THE CONVENTION.

chair is one of the most difficult pieces of game in this wide, wide world to catch. But he will try. He pushes his chair back quietly, places his hands on his desk, leans forward in the position of a panther preparing to spring on its prey; the orator who holds the floor draws near the close; the anxious member who possesses an idea that will settle the whole matter, begins to lean his entire weight on his feet and hands, springing gently up and down while his chin rests on the desk; the speaker finishes and he makes a dive forward, dragging the desk up the aisle about two feet, and yells "Mr. Chairman " until the baby in the lobby cries from fright and every eye in the house is turned in his direction. Yes, he catches every eye in the house but one, and that one is the chairman's. He has created a sensation in his corner, attracted the attention of the entire snickering lobby, wasted enough energy and physical exertion to last him six months under ordinary conditions; knocked the ink stand from his desk and strained his larnyx, and yet the chairman's eye was captured by another and he must sit down crestfallen and exhausted, with the painful realization that the idea which would have settled all differences and made him famous for all time may ne'er be given to the world. And still we wonder at crime. quietly, places his hands on his desk, leans

AMONG THEM.

DELEGATE MCBRIDE is one of the modest men of the convention, but ne enjoys the proceeding as well as anyone in the hall.

MAJOR EDWARDS is not idle. He is one of the busiest men in the city, and it is whispered that his work will be appreciated when the result is made known.

DELEGATE SPALDING has recovered sufficiently to be about, but he is still far from being in fighting trim, and it may be several days before he will be able to renew his battles in the ring.

The rumor that Sergeant-at-Arms Falley is a sprinter has not been confirmed, but it is a matter of general acknowledgement that he would run like a house afire were he to be a candidate for sergeant-at-arms in the first state legislature.

> Thirty-First Day. [From Sunday's Daily.]

Mr. Clark, when the consideration of files was reached, said that in behalf of the Committee on School Lands, he was instructed to ask for the return of so much of the report as was in the hands of the Committee on Revision.

Mr. Scott wanted to know for what purpose the file was to be returned.

Mr. Stevens said that it was for the purpose of making the three sections now under consideration harmonious in pur pose with those passed and in the hands of Revision Committee.

JUDICIARY.

Mr. Purcell moved for a committee of the whole to consider the balance of the judiciary report, which prevailed, and Mr. Rowe was called to preside.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. Mr. Scott favored \$100 in place of \$200, as a limit to the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace.

Mr. Stevens advocated the \$200 limit. Mr. Scott took the ground that a \$100 jurisdiction was high enough and fair enough.

Mr: Stevens: Supposing any party wanted to bring suit for a \$102 note, he could take no action before justice of peace at his home, but must go elswhere owing to the limit of \$100, which in his opinion was entirely too small.

Mr. Wallace opposed the \$100 and sus tained the \$200 clause.

Mr. Lauder was of the opinion that the convention had already adopted a provision that would cover the entire question, but thought \$100 enough.

Mr. Carland thought that in counties with less than 2,000 population, \$200 was not any too much.

Mr. Mathews said: In New York, where he used to live, justices of the peace had jurisdiction over financial questions to the amount of \$200, and he thought that figure was about right for North Dakota.

It was finally decided that the highest amount should be the jurisdiction limit. Mr. Clapp favored extending the juris-

diction of justices of the peace to include all misdemeanors.

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs thought such an extension of jurisdiction was dangerous and would interfere with county courts, be

and would interiere with county courts,
Mr. Clapp supported the measure, be
cause everybody did not live at the
county seat. Those who lived remote
from county seats should have a chance
for trial nearer home.
Mr. Stevens thought the subject too

justice of the peace.

Mr. Rolte said he was one of those who advocated county courts, and would favor an amendment making penalty in justice court \$100 fine or thirty days in jail, or

both.

Mr. Pollock said he was very much in favor of the proposition made by the last gentleman, which would leave the ques-tion similar to the established practice in territorial courts. Mr. Purcell: As he understood the in-

mr. Furceil: As he understood the intent and purpose of the amendmeats sought to be passed, he was still opposed to enlarging the powers of justices of the peace, as county courts were to be established to remedy all the questions under

Mr. Bartlett of Griggs still favored the county court system and could not see the necessity for so much jurisdiction if county

Mr. Carland thought the last amendment would give justices of the peace power to

try murder cases.

Mr. Noble moved to include in amendment for increased jurisdiction, that it be granted where no county court existed.

This prevailed. Mr. Bartlett, of Dickey, said he didn't believe one-half the house knew what they

were voting on:
Mr. Stevens: It's all right. It will help county courts.

ounty courts.

