THE PIONEER EXPRESS
Is Published
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
AT PEMBINA, D. T.

WARDWELL & THOMPSON, Publishers

Subscription, $2 Per Annum, in Advance.

The Pioneer Express circulates numerously in every neighborhood in Pembina county, and to a distance of over 50 miles west of Red river. It is independent in politics, though supporting Republican principles. Regular communications from all parts of the county published weekly. As an advertising medium it has no equal in North Dakota.

The Pioneer Express.

VOLUME IX. PEMBINA, PEMBINA COUNTY, DAKOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1888. NUMBER 26.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

THE PIONEER EXPRESS
JOB DEPARTMENT

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PITH OF THE NEWS.

News from Washington.

The number of republican senators who are expected to vote for Lamar's confirmation are reduced to three.

Congressman Felton of California is worth $10,000,000 and pays $400 a month for apartments in a Washington hotel.

The following postmasters were nominated by the president: Iowa: J. B. Stulsman, Harlan. Montana: C. W. Price, Fort Benton; C. A. Mustum, Billings. Dakota: G. T. Propper, Wahpeton.

The house committee on territories adopted a rule providing that hereafter all delegations desiring to appear before the committee shall submit their views and claims in writing and not orally, as has been the practice heretofore.

Delegate Toole's bill, offered regarding the Assiniaboine and Gros Ventres tribes does not, as stated, provide for the ratification of the agreement made between the Northwest Indian commission and those Indians for a reduction of their reservation.

C. C. Brooks, Sparta, Wis.; J. W. McMillan, Milwaukee; G. W. Hubbard and A. J. Tibbits, Doudsville, Wis.; J. A. Collins, Duluth; T. W. Stiles, Patterson, Iowa; D. P. Bliss, Sioux City; C. P. Bowman, Danbury, Iowa, and F. H. Crocker, Cedar Rapids, have been admitted to practice before the interior department.

Among the bills introduced in the house were the following: Mr. Taulbee of Kentucky, repealing the civil service law. Mr. O'Donnell, to repeal the duty on sugar and to provide for the payment of a bounty of $2,000,000 a year for two years for the cultivation of sugar in the United States. Mr. Hatch, for the importation of salt free of duty.

One of the last official acts of Mr. Lamar as secretary of the interior was to remove John W. Le Barnes, one of the two law clerks in the general land office, and appoint in his place John V. Wright of Tennessee, who was last summer a member of the commission to conduct negotiations with the Northwestern Indians, and who has recently been chief of the mineral division in the land office.

Representative Anderson of Iowa offered a preamble and resolution reciting that the Pacific railroad companies have persistently refused to comply with the acts of congress passed for their regulation, and that the act of 1878 provided that if the companies failed to perform all the requirements of that and previous acts, the attorney general should take steps for a forfeiture of all grants, etc., derived by them from the United States, and directing the attorney general to report to the house what steps have been taken by him to secure a judicial enforcement of the forfeiture, and if none have been taken, his reason for not proceeding as directed by law.

Items About People.

Col. Alexander Chambers, of the fourth infantry, died in Texas.

James F. Wilson is renominated for United States senator from Iowa.

William H. De Forest, a wholesale silk dealer, fails in New York with large liabilities.

Belva Lockwood has become a convert to Mormonism, and is coming West on a lecturing tour.

The jury in the Campbell-Arbuckle breach of promise suit in New York is said to have found a verdict of $55,000 damages for Miss Campbell.

Father Neyron died at Notre Dame university, South Bend, Ind. He was professor of surgery and attended to his classes until a few weeks ago. Father Neyron was born in France in 1790 and served as surgeon under the First Napoleon in the disastrous Russian campaign and at Waterloo.

Dr. Wesley M. Carpenter was found dead in his bed in New York. Dr. Carpenter was a valued contributor to the leading medical journals, particularly to the Medical Record, edited by Dr. Shrady, whose warm personal friend he has been. Among his works is an "Index of Surgery," and he was a collaborateur on "The American Encyclopedia of Surgery." He leaves a wife and one child, Miss Nettie Carpenter, the violinist.

Crimes and Criminals.

At Anthony, Kan., Walter E. Treadwell, the cattle king, shot Charles C. Clark, his old partner, wounding him badly.

W. C Bondurant, a traveling agent for A. L. Dean, a Milwaukee safe man, was arraigned in Chicago before Commissioner Hoyne and held in $500 bail to answer a charge of using the mails for immoral purposes.

Tillman C. Justice, a moonshiner in Towns County, Ga., who was hanged for the murder of John B. Goddard some months ago, is said to be alive. He was still breathing when cut down and immediately resuscitated.

At Chicago, the case of the notorious Mrs. Cassidy, charged with abducting Blanche Bonneville for the purpose of leading a life of shame in a Wisconsin dive, came up in the armory court, and Mrs. Cassidy was held in $1,500 bonds.

