The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

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Daily one year, postage paid, - - - 10 00 THE WEEKLY TBIBUNE. Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local; published every Friday, sent postage paid, to any address, for one year \$2; six months, \$1; three months, 57 ce.t., The WEEKLY THIBUNE is the oldest paper in North Dakota and the sim is made to make it a perfect encyclopedia of Dakota affaigs. Its circu-lation is large, both in the territory and the States. The DALLY THIBUNE, like the weekly edition, containing the full associated press dispatches, is a desirable alvertising medium through which to reach all northwestern towns and military posts remote from railroad lines. The DALLY THIBUNE will be found on file at the Grand Pacific hotel, and Lord & Thomas, ad-vertising gents, Chicago, and at reading rooms and news depote throughout the country. The general eastern adventising agent of the THEUNE is A. F. Richardson, Room 65, Tribune Walding, New York. All advertisements for the sent to him.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION.

The subject of legislative representation is one that should now be discussed and carefully considered by the people of North Dakota. We do not want a legislature too large, neither do we want it too small. Of the two extremes, however, the former would be preferable, because more communities, more interests and more factions would be represented in a large body than in a small one. The TRIBUNE believes in county representation-in a government near to the people. It may be radical, but it believes we would have better laws and a much more economical administration of affairs if there was but one legislative body, and that body composed of men responsible to small constituencies. The state senates, as well as the United States senate, have become aristocratic bodies, largely made up of monopolists, who pay but little attention to the real wants of the common people. They are legislative obstructionists. However, if an upper house is maintained let it be as large and representative as possible.

The South Dakota constitution limits the number of members of the house to not less than 75 nor more than 135, and the senate to not less than 25 nor more than 45. This is a very good provision. The apportionment by the constitutional convention for the first legislature should be made on the bidecennial census of 1885. The regular decennial census of the government will be taken next year and the succeeding legislature can change the apportionment after that date.

Several suggestions as to the legislative apportionment have been madethe Fargo Argus of the 23d inst. having a couple of schemes-and the TRIBUNE has a couple also. The first one is to do away with circumlocution and have but one body-say of 91 members to begin with, which would be members to begin with, which would be one for each 2,000 population. This would be popular government. The members of such a body would feel their approxibility. These would feel their approxibility. These would feel their responsibility. There would be fewer "policy" votes, and less shirking from duty. In the present system the legislative machinery is so cumbersome that the most meritorious measures often die on the calendar or are smothered in process of transmittal from one house to the other. A single house legislature would facilitate business, and save to the taxpayers of the new state thousands of dollars in legislative expenses.

bered that the small counties will not wealth of our nation; while the Dakotas always be small. They are the counties in which the most rapid development will take place. The TRIBUNE believes that representation should be given each county in the lower house-if two houses there must be-and as near rep-

resentation from each county as possible in the upper house, without making that body too large and unwieldy. The Argus proposes two schemes-one giving wenty-five districts with one senator and three representatives from each district, and the other making thirty districts on the same ratio. The first scheme would give about 6,000 populato a district.

The TRIBUNE's scheme is to give one representative in the lower house to each county and one additional for each 3,000 population or major fraction. This would make the representation as folows:

District 1-Pembina county, population 1.510-5 members.

District 2-Cavalier, 5,029-3 members. District 2-Cavailler, 5,023-5 memoers. District 3-Towner, 366-1 member. District 4-Rolette, 2,232-2 members. District 5-Bottineau, 818-1 member. District 6-Ward, 257-1 member. District 6-Ward, 257-1 member. District 7-McHenry, about 800-1 mem

er. District 8-Pierce, about 600-1 member. District 9-Bensou, 1,255-1 member. District 10-Ramsey,3,271-2 members. District 11-Walsh, 12,775-5 members. District 11-Walsh, 12,775-5 members District 12-Grand Forks, 20,454-8 me

