THE CONVENTION.

The Constitution-Makers Slowly but Surely Nearing the End of Their Labors.

The Majority Report of the Committee on Public Institutions to be Taken Up To-Day.

Communications Received Praying for the Incorporation of Sunday Observance Laws.

Thirty-Fourth Day. [From Wednesday's Daily.] Mr. Moer moved that the reading of the journal be dispensed with, but

Mr. Harris objected on the ground that the journal should be read for correction, if necessary, and the journals of Saturday and Monday were read at length. Saturday's journal read section "13 adopted" when it should have been "12."

The chief clerk was asked to correct and explain the matter, and when trying to explain,

Mr. Johnson addressed the president and wanted to "know why a man not elected a delegate should be allowed to speak on this floor?"

The chair stated that the chief clerk had a perfect right, and it was his duty to explain and correct anything pertaining to the business of the convention, besides, he was next to the chief officer of the body. [Applause.]

Two communications were read which urged the convention to provide for a strict enforcement of a due observance of the

Mr. Miller, chairman of the committee on public institutions, handed in a majority report of said committee. Some of the provisions are as follows: All public institutions remain as at present located and the following new institutions are pro-

vided for: School of mines at Grand Forks, agricul-School of mines at Grand Forks, agricultural college at Fargo, state normal school at Valley City, a deaf and dumb asylum at Devils Lake, a state reform school at Mandan, a state normal school at Mayville, an institution for the feeble-minded in connection with the Jamestown asylum, a soldiers' home, when located, at Lisbon, a blind asylum in Pembina, an industrial school and school for manual training at Ellendale, a school of forestry in one of the counties of McHenry, Ward, Bottineau or Rolette, and a scientific school at Wahpeton.

Mr. Stevens moved that the convention

Mr. Stevens moved that the convention resolve itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of any business on

for the consideration of any business on the secretary's table, which prevailed and Mr. Spalding was called to the chair. File 140, relating to the public debt of county, city, town, school, district, etc., was discussed and finally adopted, after the sergeant-at-arms had been instructed to bring in the half-roasted members who were out in the corridors trying to catch a breath of sir.

Mr. Rolfe moved that tile 139 be considered, which was so ordered. This file provides for county and township organiza-

The first three sections were adopted all right, when Mr. Holmes moved to strike out section 4, as had been previously agreed to, which motion prevailed. RECESS.

Mr. Richardson moved that section 6 be stricken out. This section provides for the election and term of office of county officials, and provides that no person, but the clerk of court, shall hold office for more than four years in succession. Mr. Lauder thought if such a law was

adopted as part of the constitution, it would result in great hardship to a certain said, superintendents of schools and registers of deeds, who by long experience and qualification should be re-elected so long as the people wanted them. If the limit rule is to apply, it should be to custodians of public money.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, thought that successive election to the same office wrong

and dangerous.

Mr. Moer favored two terms for all Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, said rotation was the only means of breaking up county rings and keeping county officers honest. Mr. Lauder: The cry of court house rings is generally shouted by the fellows who want to get in themselves. What right, he said, has this convention to say that the people of any county shall not

elect whom they want.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, favored the two The motion to strike out was lost and e section was adopted as reported. Section 7 relates to the organization of

counties into civil township

missioner system.

Mr. Roife said the law was intended for new counties, and the legislature was the proper body to regulate the matter. Mr. Lauder wanted the constitution to

determine what system of government snould be adopted, whether commissioners or supervisors, and to be reached by a pe-tition of three-fourths of the voters. Mr. Noble wanted the matter to go over ntil to-morrow. Mr. Stevens: We have fought this ques-

tion from the beginning of the session un-til within a few days, and he insisted that the matter should be settled "then and

Mr. Scott said it was badly mixed but thought it had better be settled now. The original report was adopted and consideration of File 189 completed.

Mr. Wallace moved the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole and that it be sent to the committee on re vision. Carried. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Rolfe moved that the convention go into committee of the whole to consider File 132, relating to revenue and taxation Mr. Scott moved to amend that File 148 be considered, which relates to the location of public institutions. Roll call was demanded on the amendment of Mr. Scott. The consideration of File 148 was rejected

Mr. Stevens moved to amend by taking up for consideration all matter before the

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, moved to amend by taking up what was on the secretary's

desk.

