The Republican.	Convention of president presid The committee organization rep 63 which was re ordered printed. The committee lic works made a ordered printed. The report of lands which had called and recom The President committee on th Mr. Stevens in address to the The President, Carlend Sneldi
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 29.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

There was no quorum present and the convention adjourned without transacting any business.

# Tuesday, July 30.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

The convention was once more greeted with a full attendance.

The memorial to congress praying that the general government take steps toward establishing a system of irrigation through artesian wells, has excited much comment and facts are being brought forward to prove the scheme feasible.

Gen. Ruger of the department of Dakota has in accordance with instructions from has in accordance with instructions from the war department requested considera-tion of the proposition that a clause may be inserted in the constitution by which jurisdiction shall be reserved to the United States over military reservations.

The question of selling school lands is settled by providing that they shall be sold in less than tracts of 130 acres. An amendment by Rolle providing that after five years no man not a full citizen

of the United States shall have the right to vote, created much discussion, and many opposed the amendment. A single tax advocate from Minnesota

addressed the convention to-day, advocat-ing that the convention provide for that system.

The theory that all tax should be collected from land and improvements is popular with many delegates who are de-sirous of adopting the same plan to reach speculators who hold unimproved lands and check the development of the country.

## Wednesday, July 31.

## TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

The report of the committee on elective franchise was considered again, and the woman's suffrage question came up.

The advocates thereof have asked that the legislature be given power to extend suffrage to women and it was upon this point that debate hinged. Several dele-gates insisted on having the question settled by a vote of the people. The convention agreed to give the legis-

lature power to extend. The motion to amend the report of the

judiciary committee so that a man may be eligible to the office of judge of the sup-reme court after living in the state three years instead of five, created a lively row, but an amendment was finally made and then Rolle, who was yesterday defeated in an attempt to have the convention make some provision against foreign voters, moved to strike out all limitation.

He thought a candidate for the supreme bench should have all the privileges that are given to a foreign voter.

Thursday, Aug. I.

Saturday, Aug. 3. pened in usual form, the e on township and county ported a substitute for file ferred to them, which was

e on public debt and puba report, which was simply the committee on school been passed upon was renmitted.

named the following as a he resolution introduced by relation to publishing an people of North Dakota: The President, chairman, Messra, Stevens, Carland Spalding, McKenzie, Bartlett of Griggs, Purcell, Rolle, O'Brien, Turner, Johnson, Carothers and Rowe. The convention then went into com-

mittee of the whole, and a great deal of business was considered. The evening session was devoted exclusively to considering various matters in committee of the whole.

#### Prehistoric Mexico.

Recently returned explorers from the state of Chiapas confirm and add to the remarkable reports concerning important archaeological discoveries. A fine, broad, paved road, built by prehistoric inhabi-tants, has been traced from Tonala down into Guatemala, and thence in a curve up again into Mexico, terminating at Palenque. All along this road are still to be seen the remains of ruined cities, and a careful estimate of the population of these places is about 30,000,000. On that part of the road near Palenque the ruins are of great magnitude. Houses often four and five stories high have been found in the depth of the forest. Many of these houses are pyramidal in form, and so covered are some of them with vegetable molit that large trees are growing from the roofs. In some of the houses great employment has been made of stone beams of tremendous weight, and the architecture indicates a high degree of scientific attainments. In some houses visited bronze lamps have been discovered, and the interior and exterior mural decorations of the more im-portant houses consist of pannelings filled with elaborately carved figures almost lifewith elaborately carved ngures almost line-size, two types of men and women being represented, some plainly Egyptian and others genuine Africans. In front of one of the houses the explorers found fourteen

sculpters of gods with folded arms. The work of exploration was one of extreme difficulty, owing to the density of the forest and the unwillingness of the Indians to enter the ancient edifices, they claiming that the buildings were inhabited by spirits. Another discovery was that an enormous paved road extends from Palenque across in Yucatan to the Island of Cozumet, and is continued on the island. The explorers went to Chiapas on private business, but incidentally became interested in the work of exploring the ruins, and they suggested that the government fit out an expedition to make a complete map of this wondertully interesting region, regarding which lit-tle comparatively is known, even after so many years since the white men became aware of its existence. Palenque explor-ers assert that they have discovered in the

edifices before mentioned examples of a perfect arch. One explorer is a scientifially trained man who has arrived from India, and by his account the region from Chiapas to Yucatan must have been the seat of a densely populous nation.