District 13-Nelson, 3,081-2 members. District 13-Nelson, 3.031-2 members. District 14-Eddy, 825-1 member. District 15-Wells, 285-1 member. District 16-McLean, 942-1 member. District 18-McLean, 942-1 member. District 18-McLean, 942-1 member. District 19-Morton, 5.873-3 members. District 19-Morton, 5.873-3 members. District 20-Stark, 1,507-2 members. District 21-Billings, 787-1 member. District 22-Burleigh, 5.854-3 members. District 23-K dder, 1,572-2 members. District 24-Stutsman, 5.682-3 members. District 25-Foster,992-1 member. District 25-Focter,992-1 member. District 25-Focter,992-1 members. District 26-Griggs, 2.093-2 members. District 27-Steele, 3.080-2 members. District 28-Traill, 8,119-4 members. District 29-Cass, 21,065-8 members. District 30-Barnes, 6,093-3 members. District 31-Richland, 9,043-4 member. District 32-Ransom, 4,286-2 members. District 32-Ransom, 4,286-2 members. District 33-Sargent, 3,234-2 members. District 34-Dickey, 3,287-2 members. District 35-LaMoure, 2,072-2 member. District 36-McIntosh, 390-1 member. District 37-Logan, 336-1 member. District 39-Emmons, 1,040-1 member.

This gives the house 87 members. For the senate a ratio of about 4,000

has been used, which gives 38 senatorial districts, as follows:

Districts 1, 2 and 3-Pembina, population.

District 4-Cavalier (except west tier of District 4—Cavalier (except west tier of towns), 4.200. District 5—Towner, 366: Rolette, 2,232; Bottineau, 818, and west tier towns of Cav-alier-total, 4,216. Districts 6, 7 and 8—Waish, 12,775. Districts 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13—Grand Forks, 20,454. Districts 14 and 15—Traill 8 110.

Districts 14 and 15-Traill. 8.119. District 16-Steele, 3,080, and two towns rom north western Cass, 1,000-total, 4,080.

District 17-Griggs, 2093; four towns tom Barnes, 2,000-total, 4,093. District 18-Nelson, 8,331. District 19-Ramsey, 3,271. District 20-Benson 1955; Edde, 995.

District 20-Benson, 1,255; Eddy, 825; oster, 992; Wells, 285; Pierce, 500-total, 3.857.

District 21-Balance of Barnes, 4,093. Districts 22, 23, 24, 25, 25-Cass (except two towns to Steele), 20,000.

8,043. District 31—Dickey, 3,897. District 32—La Moure, 2,072; McIntosh, 890; Logan, 33[°], and four towns from Statsman, 1,200—total, 3,998. District 32—Balance of Statsman, 4,499.

BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, JULY 5

will bring wheat and corn to feed the peo-ple of the world. F. B. FANCHER, Pres.

SPEAKING of the series of defeats which prohibition has recently received, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat sees strong evidence that the tide has set in against political prohibitionists. Within two years past Michigan, Texas, Tennessee, Oregon, West Virginia, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island have declared emphatically against the principles and the pretensions of that organization. These states are fairly distributed over the country, and tion to a district, the latter about 5,000 embrace populations of all sorts and con-

ditions of people, representing both the great parties and nearly every form of industrial system prevailing in the nation. The analysis of the vote cast in 1884 and 1888 leaves no ground to speculate as to the political decadence of the prohibition party. The aggregate of the vote for the prohibition candidates in the various states in 1886 was 294,863, or 45,-000 in excess of that given for the nominee for president in 1888. There was a shrinkage not only relatively, but absolutely, in the volume of prohibition strength. The latest expression, the reconsidering and rejection of the prohibition amendment to the constitution of Rhode Island, carrys with it a moral force which can not be gathered from the vote of any other state. After actual trial by a staid New England community it was pronounced not good, as the evil ' sought to be overcome did not lessen under its operation. The adoption of such a provision in the constitution of a 'the republican banner? new state may well be looked upon with disfavor, as of doubtful utility, when a greater degree of security against intemperance can be secured by high license, the constitutional convention are now which is in a measure self-enforcing, by receiving the following communication virtue of the self-interest of those who from the metropolis on the Jim:

pay the penalty of their business.