Both amendments were defeated.

The original motion by Mr. Rolfe to consider File 182 prevailed, and Mr. Rolfe was called to the chair.

Section 3 relates to the taxation of churches, charitable and other jinstitutions and produced a lively discussion.

Mr. Lauder favored the exemption only of charitable institutions.

Mr. Moer offered a substitute for section 3.

Mr. Lauder hoped the substitute would not prevail. Section 3 as reported covered the whole ground. Taxation according to value was just, but so long as church prop-erty was used exclusively for religious purposes, no legislature should have the power to tax property. Religious institu-tions should be forever exempted from

taxation and the constitution should so provide.
Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, hoped Mr. Moer's substitute would prevail, as any church worth more than \$50,000 ought to pay

Mr. Lauder: Men who put money into church property never expected to see such property taxed.

Mr. Moer said he could not see what "God" in the constitution had to do with this question, and the question as it stands only lays down an ironclad system of taxation.

Mr. Turner said to exempt church prop-

Mr. Turner said to exempt church property was only another way to tax the people. No individual should be compelled by law to pay anything to the church, as churches should pay their share of taxation, and 1 don't believe a man who don't belong to my church should be compelled to pay a tax for our support. The legislature is the proper body to regulate this matter.

matter.

Mr. Stevens said nobody could outdo him in generosity towards churches, and every dollar put into churches was for the benefit of Christianity, and hoped the section would stand as reported, as a fitting evidence of our belief in the necessity of keeping "God" in the constitution.

Mr. Colton thought that the members were getting away from the real issue. He Mr. Colton thought that the members were getting away from the real issue. He thought it dangerous to leave the power in the nands of a legislature, and did not believe any legislature would dare to tax church property. If churches were taxable and they failed to pay their taxes, the property might be sold and the little graves around them be despoiled and the bones of loved ones dug up and thrown out to the vulgar gaze of the world. He said that religious and chairtable institutions must be exempt from taxation. This church taxation business is only a blind to corner up something else.

Mr. Harris said he wanted this question settled on its merits, and believed the leg-

settled on its merits, and believed the leg-islature was the proper body to settle the

Section three was finally adopted and the other sections of File 132 were adopted substantially as reported.

Mr. Lauder moved that the committee arise and the report be adopted and sent to the committee on revision. Carried.

Adjourned.

JOHNSON HEADS THE DELEGATION. Delegate Johnson received a telegram from Lakota yesterday informing him that he had been elected to head the delegation from Nelson county to the republican state convention. This endorsement from Mr. Johnson's home has given him additional cause for pride and he may be excusable for a little oratorical spurt to-day.

THE ARENA.

PLAYING WITH THE POWDER.

The delegates have reached the powder mill and although some of them have removed their shoes and taken ordinary precaution, it is painfully evident that many are inclined to be careless. Yesterday's session was productive of many slight flashes and it is the belief of experienced dealers in explosives that the grand crash must come within the next few days The afternoon session opened with a Sullivanistic rush by Johnson, who exhibits an uncontrollable desire to enter the ring with Chief Clerk Hamilton, and no sooner had the impetuous orator from Lakota been sat upon than the daily free-for-all oratorical contest was called. In the even-ing the location of public institutions came ing the location of public institutions came in for a few moments attention and then the convention took up the question of railroad taxation, which is always in order and which gives a most tempting opportunity to the champions of the down-trodden and the oppressed to do full justice to their campaign pledges. Some of the speeches were of the genuine fire-striking order, Messrs. Lauder of Richland, and Parsons of Morton, flashing steel with a vengeance of Morton, flashing steel with a vengeance. But most interesting of all was the discussion on the subject of taxing church property. Oh, how beautiful are the words of the worldly when they throw there protecting shields about the church and tell how good they really are notwithstanding their bold, bad, wicked ways. They have been among the most entertaining speeches of the session and to Father Stevens and Dominie Lauder the laurels fell last evening. It was a day of interest and judging ing. It was a day of interest and judging from the conduct of the gentlemen at the loor of the powder mill, to-day

splendent with chaotic fire. JOHNSONIUS TO THE CONVENTION. Johnsonius: Oh, bah!ffie, fie, ye common men To think that ye who now about me sit, Shouldst dare to offer insult unto me! Avaunt! Speak not! Thy silence keep! For when I rise in all m' glorious splendor, How can plebeians plain presume to lisp.

