BELGRADE DEPARTMENT.

Anderson's

EYE OPENER.

Water White Kerosene Oil, 10c per gallon
21 pounds nice C. Sugar for $1.00.
20 pounds good Dried Apples, $1.00.
20 pounds nice California Raisins for $1.00.
16 pounds nice small California Prunes for $1.00.
Nice whole Rice, 17 pounds for $1.00
Best Jelly, per pail, 50 cents.
Parlor Matches—one dozen large boxes—15 cents.
Fair Syrup, per gallon, 28 cents.
Finest Syrup in the market, 35 cents.

WATCH THIS SPACE every week. It may help a little to keep you posted

Answer to our **POLITICAL PUZZLE** will be given in the Tribune during April.

Yours Truly,

T. J. ANDERSON & CO.,

BELGRADE, MINN.

Hampen Brothers,

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DEALERS IN

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Dry Goods.

We will always pay the highest Market Price for BUTTER and EGGS, and sell our GOODS as CHEAP as any in town.

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MILLERS AND SHIPPERS OF

Spring Wheat, Rye Flour and Feed.

WHEAT FLOUR, RYE FLOUR

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CUSTOM WORK

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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FOR ALL

WOOD WORK

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Farm Implements.

R. J. Skimland,

BLACKSMITH,

BELGRADE, : MINN.

HORSE SHOEING A SPECIALTY.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING

And repairing of farm implements of all kinds

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

IS MUCH DISFIGURED

INCOME TAX PARTIALLY KNOCKED OUT BY A DECISION.

Supreme Court Holds That Incomes From Rents, State, County and Municipal Bonds Cannot Be Taxed by the Federal Government — Otherwise the Law Is Good.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—After almost a month of deliberation the United States supreme court rendered its decision in the income tax cases, deciding by a divided court the law to be valid, except regarding the incomes derived from rents and from municipal bonds, on which point the decision was that the tax was unconstitutional.

The court's conclusions after reviewing the historical and other phases of the question were as follows:

1. That by the constitution federal taxation is divided into two great classes—direct taxes and duties, imposts and excises.

2. The imposition of direct taxes is governed by the rule of apportionment among the several states, according to numbers and the imposition of duties, imposts and excises by the rule of uniformity throughout the United States.

3. That the principle that taxation and representation together was intended to be and was preserved in the constitution by the establishment of the rule of apportionment among the several states, so that such apportionment should be according to numbers in each state.

4. That the states surrendered their power to levy imposts and to regulate commerce to the general government and gave it the concurrent power to levy direct taxes in reliance on the protection afforded by the rules prescribed, and that the compromises of the constitution cannot be disturbed by legislative action.

5. That these conclusions result from the text of the constitution, and are supported by the historical evidence furnished by the circumstances surrounding the framing and adoption of that instrument and the views of those who framed and adopted it.

6. That the understanding and expectation at the time of the adoption of the constitution was that direct taxes would not be levied upon the general government, except under the pressure of extraordinary exigency and such has been the practice down to Aug. 15, 1894. If the power to do so is to be exercised as an ordinary and usual means of supply, that fact furnishes an additional reason for circumspection in disposing of the present case.

7. That taxes on real estate belong to the class of direct taxes, and that the taxes on the rent or income of real estate, which is the incident of its ownership, belong to the same class.

8. That by no previous decision of this court has this question been adjudicated to the contrary of the conclusions now announced.

9. That so much of the act of Aug. 15, 1894, as attempts to impose a tax upon the rent or income of real estate without apportionment is invalid.

The court is further of opinion that the act of Aug. 15, 1894, is invalid so far as it attempts to levy a tax upon the income derived from municipal bonds. As a municipal corporation is the representative of the state and one of the instrumentalities of the state government, the property and revenues of municipal corporations are not subjects of federal taxation, nor is the income derived from state, county and municipal securities, since taxation on the interest therefrom operates on the power to borrow before it is exercised and has a sensible influence on the contract, and therefore such a tax is a tax on the power of the states and their instrumentatalities to borrow money, and consequently repugnant to the constitution.