#### The Sioux Commission.

Under date of the 3d inst. it is asserted that a final council between the Sioux commission and the Indians was held on that mission and the indians was held on that day with all chiefs present but Gall and Running Antelope. John Grass made a very nice speech, in which he said that as his friends at the other agencies had broken their promise not to sign the treaty, he was now willing to accept the treaty. Mad Bear followed to the same effect, as

did Wolf Neck. When the signing was about to begin Sitting Bull, who had come up with his band mounted on ponies, en-tered the circle and asked to be allowed to

Division of Property Full Text of the Agreement Ef-

There and the second second

fected by the Joint Commission.

A Document That Reflects Credit Upon the Individual Members and the States.

There is Now No Obstacle in the Way of Division and Early Statehood.

The following is the report in full furished for publication:

Whereas, by an act of congress approved February 22, 1889, entitled "an act to provide for the division of Dakota into two states, and to enable people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form constitutions and state governments and be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states, and to make donation of public lands to such states," it was among other things provided that when the con-stitutional convention for North Dakota and the constitutional convention for South Dakota, which by said act were du-ly provided for and authorized, should assemble and organize as in said act provid-ed, it should be and become the duty of said conventions respectively to appoint a joint commission to be composed of not less than three memoers of each convention, whose duty it should be to assemble at Bismarck the present seat of government of said territory, and agree upon an equitable division of all property belong-ing to the territory of Dakota, the dispoistion of all public records, and also to ad-just and agree upon the amount of the debts and liabilities of the territory which shall be assumed and paid by each of the proposed states of North Dakota and South Dakota; and

ing been duly elected and assembled and organized in pursuance of and as provided in said act, did, as therein required and privided, and for the purpose therein specific, appoint a joint commission con-sisting of not less than three members of each convention, to-wit: the numbers of F South State South Dakota; and, Whereas, the constitutional conventions of North Dakota and South Dakota hav-ing beer, duly elected and assembled and sisting of not less than three members of each convention, to-wit; seven members of each convention, to-wit: E. W. Camp, B. F. Spalding, Alex Griggs, Andrew Shan-dager, W. E. Purcell, Harvey Harris and J. W. Scott-appointed by the convention of North Dakota; and A. G. Killam, V. T. McGillycubdy, Henry Neill, E. W. Cald well, William Elliott, Charles H. Price and S. F. Brott-appointed by the convention of South Dakota. And, Whereas, the said joint commission, so appointed and composed, having duly as-

appointed and composed, having duly assembled at Bismarck as by said act pro vided, and being now and here so assem bled, and having as such joint commission duly and carefully considered the several matters which by said act are referred to them for disposition and agreement, do now adopt and confirm the following evenement comments of the following agreement, compact and convention-that

is to say: I. This agreement shall take effect and I. This agreement shall take enect and be in force from and alter the admission into the union as one of the United States of either of the state of North of America, of either of the state of North Dakota or the state of South Dakota. II. The words "State of North Dakota"

wherever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the territory of North Da-kota in case the state of South Dakota be admitted into the union prior to the ad-mission into the union of the state of North Dakota; and the words "State of South Dakota" wherever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the territory South Dakota in case the state of North Dakota shall be admitted into the union prior to the admission into the state o South Dakota.

## PUBLIC PROPERTY AND LIABILITIES.

III. Upon the taking effect of this agree-ment all the right, title, claim and interest of the territory of Dakota in and to any public institutions, grounds or buildings situated within the limits of the propo state of North Dakota, as such limits are defined in said act of congress, shall vest in said state of North Dako-ta; and said state of North Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued by the territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings, and shall pay all warrants issued under and by virtue of that certain act of the legislative assembly of the territory of Dakota, approved March 8, 1889, entitled "An act to pro-vide for the refunding of outstanding war-IV. Upon the taking effect of this agree-ment, all right, title, claim and interest o the territory of Dakota in and to any pub-lic institutions, grounds or buildings sit-uated within the limits of the proposed state of South Dakota, as defined in said act of congress, shall vest in said state of South Dakota. And said state of South Dakota shall assume and pay the other state. bonds issued by the territory Dakota to provide funds for all the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings. V. That is to say: The state of North Dakota shall assume and pay the follow ing bonds and indebtedness, to wit: Bonds issued on account of the Hospital for Insane at James-town, North Dakota, the face ag-.8266.000 0 96,700 00 gregate of which is. Refunding capitol building warrants dated April 1, 1889..... 93,600 00