Oh, gods, to think that I, the great Johnsonius, Canst not e'en Hamiltonius give rebuke Without these uncouth boors do leap m' form, And do their song and dance upon m' neck: And then, oh, weeping saints, list to m' words When I didst meet Reaganius of Texas To strike him domb with all m' wisdom grand. These self-same louts didst quick affront me, And give me burial so deep and ignominious That hours swept by ere I recovered breath, Or brought m' classic form to pristine grace Oh, I do choke with wild volcanic rage, And all m' blood in streams of living fire Runs madly through m' blue and royal veins Revenge! Rev-e-n-ge!! Sweet, sweet revenge! Yes, I will be avenged, for if I do not find More friendly ears within these narrow walls, Then from this gathering low wilt I withdraw. Then, what wilt they say? What wilt these mongrels say when I am gone: What couldst they do without Johnsonius? Ah, ha! How I couldst chuckle in m' great de To know how of their guiding star I robbed them. What then? Why, then Johnsonius woulds live As his expansive mind so oft demandeth. I'd fly me to the fields, the brooks, the giens

Or to the mountains towering to the sky-And there with angels from the bending blue Wouldst I in all m'eloquence commune. For heavenly hosts, perhaps, wouldst be fit To listen to m' words and give applause I say "perhaps," for marry, by the gods. know not yet how far their minds may re And if I there do not m' equals find, Then wilt I make me doubly sure of joy

Warner and gave to Major Warner the name of Edwards. Before reaching the capitol Major Warner left the bus to meet

capitol Major Warner left the bus to meet some friends, and the party went on without him. The big blue eyes of Judge Kelly followed him for some distance and then, turning to the other passengers, he exclaimed, in his gruff, cyclonic manner: "So that is Major Edwards, is it?"
Edwards, who was traveling under the name of Warner, carried out the joke by replying, seriously, "Yes, that's the man."
"Well, sir," said Kelly, "he is one of the worst men in the country."
"No doubt of it," replied the major.
"Why, you haven't any idea what a d—d mean man he is," continued Kelly, with the air of a man who was about to impart some interesting information, and he proceeded to give Major Edwards as vicious a roasting as his most vindictive enemy could wish. The crowd began to snicker and the major's face showed symptoms of suppressed emotions. Kelly, who had heard that Major Edwards was a man toms of suppressed emotions. Kelly, who had heard that Major Edwards was a man had heard that Major Edwards was a man of immense proportions, became suspicous and cast a giance at the 800 pound physique of the man who had been assenting to all that he had said. He paused a moment, blushed like a setting sun and ejaculated: "Why, d—— it, aren't you Major Edwards?"

"Yes," replied the mayor smilingly. "I am Major Edwards."

The bus halted at the capitol. The first man to alight was Judge Kelly and when last seen he was going east, macadamizing his pathway with the most modern profanity.

Scattering Shots.

The rumor that Parsons of Rolette favors embodying a prohibition clause in the constitution is believed to be the work of his political enemies.

Colonel McHugh will please see that the militia is in readiness for action at a moment's notice from now until the end of the session. Delegate Johnson and Chief Clerk Hamilton are gradually moving towards each other and are liable to meet when least expected.

The worldly delegates had finished their The worldly delegates had finished their eloquent speeches in favor of exempting church property from taxation, when the Rev. Ezra Turner, the only minister in the body, arose and opposed the proposition. It is quite evident from the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Turner that what the church wants is more attendants and less exemption, and his speech was a most conspicuous hint to the eloquent gentlemen who had preceded him. Yea, verily, he who droppeth a nickel in the slot, and seeth the church prosper, surpasseth a million fold church prosper, surpasseth a million told the man who maketh exemption speeches.