Mr. Parsons, of Morton, called for a divison of the house.

Mr. O'Brien objected.

Mr. Robertson said he was satisfied with

the vote.

Mr. Richardson said he knew what he voted upon and thought everything all

The additional sections of the judiciary, relating to police magistrates, and miscellaneous provisions in general, were adopted and the report was finished.

PREAMBLE AND BILL OF RIGHTS. The report of the committee on pream ble and bill of rights was ordered for consideration.

Mr. McHugh moved to substitute "pream ble of file 106" for that of "file 183," under consideration.

Mr. Pollock amended the substitute of Mr. McHugh by substituting preamble of

Mr. Bartlett, of Griggs, moved to amend substitute preamble of file 74 by dropping the words "Aimighty God." Mr. Miller said there was nothing so ex-

be stricken out. He favored substitute, but not the substitute amendment.

Mr. Stevens: I am surprised that any man in this body, or in this enlightened age, should desire to strike out the words "Almighty God" from our constitution. Such a sacrilege ou the part of this body would be a blow at civil liberty and be in keeping with the deeds of the dark ages. In God we trust. Why do you find it on the coin of the nation. "In whom do you place your trust?" "In God," and every man's faith is well founded who so trusts. Our chapiain invokes the aid of Almighty God at the opening of our daily sessions. Why should we rely on Him for every good and perfect gift? Strike out these words and you have struck a blow at liberty, religious belief and the fundamental belief of Christian religion.

Mr. Bartiette of Dickey, did not want to

belief of Christian religion.

Mr. Bartiette of Dickey, did not want to strike out the words in question, but various religious sects were somewhat mixed on the subject.

Mr. Bartiett, of Griggs: Yes, our deliberations are opened with prayer, but how few bow their heads with becoming reverence, and when the divine blessing is through with, are there not a good many here who immediately go to work to hatch up schemes and resorts to acts of trickery to accomplish their ends without regard to the divine blessing asked for their guidance. No, he said, I am not ashamed to father the motion. His motion was lost.

Mr. Bartiett of Dickey, wanted "Almighty God" stricken out, and "Supreme Ruler of the universe" substituted. This was also voted down.

also voted down.

Preamble of file 106 was adopted, which reads as follows:
"We the people of North Dakota, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, do ordain and est abish this constitution."

TRIAL JURIES. Mr. Bean offered an amendment to sec-

tion 7, making a three-fourths vote of a jury a legal verdict. Mr. Carland said he hoped the amendment would not prevail, as it was not fair to believe that the minority had not as

faithfully determined on a verdict from the evidence as the majority.

Mr. Bean thought that a verdict by nine out of twelve men would be as fair as eleven out of twelve, where one man, out of personal feeling, might defeat the ends

of justice.
Mr. Lauder did not agree with the last speaker, and favored the present jury

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey thought that Mr. Bartlett of Dickey thought that where one man holds out and ties a jury sometimes prevents judicial murder.

Mr. Stevens said the legislature would have the power to regulate this question, and that he was opposed to a three-fourths verdict going into the constitution. No legislation, he said, should go into the bill of rights. If we are wrong now it can be remedied hereafter.

The three-tourths verdict amendment If we are wrong now it can be

was lost.
Mr. Rolfe moved an amendment to section 8, that no person shall be held for a criminal offense unless by due process of

Mr. Stevens moved that the committee arise and report. Lost.
Mr. Appleton was of the opinion that the

base ball game had more attraction for members than the constitution. A call of the house was demanded, but it

was out of order, as a quorum was present.

Mr. Camp said the grand jury system
must prevail until the legislature otherwise provided.

Mr. Carland said that the laws now

formed were sufficient to prosecute criminal offenses, but if the amendment prevailed, it would be better to abolish the grand jury. The legislature must pass on this question. The amendment was defeated

feated.

Mr. Parsons moved to adopt the following as a new section in the Bill of Rights:

"Every citizen of this state shall be free to obtain employment, wherever possible, to obtain employment. wherever possible, and any person, corporation or agent thereof keeping a black list, interfering or hindering in any way a citizen from obtaining or enjoying employment already obtained, from any corporation or person, shall be deemed guilty of conspiracy against the welfare of the State, which offense shall be punished as shall be prescribed by law."

Mr. Pollock was opposed to putting the proposed new section into the constitution.

Mr. Camp said railroad corporations in favor of the proposition to place the capitol on wheels by submitting it to a vote of the people, and it is needless to say that he disguised the apparatus with which he expects to block the wheels when they reach Jamestown.