VII. All furniture, fixtures, provisions, appurtenances and appliances, tools, im-plements and other movable property of the territory of Dakota, situate in or used in connection with any of said public in-stitutions, grounds or buildings, shall be-come and be the property of the state or territory in which such grounds, buildings, or institutions may be situated, except as herein otherwise specifically provided. VIII. In case of lcss, in whole or part,

Autor Marchael and Adden son Marchael Str.

of any of the property of the territory of Dakota, prior to the taking effect of this agreement, the state in which such proper-ty would have vested, if the same had not been destroyed, or in which such property so injured shall vest, shall receive any sums payable upon policies of insurance so injured shall vest, shall receive any sums psyable upon policies of insurance issued upon such property; and if loss not covered by insurance occurs on any of such property, such loss shall be borne by the state in which it is hereby agreed that such property would vest on the taking ef-fect of this agreement. IX. Upon the taking effect of this agree-iment all unearned premiums of insurance insured upon such the taking effect of this agree-ta to North Dakotashall be made by South Dakota's assuming North Dakota's assuming North Dakota's assuming North Dakota's assuming North Dakotashall be made by South

ment, all unearned premiums of insurance shall vest in the state or territory in which the property insured thereby shall vest.

X. The states of North Dakota and South Dakota shall pay one-hall each of all liability now existing, or hereafter and prior to the taking effect of this agreement

otherwise herein specifically provided. XI. Each of said states shall succeed to all rights of the territory of Dakota upon contracts for public work within such state, or upon bonds given to secure the performance of such contracts. XII. All other bonds issued prior to

the taking effect of this agreement, upon which a cause of action has accured or shall prior to the taking effect of this agreement accrue to the territory of Dakota, shall be sued upon by the state of North Dakota; and it is hereby made the duty of said state to sue thereon, and one-half of the penalties or damages collected by said state thereon shall be paid over to the other state, and the cost of such suit or collection shall be borne equally by said states, save as it may be necessary to apply such proceeds otherwise in order to

such books and volumes as may be added thereto prior to the taking effect of this agreement, shall be the property of the

state of South Dakota. XV. One-half of all the copies of the compiled laws of the territory of Dakota, revised codes, and of all session laws, printed journals of the house and council of the legislative assembly of said territory and of other printed reports of officers of the territory (except those composing a part of said library), remaining undistri-buted or undisposed of according to law at the taking effect of this agreement, shall be delivered on demand to the proper authorities of the state of South Dakota. XVI. All arms, ammunition, quartermuster's and ordnance stores distributed to and now in possession of militia com-panies of the territory of Dakota shall remain in their possession, and all the right, title and interest of the territory of Dakota in and to such arms, ammunition and stores shall vest in the state in which the armories or headquarters of such companies shall be situated. All 45 caliber rifles and an munition of same caliber stored in the capitol at Bismarck, and all 45-caliber rifles heretolore issued to company F. First regiment, at Bismarck, shall be the

property of North Dakota. XVII. All other arms, ammunition, uartermaster's and ordnance stores shall be equally divided between the states of South Dakota and North Dakota.

XVIII. All other items of personal prop-erty and miscellaneous effects belonging to the territory, except the territorial libra-ry and the territorial records and archives,

shall be divided as nearly equally as pos-sible between North and South Dakota. XIX. The state of South Dakota shall pay to the state of North Dakota \$46,500 on account of the excess of territorial ap-

legis'ative assembly of the territory of Dakota, for the account of the public in-stitutions, grounds or buildings located within its limits remaining unexpended on March 8, 1889. If there shall be any indebtedness except the indebtedness represented by the bands and refund represented by the bonds and refund-ing warrants hereinbefore mentioned, each state shall at the time of such final adjustment of accounts, assume its share of said indebtedness as determined by the amount paid on account of the pub-lic institutions, grounds or buildings of such state in excess of the receipts from counties, municipalities, railroad corpora-tioners of the state of the tions or persons within the limits of said state as provided in this article; and il

Dakota's assuming North Dakota's share of current liabilities at the time of final adjustment, to the extent of South Dakota's indebtedness under this agreement to North Dakota; and if any balance shall remain due to North Dakota from South Dakota, payment of said balance shall be provided for by the first legislature of South Dakota.