Upon each of the other petitions argued at bar, to wit:

First—Whether the void provisions as to rents and incomes from real estate invalidates the whole act.

Second—Whether as to the income from personal property as such, the act is unconstitutional, as laying direct taxes.

Third—Whether any part of the tax, if not considered as a direct tax, is invalid for want of uniformity on either of the grounds suggested.

The justices who heard the arguments are equally divided and therefore no opinion is expressed.

The result is that the decree of the circuit court is reversed, and the case remanded with directions to enter a decree in favor of complainant in respect only of the voluntary payment of the tax on rents and income of its real estate, and that which it holds in trust, and on the income from the municipal bonds owned or so held by it.

The delivery of the opinion consumed just one hour. Chief Justice Fuller began at 12:05 and concluded at 1:05. He was followed by Justice Field, who read the first dissenting opinion, speaking in a low tone that contrasted noticeably with the loud delivery of the chief justice.

Justice Field's Opinion.

Justice Field's opinion was largely devoted to a review of the provisions regarding rents and was a vigorous denunciation of the principle sought to be established by the income tax law, his conclusions being in conformity with those announced by the chief justice.

Justice White followed Justice Field in another dissenting opinion.

Justice Harlan followed Justice White in a dissenting opinion, and the case was closed. Nothing was said to show how any of the justices stood, save those who read dissents.

Alaskans Will Go to School.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Smith has decided to use the $5,000 he was authorized to expend for the education of Indians in Alaska, in building two schoolhouses, one at Douglass island the other at Kotchican. Plans for the building are in course of preparation.

Banker Thayer to Be Tried.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—Banker M. A. Thayer, arraigned at Sparta before Judge Wyman, on six informations charging him with obtaining deposits unlawfully, pleaded not guilty. He was placed under $2,000 bonds on each count, and a change of venue was taken to Juneau county.

State Treasurer Resigned.

BOSTON, April 13.—State Treasurer Henry Hastings has sent in his resignation to the governor, to take effect on [illegible]

TWENTYTHREE DEAD

ANOTHER DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN WASHINGTON STATE.

Only Two of the Men in the Mine at the Time Escape to Tell the Tale—West Virginia Building Collapses, Burying Seven Men in the Ruins.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 9. — A Whatcom (Wash.) special says: A Post Intelligencer correspondent returned at 2 a. m. from the scene of the terrible disaster at Blue Canyon mine, 15 miles from this city on Lake Whatcom, and is in possession of all the particulars now obtainable.

In the blacksmith shop near the tunnel lie the blackened bodies of 23 dead miners, while only two of all who were in the mine when the explosion occurred lived to tell the story of the frightful catastrophe and their own miraculous escape.

This disaster was undoubtedly caused by fire damp, which was exploded by a blast in the breast of the gangway. The faces of the men working in the breast are badly burned, but a majority of those who were working in the rooms off the gangway were only slightly disfigured by the fire and many of them not at all.

Physicians and miners say that the men working in the breast must have been killed by the shock of the explosion, while the others succumbed to the fire damp as they slid down from the rooms to the gangway, then filled with deadly gas.

BURIED SEVEN.

Two Buildings at Wheeling, W. Va., Suddenly Collapse.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 9.—Shortly after 8 o'clock a. m., the 5-story business house of Chapman & Sons, on Main street, in the wholesale district, and the adjoining 4-story hardware establishment of T. T. Hutchison, fell in suddenly without warning whatever, and buried seven persons in the ruins. "Dad" Williams, a carpenter, escaped with serious injuries, but T. T. Hutchison, the veteran merchant and four of his clerks were buried in the ruins. Mr. Hutchison was removed shortly, but his injuries will probably prove fatal.

The Hutchison building was of light construction and was declared unsafe years ago. The fire department did effective work in keeping down the flames while volunteers went to the rescue of the victims of the disaster.

At 10:25 Michael Ford was taken from the ruins alive, but fatally hurt. He had been pinned beneath an iron girder, and the dead body of young Horan lay across him.