Lew Owens, one of the largest capitalists in Chattanooga, was shot three times by J. D. Barnes, formerly of the shoe firm of Barnes & Nix. Owens will die. They quarreled on business matters. Owens cut Barnes badly with a knife during the quarrel.

Rev. John Lowther, a rector at Bolton, near Wigton, Eng., has committed suicide by shooting. Previous to the act he had received a summons to answer a charge of indecent assault upon a servant girl. Deceased was a cousin of Lord Lonsdale, and a relative of the Right Hon. James Lowther.

At Cumberland Mills, burglars entered the residence of Mr. Stack, and being discovered beat Mrs. Stack so horribly that she died. The husband fired five shots at the thieves, but they escaped. Blood stains were found on the doorstep. The dead woman was fifty-five years old and her husband seventy-five.

At Anthony, Kan., Charles C. Clark, who was shot by his partner, W. F. Treadwell, the cattle king, died. Clark's body will be shipped to his old home at Sigourny, Iowa, for interment. Treadwell is said to be in a very critical condition, his reason is entirely dethroned. The cause of the difficulty was jealousy on the part of Treadwell, who fancied that Clark was too intimate with his (Treadwell's) divorced wife.

Foreign News Nuggets.

An official bulletin announces that Emperor William's catarrhal affection continues to trouble him, but states that there is nothing alarming in his symptoms.

Trouble occurred among crofters of the Aigash district in Inverneshire, Scotland. Landless crofters to the number of 1,000 drove sheep off of farms and offered determined resistance to the police and troops sent to the scene. numbers were wounded on both sides and many crofters arrested.

The pope said mass at St. Peters' for the benefit of the pilgrims remaining in the city. Thirty-four cardinals and 189 archbishops and bishops were in attendance, while the congregation consisted of 20,000 persons. The pope looked well, but at the conclusion of the mass appeared much fatigued.

The remains of Napoleon III. and his son, the prince imperial, were removed from Chislehurst to Farnborough, Eng., where they will be deposited in the mausoleum erected by the ex-Empress Eugenie. After religious services at Chislehurst the bodies were conveyed in solemn state to the railway station.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Constantinople says: "The porte learns that Lord Salisbury has informed the German government that if war shall be occasioned by an attempt of Russia to occupy Bulgaria, England will send two squadrons to the Black sea, but that if the occupation of Bulgaria be abstained from, England will remain entirely neutral."

The Record of Casualties.

A bad accident befalls a Portland express near Haverhill bridge, Mass. Seven persons are killed and there is a long list of injured.

At Franklin Falls, N. H., the Cross pulp mill, owned by the Winnipesogee Paper company, burned. Loss, $75,000, not including loss on stock of pulp.

Ole Gunderson, a well known Scandinavian citizen and real estate dealer of Hudson was nearly frozen to death while attempting to drive over from River Falls, about twelve miles south.

The new seven-story brick building, Nos. 298, 300 and 302 Fourth avenue, Chicago, owned by John C. Dale of Chicago and S. E. Hart of Marietta, Ohio, burned, causing a loss of $250,000. Patent medicine, bookbinding and printing firms were the principal occupants. The building was worth $115,000 and is nearly a total loss. It was insured for $40,000. The Emmert loss is estimated $40,000 and is well insured. Sixteen firms bear the brun of the remaining damage about equally, with little or no insurance. They are: The McIntosh Galvanic company; McGill Bros., railroad punch manufacturers; C. B. Cushing, printer; Murray & Thatcher, printers; L. L. Gifford, medicines; Union Type foundry; National Harness Review; Photographic Eye; Copelin, photographer; Western Printing company; J. J. Hanlon & Co., bookbinders; Fred Hart & Co., bookbinders; and Rubel Bros., printers.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

Two Yale students were expelled from Yale college for playing poker, the stakes being a young lady.

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1887, the business at the Helena, Mon., United States land office amounted to 252,841 acres, of the value of $16,059,347. This is the largest year's business ever done by the office.

Nothing definite is yet known about the liabilities of W. H. De Forest, the silk merchant and real estate dealer of New York, but there is a rumor in the trade they will be in the neighborhood of $1,500,000.

Temperance people in Maine are considerably exercised over the discovery that the commissioner of the state rum shops, whose salary is $1,500 a year, has within six months after taking office paid off debts aggregating $13,000.

In the United States circuit Court at Denver, Col., Judge Brewer rendered a decision in favor of the government in case of the United States vs. the Cleveland Cattle company, in which suit was brought to enjoin the cattle company from fencing the St. Vrain grant, a tract of nearly four million acres.

No Meddling With State Officials.