XXIII. Upon the taking effect of this agreement all claims for taxes due the territory of Dakota, shall become the proper ty of and may be collected by the state or territory within the limits whereof the counties are situate, against which such taxes stand charged upon the territorial treasurer's books. But this article shall not be held to refer to or govern the dis-need of any taxes to be prid to refer to posal of any taxes to be paid by railroad corporations which are specifically provid-ed for by article 12, hereof. XXIV. All other claims and demands

of the territory of Dakota outstanding when this agreement shall take effect, the collection whereof is not hereinbefore pro-vided for, shall be sued upon and collected by the state of South Dakota, and the costs of suits so brought and the amounts collected shall be divided equally between the two states of North Dakota and South Dakota.

#### PUBLIC RECORDS.

And said commission so assembled and acting under and by virtue of the au-thority upon it by said act of congress conferred, further agrees as follows:

conterred, further agrees as follows: 1. The following books, records and archives of the territory of Dakota shall be the property of North Dakota, to wit: All records, books and archives in the of-fices of the governor and secretary of the territory, (except records of articles of in-corporation of domestic corporations, re-turns of election of delegates to the const. turns of election of delegates to the consti-tutional convention of 1889 for South Dakota, returns of elections held under the so-called local option law, in counties within the limits of South Dakota, bonds of notaries public appointed for counties within the limits of South Dakota, papers relating to the organization of counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, situate within the limits of South Dakota, all which records and archives are a part of the records and archives of said secretary's office: excepting also census returns from counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, and papers relating to requisition issued upon the application of counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, all which are the limits of South Dakota, all which are the limits of South Dakota, all which are a part of the records and archives of said governor's office.) And the folliwing re-cords, books and archives shall also be the property of the state of North Dakota, to wit: Vouchers in the office or in the custody of the auditor of this territory relating to expenditures on account of pub lic institutions, grounds or buildings situ-ate within the limits of North Dakota; one warrant register in the office of the treasurer warrant register in the office of the treasurer of this territory, being a record of war-rants issued under and by virtue of chap-ter 24 of the laws enacted by the Eighteenth legislative assembly of Dakota territory; all lettere, receipts and vouchers in the same office now filed by counties and per-taining to counties within the limits of taining to counties within the limits of

North Dakota; paid and canceled coupons in the same office representing interest on bonds which said state of North Dakota is to assume and pay; reports of gross earnings of the year 1888 in the same office, made by corporations operating lines of railroads situated wholly or main-

#### He Wasn't Sordid.

I had been sitting in the shade of a fence corner for a quarter of an hour, says a writer in a the New York Sun, when a farmer came along with an ox team and invited me to ride with him. I was only fairly seated when he said:

"Sad thing happened back there about six months ago."

"Indeed!"

"Yes; that 'ere blamed off ox shied at a paper in the road and ran us into a ditch and tipped the wagon over." "Yes."

"Martha was along. Crushed the gizzard right out of her, and she was dead when I picked her up. Funeral cost me forty dollars. I was just looking at the bill. Had a coffin with six silver-plated handles. Ever lose your wife?"

"Never."

"Awful sad thing. Haw there, buck! She had two unmade dresses in the house, which were left on my hands. Guess I'll get shet of them, howeverguess 1 will. Whoa! you yaller ox! Undertaker said we could scrape along with four handles to the coffin, but I told him to make 'em an even half dozen. Feller can't afford to be small about those things. Say, you know what belongs to manners, eh?" "I hope so."

"Guessed you did, even if you are afoot. I want to ask you how long a widower has to wait before taking another. There's no law, yer know, but a sort of custom. Is it a year?"

"Some wait a year."

"And some only three or six months?"

"I've heard of a second marriage within a week or two."

"Too soon-a leetle too soon." he answered, as he stroked his thin whiskers. "Looks too sordid and grasping, you see. Neighbors would probably talk, too. Couldn't complain about six months, could they?'

"I should think not."

"That's twenty-four weeks, or one hundred and sixty-eight days, you see. Nothing sordid about that, eh? It's coming off next week." "What? Your marriage?"

"That's it. Bin engaged five days now, and it's to come off next Wednesday. Her name is Feebe. Awful hard to get up early and keep hustling all day. Had my eye on her ever since the day of the funeral, but you needn't mind telling it. Folks is gossipy, you know. Git up, you lazy beasts! Say, I want to ask about another thing.