It is known that Rev. Father H. F. Parke, vicar general of the Catholic diocese, is under the ruins. He was on his way to the cathedral from a train when the walls fell. The fire has extended to a large stock of oil and turpentine in Chapman & Sons' building, and adjoining property is in great danger.

At 11 o'clock the body of Benjamin Pritchard, the Buckhannon, W. Va., merchant, was taken out of the ruins. He was badly crushed.

The victims who were caught in the ruins, Horan, Wincher, Burch, the boy Cowl and Rev. Father Park, are believed to be undoubtedly dead.

Ran Into a Washout.

BRADFORD, Pa., April 10.—A westbound freight train on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad, while running at a moderate rate of speed, near Sykes, a small station between Dubois and Punxsutawney, ran into a washout. The entire train was dumped into the raging torrent. Engineer Taylor and Fireman Chase, together with Brakeman McClelland, are buried under the wreck.

THE LADIES VOTED.

School Elections Held in Various Montana Cities.

HELENA, Mont., April 9.—School elections were held in all the principal towns of the state and were remarkable from the fact that in most of the cities at least half the vote was cast by women. In this city considerably more than half was cast by them. So far as known but one woman was elected trustee, and that was in Helena, Dr. Maria M. Dean being the successful candidate. There was a woman candidate in Butte, but the women there stuck strictly to their ticket and did not make a favorite of the candidate of their own sex. In Butte and Anaconda the issue was A. P. A. and anti. The A. P. A. carried Butte by a big majority, but were defeated in Anaconda. The same issue cut some figure in other places, but not so much so as in the two cities named.

SETTLERS MUST GO.

Squatters Will Be Removed From the Yankton Reserve.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Smith took up the protests of the Yankton Indians against allowing the State of South Dakota to select school lands within the ceded reservation. The secretary decided to recommend to the president, who has the proclamation declaring the lands open yet unsigned, to temporarily withhold his signature. He will allow the state two weeks within which to file arguments showing its rights to select these lands, and thereafter will render his decision. It is probable that in the meantime he will take some steps to have squatters removed from the reservation, a task that may require the use of United States troops.

Next Northwestern Regatta

WINNIPEG, April 8.—The annual meeting of the Minnesota and Winnipeg Rowing association will be held in Winnipeg next Wednesday. Delegates will be present from the Minnesota club of St. Paul, the Lurlines of Minneapolis, the Duluths, Rat Portage and the city club. The date and place of holding the regatta will be settled at this meeting and officers elected.

TERMS OF PEACE.

Official Statement of Conditions on Which Japan Will End the War.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—An authoritative statement of the terms of peace being negotiated between Japan and China has been secured from official sources. The statement is made in order to clear up much misapprehension, arising from speculation as to the terms of peace. They are five in number as follows:

First—[illegible] of Korea.

Second—[illegible]

Third—Indemnity of 300,000,000 taels (Chinese coin worth $1.33.)

Fourth—Permanent occupation of Port Arthur and the immediate contiguous territory.

Fifth—A new Japanese-Chinese treaty opening the interior of China to commerce.

The money indemnity is expressed in Chinese taels instead of Japanese yen. The tael is in reality a weight instead of a coin. It is considered silver money. While the face value at $1.33 would be equal to $399,000,000 in silver, it is said the actual value would be between $210,000,000 and $220,000,000 in gold.

The fifth term as to a new treaty includes various trade features, such as free access of Chinese rivers. There is no demand for territory on the mainland outside of Port Arthur and its contiguous surroundings.

PEACE AGREED ON.

Official Advices Have Been Received at the Japanese Legation.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Official advices received at the Japanese legation from Japan, indicate that an understanding has been reached between the Japanese and Chinese plenipotentiaries, and that news of the definite conclusion of peace may be expected at any time.

The exact terms of the peace cannot as yet be ascertained, but it is understood that in response to the repeated requests of the Chinese plenipotentiaries for an abatement of the demands originally made by them, the Japanese plenipotentiaries have granted some concessions.

