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The Republican.

Republican Printing Co. Publishers.

OAKES, - NORTH DAKOTA.

State of North Dakota.

The Constitutional Convention Called to Order at Bismarck on July 4th.

A Comprehensive Epitome of the Proceedings of the Convention and Interesting Incidents.

Monday, July 22.

NINETEENTH DAY.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The committee on taxation and revenue reported back file 46 with the recommendation that it do not be adopted.

Mr. Richardson, who introduced the file, could not see why this one article should be singled out for such a report.

Mr. Lauder, of the committee, stated that no disrespect was intended by the report, as they expected to report back all proposed articles with recommendations as to their disposal.

Mr. Turner introduced an article upon elections.

Mr. Williams introduced a complete constitution.

Mr. Williams introduced a resolution tending to correct the journal, consideration of which was postponed until the 23d inst.

Mr. Parsons introduced the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Constitution of South Dakota as appears in Long's Legislative Hand Book, (a copy of which is upon the desk of each member) be considered as introduced for adoption by this Convention, without being printed in the files or journal.

Mr. Appleton introduced an article on schools and school lands.

Mr. Harris introduced an article upon legislative apportionment.

Mr. Lauder introduced an article upon homesteads and homestead exemptions.

Also a schedule.

Also an article upon taxes.

Also an article upon taxing mortgaged property.

Mr. Sandager introduced an article upon salaries.

Also an article upon bribery at elections.

Also an article upon taxing corporations.

Also an article upon homestead exemptions.

Also an article upon leins upon household goods subject to taxation.

Mr. Bennett introduced an article upon special elections.

Mr. Williams introduced an article providing for a commissioner of agriculture.

After spending some time in committee of the whole the convention adjourned.

Tuesday, July 23.

TWENTIETH DAY.

President Fancher, of the convention, received a telegram from Elliot F. Shepard, president of the American Sabbath union, urging a provision in the constitution for protecting and encouraging Sabbath observance.

The complete constitution introduced by Williams came up for reference but was postponed.

The proposition to vest legislative powers in a single body was again discussed in the committee of the whole, and furnished a field day for orators. The proposition was defeated and the convention will now make apportionments for two houses.

Prohibition petitions are beginning to pour in and it is evident they have not given up hope of having a prohibition clause embodied in the constitution.

The remainder of the afternoon was passed in discussing the article on county and township organization. The greatest controversy was on the question of locating county seats and after spirited debate the entire afternoon session relative thereto was stricken out.

Wednesday, July 24.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

The judiciary committee has at last reported to the convention.

The committee recommends the six judicial districts and that the supreme court be made up of as many judges, and that the present system of justices of the peace be retained.

The committee sits down on the proposed plan of the establishment of county courts.

It favors holding all terms of the supreme court at the capital.

The terms of the judges of the supreme court to be six years; any vacancy by death or otherwise to be filled by appointment of the governor, appointee to serve until the next genera[illegible]

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shall become a law. The governor's salary shall be $3,000 per annum, lieutenant-governor $1,000, secretary of state, auditor, commissioners of schools and public lands, commissioners of insurance, railroad commissioners and attorney-general shall each receive $2,000.

The suffrage committee introduced an article providing that all male citizens, etc., may vote, and submitting the question of female suffrage to a vote of the male electors one year from next fall.

Friday, July 26.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

In the convention a memorial to congress praying for experiments by the general government with a view to ascertaining whether or not irrigation from the north is practical was referred to a committee.

The minority report of the committee on judiciary department submitted provides for the election of county judge in each organized county whose term of office shall be two years. It gives the county court original jurisdiction of all matters of probable guardianship and the settlement of estates. In counties having a population of 2,000 or over, these courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts in all civil cases wherein the amount in controversy does not exceed $1,000. It provides for the allowance of writs of error or appeal to the district court.

The office of justice of the peace is virtually abolished.