President Fancher is enjoying an experience while presiding over the delibera-tions of the convention that will be of intions of the convention that will be of invaluable service to him when he returns to the Farmers' Alliance. If a farmer wishes to learn the most improved speeches in the interest of his horney-handed class he should hear the politicians when they gather together in the name of the dear people. We should not be surprised to hear of Mr. Fancher getting into politics himself.

Thirty-Fifth Day. [From Thursday's Daily.]

After reading and adoption of the journal, Mr. Miller moved that file 144 be read by title, which was so read. It was the minority report of the Committee on the Location of Public Institutions.

Mr. Williams moved the consideration of file 143, the majority report of the same committee. He said the convention yesterday decided to wait for the minority report, and as both reports were now before the convention, he favored immediate action and consideration of both reports. Carried.

Mr. Miller of Cass: I move that we proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Public Institutions and Buildings, as well as the minority report. The majority of the committee made their report yesterday, and it was agreed to them that the minority should have time to sub-

known as file 143. Seconded.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs: I desire to offer the following as the first section of the re-

port: "The following article shall be submit-ted to the vote of the people as a separate article as provided by the schedule:"

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs: The unusual manner in which this question has been brought up was unexpected by me. I am well aware that I represent the opinion of the minority on this floor this afternoon, and as far as I am concerned I bow to that majority. However you may have obtained that majority, you have it. Now I ask in behalf of at least thirty members, and I think more—I ask in all fairness that you adopt this section, and that this matter be submitted separately, that the people may have, if they wish to locate these institutions, that they may have a right to do so. Refuse this section and you compel at least thirty members that sit in this convention to-day to refuse to sign your constitution-you compel at least thirty who have sat here from the Fourth of July until now, trying to do their duty, to go home and say to their people that they have been unable to accomplish it, and to ask their people to refuse to endorse their work. I don't believe that this convention can afford to do this. Refuse this section refuse to submit this matter separately and you forever bar all compromise with the minority here, which 1 think is a respectable minority. Refuse it, as I say, and you compel us to take the steps that we here and now state that we do not wish to take, and would much rather not take. Refuse this, and the republicans in this Refuse this, and the republicans in this convention endanger the success of the republican some lone cover—some isolated glen—Some solitude so deep that lightning canst not find it,

And there, far from the hard of vulgar men Witt I m' speeches make.

There wilt I shout m' masterfal orations—Give Greece and Rome and Athens to the air, And with Athenian lore and Nelson county greatness.

Fill all the souiful silence with delight.

And there wilt I m' due of honor find—For I do know that one man liveth yet Who doth Johnsonius appreciate full well.

And that man is—Johnsonius.

ENTERTAINING THE MAJOR.

An episode which has thus far escaped publication was that of several weeks ago, when Major Warner, of the Sioux commission, was in the city. The major arrived in company with Major Edwards, of the Fargo Argus, and with several friends they entered the bus to go to the capitol. A jocular gentleman introduced the party to the strangers in the bus, among whom was the rosy and and impulsive Judge Kelly, of Mayville. The practical joker presented Major Edwards under the name of Major it by their representatives—and they do it by their representatives—and th convention endanger the success of the re

we are not their representatives to decide this question—they have a right to do it at the polls. Unless they have this privilege as the gentleman from Griggs has said—it may endanger the adoption of this consti-tution.

Mr. Mathews of Grand Forks: 1 can enmr. Matnews of Grand Forks: I can endorse all that has been said by the gentlemen who have spoken. I am in favor of this amendment, and not in favor of our saying where the buildings shall be located. I don't think that our people want us

ed. I don't think that our people want us to do it, and I am opposed to it.