Following the late Virginia case where the supreme court of the United States sat down very heavily on Judge Bond, of the United States district court, who attempted to imprison State officers of Virginia—comes another important decision rendered by the supreme court of the United States recently in the habeas corpus case of the mayor and city council of the city of Lincoln, Neb., who are now in the custody of the United States marshal there for contempt of an order of the United States circuit court. This court, in an opinion by Justice Gray, holds: A United States circuit court sitting as a court of equity has no jurisdiction whatever over criminal cases or cases involving the appointment or removal of state and municipal officers. The proceedings of the federal court in Nebraska, therefore, were in the nature of a usurpation of the functions of a court of law, were beyond its jurisdiction, and were null and void. The detention of the mayor and city council of Lincoln in custody is illegal, and they are entitled to a discharge.

A Weakness of the Civil Service System.

The attention of Mr. Edgerton, of the civil service commission, was called to the statement that only 1,259 appointments have been made from its certifications since the civil service commission was organized, and of this number about one in eight have been women, and that the number of applicants who have had their names put on the eligible register is at least fifty for every appointment made. To this Mr. Edgerton said:

The statement is practically correct. There were no more appointments made for the simple reason that there were no more vacancies. This fact call's attention to what appears to me the greatest weakness of the civil service system. The eligible registers are filled out of all proportion to possible appointments. The effect upon the young men and young women of this country is bad. The competitive examinations hold out hopes to hundreds of worthy young people of both sexes which can never be realized. Fifty to one is a very small estimate of the ratio of successful applicants upon the eligible register of appointees, and the forty-nine persons who are not appointed are grievously disappointed.

The Hal Reid Case at St. Paul.

Hal Reid of Minneapolis, convicted at St. Paul of assaulting Maud Campton, was brought before Judge Kelley on Monday, Jan. 8th. When he put the usual question as to whether the prisoner had anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed upon him, he folded his arms, assumed a melodramatic pose, and in a solemn voice exclaimed:

Only this; that so help me God, I am innocent.

Judge Kelly then passed sentence upon him, ordering him to be confined with hard labor for a term of fifteen years in the state prison at Stillwater. The prisoner was struck dumb by the sentence, and as a full realization of its meaning dawned upon him he turned fairly livid, and slightly trembled.

The sentence was a surprise to more people than the prisoner himself, as very few supposed it would be so heavy.

Attorney O'Brien has declared his intention of carrying the case to the supreme court, but it cannot be argued until May. Reid will be taken over to Stillwater.

At the jail he again asserted his innocence to the reporters. He had the kindest words for his relatives, spoke feelingly of his wife and little daughter, and seemed much affected by the gravity of his position.

Death of Col. Alex. Chambers.

Col. Alexander Chambers, colonel commanding the Fourth infantry at Fort Snelling, Minn., died in San Antonio, Tex., of pneumonia. He went there for the benefit of his health. His remains were taken to Owatonna, Minn., for interment.

Col. Chambers was born in New York State in 1832, and entered West Point July 1, 1849, where he was a classmate of Adjt. Gen. Vincent.

He served in the Florida Indian war and was in the civil war. Among other public service he was appointed military attache of the United States legation at Constantinople in 1877 to watch the movements of the Turkish troops. He witnessed the battle of Shipka Pass. He was frequently on duty in Dakota and the other territories, and always served with credit to himself and country. The deceased was a brother of Col. Clark Chambers of Owatonna, Minn.

A Tragedy at Sioux Falls, Dak.

Thomas Murray of Sioux City has just served a term in jail in that city for keeping a "hole-in-the-wall." On being released from jail he came to Sioux Falls a few days ago. Ten days ago while her husband was incarcerated at Sioux City, Mrs. Murray, a very handsome young woman, came to Sioux Falls and entered Madame Doyle's bagnio. When Murray reached Sioux Falls he immediately went to Madame Doyle's place and remained there until the tragedy occurred. While his wife was sewing a button on his overcoat, Murray, without a word of warning, drew a revolver and fired twice at his wife, both bullets entering her breast and causing instant death. The murderer immediately turned the revolver upon himself and sent a ball into his forehead. He is still alive, but is irrational and his recovery is impossible.

FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.

The South Dakota Constitutional Convention Meets Again at Huron and Passes Strong Resolutions.

The Reasons for Division and Admission Set Forth in the Strongest Possible Light.