The committee on revenue and taxation submitted its report with a proposed article for the constitution in it which gives the legislature power to provide for raising revenues sufficient to defray the expenses of the state for each year, not to exceed four mills on the dollar on assessed valuation of all taxed property. It provides that laws shall be passed, taxing by uniform rule, all property according to its true value in money, but the property of the United States, state, county and municipal corporations shall be exempt. The legislature shall exempt from taxation all property used exclusively for schools, religious, cemetery or charitable purposes and personal property to any amount not to exceed 200 acres of land, and improvements thereon shall be separated and assessed. Cultivated and uncultivated land of the same quality shall be assessed at the same value. Railroad property shall be assessed by the state board at not less than $3,000 per mile.

Saturday, July 27.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

This was the red letter day of the session. Notwithstanding the refusal of the convention to take a recess until Tuesday, over two-thirds of the delegates left for their homes or other points, and when President Pro Tempore Rowe ordered roll call on Friday there was not a quorum present. But seventeen of the members responded to their names, and the body adjourned.

THE JOINT COMMISSION

In Session at Bismarck to Effect a Division of the Property Between the Two States.

MONDAY, JULY 22.

Only three members of the North Dakota commission were present at the morning session and six at the afternoon. South Dakota members were all present. A resolution was adopted preliminary to the division of territorial records. It is expected the transforming will cost from $10,000 to $15,000. The following committees were appointed: Caldwell and Harrison on records, Kellam and Scott on library, McC[illegible]licuddy and Sandager on militia proper [illegible] Neill and Camp on miscellaneous, Pri[illegible] and Spaulding on claims against and in favor of the territory, Elmco[illegible] and Purcell on government appropriati[illegible]s for the agricultural experiment statio[illegible] at Brookings. Investigation by these com[illegible]ittees will take place on the 23d inst.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

Owing to the absence of nearly all the North Dakota members of the commission no business was transacted.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24.

Only a morning session was held by the commissioners.

The disposition of the records was discussed and an agreement will probably be reached in a day or two regarding such disposition.

Arrangements have been made for each side to submit a proposition concerning distribution of the property and debts.

It is not expected the commission will reach a conclusion for some days, but definite propositions from both sides will materially promote this.

North Dakota members predict completion of the work this week.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

The committee considered the propositions submitted by North and South Dakota, but reached no conclusion regarding any point.

NORTH DAKOTA'S

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PROPOSITION OF SOUTH DAKOTA:

Each state shall take the institutions located within its boundaries with its appurtenances, furniture, etc., and shall assume the payment of all indebtedness against the territory on account of such institutions respectively. Any unexpected balance, either from bonds or direct appropriations, remaining in the territorial treasury at the date of dissolution of the territorial government, shall follow the institution on whose account such bonds were issued or appropriation made and go to the state which takes such institution. All other items and articles of personal property, except the territorial library and records, shall be divided equally between North and South Dakota. Each commission shall submit a proposition stating the sum, certain, at which it is willing to

TAKE THE LIBRARY,

including such books, records and volumes as may be added thereto up to the time of dissolution of territorial government, and the library as afore-said shall go to the section whose bid, as above provided, is the highest, and at the amount so bid, and such amount shall be accounted for in settlement to be made by the joint commission. An arrangement shall be made by the commission with the territorial auditor by which he shall keep an abstract of assessment returns from the several counties of the territory in two classes or groups, putting and keeping the counties of North Dakota in one class and the counties of South Dakota in another class, and such distinction and separation shall be maintained and preserved throughout the auditor's and treasurer's office to the end that

ALL TAXES PAID

into the territorial treasury from such assessment by the counties of North Dakota and South Dakota respectively shall be kept separate and distinct from each other. Any and all claims of the territory against counties on account of delinquent taxes shall go to and belong to the state within which such counties shall be located and all credits for taxes overpaid by counties shall likewise go to the state within which such counties may be situated. Any balances of cash remaining in hand at the termination of territorial government and not otherwise carried by this proposition or appropriated by law, shall be equally divided between North and South Dakota. All indebtness, except as otherwise herein provided, shall be assumed and paid by North and South Dakota, share and share alike.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

The commission held only a short session, the time being taken up by an informal conference regarding the chief points of difference, while the matter was finally referred to Kellam and Camp, chairmen of the respective delegations, who will formulate an agreement concerning the division of the assets and liabilities of North Dakota.

