## AT IT AGAIN.

The Constitutional Convention Again Get Down to Business With a Vengeance.

The Final Adoption of the Constitution Now in Progress and All Anxious.

The Parsons "Black List" Stricken Out After a Lively Debate.

### The Forty-First Day.

The convention assembled at 2 p. m. Mr. Stevens moved that the privileges of the floor be extended to forty citizens of Ranson county now in the city-giving their names.

Mr. Moer moved to amend by extending the priviliges of the floor to all citizens of North Dakota. Carried.

Telegrams were read from citizens of Grand Forks, Jamestown, Walsh and Traill county, protesting against the location of the public institutions in the constitution.

Telegrams were also read from citizens of Lisbon, Casselton Mayville, Sheldon, Hatton in Traill county, Jamestown, Valley City, Fargo and other points, endorsing the action of the convention.

Mr. Scott moved that the further reading of the petitions be dispensed with, and that they be referred to a committee.

Mr. Purcell hoped the motion would not prevail. The petitions were the expressions of the people of North Dakota and he believed the convention should hear them.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, was in accord with Mr. Purcell.

Mr. Scott withdrew his motion with the statement that he made it simply to expedite business, not dreaming that it would call out speeches. He therefore withdrew his motion, and the next petition read was from Barnes county and was a hearty endorsement of the action of the convention in locating the public institu-

Mr. Miller moved that all petitions be referred to a committee of five.

The roll call on the motion was demanded by Bartlett of Griggs, and the roll being called the motion prevailed by a vote of 40

The Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Miller, Johnson, Selby, Stevens,

and Colton.

The committee appointed to confer with the secretary of the territory with reference to the expenses of the convention

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the report of the committee on revision was considered.

Mr. Rowe moved to substitute File 38 for the preamble reported by the committee The substitute offered by Mr. Rome is: "We the people of North Dakota, with profound reverence for the Supreme Ruler of the universe, do ordain and establish this constitution."

On motion of Mr. Stevens Mr. Rowe's motion was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Rolfe it was ordered hat unless objection be made, each section with the amendments recommended be

Sections one to twenty-two of the con stitution as recommended by the committee

on revision, were adopted.

The fight of the evening was on the recommendation of the committee that the section prohibiting the keeping of black lists, be stricken out.

Mr. Parsons of Morton, opposed the striking out of this section. He had introduced it in good faith in the interest of the laboring class, it had been adopted by the convention in committee of the whole, and

could see no good reason for striking Mr. Spalding moved to amend the section by striking out the words "keeping a black list." He believed every man should have the right to seek employment, but did not favor the black list prohibition in the constitution.

the constitution. Mr. Scott favored the adoption of the ommendation of the committee to strike

out the entire section.

Judge Carland spoke against the section and favored striking it out.

After an extended discussion the section was stricken out.

# THE ARENA.

SEE THEM COME.

As was expected a large number of North Dakotans arrived in Bismarck yesterday, but it cannot be said that they came on the mission anticipated. For several days the cities of Jamestown and Grand Forks have been raising a howl by wire such as would have done credit to a whole regiment of defeated candidates. They pawed the dirt and tore up the sod and announced that they were coming to the capital in such force that the "iniquitous," "nefarious," "damnable" "outrageous" and several other styles of combination would quake before their gaze and crumble beneath the awful force of their terrible denunciations. Such was the report that came sizzling over the wires and it was not surprising that a large number of delegates and citizens went to the train yesterday to witness the arrival of the enraged and indignant citizens. The citizens came. They came in greater numbers than was expected. When they began to leap from the train in blocks of five and twenty and fifty, the first impulse of the Bismarckers, against whom the Grand Forks-Jamesagainst whom the Grand Forks-Jamestown combination had made such harrowing threats, was to flee, but as soon as the arrivals opened their vocal machinery on the question of the location of public institutions, it was evident that the telegrams had been misleading. After hearing a hundred voices hurrah for Bismarck, another hundred give three cheers for the constitutional convention and innumerable squads of enthusiastic visitors inquire for the indignant citizens from Grand Forks and Jamestown, there was some reason to believe that a Bismarcker might be permitted to jostie around like the rest of mankind without carrying a Gatling gun for protection. In short it was a surprise, After all the telegrams and all the long-distance noise of the defeated capital candidates it was as difficult to find a Grand Forks kicker or a Jamestown howler as to escape the swaying, surging crowd of

sentatives and the convention. Among the members of the delegation were familiar faces and gentlemen who are no strangers to the commercial and political

affairs of North Dakota.