MR. JOHNSON, of Lakota, made many, many friends at the republican caucus yesterday. He not only gracefully withdrew his name as a candidate for president of the constitutional convention after the informal ballot, but after Mr. Fancher's nomination was made unanimous he made a happy little speech, in which he said that it had been rumored that he was beaten for president because he would not make promises in regard to the chairmen of committees and the appointment of officers, but this, he stated, was not true; he was beaten simply because Mr. Fancher was a better man-a far better man-and he was pleased to have the opportunity to congratulate him.

THE Minneapolis Tribune throws out some excellent hints to the four new states now preparing for admission to the union. Regarding the regulation of railroads the Tribune says.

The growth of corporate influence among the forces that control a state has been sig-nificant. It has developed into a political force, setting up one man and pulling down another, as was deemed best for the in-terests of the corporations. It has assumed powers so extensive in the tolls levied lunch route. Alas, poor Jimtown. She upon the people that in sheer self-defense the strong arm of legislative interference has been invoked of necessity to show corporation authorities that communities and individuals had not parted with all their reserved rights, when a railroad was granted a right of way. Regulation of railroads has become a matter of necesgranted a right of way. Regulation of railroads has become a matter of neces-sity. The new states are so dependent for their prosperity and development upon railway communication that the question presents many delicate features. It is a notable fact that railway properties have depreciated in value and earning power so sharply in the last ten years through ad-verse and oftentimes unwise and inindiand oftentimes unwise and injudi verse verse and ortentimes unwise and injust-cious legislation. In attempting to rem-edy, ruin has been wrought! The man who is invited to invest money in a new railway enterprise must have an assurance of dividends. If after such investment has been teased out of him the people of the state through which his road runs so legislate as to deprive him of a rea-sonable return for his money, he will certainly invest no more, and will wichdraw the money already put in as early as possible. This process of investment, of subsequent adverse legis-lation, and of withdrawal of capital, has been going on so long and so generally that the road which has not managed at some ebb of its history to pass into the hands of a receiver is an exception. No severer blows have been dealt western in-terests than certain kinds of regulation by law, enacted by demagogues, who have has been teased out of him the people law, enacted by demagogues, who have risen to power upon the wrecks of legiti-mate railway enterprise. Some restrictive legislation is necessary; but the west needs railroads to compete and carry her pro-ducts to market cheaply, and new enter-prise must not be throttled and discour-With all the necessity for many lines, it is worth consideration whether some means of restricting certain kinds of rail way building ought not to be adopted The state ought not to permit the building of a new line unless it can be clearly shown that there is a reasonable necessity shown that there is a reasonable necessity for it. The building of a line of railway par-allel to another line, which is already receiving from the contributing territory an amount of business sufficient for but one, is not a blessing but a curse to the people. Good business policy limits rail-way building to the actual necessities of the territory to be traversed. It ought to be true that the promoters of the new lines would act upon this principle, but they do not always do so. The lines are constructed by non-resident or foreign capital, and its disbursement is often con-trolled by the ambition of some railway president to break down a rival or enhance his own power as a railway director. The man who has 5,000 miles of railroad in his dominion is of greater consequence thapfor it. dominion is of greater consequence than he who controls but 500. The proper ad-justment of rates upon the roads already built, and a reasonable limit placed upon building corporations will be a wise medium to attain in the new constitutions. The new muniments, while providing for some railway control, should advance so far as to restrain the building of railroads beyond the paying point. be too strong against originality and new departures; if we have not profited by experience and cannot see the neces-sity of simplifying government, then the TRIBUXE offers another scheme. The Fargo Argus opposes county rep-such a system the smaller counties in would gain over the larger counties in representation. It should be remem-