Parsons, or Morton, got to the front with his anti-black list article, which provides that the laboring man of North Dakota shall be black-listed by a "soulless corporation," and the way that the laboring man was defended and complimented, and any person, corporation or agent.

Mr. Camp said railroad corporations were responsible for accidents caused by neglect of employees.

Mr. Lauder said laborers had rights as

Mr. Lauder said laborers had rights as well as railroad companies, and he did not believe black lists were made to warn other corporations, but to punish the men.

Mr. Camp: I see no reason why railroads should not make out all the black lists they want to, but let them be responsible.

Mr. Lauder: There is no law to prevent a railroad company making out a blacklist to warn other companies of the trouble and cause.

and cause.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey favored blacklists. Good men didn't fear them. Every
merchant keeps a black-list.

Mr. Parsons of Morton said he made the

statement frankly that file 89, the pro-posed new section to the bill of rights, has the hearty endorsement of all railroad men, who favor it in its present form.

The measure, he said, was not his.

Mr. Bean favored the question because

it was right, just and necessary.

Mr. Rolfe wanted the question laid over until Monday, but this was not agreed to.

Mr. Parsons, of Morton, moved the adoption of his substitute, which prevailed.

Mr. Scott moved that the committee arise and report.

arise and report. Agreed to,
Mr. Lauder moved that the report of the
committee be adopted. Which was agreed

Mr. Camp moved that the committee on public institutions be requested to report back to the conveution file 79, on Monday. The committee was so instructed. This refers to the seat of government and other public institutions.
Adjourned to 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION. In committee of the whole with Mr. Purcell in the chair, to consider files 134 and 185, relating to corporations other than municipal, being a majority and minority re-

port.
Section 11 of the majority report pro-hibits consolidation of railroad corporations in certain cases of parallel competing lines.

Mr. Miller did not regard the section

with much favor, as it contained objectional features.

Mr. Johnson said if Mr. Miller would examine the section carefully he would not find anything objectional. The article contemplates no hardships for railroad cor-

mr. Miller wanted to examine the section carefully, and favored further consideration of the section until Monday. Mr. Stevens favored Mr. Miller's propo

Mr. Parsons of Morton, favored no fur-ther consideration of the section now, and favored reference for consideration on

fonday. Agreed to.

Mr. Lowell moved that section 9 of minority report be read, and Mr. Miller moved that it be substituted for section 12 of minority report.

Mr. Stevens said he did not want to

Mr. Stevens said he did not want to adopt anything that would be in conflict with the interstate commerce law.

Mr. Johnson said there was a vast difference between the sections as to privileges and power. Section: 12 gave the Legislature the power to fix rates, but section 9 did not, but it gave to railroad compahies the power to determine what was a just and reasonable compensation, and if not satisfactory the question could be determined in court.

pressive in our language as the words to be stricken out. He favored substitute, but not the substitute amendment.

Tates to a court. To fix arbitrary rates might ruin any railroad company.

Mr. Bartlett, of Dickey, said railroad rates to a court. To fix arbitrary rates might ruin any railroad company.

Mr. Bartlett, of Dickey, said railroad companies spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to build their roads, and then the farmers would go to the Legislature and try to pass laws to cripple the railroadss. He didn't think it was right.

Mr. Lauder said the legislature had the undisputed right to fix rates, and hoped that section 12 would be adopted.

Mr. Stevens said no railroad company had the right to regulate these questions.

Mr. Parsons said he would support section 12.

Mr. Moer thought section 9 gave the rail-Mr. Moer thought section 9 gave the railroad too much power.

Mr. Lauder said the men who framed section 12 did it carefully and with due consideration for the rights of all parties, and he would stand by the section and oppose all amendments in conflict with its purpose.

Both sections were discussed at length, and on a vote to substitute section 9 for 12, was lost by a vote of 22 to 34.

Several dilatory motions were offered to delay progress, when

fered to delay progress, when Mr. Camp moved that section 12 as amended be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Moer moved that the committee arise and report the adoption of section 12, and that it be referred to committee on revision.

vision, Agreed to. Adjourned.

THE ARENA.