HURON, Dak., Special Telegram, Dec. 9.—Judge Edgerton called the constitutional convention to order at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A quorum of the members being present Mr. Myers moved that a committee be appointed on resolutions, and they were so appointed—Messrs. Myers, Neil, Brookings, Kanouse and Owen. A recess was taken until evening, when Mr. Neil presented the following:

To the Congress of the United States: The constitutional convention of Dakota, elected under the act of the territorial legislature, approved by the governor March 1885, with power under the act to adjourn from time to time, respectfully represent that it has maintained its existence and organization, and on this 9th day of January, 1888, again convened pursuant to a previous adjournment for the purpose of renewing and emphasizing the request of the people of South Dakota for a division of the territory and their admission to the Union as a state. The people of all Dakota, north and south, have during the past seventeen or eighteen years contemplated division and the formation of two states you are well aware, and that the buildings and institutions of the territory have been systematically duplicated, one of each class having been established has a population of more than 360,000 people and an area of 77,000 square miles, with every requisite of a strong and safe state. Fair men will never claim that the

DIVISION OF DAKOTA

will injure the nation. Objection has been made to the division of Dakota on the ground that if divided into two states there would not be sufficient resources in each to sustain a population equal to the older states. In reply, this convention would call the attention of congress to the report of Hon. L. C. Q. Lamar, secretary of the interior, in which the following populations are given in the several territories seeking admission to the Union: Dakota, 568,400; Montana, 130,000; New Mexico, 160,000; Washington, 142,391. Of this population of Dakota, 228,480 are in North Dakota and 360,000 in South Dakota, showing in the populous portion from 48,000 to 68,000 more population than either of the above territories asking admission and larger than some states. The Dakotas will be agricultural states where population never decreases. But it is with the people of Dakota not a question whether division is desirable, but whether the majority or the minority of her people shall direct her local affairs. Will congress shall declare that the majority shall prevail, or that the will of the majority shall be ignored in each division of the territory. Nearly every legislature which has convened in the past eighteen years has either memorialized congress or taken some action in behalf of a division of the territory? The last convention of the Republican party, held at Yankton in September, 1886, for the nomination of delegate to congress adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the will of the people of all Dakota be in favor of division of the territory on an east and west line has been so clearly and so often expressed during the past fifteen years that there is no reasonable doubt of these determined purposes of the majority to hold on steadfastly till this purpose is accomplished, and we earnestly ask congress to pass such measure without delay, said division to be on the boundary line of the counties nearest the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude. The last convention of the Democratic party, which met at Aberdeen in 1886, to put in nomination a congressional delegate, adopted resolutions, and in accordance with the request of these resolutions and for the purpose of obtaining an authoritative and final expression of the whole people, the last legislature submitted the question of division to the people of the territory with the result of a decisive majority for division. To South Dakota it will be a severe

BLOW TO REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS.

It will establish a precedent which may work disaster to the country. It is a declaration that the general movement is drifting away from the principles upon which states have heretofore been admitted. On behalf of the people of South Dakota, we invite the attention of congress to our situation and repeat our request that our long deferred rights be granted us by the admission of South Dakota to the Union. The people of South Dakota would be false to the cardinal principles of the republic if they should now accept admission as a whole. We believe they will never do it. If they possess the endurance and courage of men who are fitted for self government, they can never surrender. We can suffer territorial government with all its privations and denials of justice indefinitely, if it is forced upon us, but we cannot abandon the principle upon which the states of the republic are founded that the legally expressed will of the majority shall prevail. We further respectfully urge that in pursuance of the vote of the people in November last the territory be divided on the forty-seventh parallel of latitude instead of the forty-sixth parallel contemplated in the constitution adopted by the people in November 1885, and that the state be designated as South Dakota and the north half of the territory be permitted to enjoy the name which it undoubtedly desires—North Dakota.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted. Speeches were made by Waldo M. Potter of Lamoure, Judge Edgerton, Judge Brookings, Gov. Mellette, Gen. Bease, Professors Updyke, Kanouse and J. A. Owen. Judge Brookings moved the appointment of an executive committee of three who should see to the canvassing of close districts, and the defeat of these congressmen, whatever their politics, who vote against the division of Dakota. Adopted. Messrs. Neil, Brookings, McCollum, Allen and Sheets were appointed a committee to prepare business for to-morrow.

ADMITTING SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Senate Committee Agrees Upon a Bill Making a State of South Dakota and Organizing North Dakota Into a Territory.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Jan. 9.—The senate committee on territories to-day finished the consideration of the Dakota admission bill, which will be reported to the senate probably to-morrow. The bill is based upon the Harrison bill which Mr. Manderson introduced at the beginning of the session. The title of the bill reads: "To provide for the admission of the State of Dakota into the Union and for the organization of the Territory of Lincoln." The title of the new bill will read: "To provide for the admission of South Dakota into the Union and the organization of the Territory of Lincoln." The preamble of the Harrison bill regarding the formation and adoption of the constitution is retained. The first section of the Harrison bill goes in without change except the substitution of the words "South Dakota" for "Dakota," which is pursued throughout the bill. The boundaries of the new state fixed by the bill are as follows, the only change being in the forty-sixth parallel on the north to the seventh standard parallel:

Sec. 2. That the following shall be the boundaries of the said State of South Dakota, to wit: Beginning at the point of intersection of the western boundary line of Minnesota with the northern boundary line of Iowa and running thence northerly along the western boundary line of Minnesota to its intersection with the seventh standard parallel where in its easterly course it intersects said boundary line; thence west along the said seventh standard parallel to the easterly bank of the Missouri river at low water mark; thence up the said Missouri river along the easterly bank thereof, at low water mark, to the point of intersection with the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude; thence west along the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude to its intersection with the twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence south on the twenty-seventh meridian to its intersection with the northern boundary line of Nebraska; thence easterly along the northern boundary line of Nebraska to its intersection with the western boundary line of Iowa; thence northerly along the western boundary line of Iowa to its intersection with the northern boundary line of Iowa; thence east along the northern boundary line of Inwa to the place of beginning.

THE OTHER SECTIONS.

Section 3 follows the Harrison bill in giving the state concurrent jurisdiction on the Missouri river. Section 4 provides that until the next census the State of South Dakota shall be entitled to two representatives in congress. The Harrison bill provided for but one. Section 5 appropriates $25,000 for defraying the expenses of the constitutional convention. Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 follow the Harrison bill in disposal of school lands and donation lands for the purposes of state institutions. Sections 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 follow the Harrison bill regarding the establishment of United States courts, the functions of marshal, district attorney, etc. Section 20 of the Harrison bill regarding the division of counties is left out. Section 20 of the new bill makes the provision for the transfer of cases between the various courts. Section 21 provides, as in the Harrison bill, for the division of the public debt. Sections 22, 23, 24 and 25 provide for the formation of the Territory of North Dakota and the continuance of the old territorial officers, as provided in the Harrison bill. Section 26 reads, however,

Inasmuch as by this act the name of the state which was adopted by the constitutional convention, recited in the preamble hereto, has been changed from that of the State of Dakota to the State of South Dakota, and the boundaries of said state have been modified in this act by the change thereof east of the Missouri river from the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude to the seventh standard parallel, before said state of South Dakota shall be admitted by her representatives to the congress of the United States, or be entitled to the other rights and privileges of a state in the Union, there shall be submitted to a vote of the people of the proposed State of South Dakota the question of the acceptance or the rejection of said amended boundaries in manner and to the end aforesaid, an election is hereby ordered to be held by the qualified electors of said portion of said Territory of Dakota included within the boundaries of said proposed state on Aug. 28, 1888, upon which day there shall be submitted to said delegates the following propositions: First, Is the name of the State of South Dakota accepted? second, Is the proposed change in boundaries east of the Missouri river to the seventh standard parallel accepted? The form of the ballots to be used shall be as follows: Change of name to South Dakota accepted. Yes. Or: Change of name to South Dakota accepted. No. Change of boundaries to seventh standard parallel east of the Missouri river accepted. Yes. Or: Change of boundaries to seventh standard parallel east of the Missouri river accepted. No.

THE ELECTION.

Section 27 provides that the proposed election shall be governed by the laws of the territory as regards the canvass and return of votes. The returns shall be within twenty days, and within ten days thereafter, or sooner if the returns are all in, the governor shall call to his assistance the auditor and chief justice, and shall with them aggregate the votes and immediately certify the result to the president of the United States, who shall issue his proclamation announcing the result of said vote. Section 28 provides for the ratification at the same time of the constitution mentioned in the preamble of the bill. Section 29, and last, reads:

If the terms of the bill are accepted by the vote of Aug. 28, 1888, thus, the state shall be deemed admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatsoever, and this act of admission shall then have full force and effect, and said constitution shall be deemed amended so as to conform to said changes. But if a majority of said votes so cast shall not be in favor of both of said propositions and not in favor of the adoption of said constitution, then this act shall cease to have further force or effect.

Incredible Story of Lincoln.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

"In 1861," relates Colonel D. B. Parker, prominent in Eastern telephone interests, and for many years connected with the Post Office Department at Washington, "Brougham's burlesque opera, 'Pocahontas,' was being given at the old National Theatre. At the time a wave of indignation was sweeping over the North at the rapacity of the average regimental sutler; newspapers teemed with wholesome abuse of the 'rapacious bloodsucker,' as the sutler was called; and even Congress had been called upon to remedy the evil. One evening during the run of 'Pocahontas' at the National, President Lincoln occupied his usual box, sitting well forward in full view of the audience. At the point where Pocahontas and captain John Smith have their lively family quarrel, Mrs. John Wood—now manager of a London theatre—as Pocahontas was, in her lines, terrifically denouncing the Captain as ingrate, brute, liar, villain, thief, etc. Suddenly rousing to a supreme effort of annihilatory scorn, she pounced upon the terrified Captain and hissed: 'You—you sut-ler-r!' The great audience was convulsed by the pat invective and Mr. Lincoln laughed so immoderately that a catastrophe followed. He went over backward bodily in his chair, his exceedingly large boots coming up over and somehow catching upon the box rail in full view of the assemblage, from which position he was only extricated by the aid of his friends, amidst the wildest shouts of the audience."