possible that Scandinavians generally will endorse the third plank, which declares that an unprovoked war, has been waged against them in North Dakota by their fellow citizens. Nor will the fourth and fifth planks be endorsed, which declare their protest against such "discrimination" and "war" and their determination to organize and work "systematically" for their rights. There is some cheap demagogy here somewhere. Somebody with an ulterior motive has been attempting to arouse the prejudices of a large element in North Dakota. The declaration that the Scandinavian element has been unjustly treated in North Dakota is untrue. An examinaation discloses the fact that in every county in North Dakota the Scandinavians have their just proportion of the offices. They are bound to have their rights. They are intelligent enough, patriotic enough and shrewd enough and numerically strong enough to command proper respect and a fair deal all around, and the TRIBUNE does not believe that there is or has been any complaint on this score, or cause for complaint. Altogether too many isms are growing up in North Dakota in which ambitious politicians at once become conspicuous leaders. The question may well be asked: Do the members of the constitutional convention-those who claim to be republicans--propose to turn North Dakota over to the union of states weak and uncertain in its political allegiance to the party that gives deliverance, or will they stand up boldly like the good, true men they are reputed to be and protect

JAMESTOWN has seen Devils Lake and gone her one better. The members of

JAMESTOWN, Dak., June -, 1889

Hon. DEAR SIR: The citizens of Jamestown DEAR SIR: The cutzens of standard in intend to invite the constitutional conven-tion to adjourn to this place and hold its sessions here. Suitable and convenient sessions here. Suitable and convenient halls and committee rooms will be provided, and arrangements have been made for boarding and lodging all delegates to he convention free of expense. If the convention decides to accept this

offer, and adjourn to this place, you are most cordially invited to become the guest of the city of Jamestown during the entire session of the convention. B. W. FULLER, Mayor.

The above may have been an attempt at a joke, but as Jimtown is an aspirant for capital honors, it is looked upon as a serious proposition. It is to be regretted that Jimtown, which has been one of the most popular little cities in North Dakota, should thus insinuate that the constitutional convention is a purchaseable body, and that the memhers are so chean as to work for their board. It is indeed sad to see the promising little city make herself ridiculous in the eyes of the public by so far presuming upon the dignity and honor of North Dakota's statesmen as to assume that they could disobey the instructions of congress 'and humiliate the commonwealth for the purpose of striking a free

has lost her cunning. ONE of the first resolutions that should couraging reports from other portions of candidacy is backed up by ripe experithe territory as well as other states and ence in legislative affairs, having served territories, the farmers of the Missouri two years in the lower house and four slope have reason to feel thankful that years in the Iowa state senate. He was they are favored. In Washington terri- a presidential elector in the Hayes-Tilden tory forest fires are raging and except in the irrigated regions, the crops are the Farmers' Alliance. burned.

THE following is the platform or the Farmers' Alliance of North Dakota. adopted at the Fargo meeting:

All public necessities so far as practi-cable should be owned and controlled by the government and managed in such way that no class should be allowed to exact unjust rates for the use thereof. Our railroads should be so controlled by the government as to be run in the interest

the government as to be run in the interest of the people upon an actual cost basis. Equal and just taxation of property. Prohibition, state and national. Electing United States senators by the direct vote of the people of each state. Courts of arbitration that justice not pre-

cedent may govern. Remembering the principles of the Alli-ance as laid down in Farmers' National The Australian system of voting. The Australian system of voting. The Australian system of voting. The abolition of the contract system on national, state and municipal works.

That the criminals of the state be made self-supporting. That the school lands be leased to the

highest responsible bidder until sold. That the constitutional convention be re-quested to submit separately the question of granting full suffrage to women That as many as possible of the public officers be elected and few appointed. Dakota for Dakotans, our friends to the

front, carpet baggers to the rear. The official oath as set forth in the Sionx Falls constitution. That the pay of the legislators should be \$500 and mileage per session.