Will Advance Upon Pekin.

YOKOHAMA, April 13.—It is stated here on reliable authority that unless peace is concluded within the period of the armistice, truce will not be extended and the Japanese armies will in May advance upon Pekin. It is officially stated that cholera in the Pescadore islands recently occupied by the Japanese forces as a base of operations against the island of Formosa is abating.

SEGREGATE CHICAGO.

Plan to Practically Cut Off Cook County From the Balance of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., April 12.—A movement was set afoot by Representative Jones of Green in the legislature which, if carried out, will practically sever Cook county (Chicago) from the state of Illinois. It was in the form of a joint resolution providing that the question of giving Cook county a separate government from the balance of the state shall be submitted to a vote of the people. The resolution recites that the rapid and unprecedented growth of Chicago renders it necessary for special laws to be enacted at every legislature. The interests of Chicago are in many instances directly opposed to those of the state at large and therefore injustice must be done one section in order to benefit the other. It is therefore resolved that there be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection at the next general election for members of the general assembly an amendment to take the place of Sec. 10 of Art. 10 of the constitution.

HALF THE TOWN GONE.

Dorchester, Wis., Visited by a Destructive Fire.

MILWAUKEE, April 15.—News has just reached here that Dorchester, a small town on the Wisconsin Central railroad in Clark county, was swept by fire and nearly one-half of the business portion destroyed. The total loss is $30,000.

Gully Had No Votes to Spare.

LONDON, April 11. — Mr. William Court Gully, M. P. for Carlisle, the government candidate, was elected speaker of the house of commons in succession to Sir Arthur Wellesley Peel, who resigned on Monday last, by the narrow majority of 11.

Argued a Demurrer.

MADISON, Wis., April 11.—Arguments to the demurrer in the complaint of ex-Receivers Hendlaur, Osborn, McCord and others, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government through fraudulent entries to the Ashland land office, were completed in the United States court. Judge Bunn took the matter under advisement.

Not in the Line of Duty.

WASHINGTON, April 10.— Assistant Secretary Reynolds of the interior department has affirmed a decision of the pension office refusing to allow a pension to a man receiving a gunshot wound while on a veteran furlough, as not in the line of duty.

THOUSANDS WITNESSED IT.

Steamer St. Paul Successfully Launched This Time.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The new American liner St. Paul was successfully launched from Cramp's shipyard during the day, and now lies on the waters of the Delaware a cable length from her twin sister, the St. Louis—two wonderful achievements of modern marine architecture, American in every feature. As if to atone for the conditions, atmospherical and otherwise, which rendered the trial of two weeks ago so unfortunate, everything was auspicious. For hours before the appointed time every entrance and approach to the yard was packed with persons eager to witness what is always a great event.

There was not a hitch in the arrangements. The steamer was christened by Miss Francis E. Griscom, daughter of the president of the International Navigation company. The launching was witnessed by the governor, the members of both branches of the legislature and all of the city officials.

MINERAL LAND COMMISSIONERS.

Several Appointments Have Been Made by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The president has made these appointments:

Interior—George W. Myers, register of the land office at Miles City, Mon.; A. B. Reeves, receiver of public moneys at Dodge City, Kan.

Mineral land commissioners for the Helena land district in Montana—Edward H. Movious of Buffalo, Miles Cavanagh of Helena, and Lyman E. Barnes of Appleton, Wis.

Mineral land commissioners for Missoula land district in Montana—William Harrison of Georgetown, Ga.; F. M. Leonard of Libbey, Mon.; William V. Tompkins of Prescott, Ark.

Mineral land commissioners for Bozeman land district in Montana—James A. [illegible] of Bozeman, Mon.; Bishop P. [illegible] of Florida.

Mineral land commissioners for Coeur d'Alene district, Idaho—Addison Crain of Harrison, Ida.; Wallace McLaurin of Jaakson, Miss.; Albert J. Pearson of Woodfield, O.