The commission bitterly denounced the old capital deal and declare their people as hostile to it, as are the people of South Dakota. This question is a big bugaboo of the settlement.

South Dakota members unanimously declare they will let division fail before allowing anything on account of the capital.

North Dakota has some valid claims which the other side is willing to allow. The amount of these will be lumped. The aggregate thereof has not yet been agreed upon.

After that a couple of days will be necessary to prepare the details of the settlement so that the earliest possible date the South Dakota delegates can get home will be the 31st inst. There is no certainty they can return so soon.

SATURDAY, JULY 27.

Chairmen Kellam and Camp reported a plan for dividing the territorial assets and liabilities, which was unanimously adopted by the commission. Under it they will formulate provisions to be reported to each convention and incorporated into the schedule and ordinance of both constitutions.

THE AGREEMENT

is as follows: Each state shall take the public institutions located within its boundaries, with all appurtenances, furniture, etc., and shall assume the payment of all indebtedness against the territory, either bonded or funded, on account of such institutions, respectively. All other items of personal property and miscellaneous effects belonging to the territory, except the territorial library, records and archives, shall be divided as nearly equally as possible between North and South Dakota. South Dakota shall pay to North Dakota $42,500 on account of the excess of territorial appropriations for permanent improvements of territorial institutions which under this agreement

WILL GO TO SOUTH DAKOTA,

in full settlement of the unbalanced accounts and of all claims against the territory of whatever nature, legal or equitable, arising out of alleged erroneous or unlawful taxation of the Northern Pacific lands, and payment of said amount shall discharge and exempt South Dakota from all liabilities for or on account of the several matters hereisbefore referred to. Nor shall either state be called upon to pay or answer to any portion of any liability hereafter arising or accruing on account of the transactions heretofore had, which liabilities would be a liability of the territory of Dakota, had such territory remained in existence and which liabilities shall grow out of matters connected with any public institutions of the territory within the boundary of the other state. Neither state shall pay any portion of any liability of the territory arising out of the erroneous taxation of property

SITUATED IN THE OTHER STATE,

and each committee shall make a sealed statement of the amount it is willing to to pay for the undivided half of the public library and the one offering the largest sum shall take the library at the sum so offered. If on investigation it appears that the militia property is divided between North and South Dakota companies in proportion nearly equal, then the property is to remain with that state within the limits of which it now is; otherwise, it is to be divided as nearly equally as possible. The final adjustment of the accounts shall be made

UPON THE FOLLOWING BASIS:

North Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid to public institutions located within its boundaries on account of current appropriations since the same became available; and South Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid to public institutions located within its boundaries on the same account and during the same time, each state to be charged with one-half of the general expense during the same time. All moneys paid into the treasury during the period from about March 11 to [illegible]he time of final adjustment from North [illegible]akota shall be credited to North Dako-[illegible], and all such sums paid in from South [illegible]kota for the same time shall be credited [illegible] South Dakota, except that

Notices of Final Taxes

paid into the te[illegible] treasury since the date above named for a year prior to 1889, that is the part thereof going to the territory, shall be equally divided between North and South Dakota, and the railroad tax for 1889 shall be distributed as already provided by law, except that so much of said tax as goes to the territorial treasury shall be divided as follows: North Dakota shall have so much thereof as is paid by railroads in North Dakota. If there shall be indebtedness at the time of the final division each shall assume its share as determined