AS IT IS. The merry wheel goes round and round and the political gamblers in the lobby who are betting on the result are still unable to devise a "system" that will insure a winning. Whether the constitution will be conservative or agressive, anti-monopolistic or liberal, purely organic or semi-legislative, are questions upon which the statesmen are as cautious in expressing opinions as the sportsman is in placing his money on the black or the red. At present the symptoms are favoring the conservatives. The coastitution is beginning to take form. It is budding-slowly to be sure, but the fact that a preamble has been adopted gives rise to the hope that 'ere the summer days have vanished and the frost is on the fields a genuine, rockribbed, full fledged, handsomely decorated, brand new constitution will be given to the waiting thousands of North Dakota. Yesterday's session of the convention was reasonably exciting and creditably turbu-lent. Notwitstanding the hard week's work the orators showed no signs of fatigue, and the orators showed no signs of fatigue, and the vocal endurance of many of the members has already won a reputation that cannot soon be forgotten. The county court question which, has become the Banquo of the convention, loomed up again yesterday afternoon and with its apparitional fingers in the hair of many of the delegates, yanked them to their feet to give utterance to their sentiments. The question as to whether or not God should question as to whether or not God should be recognized in the constitution also came up for discussion, and much to the surup for discussion, and much to the surprise of the woman suffragists and others whose isms have been rejected, the Lord had a majority in the final vote. It was on this question that Messrs. Bartlett of Griggs, Bartlett of Dickey and Stevens of Ransom added to their immortality—if such a thing as adding to immortality be possible—and it was here that Father Stevens established a reputation for plety that came in the form of a delightful revelation to the assembled hosts. It was here also that the gay and frisky Bartlett of Dickey aroused the suspicion that he and the Supreme Being have not been on the most friendly terms, and that, strictly speaking, no confidential relations exist.

Near the close of the afternoon session Squire Camp of Jamestown, paid his compliments to the antagonizers by introducing a resolution directing the committee on public institutions to report on Monday in faure of the appropriate of prise of the woman suffragists and others

ing a resolution directing the committee on public institutions to report on Monday in favor of the proposition to place the capitol on wheels by submitting it to a vote of the people, and it is needless to say that he disguised the apparatus with which he expects to block the wheels when they

eulogized and paralyzed by the orators, transported the listeners to the glorious days of the last national campaign. In the evening the corporations were again trotted out for another heat, and the proposition giving the legislature power to reg-ulate rates was adopted, after one of the most torrid debates of the session.

It was a day of interest and entertainment, and the promising delegates of the convention sustained their record for inconvention sustained their record for in-exhaustible lung power and sustained ef-fort. Now for the next and possibly the closing week. It will be a week of red fire, blue blazes and sky-scraping rockets and the gallery seats will be far above par.

TOUCHED OFF AGAIN.

The railroad question was being discussed. The classical Camp, with all his sweet serenity, was explaining why the amendment should prevail. Everything was moving along smoothly. Mr. Camp insisted that there was nothing in the mo insisted that there was nothing in the motion to fear and closed with the remark: "There is nothing in it." The air was calm. A restful silence pervaded the hall; no cloud floated in the oratorical heavens and all was balmy and fair when bang! biff! came a crash from the southern end of the hall, and the head of the irrepressible Bell was seen rising upon the horizon. Mr. Bell took the floor and for several moments used the mansthe horizon. Mr. Bell took the floor and for several moments used the unsuspecting camp for a highway upon which he felt at liberty to prance regardless of results. He opened his speech with the remark that if there was "nothing in it" there was considerable talk on nothing and before he took his seat he had the convention in an uproar and won with a whoop. Delegates who have witnessed Mr. Bell's several performances have dewhoop. Delegates who have witnessed Mr. Bell's several performances have de-cided that hereafter before rising to speak they will make a careful examination of him to ascertain whether or not he is loaded.

FOUND ON THE CAMPUS. To James Bell, Esq.,

My Dear Sir: I do not understand why you persist in wearing base ball shoes while in a dignified body, such as the constitutional convention. You will confer a favor on me by removing the spikes before jumping on me again. Yours very sincerely, E. W. CAMP. AMONG THEM.

Delegate Johnson and Chief Clerk Ham-ilton will please choose weapons and settle their difference before the adjornment of the convention. We might just as well have all these territorial difficulties settled before entering statehood.

THE report that Messrs. Lloyd of Jamestown and Mathews of Grand Forks have, ordered wheels for the capitol regardless of expense, has not been confirmed, but their conduct has led to the suspicion that

MR. COLTON, the gallant gladiator from Ward county, who has made a record on "sliding bases" as well as sliding to victory in nearly all of his political contests, has been seriously ill, but is recovering and hopes to be an active performer in the circus during next week. It is hoped that he will soon be himself again and that his good old Plymouth Rock accents will be heard in debate during the remaining days of the session.

pensed with in order that members of the United States senate committee on irrigation could address the convention.