Fargo came bounding in with all her athletic vigor and cosmopolitan cast of countenance, over a hundred strong, and from the time of arrival until slumber bid them halt, it was one continual round of friendly greetings and congratulations. There was Judge McConnell, the Adonis of the supreme bench; John Haggart, the whole-soulded general of the rustler's brigade and a hundred other gallant citizens who came to show that represents of the greed work of the their appreciation of the good work of the convention. S. Frazer, the thoroughbred Highlander with the silken Moses whiskers came at the head of a most entertaining squad and Lars Christianson, P. H. Nokken and several other well-known Celts marched at the head of the Hiber-

nian corps.

It was an interesting, an entertaining, a most welcome body of the worthy representatives of North Dakota's brain and brawn, sociability and genius.

THE SEIGE OF THE CAPITAL.

The night before the battle for the removal of the c pital, Lloydius of Jamestown and Mathewsius of Grand Forks in council.] Lloydius-Prithee, Mathewaius, what be the

Dost find thee willing ears for thy sweet speech Or do the hardened fools give thee rebluff?

Mathewsius: Lloydius m' friend-[Aside-I now do call him friend, but by the gods

How m' good knife wilt make him wince If our dear plans do thrive.] Ah, faithful Lloydius, for this brief pause

I do thy pardon beg, m' thoughts were borne On wings of bliss to our most glorious scheme Now to thy question: The signs, pale Lloydins, most fickle are. When I do grasp men's hands and give them

smile, And shower prop them all m' winsome wave Then by the laughing Gods, the world is ours! But when m' smiles do vanish and grow dim Or by the clouds of argument are banished

Then, m' poor Lloydius do I weep for thee. 'Iis not for me nor for m' city fair That all m' heart in agony doth throb But it doth fill me with unutterable woe To think that in to-morrow's battle fierce M' noble, generous Lloydius must fall. Lloydius: Nay, Nay, m' true Mathewsins,

Tis for thyself and all thy cherished friends That I do now most anxious query make. M' generosity-famous as thou know st-Ne'er ruled me stronger than in this crisis great Enter O'Bennetticus of Grand Forks, Winslowbius of Jamestown, Purcellins of Wahpeton scouts, warriors, real estate speculators and politicians.

Lloydius: Aha, m' brave Purcellius, what me the fire

That snappeth in thy glaring, warlike eyes; Purcellius: [Dropping his sabre to the floor in great excitement.]

Oh, crack o' doom! Oh crash of worlds By all the devils that do stir the flames That flash in deep brimstonian lakes infernal, Tis time that we were out upon the field. The capital, the prize for which we pine Is held by hosts Bismarckian! Our wisest speech, our sweetest words,

Our boldest threats and all our native cunning Are but the toys with which their laughter play Mathewsius: Then by the gods 'tis war!

Let every man stand firm. Remember, braves, when ye do face the foe, That all our hopes, prosperity and joy Depend upon thy valor on the morrow. Our lands from out their billows, dark bose Do heave a plaintive plea to all our band; Our corner lots lie heinless and nawood And all our fortunes, languishing and pining Do bid us win or die upon the field.

And now, good men, let every warrior know If we would'st boom, the capital must go.

O'Bennetticus: Aha, be the powers, we stripped for the stroife An' we'll foight to the dith yez may bet yer swait loife.

AMONG THEM. Editor Hansborough, of Devils Lake, whose congressional boom is beginning to show a most encouraging 'fuzz" on its upper lip, says that he is here purely as an appreciative spectator.