SUMMARY OF WEEK'S NEWS

Monday, April 8.

Cuban rebels are credited with a plan to assassinate General Campos.

New York and Chicago bankers refuse to handle Nebraska warrants.

The long overdue British ship Jupica from Liverpool has arrived at Astoria.

In an interview President Cleveland denounces the Massachusetts minister who accused him of intemperance.

Senator Palmer of Illinois protests against the free silver action of the Democratic central committee of that state.

Alexander Simms, a negro desperado at Jacksonville, Fla., killed Policeman Minor while resisting arrest for murder.

Hon. R. P. Bland has again been compelled to postpone his lecture tour in Colorado and Montana on account of continued poor health.

Walter Scott shot and instantly killed his wife on the steps of the Lincoln Street Christian church in Wichita, Kan., Sunday. Domestic troubles were the cause.

The works of the Croker Wheeler Electrical Supply company at Ampere, N. J., were destroyed by fire. It is estimated that the loss will foot up little less than $100,000.

Tuesday, April 9.

Chicago Gas has declared a dividend of 5per cent.

The Monterey has arrived at San Diego on her way to Callao.

Charles A. Mair of Chicago has been appointed a member of the pope's household and bears the title of chamberlain of the cap and word.

The government of the Argentine Republic will shortly order six torpedo boats and two cruisers, the total cost of which will be $5,000,000.

The coal miners at Barclay, Ills., are out on a strike in resistance to a proposed reduction of 5 cents per ton in the price paid for mining.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week were 60,614 tons against 60,553 for the previous week and 91,975 for the corresponding week of last year.

Charles H. Mansur, of Missouri, assistant comptroller of the treasury, who has been confined to his bed for several weeks, is reported in a very critical condition.

Wednesday, April 10.

New Jersey local elections are said to be favorable for Republicans.

The Massachusetts legislature passed a severe law on Sunday observance.

Commercial travelers are making arrangements for an interstate convention in May.

The big steamer St. Paul was successfully launched from Cramp's yards Wednesday.

Leading horsemen have formed an organization to be known as the American league.

The Venezuelan congress, with much enthusiasm, thanks the United States for its attitude in the British-Venezuelan difficulty.

Thursday, April 11.

The Susquehanna rolling mill, at Columbia, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

It is officially denied that there is any quarrel between Argentine and Chili.

The statement of the condition of the treasury shows available cash balance, $185,584,404; gold reserve, $90,319,310.

The British Museum has withdrawn from public use the books in its collection, of which Oscar Wilde is the author.

There has been no improvement in Assistant Comptroller Mansur's condition, and no hope of his recovery is entertained.

The Concord has arrived at Chin Kiang, the Atlanta has arrived at Colon from Carthagena, and the Alliance has arrived at New York.

Grant Griffin, colored, who murdered William Tibbs, a negro gambler, at La Crosse, Fla., was hanged privately in the county jail at Gainesville.

The Michigan senate has passed the Jamison bill repealing the law under which Roman Catholic bishops can hold church property in trust.

Friday, April 12.

Senator Goebet shot and killed Banker Sanford at Covington, Ky.

A cablegram received by the editor of Outing says Bicyclist Lenz was murdered in Armenia.

M. P. Wing, ex-state senator and for years president of the Bar association, died at La Crosse, Wis.

The Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern road was sold to R. C. Marvin, representative of the bondholders committee, for $200,000.

Chief Hazen of the secret service has issued a circular of warning against a new counterfeit of a $5 treasury note of the series of 1881.

The treasury department has issued to all income tax collectors a series of supplemental instructions to conform to the recent decision of the supreme court.

Peter Maher has signed articles for a fight with Steve O'Donnell, to take place under the auspices of the Atlantic Athletic club at Coney Island on Thursday, May 30.

A new national organization of street railway employes has been formed at Cleveland, O., to take the place of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes which, it is claimed, is now practically dead.

Saturday, April 13.

General Martinez Campos is expected to land at Manzinillo Sunday.