The St. Paul & Kansas City announces that it will sell 1,000-mile tickets at the rate of two cents per mile.

Four men were killed in the accident on the Canadian Pacific.

Coal advances $1 per ton in Philadelphia on account of the strike in the mines.

The following pensions have been granted: Wisconsin: Minors of A. Bower, Chippewa Falls; R. H. Hall, Symeoe; N. Cary, New London; A. Robson, Wequiock; N. E. Densmore, Tunnel City; E. A. Lawrence, Stoughton; D. M. Whitney, Humbird; J. Smith, Star; P. Ryan, Praire du Sac; F. Ratzow, Milwaukee; A. W. Tupper, Geneva Lake; W. Skinner, Mineral Point; J. Glanville, Linden; A. Arneson, Barlier; D. P. Helan, Bear Valley; W. A. Woods, Elroy; J. Werren, Ableman; S. McQueen, Kendall; J. Hammon, National Soldiers' home. Dakota: Widow of W. Shields, Ipswich; S. H. Fowler, Wahpeton; E. S. Hugill, Creek City; J. Steele, Blunt; S. J. Hunt, Bismarck; J. C. Knapp, Bangor. Minnesota: W. J. Seavey, Taylor's Falls; A. Koblinger, Henderson; J. Myers, St. Paul; T. Tibbedeaux, Delevan Station; C. McCabe, Garfield; H. N. Thurston, Bloomington Prairie; T. M. Newell, Reed's Landing; W. Luchau, Belvidere. Mills; C. H. Tallard; Genevra; A. Erickson, Scandia; J. McCarney, Manannah.

At Buffalo, N. Y., E. B. Wilbur, a widely known grain merchant, has gone to Canada. His debts amount to over $17,000.

Clerks of house committees were selected as follows: J. C. Courts, Tennessee, appropriations; W. H. Mobley, Georgia, committee on elections; A. C. Weaver, Iowa, patents; J. P. Hume, Wisconsin, expenditures in the department of the interior; E. B. Wade, Tennessee, printing; A. J. Jones, Illinois, territories; George Gilliland, Ohio, banking and currency; Charles H. Mills, Texas, assistant clerk ways and means; Henry Talbott, Illinois, principal clerk of ways and means; T. B. Cabiness, Georgia, postoffices and postroads; John M. Esler, Indiana, invalid pensions; George B. Parsons, Illinois, military affairs; Joseph Hanner, Alabama, naval affairs; Louis Chable, Texas, commerce; R. M. Wallace, Missouri, agriculture; D. P. Bailey, Missouri, coinage, weights and measures; D. W. Peel, Arkansas, Indian affairs; D. C. MacPherson, Ohio, Pacific railroads.

The third annual banquet of the Michigan club will be held at Detroit Feb. 22. Among the speakers expected to be present are Gen. Hawley of Connecticut, Senator Davis of Minnesota, and possibly Hon. C. M. Depew of New York. Senator Ingalls of Kansas and Senator Harrison of Indiana.

At Sioux Falls, Dak., two footpads held up James Quinn, a freight conductor of the Milwaukee road, relieving him of $35.

A Wisconsin man has been telling a Milwaukee reporter that by a change in the channel of the river Beef Slough's existence as a logging depot is threatened.

INDUSTRIOUS GIFFORD.

The Dakota Delegate Introduces Numerous Measures, Including One Dealing With the Territorial Supreme Court and Judicial Districts.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, Jan. 10.—Mr. Gifford introduced a bill in the following language:

That hereafter the supreme court of Dakota shall consist of a chief justice and seven associate justices, that it shall be the duty of the president to appoint two additional justices of the supreme court of the territory. That until changed by the legislature the fifth district shall consist of the following counties: Roadic, Kingsbury, Brookings, Hamlin, Deuel, Codington, Clark, Grant, Roberts, Day, Marshall and the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian reservations. All the rest of the present Fifth judicial district shall constitute the Seventh judicial district. Until changed by the legislature, the Third district shall consist of the following counties: Richland, Sargeant, Ransom, Barnes, Cass, Traill, Steele, Griggs, LaMoure and Dickey. The Eighth district shall consist of the following counties: Grand Forks, Walsh, Pembina, Cavalier, Ramsey, Nelson, Towner, Rouiette, Dessmet, Bottineau, Wynn, McHenry, Stevens, Ward, Renville, Garfield, Wallace, Alfred, Buford, Flannery and Montrailie. The Sixth district shall consist of the remainder of the territory which now constitutes the third and sixth districts respectively. The new judges to be appointed shall be assigned to the Seventh and Eighth districts. No cases to which the United States is a party shall be tried in the Fifth and Seventh districts, but for such purposes the Fifth shall be attached to the fourth and the Seventh district to the Second district. The Fourth district court is to have the same jurisdiction as the other courts of the territory, and is to hold two terms per year at Sioux Falls. The Eighth district court is to have the same powers, and is to hold two terms a year at Grand Forks. The supreme court of the territory is to hold two terms a year—one at Bismarck and the other at Yankton. It is to be the duty of the chief justice to designate a term, not less than four justices to preside with him, and in no case shall less than five justices be present and preside at a term, provided that in case more than five justices are present the justice before whom the cause to be heard was tried in the district court shall be disqualified from sitting.