We are glad to see the beattific smiles of D.W. Ensign, of Devils Lake playing "nide and seek" in the visiting crowd. Mr. Ensign is a pleasing reminder of the good ald terislative design reminder of the good. old legislative days when it was considered the first duty of a legislator, after taking his oath of office, to draw a scalping knife from his boot leg and begin operations. He was a member of the immortal session

Judge Haight of Jamestown.came in yesbridge Haight of Jamestown, came in yesterday, and to say that he is one of the most elegant and agreeable of gentlemen is to tell the simple, unvarnished truth, It is also true that he is as novel and picturesque a conversationalist as you could meet in a month's walk, but a description without a photograph is a mere ag-gravation. If some enterprising photog-rapher will "catch" the judge some day when he is in an animated discussion, w will challenge the world to produce its equal for gray-haired juvenility and ven-erable jocularity.

Handle with care. A crisis is liable to be reached at any moment. Devils Lake's three candidats for congress arrived yesterday. Of course it is needless to say that the candidates are H. C. Hansborough, C. M. Lord and Col. Lower 1985. the candidates are H. C. Hansborough, C. M. Lord and Col. Lounsberry. If this is not sufficient to knock the congressional question out of political discussion in Bismarck for the present, then are the politicans becoming unwarrantably hazardous in conversation. in conversation.

'TWAS BELL, BONNY BELL. Clear the way, for I'm back from fair Walsh's

green fields, From the land o' unterrified men Where the Marinans stand wi' their glistening shields An' there's music in valley an' gien.

I've scoored the brawd prairies fram east to th west,

An' wi' shouts have I wakened the clan, To fight night an' day without slumber or rest An' to clamor for blood to a man.

Till iv'ry knoon object that ambles or crawls Or tha' leaps wi' mawd fury and rage-The snorter th' snorts an' the brawler brawls-

Walsh's orators, statesmen an' sage

All cry out against this most dawmnable sc That ha' left mighty Walsh i' th' soup, An' greet th' still night an' the marning's first Wi' a wild, irresistible whoop!

For 'twas Bell Who with yell Sich as ne'er before fell On the lugs o' mawn, maiden or sire, With wild consternation an' great indignation, Bet all the north' prairies afire.

Grand Forks kicker or a Jamestown howier as to escape the swaying, surging crowd of happy North Dokotans who came to ratify the action of the convention.

It would be impossible to do justice to all who arrived. From Ransom county came forty bright, intelligent constituents of Messrs. Stevens and Sandager, and they came with all their power of mind and lungs to endorse the action of their representations.

"How many delegates are there in the constitutional convention?" Was asked of a visitor in the city vesterday.

"Four hundred," replied the recent arrival with a serious, faraway look, as the surging wondering if he had counted them all.

"Haven't you got the number a little high?"

"No. I've simply kept track of the number of votes claimed by the opposing combinations."

The general verdict of those arriving from Jamestown is that Messrs. Fancher, Blewett and Camp should send a card of thanks to the instigators of Friday night's meeting in that city. They have more friends there now than ever before, and another indignation meeting would make them invincible in the politics of the county. county.

Forty-Second Day.

Convention met at 2 o'clock p. m. Mr. Stevens protested against the striking out of the section providing for township organization as recommended by the committee on revision. He said the measure was a compromise measure and was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Parsons of Morton, agreed with Mr. Stevens. He also protested against striking out. Futile efforts were then made by Messrs

Purcell, Noble, O'Brien and other demo-

minority representation. Mr. Purcell introduced a resolution providing that the legislature may divide the senatorial districts into legislative districts, one member of the lower house to be elected from each district. The resolu-tion prevailed after a brief discussion.

crats, to have the convention provide for

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The event of the afternoon session was furnished by President Fancher, who left the chair and took the floor to refute the charge made against him by Mr. Bennett at a public meeting in Grand Forks, and published in the Grand Forks newspapers. This charge was in effect that President Fancher had refused to have the telegrams of protest from Grand Forks read to the convention Thursday evening last. Mr. Fancher read the charge and then made a clear, concise statement of all that he had to do with the telegrams. He said that he handed them to Chief Clerk Hamilton with the instructions that they be read, ton with the instructions that they be read, and that the clerk was making an effort to gain the attention of the convention when the motion to adjourn prevailed. He stated further that he had made every endeavor to deal fairly with every delegate and every interest; had permitted delegates to go far beyond the limit of the rules in debate that there might be a free expression of opinion on all sides, and had gone so far as to instruct the clerk to read these very telegrams, although they were not proptelegrams, although they were not prop-erly before the convention and would not come up regularly until the next day under the head of petitions, memorials and re-

nonstrances.