Mr. Johnson, of Nelson: This is an interesting moment, and I fear a sad day in the history of North Dakota. Is it possible that gentlemen in the majority will sit here in silence under the earnest appeals that have been made to them, and give us no reason for this course of conduct? Is there no defense—is it utterly indefensible, so that not one of you gentlemen will there no defense—is it utterly indefensi-ble, so that not one of you gentlemen will open your mouth and say one word? We have labored here faithfully and earnestly and for over a month, and if we were to adjourn at this minute that portion of the constitution which has been sent to the committee on revision and adjustment would make a very good constitution if adopted. I shall be glad to vote for a mo-tion to adjourn at this moment rather than would make a very good constitution if adopted. I shall be glad to vote for a motion to adjourn at this moment rather than have this article pass. I think that we would then, although it would be incomplete—have a constitution that would be better than any state in the Union has. See how we have almost completed our labors. The whole thing has been prepared—the executive, the legislative and judicial departments, corporations, taxation and revenue, school and public lands—all these questions have been thoroughly studied and argued, and we have reached wise and moderate conclusions. Is it possible that you will make the people of this incoming state confront this problem—either to remain in the territorial condition indefinitely or to vote for the adoption of such an article as this? Is it possible that you will make over thirty delegates hesitate, and possibly refuse, to affix their signatures to the document when it is completed? Is it possible that you will command them to go out and take gates nestate, and possibly retuse, to amy their signatures to the document when it is compeleted? Is it possible that you will compel them to go out and take the stump against this document that a small majority only will sign? The people are in no mood for being whipped into voting for this constitution. A representative body of men met at Fargo a week before we assembled here and asked for three simple things—things that were utterly insignificant of themselves. Their representatives on this floor have begged that with you—pleaded with you, that you recognize these appeals. Every one has been spurned. I beg of you—I plead with you to give us one reason why we should vote for this article.

Mr. Purcell said whatever course he took in the convention, he was certain he was not sent here to farm out these institutions. If this report is adopted we will bring diegrace upon overselves and the

tutions. If this report is adopted we will bring disgrace upon ourselves and the people of North Dakota, and give abundant evidence that the state is full of schemers, and more of them than men of strict integrity. We have here the handlwork of very smart men, who want to work of very smart men, who want to bring disgrace upon us by farming out these institutions. Why should the con-vention be made to carry this abominable measure. The location of the seat of govmeasure. The location of the seat of government was not thought of when he was elected, and I don't think its location as proposed is for the benefit of the people at all. We have enough public institutions at present to do us for some time to come. Who will stand on this floor and defend or sustain this measure? defend or sustain this measure?
Mr. Stevens of Ransom: It was not my

purpose when this matter should come be-fore this body to have one word to say as to whether or not such a measure should pass. But having been attacked by the gentleman from Richland, I feel it is a justice to myself and justice to those who shall yote with me on this proposition that justice to myself and justice to those who shall vote with me on this proposition, that the reasons which I would be pleased to incorporate in the letter which shall go forth to the people of North Dakota, explaining to them the reasons why this constitution should be adopted, will be given here. Let me say to the gentleman that while I may possibly, in his mind, be inconsistent in my views, while it may be that the reasons I shall give for the location of these institutions at this time and at this convention might not seem to be such as would be approved by his mind, he cannot accuse me of ever having swopped horses in the middle of the stream or changed my position when once mit their report. That report is here now.

Seconded and carried.

Mr. Miller: 1 move that we adopt as a whole the majority report of the Committee on Public Institutions and Buildings.

Mr. Miller: 1 move that we adopt as a tee on Public Institutions and Buildings.