HON. H. B. BLACKWELL, editor of the Woman's Journal, Boston, and one of the most active members of the Woman's Suffrage association of the United States, is in the city and will remain until the organization of the constitutional convention, after which he will proceed chief. to Montana and Washington territories. He asks the constitutional_ convention, not for woman's suffrage, but for the adoption of a plank leaving the question to future legislation-a plank worded about as follows: The legislature may make further ex-tensions of suffrage to citizens of mature

age and sound mind not convicted of crime but no restriction upon the suffrage shall be made without a vote of the people. Mr. Blackwell comes with excellent endorsements and letters of introduction from the leading men of the nation, and

the members of the constitutional con-

vention.

THE Sioux Falls Argus Leader says: 'Our prohibition friends may not have thought of it, but the repeal of the prohibitory amendment in Rhode Island was by far the most serious blow their cause has yet received. The voters of Rhode Island say in effect to the people of the United States, "We have tried prohibition, we have found it unsatisfactory. We want no more of if." The effect of the repeal cannot but be felt by prohibitionists everywhere. It is much more disastrous than the defeat of a proposition to insert prohibition in the amendment would have been. Thus it is that Rhode Island gives the cause a blacker

black eye than the one furnished by the

chesp this fall. Considering the dis- of the convention in the field, and his campaign, and is a prominent member of

> It is becoming evident that woodchucks will be numerous in the constitutional convention. A clause frequently inserted in constitutions provides that in all counties where the county seat has never been settled by a vote, the question shall be submitted to the people at the next general election. This has already been proposed. It seems harmless enough, but investigation reveals the fact that this would make such an election necessary in over one-half of the counties of North Dakota, as such a clause would affect nearly all the older counties-the present seats having been originally located by the legislature and a vote never having been taken. It will be seen that such a provision would make lots of fun, especially in the Red River valley.

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It is said that Major McLaughlin employed a cunning ruse to secure the presence of Sitting Bull in Bismarck. He is a cunning old warrior, and usually when asked to go anywhere immediately wants to know how much will be paid. This time the major made arrangements for the rest of the Indians to come and said not a word to the great Sioux chief. He thought he was going to be left behind and begged to be taken. Of course Major McLaughlin reluctantly consented, and thus secured for Bismarck as drawing a card as possible to be obtained in the presence of the shrewd old

THE idea of but one branch to the legislature for the new state of North Dakota seems to be a very "taking one" with a great many, and if the constitution makers can fix it in that way the TRIBUNE believes they will be able to rejoice over their own wisdom in the future, and the people will thank them for their departure from an already too much worn and useless rut. It would be novelty, economy, better government and less jobbery combined. There can should be given a respectful hearing by be no bargains where there is but one

> THE TRIBUNE does not know of any candidate for official stenographer of the constitutional convention, but it does know that Editor Tuttle of Mandan is a stenographer thoroughly competent for the place. He has had a great deal of experience. He was for a long time court stenographer in Rhode Island and official reporter in the Rhode Island. legislature.

> PRESIDENT HOMES B. SPRAGUE. Grand. Forks has addressed a circular letter to the county superintendents and teachers of graded schools of North Dakota, asking for a conference of educators at Bismarck on July 12 and 13. The question "What ought the constitution to contain on the subject of education?" will be

Iu such an apportionment the repre-

sentation would be as follows:

Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7—Pembina, population 11,510—7 members. Districts 8, 9 and 10—Cavalier, 5,029—3 members.

District 11—Towner, 366—1 member. District 12—Rolette, 2,232—1 member. District 13—Bottineau, 818—1 member. District 14—Ward, 257—1 member. District 15—McHenry, about 800—1 mem-

District 16—Pierce, about 600—1 member. District 17—Benson, 1,255—1 member. Districts 18 and 19—Ramsey, 3,271—2 mem

ers. Districts 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25-Walsh

12,775-6 members. Districts 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and

5-Grand Forks, 20,454-10 members. Districts 36 and 37-Nelson, 3,331-2

District 30 and 31-Adam, 6,22 and 51-Adam, 6,22 and 52-Adam, 6,22 and 6,22

members. District 46—Stark, 1,507—1 member.