Mr. Gifford also introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of $100,000 for the purchase of a suitable site and erection of a building at Sioux Falls, with fire-proof vaults for the accommodation of the postoffice and internal revenue officers; and a bill providing:

Cities in territories which own in their corporate capacity unostantial improvements and real estate equal to or in excess of their bond debt and all other liabilities, are authorized and empowered to bond in due form for necessary improvements such as public buildings, water works, sewers, street lighting, grading and paving to an amount not to exceed 4 per cent of the assessed valuation of said cities in addition to their present bonded debt; when by their charter such cities are authorized to make local improvements chargeable to the property benefited thereby and to issue bonds therefor, such bonds shall not be considered as general city indebtedness affecting the limit of such city's power to issue bonds nor shall the warrants issued for general running expenses of such city government drawn upon current funds appropriated be considered in such calculation.

Mr. Gifford also introduced a bill providing that whenever in any territory, the legislature not being in session, any unorganized county not attached for judicial purposes shall petition by fifty or more legal voters the governor of such territory that they be attached to some organized county and judicial district for legal and judicial purposes, then the governor shall have the power and shall within thirty days after the receipt of the petition by proclamation attach the county to some organized county, and it shall be a part of the same judicial district. He also introduced a bill to allow the city of Grand Forks to construct and maintain the bridges across the Red River at the most accessible point on the river, subject to the usual regulations governing bridges over the navigable waters of the United States.

DIVISION AND STATEHOOD.

Additional Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

HURON, Dak., Special Telegram, Jan. 10.—It was 10 o'clock this morning before the president called the constitutional convention to order. Prof. Updyke of Brookings offered prayer. Henry Neill reported three resolutions as follows:

First, appointing an executive committee of two, Messrs Edgerton and Mellette, who shall guard Dakota's interests and take such action as may be deemed best to compass division and statehood.

Second, leaving the matter of choosing presidential electors at the next election to this committee.

Third, ordering another session of this convention to be held in Huron Tuesday, July 10, 1888.

Judge Edgerton and Gov. Mellette endeavored to be excused from this committee, but it was refused and the resolutions were adopted unanimously. More short speeches followed, Kanouse in the course of his saying:

Aberdeen, we will remember you. If ever the days come when we must choose between voting for Bismarck and voting for Aberdeen, we will plump in our ballots for Bismarck.

After a visit to the new coal shaft the body met and then adjourned until July 10. After the convention adjourned a letter was received from Judge Hugh J. Campbell of which this is the substance:

"I think that the convention should pass an ordinance changing the name to South Dakota. This is important, as our northern friends are already festive under the idea that the move at Washington means to ignore this. Also, I think that the convention should take some steps to distinctly to assure the people that in case congress does nothing this winter, something will be done by us next summer. I am unalterably and unqualifiedly for sticking to our movement for statehood for South Dakota."

Before leaving the city the executive committee appointed E. T. Cressy of this city as their compiler, to gather all facts and statistics bearing on the subject of division and admission. These facts will probably be issued in pamphlet form next summer. Mr. Cressy will be glad to receive copies of all articles, etc., relative to this subject which may be published this season. He will be assisted by Asher F. Pay, a Huron journalist.

Senator Stanford's Trouble.

Senator Stanford is confronted with a novel opposition to his plans for establishing a great university in California. A large portion of the lands which the Senator has included in his endorsement of the institution are at present devoted to vineyards from which vast quantities of wine are produced annually, and the idea of an educational establishment deriving its origin or support from such sources is so distasteful to certain interests that they are making a vigorous objection to the enterprise. The Rev. F. F. Jewell, a Methodist clergyman of San Jose, is at the head of the opposition, and under his direction all religious and temperance organizations are urged to petition Senator Stanford, asking him not to endow the new university with any funds or property accumulated by the sale of wine. This opposition may not be prudish, narrow-minded and unreasonable, but it is impossible to beleive that the Senator will be converted to that way of thinking.