Having finished his speech amid the Fancher asked Mr. Bennett to take the floor and explain whether or not the news-

noor and explain whether or not the newspapers had reported him correctly.

Mr. Bennett said he did not say that the president had refused to have the telegrams read, but that from his conduct he believed that he did not want them read.

Mr. Parsons of Morton moved that the convention exonerate President Fancher from the charge.

This motion was promptly seconded by

This motion was promptly seconded by over a dozen members, among them being a number of delegates from Grand Forks county. The motion prevailed by a vote of seventy-two, two members being absent and one not voting.

Mr. Rolfe moved to reconsider the vote by which the convention decided that the legislature shall have power to divide the senatorial districts into representative districts. This motion was promptly seconded by

Mr. Purcell moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.
On motion of Mr. Stevens the section as

On motion of Mr. Stevens the section as reported by the committee, providing that representatives shall be elected at large in the senatorial districts, was adopted.

Mr. Stevens moved to amend section 39 which provides that members of the legislature shall not be appointed to office during their term, by adding "unless they shall have resigned."

Mr. Miller thought it would be better to strike out the entire section. The amend-

strike out the entire section. The amend-ment would give members an opportunity to enter into a combination with the gov-ernor and then resign to accept appoint-

ment.

Mr. Moer agreed with Mr. Miller. As for him he did not expect to be a senator, had no axe to grind and preferred the section as it stands.

Mr. Williams said the reason the section was placed in the article to prevent mem-mmebers of the legislature from using their inflicing the legislature from using their official positions to secure appointments. It was in the interest of honest legislation. Mr. Stevens' amendment was defeated. Mr. Johnson moved to amend the section providing that the pay of legislators shall be \$5 oo the compensation shall be \$500 per session.

\$500 per session.

Mr. Parsons voted in favor of the amend-

ment because he wished to make it possi-ble for a poor man to be a member of the Mr. Stevens voted "no" because he thought it the poorest place in the world

for a poor man. The amendment was defeated by a vote of 62 to 11.

Mr. Pollock thought subdivisions 15 and

24 covered the same ground, and moved that fifteen be stricken out.

Mr. Johnson reminded Mr. Pollock that

they had discussed this question in Committee of the Whole, and the convention sustained his (Johnson's) views. He still

sustained his (Johnson's) views. He suit opposed striking out.

Mr. Pollock's motion was defeated.

Mr. Rowe moved to amend the section providing that the governor shall not be elected to any other office while holding the office of governor. He believed this section tied the hands of the people.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, opposed the amendment. amendment.

amendment.

Mr. Williams hoped the motion would not prevail. The object of the section was to prevent the governor from using the power of his office to gain an election to the United States senate.

Mr. Lauder said that so far as the provision related to the United States senate it was inoperative, as the United States senate it was inoperative, as the qualifications of its members and no state constitution could interfere.

Mr. Williams replied that the commit-

could interfere.

Mr. Williams replied that the committee was well aware of this, but believed that an honorable governor who took an oath to support the constitution of the state would not violate his oath.

Mr. Lauder said that no man could be compelled to support an unconstitutional article, and when the governor takes an oath to support the constitution he is not bound to support an unconstitutional

bound to support an unconstitutional Mr. Stevens: Mr. Lander has been one who has urged that the salaries of officers should be such as to induce men of ability

to take the positions. Now if the governor should go to the United States senate the lieutenant governor a \$1000 man would fill a \$8000 position. How could Mr Lauder stand that? Mr. Rowe: When the people elect Mr. Rowe: When the people elect a lieutenant governor they are fully aware that he may be called upon to fill the office of governor and they choose a man with the qualifications for the position. History showed that some of the ablest senators have gone from the executive chair and some of the greatest of the war governors were elevated from the position of lieutenant governor.

tenant governor.

Mr. Rowe's amendment was defeated.