Morses in the middle of the stream of the legislature would be? Is there the same motive to influence our conduct that there motive to influence our conduct that there would be to influence that of the legislature? The motive which would influence a legislature in locating these institutions at improper places might be the purposes of other legislation. There is but one question to be considered by usin locating these institutions. No legislation need affect us; no provision in our constitution is being changed for the purpose of makis being changed for the purpose or mak-ing a combination. The only combination here is a combination of cities of this territory, where these institutions can be located to the best interest and the best advantage of the territory, soon to be state of North Dakota. On our west we have a vast amount of territory, which is to-day practically of no value in the way to-day practically of no value in the way of location. Shall we rob that great territory of its life and vitality—the capital of the territory—and thereby pay taxes from the eastern part of thousands and thousands of dollars which we can now save by assisting in building up the western part of our state by locating at the city of Bismaark the permanent capital. Shall we let our capital be shifted from place to place as other capitals have been in different states, and shall we let it become a source of corruption by the lobby ists of every legislature to work upon, or shall we say here the people have located and established the capital? Here we occupy one that is a credit to the state of North Dakota, as much so as the capital of any other state of this union has been at the same age of its statehood. For that reason for the purpose of increasing the of North Dakota, as much so as the capital of any other state of this union has been at the same age of its statehood. For that reason for the purpose of increasing the taxable property of the west and making a railroad center; here and helping to build up our territory, we have located this institution at this place—which is the proper place, which location at any other place, while it might seem to fit the ideas of the gentlemen who vote on the other side, would be not only an injustice to this country, to this particular place, but an injustice to the whole territory of robbing one-half of our territory of an institution that will assist in the up-building of the country. Why have we located the other institutions in the way we have? Because our population demands it, because our population is scattered up and down the Red river and in the counties lying along the Jim river and in the counties lying along the Cheyenne, because they are the most populous and pay the most taxes and still for some time to come these institutions cannot assist in up-building the country as the capitol building would, and for that reason we have located these in the resion to which they properly belong. Will any

up-building the country as the capitol building would, and for that reason we have located these in the region to which they properly belong. Will any gentleman on this floor get up and say that a single location made by this committee is not propely made? Will a single gentleman say that a single location has been made so that it is not beneficial to the people? Is there a suggestion in the mind of any gentleman that any other places would be more appropriate than the ones that have been placed in this report? If that is true, why she would not locate them. In the address to the people I would say that the institutions were located by us, because in the first place they could be located at such places as the people could never object to. In the second place they were located so that when the legislators should meet the lobbyists of corporations and others who come forward and ask to make this one of the factors in passing unjust laws and in discriminating in favor

of things that we do not want in our laws, they could not say that if you do not assist our measure we will defeat you in your efforts for your public institution which must be located. We believe that under this arrangement we retain for the people all the benefits and all the rights that they could possibly have if they were each one individually to vote on these locations. These, sir, are the reasons that I would give to the people of North Dakota for the action which I hope this convention will take in the adoption of the majority report and the voting down of the amend ment now before this house.

Mr. Bennett was under the impression

Mr. Bennett was under the impression that a great corporation was interested in the location of the capital at Bismarck, and such an interest should be regarded

and such an interest should be regarded with distrust.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs said he did not intend to speak twice, but the remarks of Mr. Stevens called for some explanation. He says no man can accuse him of being inconsistent. Will he explain why he was with us and is now against us. The question is shall we adopt the report, or submitt to a vote of the people and let it stand on its merits. It can be submitted to the people without taking one word from the report. There is one institution, that for the "feeble minded." which should be located at the home of Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Stevens: We have no subjects for such an institution in Ransom county, hence the gentleman from Griggs must look around nearer home for fit subjects, and he may be successful.

may be successful.

Mr. Bell wanted to know if this convention was pure and clean and above suspicion. He said to adopt the report was to deny the people the right of suffrage, and wanted to know what was the matter with Walsh county, as she was not mentioned in

On a vote to adopt the amendment of Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, it was lost by a vote of 31 to 48.

Mr. Johnson then offered the following

Mr. Johnson then offered the following amendment:

I move to amend the first section by striking out in the sixth and seventh lines the words "Bismarck in the county of Burleigh," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Jamestown in the county of Stutsman." Now Mr. President and four or five of the gentlemen living in and near Jamestown, you are the only men whose ears I want to reach. Let me tell you that we of the minority are willing now and we have got the power to give you the capital for all time to come in Jamestown. We will do it in good faith and you take the responsibility of choosing this day whom ye will serve. Five votes is enough to do it and you have got it right there."

Roll call was ordered, and the amendment of Mr. Johnson was defeated by a vote of 19 to 55. The members from Jamestown. vote of 19 to 55. The members from James town voted no and explained their votes Mr. Bean then moved the previous ques

Mr. Bean then moved the previous question.