President Fancher then introduced Senator Stewart of Nevada, chairman of the

committee. Senator Stewart began his remarks with reference to the purpose of their visit to the northwest, and spoke of the deep interest he took in the constitutional convention and its great work in forming a constitution for a new state which will soon become a member of the great federal union. He was proud to meet the constitution makers of South Dakota, and to earn that Montana and Washington were approaching the end of the first step in statehood. The rapid growth of the great northwest made the question of irrigation one of prime importance, and especially so to the states west of the Mississippi river, as well as the whole country. It was equally important that the hitherto inadequately represented territories of the west should have state representation in congress in order that they could speak for themselves and demand justice at the hands of the eastern states-

speak for themselves and demand justice at the hands of the eastern statesmen who have watched with jealous eyes, the wonderful rapid development of the northwest. The question of irrigation is a new one to this country, yea, to the people of the great American republic, though in the far western states and territories irrigation has been practiced for years. We all came from a rainy country to this, he said, hence the early struggles of the agriculturists were not dependent on success by a system of irrigation. I know, and all know who have tried irrigation that it leaves the soil in better condition than from sufficient quantities of rain. Irrigating streams will not beat the soil down like a heavy rainfall. All sections of our country have their drawbacks, and a lack of rain at the proper time is the most serious. Irrigation insures good crops at all times, because you can get water when you need it. There is 1,200,000 square miles of arid land in the United States that need irrigation, and this arid land must in the near future be occupied. There has been in all appropriated so far \$350,000 to defray the government geological surveys, which includes the study of the means and facilities for general irrigation purposes. No man, he said, should own the land or the water by which irrigation may be made successful. Irrigation will destroy the large farm system as it requires great care and attention, but is not half so wearing on a man as waiting for the rain that never comes. Trees and vegetation will help reduce the quantity of mositure needed to raise good crops, but railroads, cultivated lands, trees and other railroads, cultivated lands, trees and other agricultural developments will not insure or increase rain falls. We have abundant evidence that all the great and populous nations before the Christian era, irrigated their lands in the most thereals. their lands in the most thorough manner. Great irrigating ditches among the ancients in the old world, as well as this, cients in the old world, as well as this, were constructed of rock and cement, and some of them built over 8,600 years ago are still intact. India, the great wheat producing dependency of England, depends entirely on irrigation, and the English government with the assistance of the Indian government have spent over \$300,000,000 in this great work. He discussed monetary matters at work. He discussed monetary matters at some length and closed with a glowing pic-ture of North Dakota's future great wealth

ture of North Dakota's future great wealth from the benefits of irrigation.

President Fancher, at the conclusion of Senator Stewart's address, introduced Sentor Reagan, of Texas, the father of the interstate commerce law, and one of the best friends the farmers have in the country.

Senator Regan began by referring to the good government of the northwest and the glorious destiny of North Dakota, and the importance of the present work of the constitution. He said the senate committee of which he was a member had been sent out to collect information with regard to the demand and supply of water for irsent out to collect information with regard to the demand and supply of water for ir-rigation purposes. He said he was not as well informed on the subject as his col-league, Colonel Stewart, and that he did not propose to enter into a close discussion of the question. He said the work of the committee would be thorough as to the best means for irrigation purposes, and where it was most needed. He said that this was its glorious climate. I feel much gratified. he said, that four new states are so soon to be represented in congress, and in God's name, let North Dakota send representatives to congress who cannot be bought up by the bond-holders of Wall street. He said the money interests have controlled this country for over fifty years, and it was time it ceased. The influence of four new states, rightly directed, will and must have

a beneficial influence in shaping good leg-islation for the new northwest. President Fancher next introduced Major Powell, the scientific head of the

Major Powell, the scientific head of the senate committee, who has made the geological formation of the west a study for many years, under special direction of the government, and is undoubtedly better posted than any other man in the country on the great question of Irrigation.

He prefaced his remarks by saying that he had never made a political speech in his life, and that he knew nothing about the financial questions of the day, but he had studied for years the subject of Irrigation. He said the states of Dakoja occupied a curious position in regard to successful agriculture. The eastern portion of both states generally have rain enough, but the western portions must depend, to a great extent, on artificial irrigation to make agricultural pursuits successful. Three or four years of successive crop failures means disaster. A section of country bordering on the said and ive crop failures means disaster. A section ive crop failures means disaster. A section of country bordering on the arid and humid belts are sometimes blessed with an abundance of rain and sometimes get very little. The vast amount of water that rolls by you every year into the Gulf of Mexico, is sufficient to redeem this country. Why, said he, civilization was born in an arid land, and the great nations of the old world depended almost entirely on irrigaworld depended almost entirely on irriga-tion for successful harvests. Irrigation is easy enough when you learn how to do it, and then your crops will be certain. Irri-gated land never wears out. The people of France irrigate by townships and counties. In Dakota running streams and rivers must be depended on to furnish counties. In Dakota running streams and rivers must be depended on to furnish moisture, while the artesian well system may be made very useful in this respect. A system of reservoirs or water storage must be adopted from which you can irrigate your lands, and when irrigation is not necessary, the water can be stored for future use. Fail not, he said, to provide that no corporate power or capital shall ever get possession of the water or the land through which it is to run. The value of your land will depend on the water supply. While I am not inclined to offer you gentlemen any advice as to your duty in the premises, you should not fail to provide in your constitution or otherwise, that the waters of the rivers that flow through your state shall forever be in possession of the state.