District 47-Billings, 737-1 member. Districts 48, 49 and 50-Burleigh, 5,354-3 members.

District 51—Kidder, 1,572—1 member. District 52, 53 and 54—Stutsman, 5,632—

members. District 55—Foster, 992—1 member. District 56—Griggs, 2,098—1 member. District 57 and 58—Steele, 3080—2 mem-

bers. Districts 59, 60, 61 and 62-Traiil, 8,119-4 members.

Districts 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72 and 7

nd 78—Cass, 21,085—11 members. Districts 74, 75 and 76—Barnes, 6,093—3

members. Districts 77, 78, 79, 80 and 81—Richland, 9,43—5 members.

Districts 82 and 83-Ransom. 4,286-2

members. Districts 84 and 85-Sargent, 3.234-2

members. Districts 86 and 87—Dickey, 3.897—2

District 88—MaMoure, 2,072—1 member. District 88—McIntosh, 390—1 member. District 90—Logan, 336—1 member. District 91—Emmons, 1,040—1 member.

If, however, the footsteps of our forefathers are to be followed; if prejudice be too strong against originality and

nce of Stutsman. District 34-Kidder, 1,894; Emmons 1,046; two tiers off of Burleigh, 1,000-total 3,940. District 35—Balance of Burleigh, 4,354.

District 36-McLean, 942: Sheridan, 40; Stevens. 55; McHenry, 800; Wynn, 10; Kenville, 31; Ward, 257; Garfield — Mountraille, 39; Flannery, 64; Buford, 524 Williams, 36; Mcreer, 244: Oliver, 327; Wal-lace, 46; Allred, 13; McKenzie, 24; Duun 32-total 3,484.

District 37—Stark, 1,507; Hettinger, 63; Villard, 200; Billings, 787; Bowman, 162; and two tiers of towns from Morton, 1,500 total, 4,169. District 38-Balance of Morton, 4,878.

It will be noticed that this apportionment divides very few counties and gives to nearly all the organized counties representation in both bodies. Legislative apportionment is not a simple problem, and as this is one of the most important duties of the constitutional convention, these suggestions are thrown out at this time that they may be considered by the members along with the many others that have been or may be offered by the others.

HARMONY PREVAILS

The constitutional convention met yes terday promptly at 12 o'clock and effected a temporary organization by the election of Mr. F. B. Fancher, of Stutsman, president-the sequel to the republican caucus held in the forenoon, in which Mr. Fancher was declared the unanimous choice for that position. Mr. Fancher was elected as a republican. The fact of his being a farmer did not disqualify him for the honorable position. The majority of the republicans of North Dakota are farmers, and the organization of the convention is a great honor to the producing class. The wis. dom of this selection will be more thoroughly settled this fall when the farmers again have the opportunity to swell the republican majorities.

A GREETING.

President Fancher, of the constitutional convention, thoughtfully wired the following greeting to the conventions of South Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory:

BISMARCK, DAK., July 4.

be introduced and adopted in the forthcoming constitutional convention for North Dakota is one reading about as

follows: RESOLVED. That the constitution pro-vide that the legislative authority of the state shall vest in. a single body, to be called the "Legislative Assembly," which shall consist of not less than 125 members, to be elected by the people, the appor-tionment to be so made that each organ-ized county shall be entitled to represent

ized county shall be entitled to represen-ized county shall be entitled to represen-ized in the interim between legislative apportionments said counties shall be en-titled to representation on the same basis as other organized counties.