BY THE AMOUNT PAID

to each section in excess of receipts from each section. If there shall be a surplus at the time of such division each state shall be entitled to the amount it has paid in over and above the amounts it stands charged with. Payment from South Dakota to North Dakota, or as much of it as is possible, shall be made by South Dakota assuming North Dakota's share of current liabilities at the time of final adjustment, including North Dakota's share of the cost of copying records. South Dakota and North Dakota shall pay one-half each of all liabilities now existing but not audited and allowed, except those incurred on account of public institutions. Each state shall succeed

TO ALL THE RIGHTS

of the territory upon contracts for public work within such state or bonds to secure completion of such contracts. Each state shall receive all unexpended balances of bonds which it is to pay, whether said bonds have been covered back into the treasury or not.

The above plan is regarded as eminently fair to both sides. North Dakota members tried hard to get the allowance increased, but unsuccessfully. The work of framing the formal agreement will require at least two days and probably longer. South Dakota secured the library, her bid being $4,000.

Division matter has been again referred to Caldwell and Harris.

Examining Evidence.

The fact has leaked out in London that for three weeks past two prominent officials of the criminal law department of the home office have been engaged in an examination of the evidence taken before the coroner's jury in the Cronin case at Chicago, and of the numerous newspaper exposes of the inner workings of the Clan-na-Gael, especially those touching upon the now celebrated Buffalo trial. This examination was undertaken at the instance of the attorney-general and it has been conducted with such secrecy that it was purely through an accident that the fact that it was in progress became known. Regarding its object nothing definite is known, although, naturally enough, it has given rise to numerous surmises. Some of the Parnellites affect to believe that the government is endeavoring to provide additional material for the Times in its case before the Hannen commission, but, in view of the fact that the farce in question is very near its close, this suggestion borders on the improbable. In another quarter, however, and one very close to the government, it is whispered that very sensational developments may follow the completion of the task of the law experts, and that, as a matter of fact, the government is endeavoring to make a case against several Irish-Americans, who were either alluded to or directly named in the Buffalo trial as having been directly concerned in engineering the dynamite outrages of recent years, or direct participants in these affairs. Mysterious visits recently paid by Scotland yard detectives to Chatham, Dartmoor and Pentonville prisons, where several of the Irish dynamiters, who, it is alleged, fell victims to the treachery of the triangle are confined, lends strong color to the impression that this is the real object of the task in hand. Whether the government could secure the extradition of any of the members of the triangle or its accomplices or dupes, even were it so disposed, is an open question, but should it be able to bring to bear strong corroborative testimony in support of the charges made in Dr. Cronin's pamphlet, especially in a form of testimony from some of the convicted dynamiters given under promise of a mitigation of their terms of imprisonment, it would not only be furnishing a weapon of immense power to the prosecuting law officers at Chicago, but at the same time be delivering a powerful blow at the wedge that now divides the Irish party of the United States as a result of the crime. Between the two it must be admitted that it can accomplish greater harm to the Irish cause than was contemplated by the appointment of the royal commission. The home office is promptly advised by cable of every movement made in the Chicago and Winnipeg courts in relation to the men arrested for the crime, and it is unlikely that all this trouble and expense would be indulged in had not the attorney general and his colleagues had some definite purpose in view.

A School Teacher's Murder.

The Howell-Hall murder case began in Linneus, Ohio, on the 25th inst. Howell is charged with causing the death of Nettie Hall, the 15-year-old daughter of Malinda Hall. Joseph A. Howell came from Ironton, Ohio, and commenced teaching school near Brookfield, Mo., last year. At the same time he paid attentions to Malinda Hall, a widow with four children. The widow, who was his cousin, lived in a small frame house three miles from Brookfield, and Howell made a practice of spending the time from Friday evening until the following Monday morning with the widow. January 19 Howell left Brookfield about 6 o'clock went to the widow's home and attempted to produce an abortion. This resulted in the death of Malinda Hall, and then in a fit of desperation Howell, in order to destroy all evidence of his crimes, killed the four children of his paramour, fired the house over their heads, walked across to Brookfield and went to bed at his hotel, when he was arrested a few moments later. Snow had fallen during the early portion of the night but providentially stopped in time to enable the pursuers to track him from the burning house to Brookfield, one witness meeting him face to face on the way.