President Fancher then extended a general invitation to any one who had any information bearing on the curetien of the constitution or therefore.

eral invitation to any one who had any in-formation bearing on the question of irri-gation to meet the committee at the Sheri-

dan. Mr. Johnson of the convention, asked adopt anything that would be in conflict with the interstate commerce law.

Mr. Johnson said there was a vast difference between the sections as to privileges and power. Section 12 gave the Legislature the power to fix rates, but section 9 did not, but it gave to railroad compables the power to compensation, and if not satisfactory the question could be determined in court.

Mr. Miller said he was favorably impressed with the justice and fairness of section 9. He was surprised that any man would refuse to submit differences as to

was becoming personal, whereupon a motion to adjourn by Mr. Mathews prevailed. (Note. The enormous debt referred to by Mr. Johnson had been discussed by Senator Regan in his speech about coin

and paper money.)

EVENING SESSION. The committee resolved itself into committee of the whole with Mr. Selby in the the chair, to discuss section 11, file 134, of the corporation act, which had been passed by consent on Saturday. The section in question has special reference to the consolidation of competing lines of railroad and forfeiture of their charters under certain conditions. This section and the bal-ance of the printed file was adopted with

ance of the printed file was adopted with slight amendments.

Mr. Parsons moved that section 1, file 91, be added to file 184, under discussion. The new section referred to arbitration between corporations and employes.

Mr. Purceil did not think it a good law and it should not be incorporated in the constitution. He said there was no man in the convention who would go further or do more to give the laboring man his just rights than he would, but thought corporations had some rights that should be respected.

spected.

Mr. Stevens said if we follow the line of action in congress and of all civilized nations, this substitute section ought to be Mr. Bartlett of Griggs hoped the substi-tute would not be adopted. He was in favor of waiting until a law of congress was passed covering this question. Mr. Stevens said such a law had been

passed by congress.

Mr. Scott: 'The gentleman from Morton,
Mr. Parsons, says that corporations might
act arbitrary in this matter, and the employes would have no remedy.

Mr. Moer thought the substitute a wise
provision and favored its adortion.

provision and favored its adoption.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, believed in the right or any corporation to discharge any or all employes when they saw fit.

Mr. Lauder believed with Mr. Bartlett,

but this section aimed to avoid strife be-tween both parties and he favored it. Mr. Parsons of Morton, said he was surmeasure. To discharge or not to discharge employes had nothing to do with the case at all. This substitute section was of interest to both parties and for the mutual benefit of all, which would materially lessen the necessity of strikes and the twelfth conse strikes and thus avoid the terrible consequences of the late strike at Duluth. He urged the adoption of his measure in the

name of humanity.

Mr. Purcell did not think the Duluth, strike and consequent bloodshed arose from corporation abuses.

On a vote to adopt the substitute section

It was defeated.

Mr. Johnson offered the following as a n addition to the corporation file:

"If any railway corporation issue passes to any member of a legislature, it should in like manner issue passes to all members of the same legislature."

Mr. Johson then said: All public servants engaged in the public or state service, should be paid at public expense. If we all had passes we would be on an equal footing and not in any way bound to corporations. The pass system is wrong. t was defeated.

porations. The pass system is wrong. The vote to-night on the nineteen sections of the corporation file, showed that the members voted as they believed.

Mr. Bartlett, of Dickey, believed that railroads ought to do as they pleased about

On motion Mr. Johnson's amendment On motion Mr. Johnson's amendment was referred to the committee on militia.

File No. 140 was ordered for consideration. Section 1 relates to the limit of state indebtedness, and the amount agreed upon and reported was \$200,000.

Mr. Rolfe moved to strike out the figure 2 and insert the figure 1.

Mr. Stevens did not believe it just or wise to tie the state down to a limit of \$100,000.

Mr. Stevens and not believe it just or wise to tie the state down to a limit of \$100,000, in case of extraordinary emergencies.

Mr. Harris thought the amount represented by the figure 1 too small and favored the higher figure.