"Well?" "Haven't got Martha any tomb-

stone yet. Have to get one, won't 1?" "Why, yes." "If I didn't, they'd say I was sor-

did, wouldn't they? "They might."

"Would you put a lamb or a dove on it?' "That's just as you feel."

"Has it got to read: 'Martha, the

April 22, 1888?' "

first and most beloved wife of Aaron Snyder?" "Not necessarily." "Kin I jist put on: 'Erected to the memory of Martha Snyder, who died

Convention met as per adjournment. An invitation was received for the convention to visit Superior, but it was deemed advisable to decline the invitation.

Mr. Carland moved that the report of the committee of the whole on judiciary be adopted, with the exception of section 19, which requires supreme judges to give opinions to state officers and the legislature upon solemn occasions, and after a long discussion a substitute was adopted.

e alternoon and evening sessions were taken up by discussions upon various amendments to committee reports upon judges, district, and county courts. School lands also came in for a lengthy discussion, nearly the whole day mittee of the whole. whole day being spent in com-

## Friday, August 2, THIRTIETH DAY,

Mr. Scott said he was in favor of the resolution, which asked the judiciary commit-tee to report an article for the convention, which would forever prohibit the legisla ture from repealing the homestead or preemption laws. Such exceptions he thought favorable to rapid settlement of the coun

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, thought the exemptions too high, and was in favor of re-ducing the same. Mr. Lauder was opposed to the resolu-

tion for many reasons. He was not op-posed to 160 acres or \$1,500 being exempted, but he was opposed to having the con-stitution father the prohibition.

The resolution was voted down. The convention resolved itself into com-

mittee of the whole for a further discussion of the judiciary file, and lengthy arguments were made. Sections of the judiciary file relating to

justices, police magistrates and miscellane ous matters were passed for consideration connection with Mr. Carland's substitute.

An attempt was made to change the salaray of governor and lieutenant governor, but after much argument they were allowed to remain as reported by the com-mittee, that is governor \$3,000, lieutenant governor \$1,000. Section 11, relating to the election of

senators and representatives, and the manner thereof, was discussed in a general way for a long time. The whole question hinged on the best method for popular representation of the house.

Mr. Stevens could not see the justice of giving a few people the same power of

many. Mr. Harris cited Billings with her 200 voters and \$500,000 worth of property, and Hettinger county with 250 voters and is not even organized because of a local desire to this effect. These people must have representation for taxation. He said there were many other counties in the northwestern part of the state in the same con dition. The discussion continued through the af

ternoon and evening. The per diem of members of the legisla

The per diem of members of the legisla-ture was fixed at \$5.00 per day. A sixty day's session was fixed upon as the limit, except she first session which was limited to 120 days. After an attempt to have the constitu-tion guarantee to members of the legisla-ture \$50 for the incidental expenses the computer and the construction committee rose and the convention adjourned.

talk. This being considered too late an tais. This being considered too late an application he was refused the opportunity. He retired in anger. When John Grass, Wild Bear, Big Head and Deer Face had signed the bill, theirs being the first names enroled, he ordered his young men to stampede the crowd who were gathering around the table. A rush on horseback was made, which scattered the crowd right and left, but by the prompt action of Agent McLaughlin the attempted

DISTURBANCE WAS QUELLED.

A strong force of police were soon placed in position and several of the young braves taken into custody, after which Sitting Bull retired to his camp followed by his band. This little episode over, the Indi-ans again congregated about the tables and the signing went on as rapidly as four the signing went on as rapidly as four clerks could identify and inscribe the names. Four hundred signatures were secured, and the commissioners are elated on the prospect for success. Gall is still hesitating, but it is believed he will consent within a few days. Before signing the Indians asked that the commissioners use their

### INFLUENCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT

to have provisions of former treaties carried out and to see that the Standing Rock Indians be paid for the ponies that were taken from them by the whites. Gen. Crook promised all that they asked, guar-Crock promised all that they asked, guar-anteed the good faith of the government, and Grass consented to sign. He was fol-lowed by Mad Bear and Big Head and their bands. There is now every prospect of success, and it is reasonably safe to pre-dict that the 11,000,000 acres of land will be opened to settlement.