Mr. Williams: We have given the minority every possible chance to state their side of the case, and I therefore second the motion of Mr. Bean.

Mr. Rolfe: I am in favor of the capital at Bismarck, as that is the place where it belongs. Local interests and public economy demand this.

Mr. Turner said Bismarck had a good claim for the capital, but for other reasons he could not vote aye.

he could not vote aye.

Mr. Williams said that to locate the capital at Bismarck was for the best interests of the people.

Mr. Fancher said he had always endeavored to do what was right, and always stood up for the best interests of his county, and was not a creature of any corporation, and believed that no slate had been made on this question he would therefore years. on this question, he would therefore vote aye, and if any one demanded an explana-tion why he did so, the divine power alone could furnish brains enough to compre-

Those who voted in the affirmative were:
Messrs. Bartlett of Dickey, Bean, Blewett,
Brown, Camp, Cariand, Chaffee, Clapp,
Clark, Elliott, Fay, Flemington, Gayton,
Glick, Gray, Griggs, Harris, Hegge, Holmes,
Hoyt, Lauder, Leach, Lohnes, Lowell,
Meacham, McHugh, McKenzie, Miller,
Moer, Parsons of Morton, Paulson, Powles,
Ray, Rolfe, Rowe, Sandager, Scott, Shuman, Spalding, Stevens, Wellwood,
Whitzle, Williams, Mr. Prasident.

ers, Purcell, Pollock Richardson, Robert-son, Selby, Slotten, Turner Wallace. Absent and not voting: Mr. Parsons of Rolette.

Mr. McHugh moved to reconsider and lay the reconsideration on the table.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, said there need be no fear of any snap judgment on the part of the minority, or any disposition to bring the matter up again.

Mr. McHugh's motion prevailed.

It was then announced by Mr. Bartlett

that there would be a meeting in the coun-cil chamber of all members who are op-posed to the location of public institutions immediately after adjournment. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Purcell moved that the convention go into committee of the whole to consider miscellaneous subjects recommended by the committee, and any other matter on the secretary's desk. The motion prevailed and Mr. Camp was called to the chair!

The committee reported for adoption file 86, relating to "constitutional amendments."

Several amendments were offered for section one, making a seven and ten year limit of time before the constitution could he amended, but were voted down and file

be amended, but were voted down and file 36 was adopted.

The same committee reported file 59 for adoption, which as amended reads: "The name of this state shall be North Dakota." Section 2 of this file describes the boundaries of the state, which, by consent was left to the committee on revision, and file 59 was adopted.

The same committee reported for adoption section 1 of file 86, and to strike out the other three sections, which was adopted.

The same committee reported for adoption file 141, which accepts the grants of land donated to the state by congress, and it was adopted.

The same committee reported for adoption file 141, which describes the seal of the state.

Mr. 4 Johnson offered the following amendment, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth," in place of the words, "Liberty and union now and forever—one and inseparable." The amendment was lost and the file was adopted.

The same cumulities reported for adopting the same cumulities reported for adopting the same cumulities. The same committee reported for adoption file 92, which describes the official oath.

Mr. Scott moved to amend by adding at the end of the oath, "So help me God." The amendment was accepted and the file

The amendment was accepted and the file adopted.

Mr. Parsons moved that file 72 be included in the report of the committee for adoption. Carried. This file states that "Children under the age of 15 shall be prohibited from working in mines, factories and workshops.

Mr. Bartlett, of Dickey, wanted 10 years substituted for 15. He said many youths at the age of 10 or over had better be at work of some kind, if not at school, than running the streets.

Mr. Mathews thought 10 years about right.

right.

Mr. Bartlett, of Dickey, said he had worked ever since he was a boy and he grew up strong.

Mr. Flemington moved that 12 years be substituted for 10.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not pe sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphates powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co...

106 Wall Street, N. Y.

Mr. Holmes moved that 14 years be substituted for 15.

Mr. Moer moved that the matter be left to the legislature.