The following estimates of acreage, product and value of corn, wheat and oats for each state and territory have been prepared by the statistician of the department of agriculture: Area of corn harvested, excluding abandoned or worthless acreage, 72,000,000 acres; product, 1,456,000,000 bushels; value, $616,000,000. Area of wheat, 37,400,000 acres; product, 456,000,000 bushels; value, $300,000,000. Area in oats, 26,000,000 acres; product, 659,000,000 bushels; value $200,000,000.

At Port Arthur, Ont., Operator Lawson and five of the Canadian Pacific railroad officials have been arrested and placed in jail for negligence which resulted in the recent Horse Shoe curve horror.

DAKOTA NEWS ITEMS.

STOCK STATISTICS.

Figures Showing the Increase in the Number of Head of Stock in the Territory and in the Average Price Obtained.

ORDWAY, Dak., Special, Jan. 6.—The following extracts and figures from the statistician's December report show that Dakota is rapidly increasing in wealth outside of grain raising. Farmers are turning their attention more and more each year to producing good stock and are importing blooded animals with which to improve their grade. Stock will be wintered this season in good shape as there is an abundance of wild hay which sells at from $2.50 to $3 per ton. Last year sheep owners were anxious to get rid of their flocks, but there is a better feeling now and they believe some money can be made by their keeping. Stock of all kinds has been free of contagious disease. Owing to the shortage of corn in 1886 all hogs fit for pork were put upon the market, but farmers are anxious now to increase their herds of swine. The following figures are taken from the reports of ninety-nine correspondents and these had access to the auditors' books of the various counties:

	Total number compared with that of January, 1887—Increase.	Average price per head under one year old.	Average price per head between one and two years old.	Average price per head between two and three years old.	Average price over three years old.
Horses	130	$35 00	$55 00	$82 00	$115 00
Mules	110	43 00	66 00	91 00	122 00
Milch cows	129	*27 00	.....	.....	.....
Oxen and other cattle	125	9 50	15 00	23 50	31 00
Sheep	151	2 05	3 15	.....	4 00
Hogs	129	5 50	†10 18	.....	.....

* Any age. † Killed by dogs.

	Total No. for Jan. 1, 1888.	Inc. over Jan., '87.
Horses	295,135	68,108
Mules	13,160	1,196
Cows	257,429	57,918
Oxen and other cattle	888,667	177,733
Sheep	586,875	130,656
Hogs	351,054	123,881

Prohibition thus far doesn't prohibit in Sioux Falls. The law and order league have have entered into an agreement with the saloon men. The latter are to continue their business until the supreme court of the territory has passed upon the legality of the local option law. Both parties have agreed to abide by the decision.

Hon. M. L. McCormack, one of the delegates at large to present the memorial for the statehood to congress, will leave with other members about the 10th. He will be accompanied by his wife and daughter, who will spend the winter at the capital.

Washington Special: Delegate Gifford, who has suffered considerably from disease of the eyes, resembling cataract, has had an operation performed, and has been obliged to give up evening work altogether. As soon as gas is lit he is forced to retire. He is mending rapidly and hopes to find his eyes in a normal condition in a few days.

"Proteau," the oldest settler in Dakota and one of the best known characters on the Missouri slope, was frozen to death near Pierre.

The Sioux Falls gas works, which were partially destroyed by an explosion in October and which had been rebuilt and enlarged, was the scene of another disastrous explosion. A large retort in the new works exploded, totally demolishing the new works and a portion of the old. Loss estimated at $15,000, and no one injured.

Rev. Melanchton Hoyt, a pioneer in the Episcopal ministry in this new West, and for a number of years pastor of the Yanton church and dean of Dakota, died at Scotland recently. He was over eighty years old, but had been quite vigorous, and his last sickness was only of a few days. The remains were brought to Yankton for interment.

The event in social circles at Fargo of the winter was the marriage of Dr. I. N. Wear and Miss Lulu Thomas, the popular daughter of Col. Thomas. There were many prominent guests from abroad.

Gov. Church has received plans and specifications from the new Yankton asylum board, George Brown, architect, from Sioux City. It is believed the plans will be approved.

At Huron, Rubel & Adler, furniture dealers, failed. Liabilities, $12,000; assets, sufficient to cover indebtedness. Thomas M. Hood held mortgage for $1,000 which the firm couldn't pay. The creditors are mostly Chicago parties.

At Bismarck, "Boy Chief," a Cree Indian boy, serving a term of two years in the penitentiary for attempted rape, while at work with another convict, escaped the eye of the guard and strolled out in the country. He was overtaken about three miles out and said he was after jack rabbits. He does not seem to realize what the penitentiary is for and likes the living, but objects to close confinement.

At Pierre, Fred Laplant, one of the family accused of killing fourteen people on the Sioux reservation, met W. D. Percival, the Chicago Herald correspondent, who transplanted the Kelley human slaughter pen from Indian Territory to Dakota, and