Mr. Parsons of Morton moved as a further amendment that no member of the constitutional convention shall be eligible to the state senate for five years after adjournment of the convention.

Mr. Wallace moved to amend by simply making any Morton county member of the convention ineligible for five years.

Laughter.]
Mr. Miller moved to amend section 79 so that it will require two-thirds of the votes of the members "elect" of the legislature instead of two-thirds of the members "present" to override the governor's veto.

ried.

Mr. Wallace moved that the compensa-Mr. Wallace moved that the compensation of lieutenant governor be double that of state senator instead of \$1,000 per year as provided in the section. He said this provision was in most of the state constitutions and he thought it reasonable. To pay the lieutenant governor \$1,000 per year for his term, you virtually pay him \$2,000 for presiding during a sixty day's session of the legislature or \$33 per day, for what you give the senators \$5 per day. He trusted his motion would prevail.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, moved that the attorney general's salary be fixed at \$1,000 instead of \$2,000 as in the section. He thought the salaries of all the state officers were too high.

were too high.

Mr. Camp had not been an attorney general, but he considered the compensation fixed not too high. It is much less than what would be paid by private individuals

what would be paid by private individuals for the same services.

Mr. Lauder thought the attorney general, if competent to render an opinion or to represent the state in the supreme court should receive more than \$1,000 per year.

Mr. Spaulding was one who favored economy in salaries of state officers, for the present at least, but for an office that requires skill and professional training a reasonable salary should be paid. He had not been an attorney-general, but he had been the partner of an atterney-general, and he knew that it took most of the time of a trained lawyer to perform the duties.

Mr. Wallace called attention to the fact that the South Dakota constitution provided that the salary should be \$1,000 per annum.

num.
The motion to reduce the salary to \$1,00

A recess of ten minutes was taken. After recess the report of the committee on judicial department was considered.

Mr. Noble moved that the report be amended so that instead of having the terms of the supreme court at the seat of government, Grand Forks and Fargo, the three terms he held at the seat of government.

On motion of Mr. Miller a call of the house was ordered and while the sergeant-at arms was in search of the absent members the convention adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Consideration of article 4, judicial department, sections 88 to 102, occupied the convention during the first half hour, all revision and adjustment committee, with

some slight verbal amendments.

The subdivision "district courts," was also read and adopted, with the exception of the first section, 103.

Mr. Carland of Burleigh moved to

Mr. Carland of Burleigh moved to amend that section by striking out the words "each within its territorial limits," which led to a running-fire debate, culminating in a vote on motion of Mr. Bartlett of Dickey to postpone further consideration and make it a special order at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The sections under the subdivision heads, county courts, justices of the peace

heads, county courts, justices of the peace and police magistrates, were read and adopted as reported by the committee. Section 16, under the head of "miscellan-eous," being germain to section 103, was assigned to be considered in connection with that section to morrow afternoon. with that section to-morrow afternoon. At 9:30 adjourned.

THE ARENA.

NEARING THE END. A few more days and the curtain falls. A few brief hours and all that is mortal of the constitutional convention will be borne away to the cemetery of oblivion, and in the vast, unfathomable past will North Dakota's constitutional convention be buried. Not so with the constitution. Not so with the delegates-nay, nay, ten thousand nays-not so with the delegates. They will not be buried—that is, not all af them. Some of them will be elected, and will return to the capitol next November to fill the halls with that grand, professional oratory which will be the outgrowth of their amateur rehearsals during the sultry summer days. They are all most entertaining gentlemen, clever in a frav as well as in a frolic, and they will find welcoming friends when they return. But this is divergence-

a specialty in constitutional conventions-and we will return to the situation. With regard to the capital question which has been the chief topic of conver-sation in every nook and corner during the sation in every nook and corner during the past week, there is little if any change, with the exception of the arrival of a few more of the distinguished champions from the Red River valley candidate—Grand Gorks. Among these are noticed the fierce-browed W. J. Anderson and his Parisian friend Mr. William O'Mulcahy. These gentlemen headed a party of dauntless and uncompromising capital removers, and as they are agreeable and entertaining gentlethey are agreeable and entertaining gentlemen they are welcome additions to the already jovial crowd. No city in the great northwest appreciates a rousing crowd of rustlers more fully than Bismarck, and to these recent additions she extends a welcome.