Mr. Matthews, who considered the great the state of the state and the state of the state

mr. Matthews, who considered the great future of the state and the possible emer-gencies that might arise, thought that \$250,000 would not be too high a limit. Mr. Bartlett of Griggs, said that \$100,000 was not a very small amount and the high-est he knew of was \$250,000. Nebraska

and Michigan had a limit of \$100.000.

Mr. Rolfe did not think the last figures too small. Mr. Stevens: If it is nessary for the great state of North Dakota to take care of the unfortunate deaf, dumb, blind, insane and other helpless humanity, he did not think any man here would wish to go on record as opposing the necessary aid and protection, or that any man would try to cripple our great constitution of learning at Grand Forks, or to afford needed aid

and protection to the brave but crrippled soldiers who saved our nation in the hour of peril. No man, he thought, could seriously wish to see the state helpless if such an emergency should arise. Consider well before you vote for

All amendments were noted down and the limit stands at \$200,000. Further consideration of the file was postponed until to day. Adjourned.

Washburn Items. WASHBURN, N. D. Aug 2.-There is always a sure thing on politics in McLean.

The Turner Bros. have left us, bound for the coast, where they will engage in business. Barnes, another of McLean's genial merenants and jolly good fellows, talks of going soon. He goes to Iowa I believe. Neil McFarland, of Weller, started for Montana on Tuesday last, and McDonald and family will start, so report says, in a few days.

and family will start, so report says, in a few days.

There appears to be a postoffice fight in the country above here. James Heath was chewing the rag in last week's News like a mad bull. It appears that Heath is assistant postmaster at Conkling, with a fair prospect of a raise. He thinks the Erickson office is crowding him a little too close and petting away with his custom. close, and getting away with his custom. He struck out pretty wild in the News, and those who know the postmaster at Erickson predict Jim in the air. It will in all probability end in the appointment of the two to lucrative positions in the postoffice department at Washington. C. T. Lange, deputy clerk and register of deeds flitted out of Casselman's dwell-

of deeds flitted out of Casselman's dwelling and into one just completed by I. E. Britton.

Failures past and hard times to come has caused Larry to curtail expenses. He will board out no more. May peace, love and prosperity be with and abide with Larry and his bride now, henceforth and forevermore is the wish of the writer. forevermore is the wish of the writer.

F.S.

Dog Poisoning Flend. The dog poisoning fiend is again getting

in his work, several fine hunting canines having been dosed with strichnine of late. The owners of the valuable dogs intend to make it interesting for the person or per-Herbert Clarence Gooding, son of Mr.and

Mrs. W. C. Gooding, of Fort Lincoln, died Aug. 5, and was buried the same day. It was peculiarly sad, as it was his eighth birthday. Deceased was sick but three days. The numerous Bismarck friends of Mr. and Mrs. Gooding will learn of their bereavement with deep regret.

By Rev. C. F. Bollinger, on Saturday,

Aug. 8, at the bride's home on Third street William H. Flanagan, of Mandan. and Miss Mary I. Barclay of this city.

Notice of Sale of Bonds.

NOTICE is hereby given that up to noon. August 15, A. D. 1889, the board of county commissioners of Edmunds county, Dakota ter-ritory, will receive sealed bids for \$10,000 bonds nominations of \$1,000, said) bonds to be issued under chapter 42, session laws of 1889, to bear interest at 7 per cent., payable annually, redeemable after ten years and payable at expira-tion of fifteen years. J. W. PARMLEY,

County Clerk. Dated at Ipswich, Dak., July 8, 1889.

> [First publication June 21, 1889.] Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCE, DAE., J June 19, 1889. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Bismarck, Dak., on August 3, 1889, vis:

GEORGE LORIMER

for the north %, northeat % and north %, northwest %, section 18, township 188, range 76, west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Oscar Ball, John Wray, William P. Wagner, and Samuel Adams, all of Sterling, D. T.

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

OSCAR E. REA, Register.

W. H. WINGHESTER, Claimant's Att'y.

[First Publication July 5, 1889.] Notice of Mortgage Sale.

MORTGAGORS, Robert S. Feagles and Mary A. Feagles, (his wife); Mortgages, Daniel Steele. Mortgage dated August 28, 1896, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds, Burleigh county, Dakota territory, on the first day of September, A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book 60 of mortgages, page 31. Mortgaged premisea: The southeast quarter (s. e. ½) of secremisea: The southeast quarter (s. e. ½) of secremisea: first day of September. A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., in book 60 of mortgages, page 31. Mortgaged premises: The southeast quarter (s. e. ½) of section two (2), township one hundred and thirty-nine (189) north, range seventy-eight (78) west of the fifth principal meridian, containing one hundred and sixty acres (160), according to the United States government survey, in Burleigh county, Dakota territory. Amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at date of this notice is five hundred and thirty-eight and thirteen one-hundredths (\$588 13-100) dollars. Default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises therein described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said debt, with interest, and the costs and expenses of this foreclosure, which said sale will be made by the sheriff of said rurleigh county at the front door of the court house of Burleigh county, in the city of Bismarck, Dakota territory, on Monday, the 19th day of August, 1989, at 2 o'clock p. m.