There is now no good reason for two bodies. The conditions are entirely different than they were a hundred years ago. The time has long since passed when one body was a check upon the other. The lower body only is representative, the other is not. The existence of two bodies obstructs intelligent legislation, encourages "log-rolling" and is productive of bad laws and extravagance. The only check that one has on the other is the check designing men-in combination-have upon a righteous measure in one body, until an iniquitous bill-of theirs-is successful in the other body. If two houses is a good thing, why not have two city councils, two boards of county commissioners and two branches in a constitutional convention? North Dakota ought to

take a step forward-ought to strike out boldly-and furnish to the union of states a scheme of government that only needs to be put to test to prove its simplicity, its economy and its advantages over the one now in vogue not from reason, but from precedent.

THE rain Monday night came in time to save the crops of the Missouri slope from destruction. It was not, however, from a lack of rainfall, that the crops were suffering but from winds heated to a blighting degree from their passage over the drouth stricken regions, east and south. Until the 22d of June the prospects were favorable for the most bounteous crops ever harvested in this region. The hot winds of the 27th and

MINORITY system of voting is a scheme whereby the minority hope by some means or other to become equal or more powerful than the majority. This is the whole question in a nutshell, else there would be no advocates of the scheme. Minority system of voting is un-American and wrong in principle. Majorities should rule. To give to the minority the cumulative or minority ballot is to argue and admit that minorities are always right. The democrats of North

Dakota are in the minority and want the minority voting system adopted by the constitutional convention. Will the republicans of that body consent?

SPEAKING of the duties of the constitutional conventions now in session in the four great territories, the Minneapolis Tribune says: "The principal difficulty to be encountered will be that of doing too much. The number of subjects should be few. There is far too much legislation now; too many opportunities for conflicts in decisions among the courts. That constitution will be best which, besides embodying a single bill of rights, will have the fewest provisions upon subjects which can best be treated by legislatures elected by the people from time to time, and representing their fresh purposes."

In the Illinois constitutional convensecretary pro tem were elected the first day. A roll call of the members was also had and the usual oath administered. The temporary organization held

until the third day when permanent officers were elected. If this precedent is to the capitol building by the military and civic organizations participating in the days celebration.

dorsement of ballot reform. The final act of the legislature of that state was

considered.

side.

THE school census for the present year in Independent school district, city of Bismarck, just completed, shows an increase of children of school age over last year of eighty-four. This is doing very well for hard times. The 7-yearolds who stood up and were counted. for the first time formed a line of over thirty. Future prospects are still better.

PRESIDENT LOUCKS' extremely radical position may echo the sentiment of South Dakota's Alliance, says the Fargo Republican, but he is several steps in advance of the average North Dakota farmer in his radical ideas. Just how far North Dakota farmers will go with him, in order to present a solid front remains to be seen.

THE Fargo Republican says: "President Loucks is kind to the newspaper fraternity in conceding to them the auditorship of North Dakota; but the Republican is of the opinion they are not desirous of recognition on the state tickets. Ten thousand republican majority next fall would suit them better."

THE fact that the Rev. Mendenhall,editor of the Grand Forks Plaindealer, has been elected president of the Jamestown college, gives color to the rumor that the Plaindealer is about to change hands.

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THE Aberdeen News is now owned by George Slosser of the Dakota Ruralist. Slosser-who is all right himself-succeeds a couple of bright, energetic newspaper rustlers-Messrs. Starling and Torrey.

THEY had a firemens' tournament down at Yankton, in South Dakota, but somehow the papers fail to report any world's record-smashing events. They ought to have had the Fargo judges down there.

THE Farmers' Alliance at Fargo has resolved in favor of holding state conventions between the 1st and 15th of September.

DAROTA will have three instead of two census supervisors. Still the TRIBUNE is for Maj. Edwards for one of 'em-unless it would break the harmony in Casa

followed the first day's session of the convention will not require more than an hour's time-in which event the members should be escorted from as well as

AND now comes Michigan with an en-