#### Robbed in a Hospital.

Another crime that reflects very serious ly upon the general management of hospitals is reported from New York city: John reland, a restaurant keeper, claims to have been robbed of a gold watch and chain and securities to the amount of \$43,000 while being treated at the Chambers street hospital for a broken rib. Mr. Ireland says that he met with an accident on Broadway at Cortland street on July 17 and was carried to the Chambers street hospital. When he entered the hospital the surgeons there told Ireland to take off his coat and vest, which he did. He says his watch was safe then, because he says his watch was safe then, because he saw it, and the securities, he says, were in the breast pocket of his coat. While the examination was being made of his ribs, which were broken, Mr. Ireland fainted, and a stranger who had assisted him to the hospital hovered over him. He fainted a second time, and when he came to the stranger was gove. In a short time Mr. Ireland felt able to go home and then his coat and vest could not be found. The watch and chain and the securities were watch and chain and the securities were gone, too. Mr. Ireland does not think it was the stranger who took his valuables though he admits that he may have done so. The hospital authorities corroborate Mr. Ireland's story and say without doubt the young man, who they did not know was a stranger to Mr. Ireland, stole the valuables. The securities are not negoti-able. ble.

Forest fires near Helena, Mont., are do-ing a great deal of damage.

83,507 40 And the state of South Dakota shall asume and pay the following bonds and in-

debtedness, to-wit: .\$210.000 0

51,000 00 75,000 00

97,500 00

30,000 00

25,000 00

45.000 00

is.... Bonds issued on account of the pen-itentiary at Sloux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is.. 94,300 00

which is..... Bonds issued on account of the Ag-ricultural college at Brookings, South Dakota, the face aggregate

49,400 00 33,000 00

VI. Each state shall receive all unexpended balances of the proceeds of the bonds which it so assumes, whether such balances have been covered back into the treasury or not.

propriations for the permanent improvement of territorial institutions which, un-der this agreement, will go to South Dakota, and in full of the undivided one-half in terest of North Dakota in the territorial library, and in full settlement of unbalanced accounts, and of all claims against the territory, of whatever nature, legal or eqitable, arising out of the alleged errone-ous or unlawful taxation of Northern Pa-tics releved the design of the second the cific railroad lands, and the payment of said amount shall discharge and exempt the state of South Dakota from all liabils ty for or on account of the several matteri hereinbefore referred to; nor shall either state be called upon to pay or answer to any portion of liability hereafter arising or accruing on account of transactions heretofore had, which liability would be a liability of the territory of Dakota had such territory remained in existence, and which liability shall grow out of matters connected with any public institution, grounds or buildings of the territory situ-ated or located within the boundaries of

XX. Neither state shall pay any portion of liability of the territory arising out of erroneous taxation or property situated in the other state. XXI. A final adjustment of accounts

shall be made upon the following basis: North Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of public institu-tions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on account of the current appropriations since March, 8, 1889, and South Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on the same account, and dur-ing the same time. Each state shall be charged with one half of all other expenses of the territorial government during the same time. All moneys paid into the treasury during the period from March 8, 1889, to the time of taking effect of this agreement, by any county, municipality or per-son within the limits of the proposd state of North Dakota shall be credited to North Dakota; and all such sums paid into said treasury within the same time by any county, municipality or per-son within the limits of the proposed state of South Dakota shall be credited to the state of South Dakota; except that any and all taxes on gross earnings paid into said treasury by railroad corporations since the 8th day of March, 1889, based upon the earnings of years prior to 1888, under and by virtue of the act of the legis-lative assembly of the territory of Dako-ta, approved March 7th, 1889, and enti-tled "An Act Providing for the Levy and Collection of Terrerow Department" Collection of Taxes upon Property of Railroad Companies in this Territory," being chapter 107 of the session laws of 1889, (that is, the part of such sums going to the territory,) shall be equally divided between the states of North and South Detween the states of North and South Dakota. And all taxes heretofore or here-after paid into the said treasury under and by virtue of the act last mentioned, based on the gross earnings of the year 1888, shall be distributed as already provided by law, except that so much thereof as goes to the territorial treasury shall be divided as follows: North Dakota shall have so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed state of North Dakota, and South Dakota so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed

ly within the limits of North Dakota; rec-ords and papers of the office of the public examiner of the second district of the ter ritory; records and papers of the office of the district board of agriculture of district No. 2; records and papers in the office of the board of pharmacy of the district of

North Dakota. All records, books and archives of the territory of Dakota which it is not herein agreed shall be the property of North Dakota, shall be the property of S. Dakota.