But the capital question has not been reached, and in all probability will not be until this evening, and the watchers in the gallery have been compelled to content themselves with the ordinary sparring of routine work with an occasional dash of capiting sensetion such as wear furnished. of routine work with an occasional dash of genuine sensation such as was furnished yesterday by President Faucher when he took the floor for a bout with Judge Bennett of Grand Forks. At the Grand Forks meeting Judge Bennett charged President Faunher with having suppressed telegrams intended to be read before the convention and it was to refute the charge that the president left the chair. Nor did he leave it in vain, for he favored the convention with one of the liveliest scenes of the session, made the fur fly in the most artistic ion, made the fur fly in the most artistic fashion and was promptly exonerated by an almost unanimous vote of the body.

IN ZE FORUM. [And as the Grand Forks hosts were losing hope of victory in their fight for the capital, J. W. Anderson, the gladiator and Wm. O' nulcehy, the French count, arrive to anatch victory from defeat. They meet in the forum.]

faint of heart. Well, being so, 'tie doubly well that we didst

For now, m' O'Mulcahy, we wilt battle give Such as their weaking noses no er gave And with our mighty presence so dumbfor h as their weakling hosts ne'er gave a dream them. That they wilt fall, pale, trembling and un-

The victims of our pulchritude and grandeur. O'Mulcahy: Geef me sy hand, monsieur; lof to hear se words so groundly spoken. Andersonius: Aye, and when Andersoni

Acts, noble acts, prompt on his words atter Oh, classic O'Mulcahy, as I love thee well, And feast m' eyes on thy Parisian features, So do I swear that e'er we leave the field The capital wilt moving eastward be. See, O'Mulcahy! Gase thou upon m' arm! What prattling sackling dares to 'gainst

stand? Look deep into m' eyes and tell me true What braggart hold but wilts before m' gase. And then, ah yes, and then m' O'Muleshy

Observe m' form and all m' winsome charms And tell m' who of all their awaward louts Canat win the hearts of that sweet angel sex.
Which, say what will, still guides the mind of

man. Rise, ... 'Mulcahy! Let blood of dauntless Franc Leap through thy veins as our good troops advance.

With deaths Bismarckian fill the fleeting hours, And, by the gods, sweet victory is ours!

O'Mulcahy: Good Andersonius, zy words ees Zay fill me wid ze groud plazaire!

[Execut in full armor.] IN THE TEMPLE.

And while the scribe named Bennett

wast in a mood most angry in the midst of the war for the great temple, he didst charges make against the great High Priest, who was known to all the world as Fancher. And knowing full well that the great

emple wast lost to him forever, and being absent from the capital many miles, Bennett, the fearless, didst give his tongue full sway—and didst his charges make full reckless and unguarded.

And he didst accuse the High Priest of attempts high handed to kill the multitude

with a gag.

And it came to pass that the High Priest didst lay low and nothing say for days full

five.

And on the fifth day he didst catch bold And on the fifth day he didst catch bold Bennett in the temple,—and his robes quick doffing, his sleeves uproling and his High Priest muscle getting on he didst Bennett give most thorough castigation.

And he didst spread him out and give him swipes; and land him on the ribs; and on his jugular play, and then in holy glee didst on him walk with tread that made the temple shake and tremble.

And Bennett didst gather himself together and placing the fragments in place, didst wander forth in search of loaded cannon, with which he now for high priests lies in wait.

ARMED WITH THE LAW.