Earned His Honeymoon.

A new bridegroom has whipped out a crowd of brothers-in-law, at Ty-Ty, Ga., and reigns in his title home unmolested. He is Jesse Bass, son of a prominent planter, and for years he has loved Miss Sheavers, of Irwin. The girl's relatives have objected to the match, so recently Bass drove to the Sheavers homestead, got his sweetheart and hurried off to the nearest justice and they were married. When the girl's relatives heard of this the male portion of the household went gunning for the groom. Bass was ready for them, and when they began abusing him he drove them off at the muzzle of his gun. The whole neighborhood was in arms, ready to take part in case the quarrel reached the bloodshed stage, but Bass was unmolested, and the young people are enjoying their honeymoon in peace.

NEWS SUMMARY.

THE RAILROADS.

The Minneapolis & Northern and Northwestern elevators at Hamilton, N. Dakota, on the Minneapolis & Manitoba, burned recently. Loss about $12,000 for each company. It is supposed the fire was incendiary, as both started at one time.

The action of the officials of the Lake Shore road in issuing orders for the laying off of all flagmen and crossing keepers that are crippled attracts a good deal of attention from railroad employes in view of the fact that it is the first road in the country to initiate such a movement. The men affected have no organization, but it is said that the Switchmen's union will interest itself in their behalf.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Corporal Tanner is after the scalps of pension defrauding firms.

C. M. Cole, serving a sentence in the Winnipeg jail for forgery, recently escaped and at last accounts was at large.

A safe burglar named Charles Paul, serving an eight-year sentence, escaped from San Quentin, California, recently, while the electric lights were shut off by a confederate.

Recently a party of fifteen men visited the farm of Milt Barclay, sixteen miles east of Somerset, Ky., on the Mt. Vernon road, and called out a negro tenant who was accused of stealing from the surrounding neighborhood, and gave him a severe thrashing and ordered him to leave the state.

THE CASUALTY RECORD.

At Santa Ross, Cal., Martin Piper and William Bolle were suffocated in a fermenting tank recently.

A barn at Grand Forks, North Dakota, was recently struck by lightning and burned to the ground.

Fears are entertained that the steamship Thetis, familiarly known as the "Ocean Tramp," has foundered at sea and all lives lost.

A tornado recently visited the vicinity of New Prague, Minn., demolishing barns and other outbuildings, but the entire damage is not great.

Charles Weinman, of Columbus, Ohio, shot and killed his wife a few days ago, and then ended his own miserable existence by a revolver shot in the head.

Nearly all the business part of Little York, a small town near Monmouth, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on the 22d inst. Loss, $25,000; insurance about $12,000.

A collision between a fruit train and another freight occurred between Wadsworth and Creston, Ohio, on the Erie road, a few days ago. Two wrecking trains are at work. Engineer Armstrong was seriously injured, but details are not obtainable.

A. J. Hodgson, a wealthy wholesale grocer, and Mayon Mosby's business partner, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, a few days ago, aged 50, from blood poisoning caused by injuries from exploding fireworks on July 4 last. He leaves a widow and one child.

The dwelling houses, barns and gardens in the two blocks bounded by Hyde Park avenue, Eleventh, Luzerne and Division streets, in the Hyde Park region of Scranton, Pa., were seriously disturbed by the collapse of one of the veins in the Central mine.

A terrible storm of wind, rain and hailstones larger than hickory nuts, passed over Crawfordsville, Ind., on the 26th inst. The windows and skylights in the college building, churches and business houses were broken. In places hailstones fell over a foot deep, destroying gardens, flower beds, arbors and breaking shade trees. The corn was cut and the damage to fruit trees and crops is immense. The line of the storm was about two miles wide.