DANIEL STEELE, Mortgagee.

Dated Bismarck, Dakota, July 3d, 1859.

WM. T. Perskins, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WM. T. PERKINS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

First publication July 5th, 1889.

Notice of Mortgage Sale. MORTGAGOR, Reason P. Stitt; mort.

MORTGAGOR, Reason P. Stitt; mort.

gagee, Annette P, Dana; mortgage dated
December 4th, 1883, and recorded in the office
of the Hegister of Deeds, Burleigh county,
Dakota, on the 4th day of December, 1888,
at 2:15 o'clock, p. m., in book 60 of
mortgages, page 111. Mortgaged premises, the
southeast one-quarter of the north-east onequarter (se½ of ne½), the east one-half of the
southeast one-quarter (e½ of se½) and the
southwest one-quarter (e½ of se½) and the
southwest one-quarter of the southeast one-quarter (sw¾ of se½) of section twenty (20), in
township one hundred and forty-one (141) north,
range eighty (80) west of the 5th principal meridian, together with all the buildings and improvements situate thereon in Burleigh county, Dakota territory. Default having been made in the
conditione of said mortgage, the mortgagee
elects and declares the principal note, which said
mortgage was given to secure, to be due and payable; amount claimed to be due at date of this
notice is two hundre 1 and ninety-one and eight
one-hundredths (291.08) dollars, notice is hereby given that default having been made in the
payment of said sum of money, said mortgaged
premises at public auction, by the sheriff or his
deputy, at the front door of the court house of
Burleigh county, in the city of Bismarck, Dakota territory, on the 19th day of August, 1889,
at 2 o'clock, p. m., to satisfy the amount due on
said mortgage, with interest, taxes, and the costa
and expenses of this foreclosure.

ANNETTE P, DANA, Mortgagee.

nd expenses of this foreclosure.

ANETTE P. DANA, Mortgagee.

Dated Bismarck, Dakota, July 3d, 1889.

WM. T. PERKINS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

[First publication July 19, 1889.] Notice of Homestead Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCE, D. T. ? NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver of the Unite I States land office at Bismarck, D. T., on August 30, 1889, viz:

SOLOMON BISHOP. for the northeast 14 of section 20, in township 141 north of range 79 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, and land view.

He names are continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Anders O, Heed, of Conger, D. T., August C. Fisher, Edward T. Goodkind. Frank Miller, of Bismarck, D. I.

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

OECAR E. REA, Register.

[First publication July 12, 1889.] In Probate Court.

County of Burleigh. In the metter of the Estate of W. H. W. Comer,

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

To whom it may concern:

To whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that James A. Comer, administrator of the estate of W. H. W. Comer, deceased, has presented and filed in said court his final account and report of his administration of said estate, and stating that said estate is ready for distribution, and praying for a final settlement thereof and an order for distribution, and on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1889, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of that day, at the court room in the city of Bismarck, in said county of Eurleigh, has been appointed as the time and place for the settlement of said account and report and petition for distribution, and for the confirmation of the devise of the real estate described in the last will and testament of W. H. W. Comer, deceased.

Witness my hand and seal of said court hereto affixed this 8th day of July A. D. 1889.

JOHN F. PHILBRICE,

Judge of Probate.

[First Publication July 5, 1889.] Notice of Timber Culture Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCE, DAK., July 3, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that

JOHN SATTEBLUND

JOHN SATTERLUND
has filed notice of intention to make final proof
before the register and receiver at his office in
Bismarck, D. T., on Saturday, the 10th day of
August, 1889, on timber cultures application No.
123, for the west '4 of southness '4, and east '4 of
southwest '4 of section No. 4, township No. 140,
n. range No. 81 w.
He names as witnesses:
Nels Johnson, Hans Jacobson, Louis A. Larson, Gust. W. Johnson: poetoffice address of all,
Wogansport, D. T.
Any person who desires to protest against the
allowance of such proof, or who knows of any
substantial reason, under the law and regulations
of the interior department why such proof should
not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at
the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said elaimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by
claimant.
O. F. Davis Atterper.