Mr. Scott did not think it wise to incor-

porate such a measure in the constitu-

tion.

Mr. Williams said a boy 12 years old could do lots of work, and that he was a farmer at that age.

Mr. Parsons favored the question because it would insure an education to the rising generation.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, said that there was no fool equal to an educated fool.

Mr. Williams sustained the limit of 12 years.

years.
Mr. Moer said it was absolutely useless Mr. Moer said it was absolutely useless to put such a measure in the constitution.

The final vote on Mr. Flemington's motion to limit the age to 12 years, prevailed and the file was adopted.

Adjourned.

The Agony Over.

The important work of the session is about ended. The accomplishment of yesterday's session in removing the question of public institutions from the convention and permitting the body to get down to business was sufficient to cause a sigh of relief to escape from every member, for it removed the great obstacle in the way of a speedy close of the session, and hastens the day of adjournment. That there were some who objected to the adoption of the majority report was no surprise, for in all the nistory of the past, and probably in the history of the past, and probably in the history of the future, the man who does not get a plum will kick against the tree. Representatives of the dear people whose personal ambitions are not satisfied by a proposition, are sure to feel that the people have been offended. It has always been so, always will be so and was so yesterday. That the convention had decided to locate the institutions was evident from the first. the institutions was evident from the first time the first motion was made until the last amendment was defeated, and not-withstanding the efforts of the gentlemen who have pined to see the capital joited about the state on large red wheels, the will of the convention prevailed. The about the state on large red wheels, the will of the convention prevailed. The speeches for and against the article will long be remembered by those who heard them and the inexhaustible Johnson, the them and the inexhaustible Johnson, the Lincolnian Bartlett of Griggs, the burnish-domed Purcell of Richland, the tall and stately Pollock of Cass and the dynamic Bell of Walsh will once more go down to fame through the efforts of the official stenographer.

Mr. Stevens also spoke and the Tribune knows that it will not be considered unreasonable discrimination to say that his remarks were satisfactory and to the point.

It was the most eventful day of the session and as there will no longer be doubt as to whether or not the capital will remain at Bismarck, the people of this unassuming city may be excused for hilarious demonstration.

Married.

Comer-Smith-At the residence of the bridegroom's mother, August 5th, by Rev. James M. Anderson, James A. Comer and Dora E. Smith, both of Bismarck.

At the Catholic church, Monday, August 4th, Mr. A. D. Foster of Canada, to Miss Kate Clark of Bismarck, the Rev. Chas. F.

A Great Drive.

The record made by M. H. Angevine in driving from Ft. Yates Sunday, is worthy of publication. Receiving the news of the birth of a son and a daughter he had his spirited horse harnessed immediately and left Yates at 9 o'clock. Reaching Cannon Ball he stopped to feed and remained two hours and thirty minutes. He arrived in Bismarck at seven o'clock in the evening. By deducting the two hours and thirty minutes delayed at Cannon Ball it will be seen that he made the trip of sixtyfive miles in seven hours and thirty min-utes. The horse arrived in good spirits and thus established a reputation of which Mr. Angevine is justly proud.

Mingled Gladness and Sorrow

On Sunday morning Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Angevine were given cause for rejoicings by the advent of twins-a boy and a giri -but the fact that one of the little blessings died shortly after birth, cast a gloom over the rejoicings. The boy died, but the little girl is as bright and happy as any little cherub in this wide, wide world, and on this good fortune the happy father is receiving the congratulations of his many friends. The mother and daughter-are doing nicely.

[First Publication June 28, 1889.] Notice of Homestead Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISHAROK, DAK., June 24, 1889. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the United States land office at Biamarck, D. T., on August 24th, 1869, vis.:

MABY E, BOBINSON, for the southeast % of section 6, township 126.

John Beal, of Giencos, Dakota, John Whitta-John Beal, of Giencos, Dakota, Wm. McCrory, of Giencos, Dakota, Dugald Campbell, of Giencos, Giencos, Dakota, Dugald Campbell, of Giencos,

Dakota.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial rescon, under the law and the regulations of the interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to errors examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.