If Wallace of Steele, is faithful to anything on this earth (and we think he is) it is to the South Dakota constitution. If a question is in dispute he refers to that document as naturally as the needle turns to the pole; if his statements are contradicted by members on the floor he immediately produces the South Dakota constitution to prove the correctness of his position, and whenever the North Dakota convention deviates from the path of the of which was adopted as reported by the southern statemakers, he warns the delegates that they are on the road to wreck and : uin. This reminds us of a dream of a delegate who was transplanted to

heaven—only a dream, remember—and after enjoying the beauties and wondrous after enjoying the beauties and wondrous charms of the paradisean realms several days, his attention was attracted by a conversation, in which was a familiar voice. "Glancing in the direction whence came the voice," said he, "imagine my surprise to see Wallace of Steele." Not that he was surprised to see Mr. Wallace in heaven—not particularly—but just the plain, ordinary, every day surprise of seeing a friend unexpectedly. Wallace was informed by one of the heavenly hosts that he must not longer refuse to carry a harp or to learn to play refuse to carry a harp or to learn to play

thereon, "But," remonstrated the obstinate Wallace, "it's unconstitutional. How can you compel a free American citizen to play a harp it it pleaseth him not so to do?"

"Be calm m' good man—thou art a stranger in a strange land and thy under-

stranger in a strange land and thy under-standing is small."
"Be calm!" shouted Wallace. "M' under-standing small? A stranger? Why, sir—" and with this he drew from his pocket an immense document and hurling it upon the golden pavement exclaimed: "There sir, is the constitution of South Dakota, and if you can find a word in it to substantiate your claim, then bring on your harp!"

AMONG THEM. With Major Edwards, Col Thomas, Judge Vincent S. Stone, Col. Magill and an army of well trained troops, Fargo's interests are not suffering in Bismarck at present.

Delegate Lohnes is one of the members f the convention who will be heard from in the future. He is making a good record and has thus far escaped the bad breaks that are the rocks upon which so many of our modern statesmen go to pieces.

We are pleased with the growing popularity of Delegate Powles of Cavalier county. He belongs to the faithful few who are never out of their seats when questions of interest are being discussed, and any one who thinks he overlooks a point of advantage for his constitutents has m mistake in estimating the ability of the

Convention in Morton Counyty. [From Wednesday's Daily.]

The county convention was held at Mandan yesterday, at which the Morton county republicans selected seven delegates to attend the state convention to be held at Fargo on the 21st instant. It seems that there was a combination on the part of Dr. Coe and his friends and Mr. H.R. Lyon. who desired to get the delegation on behalf of his aspirations as state treasurer. A slate was agreed on by the parties, but when the country delegations came in they kicked on the city having so much representation, and, aided by some of Mr.Lyon's friends-such as J. S. Green, of the Riverside ranch, C. H. Hood, of the Mandan Roller Mill company, and others, they put up a job to break the combination. It looks very much as though there was some faithlessness somewhere, for the combined forces of Coe and Lyon were defeated on the chairmanship by a vote of 19 to 29. A singular spectacle took place in the vote for chairman. There were men who had always been against J. J. Luck for everything, caught voting for him for chairman, and men who had always been against H. S. Parkin were voting for him. Mr.Luck got the chairmanship, and the work of the convention went on. There were no contests, and the committee on credentials had easy sailing. Then a committee of five was appointed by the chair to nominate delegates to Fargo. This committee desired to harmonize things, and conferred with Dr. Coe, and R. M. Tuttle with a view of putting both these gentlemen on the delegation, or such other men as they might suggest. But both Coe and Tuttle declined. They said—and they took the same position in open the chairmanship by a vote of 19 to 29. A other men as they might suggest. But both Coe and Tuttle declined. They said —and they took the same position in open convention at a later period in the proceedings—that they would not take the places, for they went into the convention with friends slated for Fargo, and if they were to accept the offer of the committee they would be charged and that with reason with selling out their friends. They did not want to go to Fargo badly enough for that. The delegation selected to go to Fargo was as follows:—J. S. Green, H. R. Lyon, Geo. W. Harmon, S. J. Luck, A. V. Schallern, A. M. Packard, Jos. Miller. The matter of the judicial delegates was then taken up. A committee was appointed to select names, and the following names were selected and agreed to by the convention. E. C. Rice, R. M. Tuttle, H. O. Voss, Jos. Miller, P. M. Wickham, J. G. Walters and W. A. Wheeler. These delegates were instructed for E. C. Rice for judge of this district. It is understood that some of these delegates are for Winchester for second choice, and Mr. Newton has also some friends in the delegation.

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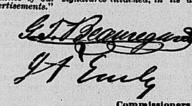


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