PERSONAL NEWS NOTES.

The physicians attending Wilkie Collins, the novelist, pronounce him out of danger.

Father Blochet, of the French Catholic church, died recently at Faribault, Minn., and was buried on the 25th inst.

Sunset Cox recently made a speech before the constitutional convention of Washington territory. It was well received.

Rev. J. B. Blochet, pastor of the Sacred Heart church, of Fairbault, Minn., died in St. Paul recently of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Charlemagne Tower, the Philadelphia Crœsus, died suddenly at Waterville, N. Y., on the 25th inst. He was the great iron king of the Vermillion, Minnesota, range, and had spent thousands to make that industry a leading Northwestern enterprise.

William Duchere, proprietor of a Eau Claire, Wis., North Side restaurant, who was married two weeks ago, disappeared mysteriously on the 25th inst., after retiring with his wife. There is absolutely no clue to his whereabouts. The matter is being investigated. It is said there will be startling results.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

The Austrian infantry has been increased by the addition of 9,000 men, raising that branch of the service to a war footing. Forty-three regiments of cavalry have been reduced to the extent of thirty-six men each.

The French minister of post and telegraph has notified every telephone company in France that the government will take over their lines on the expiration of the term for which they were given a monopoly. This term expires within a year in the case of most of the companies.

M. Duport, a Boulangist member of the chamber of deputies, recently attempted to make a speech at Port L'Abbe, Finistere, but was attacked by a mob and stoned. A number of M. Duport's teeth were broken and his face was cut and he was refused permission to proceed with his remarks.

The statement that Mrs. Heron, wife of an American missionary, was sentenced to death in Corea is denied. It can be said on the best authority that Mr. Heron is not a preacher, but a doctor; that no nobleman has been converted, and that Mrs. Heron has not been arrested. On the contrary, she and her husband enjoy the confidence of the King of Corea.

A great sensation has been caused in the highest circles of society at Copenhagen, by the suicide of Count Sparre, a member of a prominent Swiss family, after he had killed his mistress. Count Sparre had for some time been carrying on a liason with Elvira Madigan, a circus performer on the island of Taasinge. Becoming involved in a quarrel with his mistress, he drew a pistol and shot her and then killed himself. Count Sparre was married and he and his wife moved in the most aristocratic circle of Copenhagen.

It is reported from London that if Mr. R. Cunningham Graham, the socialist member of parliament for Lancashire, is permitted to offer a proposal, which he announces it is his intention to make when the royal grants come up for discussion, there will undoubtedly be a stir in the house. He intends to move that all royal grants should be limited to the present reign, and that on the death of her majesty the government of the country should be made republican. It is doubtful if he will be permitted to submit this proposition.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Reports of severe thunder storms continue to come from various points in New England.

Crops in all portions of Minnesota are said to be superior to any raised for ten or twelve years. Farmers there are said to be happy.

Heavy and continuous rains are reported from all sections of Kansas. Trains from north and south of Emporia were delayed by washouts.

In the Black Hills, South Dakota, the heaviest rain for years fell on the 25th inst. Hail in some parts fell in torrents, but did no particular damage.

Near Yankton, South Dakota, recently the bones of about four hundred victims of an old Indian massacre were unearthed. They had laid buried in a common grave for forty years or more.

At Jackson, Tenn., in the case of Rev. Mr. Howard against thirteen members of the First Baptist church for libel in circulating allegations of his immorality, the jury have returned a verdict of one cent damages.

Emmerich Hasse, Paul Belijik, Joseph Belijik and John Andruskin, four tin smiths who arrived at New York recently from Germany under contract to work for a Milwaukee tinner, were sent back on the steamer Travo.