Every union man in the Omaha breweries was discharged Thursday. Three hundred men are out of employment.

Mrs. Grace Jennings, the actress, better known to the public as Grace Vaughn, was adjudged insane at Chicago.

Albert H. Horton, chief justice of the supreme court of Kansas, has handed his resignation to Governor Morrill.

A new compound has been discovered that has sweetening qualities superior to sugar. It is derived from coal tar products.

Robert Louis Stevenson's estate will probably prove to be worth $100,000 to $150,000. Most of this will be from profits from his books.

Will Build a Railroad.

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 11.—The Bridge Construction company is the name of a company organized by Joseph and F. P. Hixon, capitalists, and George H. Dordon, attorney. Its purpose is to construct railroads, canals and buildings, but specifically it was organized to build a line of railroad from Prentiss to Antigo, 70 miles.

PREAMBLE AND CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Peoples' Party State League of Minnesota.

Adopted January 9, 1894.

PREAMBLE.

Being imbued with the faith of our forefathers that "all men are created free and equal, and are endowed with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and recognizing as we do the present condition wherein centralized capital, made possible by corporate monopoly, is destroying individual rights and freedom, we bind ourselves together in a grand fraternity known as the Peoples' Party State League of Minnesota, with the solemn pledge that we shall never cease demanding "inalienable rights," and that we are unchangeably opposed to all governmental and industrial systems that infringe on the same; and that in order to carry out the foregoing, the work of this organization for the coming two years shall be to educate the people on the influence of finance on national prosperity; the injury of commerce by the monopolistic ownership of land; and, in order that the people may reign and maintain their rights and better express their desires, it becomes necessary to elect U. S. senators by popular vote, and believing that the Initiative and Referendum, in conjunction with an equable system of proportional representation is the best system wherewith to accomplish this purpose, we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors, personal, financial and organic, to educate the people in all great principles of the Peoples' Party, to the end, that all men may be equal before the law.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The officers of this League shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and an Executive Board consisting of thirty-nine members, as follows: President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer of this League, and five members from each congressional district, to be chosen by the delegations from the several congressional districts, to be elected annually at each state meeting.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer of this League, and one member of the Executive Board from each congressional district, to be elected from and by the members from each district, shall constitute a committee of eleven, and the Secretary of this League shall be governed and directed by said Executive Committee.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The Executive Board shall have authority to appoint a State Organizer and Local Organizers, as it shall deem best.

To provide for payment of salaries of Secretary and State Organizer.

To provide headquarters, and pay therefor, in their discretion.

To raise money, purchase and distribute literature.

To encourage and sustain a strong local reform press throughout the state.

To form local leagues throughout the state.

To do and perform all other acts which they deem proper for the good of the League.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. No person shall be a member of this League unless he shall have become a member of some local league organized under the direction of the Executive Board, and all members of local leagues shall be members of this League when the duly elected Secretary of such local league shall forward his name to the Secretary of this League, providing also, that each member of local or township leagues shall be assessed the sum of five cents per month, to be paid into the treasury of the State League.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. Each delegation present at the convention held January 9th, 1895, shall be and constitute a local league for its county, with power to add to its numbers as it shall deem best; and the Executive Board shall take steps to organize local leagues in every county, town, school district and precinct in the State.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. Regular state meetings of this League shall be called once a year by the Executive Board at such place as they shall deem best, at any time during the second week in January, but at least one month's notice thereof shall be given in advance to each local league. Such meeting shall consist of delegates from each local league, one for each fifty members or major fraction thereof, but each local league shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. Whenever one-third of all the members of this League shall petition the President to call a special state meeting for any purpose, it shall be his duty so to do; and whenever one fifth of the members shall petition him to submit any proposition to the different leagues, he shall do so, and the decision of the majority on such proposition shall be law, and cannot be disturbed, changed, modified or repealed, except in the same manner; otherwise the Executive Board shall have full control, management and supervision of this League within the limits prescribed hereby.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the league, provided that two mouths notice thereof have been given to the secretary of each local league.