The following books shall be copied, and the copies shall be the property of North Dakota, and the cost of such copies shall bakota, and the cost of such copies shall be borne equally by said states of North Dakota and South Dakota: That is to say: Appropriation ledger for years ead-ing November 1889 and 1899—one volume; the auditor's current warrant regis ter-one volume; insurance record for 1889-one volume; treasurer's cash book "D";assessment ledger "B"; Dakota terri tory bond register—one volume; treasur

The originals of the foregoing volume. The originals of the foregoing volumns which are to be copied shall, at any time alter such copying shall have been com-pleted, be delivered on demand to the proper authorities of the state of South Dakota. All other records, books and archives which it is hereby agreed shall be the property of South Dakotashall remain at the capital of North Dakota until deat the capital of North Dakota until de-manded by the legislature of the state of South Dakota, and until the state of North Dakota shall have had a reasonable time after such demand is made to provide copies or abtracts of such portions thereof as the said state of North Dakota may desire to have copies or ab-stracts of. The state of South Dakota may also provide copies or abstracts of such records, books and archives which it is agreed shall be the property of North Dakota as said state of South Dakota shall desire to have copies or ab-stracts of. The expense of all copies or abstracts of records, books and archives which it is herein agreed may be made, shall be borne equally by said two states. II. And this commission further agrees that the two committees composing the same shall recommend to their respective conventions for adoption as a part of the schedule of the proposed constitution for the state of North Dakota and the state of South Dakota respectively, the following-

"The agreement made by the joint com-"The agreement made by the joint com-mission of the constitutional conventions of North and South Dakota concerning the records, books and archives of the territory of Dakota is hereby ratified and confirmed, which agreement is in the words following-that is to say:" (And then shall follow the words of the article last above written.)

In testimony and confirmation whereof, the said joint commission now assembled and acting as such, has caused this agree-ment to be signed and executed by and on its behalf and as its act and deed, and witnessed by the names hereto by each sub scribed of the members comprising said joint commission as hereinbefore recited. Dene at Bismarck, Dakota, this 31st day of July, A. D., 1889.

A. G. Kellam, E. W. Camp, V. T. McGillycuddy, B. F. Spalding, Henry Neill, Alex. Griggs, E. W. Caldwell, Andrew Sandager, W. Elliott, W. E. Purcell, be credited, also, with all balances of appropriations made by the Seventeenth For South Dakota. For North Dakota.

sich things grind, you know. Do you take the cross road? Wall, good day. Glad we met. Seemed to some six months was quite long enough, but I kinder wanted an outside opinyun. Had six handles, you remember, but the neighbors might call me sordid and shut us out on quilting bees and corn huskings.'

# A Race of Caye Dwellers,

On King's island, south of Cape Prince of Wales, in Southern Alaska, is a race of cave dwellers. The island is a great mass of craggy cliffs, rising at an angle of forty-five degreess to a height of seven hundred feet. On the summit are found a number of stone columns resembling the remains of an old feudal castle. The village is composed of about forty dwellings, some excavated in the sides of the steep cliffs two hundred feet above the ocean. others made of walrus skins stretched on poles secured to the rocks. These cave dwellers are noted for the manufacture of waterproof boots and clothing made from the skins and intestines of the seal and walras. Their boats are most substantially built and they are exceedingly expert seamen. It is sometimes necessary for them to launch their boats while the surf is furiously breaking against the perpendicular sides of their rock-bound shores. The light, waterproof boat is brought near the surf; the native who is to embark seats himself and fastens his light, waterproof shirt securely around the rim of the hatch, and at an opportune moment two companions heave the boat with its occupant out clear of the surf, and he is set safely rocking in the billows of the sea.

## Irrigation in the West. The great Bear river canal, in South,

eastern Idaho and Northern Utah, is to be one of the greatest irrigation projects in America. \$2,000,000.00 have been provided for its construction. To get the river along Bear river canyon and out on to the plain near Plymouth will necessitate moving two hundred and twenty thousand yards of solid rock, nineteen thousand yards of loose rock, a million and a half yards ot earth, and digging twelve hundred feet of tunnel. This canal will irrigate two hundred thousand acres in Salt Lake valley and six million acres on Bear river, increasing the value of land to \$50.00 per acre, while fencing, building and til-lage will double this valuation in a few years. Bear lake is in Southeastern Idaho and covers one hundred and fifty square miles, and the canal will secure the irrigation of a territory extending to Ogden.

Henry Neill, E. W. Caldwell, W. Elliott, Charles H. Price,