Col. C. A. Fletcher of the regular army is on trial at Omaha, Neb., for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, he having publicly charged his wife of undue intimacy with various people. He ought to be hung if reports are true.

The strike of the 600 hard silk winders and doublers in the silk mills which was inaugurated at Paterson, N. Y., a few days ago, on account of the announcement that a reduction of 10 per cent a week would be made in their wages, has been settled and the strikers have returned to work. The matter was compromised, the strikers accepting a reduction of 5 per cent.

What is called a deluge of rain was precipitated upon parts of Minnesota and Dakota on the 26th inst. In some portions more than an inch fell, and the ground became thoroughly soaked. It must be regretted that this plentiful downpour did not occur earlier in the season, for if it had the Dakotas would have shown the world how wonderful was their productiveness. These late rains, however, are a great benefit to corn, potatoes and all later crops and fruits.

The Lake Superior Ship Canal, Land and Iron Company, against Walter Cunningham, a suit for ejectment, pending in the United States court, involves the title to a large amount of land claimed by said company under a grant from the government, which is disputed upon the ground that the government had granted the same lands a few years previous to railway companies. There are thirty similar cases before this court, but the case cited has been selected as a test case.

A Religious War.

Two hundred people in the Twenty-third district of Wilson county, Tennessee, have banded for the purpose of driving Mormon elders and converts from that county. This action has been taken on account of the conduct of the Mormons in a recent occasion. While the Rev. John Barret, a baptist preacher, was holding services in Wetmore's school house, he was interrupted by some of the Mormon converts present, who asked him several questions and then became insulting in their language. Members of the congregation made a move to resent this interference, whereupon the Mormons jumped out of the window and dared them to come out and fight. Two justices of the peace subsequently prepared a big dinner and invited the community at large to come and hear Mr. Barret preach and to give him protection. Every one expected that a fight would take place but the Mormons staid away. The preacher called on the congregation to know how many would help to drive the Mormons out of the county. In response to his invitation all the men in the congregation, about 200, gave him their hands, promising to drive the Mormons out by whatever means would be necessary. The Mormons have been forbidden to travel on the roads and notified to leave the county or stop holding meetings.

After the Lynchers.

A cowboy named Buchanan, who was a friend of James Averill and Ella Watson, who were lynched in Wyoming a few days ago, and who fired upon the lynchers in the hope of preventing the lynching was himself fired upon, but escaped to Casper, fifty miles away. Here warrants were sworn out for the supposed lynchers and a deputy sheriff left with a posse of seven men for the scene of the tragedy.

Sheriff Watson, after the inquest, proceeded to the ranch of Tom Sunn, who admitted he was one of the lynchers, and readily gave the names of the others. He said further that one of the shots fired by Buchanan at the lynchers when they were in the act of stringing Averell up struck John Durbin in the hip, inflicting a very serious, but not fatal wound. The wounded man had been taken to Sand Creek. Taking Sunn into custody the party next proceeded to the ranch of J. R. Bothwell, who also readily admitted that he had assisted at the hanging. He told Buchanan and Healey that they both would go over the range the same way if they did not leave the country. On being told that he would be taken to Rawlins, he advised the sheriff to take a good look at every tree he came to on his way back to Casper, for he would be likely to find six or eight more cattle rustlers hanging by the neck. The two men who furnished these facts left the party here and returned to Casper. Watson probably had no trouble in arresting the remanider of the lynchers. All of the men who participated in the lynching are among the most prominent stockmen in the Sweet Water valley.

Two of the men returned. They report that the sheriff's posse reached the scene of lynching in the morning, where they found the bodies hanging from the limb of a pine tree on the summit of a cliff fronting the Sweetwater river. The bodies were cut down and taken to a neighboring ranch where an inquest was held. The verdict was to the effect that the deceased met their death at the hands of John Durbin, Tom Sunn, R. Bothwell, Sam Johnson, and a man named McLean. The bodies were placed in one box and buried at the ranch.