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EVERY LANDLADY,
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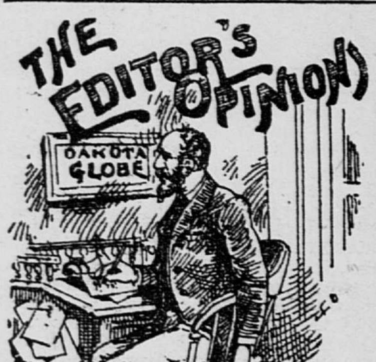


HOW IT CAN BE ATTAINED.

The division question is a leading topic for consideration in all sections, regardless of the failure of the politicians to stir up any enthusiasm or considerable feeling on the subject. The mass of the people are hopeful that somehow the result will advance statehood, either as one or two states. The vehement declarations of some of the talkers of the Campbell school, that the people of the South, or any section, will reject admission without division, is not creditable to their candor, for they are intensely hostile to the presentation of the question to the people in that form. They know very well that the people would accept statehood in almost any form it could be offered. If it could be understood by the mass of the people that following the lead of the extremists, who announce that they will never consent to admission as one state, was likely to delay statehood, that following would dwindle to a very meagre faction. The interests of the people require admission. There is no audible dissent to this. The question, then, is by which method will this be most speedily obtained? There can hardly be a doubt in the mind of any person well informed as to the political situation. The material facts lie upon the surface. One state can no doubt the coming winter be put on the short and easy road to admission, and be fully developed as a state in the Union in the first session of the following congress; and if this is not effected it will be owing to the obstinacy of the radical divisionists. It is desirable that the vote should be a large one, as an indication that the people are desirous to escape the territorial condition. The vote cast may properly be taken as a petition for admission, with a preference for two or one state, as the majority may be, but for statehood in some shape at the earliest moment practicable.

PIERCE'S CHANGE OF BASE.

The Dakota edition of the Pioneer Press has been given up to ex-Gov. PIERCE for the last four months, and monopolized by him in warm defense of the trustees of the Yankton asylum and a most violent and constant opposition to the railway assessment order of the auditor of Dakota. Now the ex-governor has experienced a change. He is to be commended for the alacrity with which he dropped the Yankton trustees, upon a reading of the testimony taken at the investigation, although he might be thought severe in his caricature of them in last Saturday's Pioneer Press. He shows the recalcitant trustees securely lodged in jail, where he no doubt wishes they might have been placed before he was so verdant as to defend their action before the public. In regard to his change of heart on the railway assessment question the people were somewhat surprised, well knowing his weak nature and keen appreciation of the value of standing in with "rich corporations." The meat in the cocoanut is found in the fact that the ex-governor, in his desire to serve the corporations well, overdid the matter, notably in his last attempt to alarm the people by stating that the railroads would not pay any taxes whatever. This because they were required to pay their proportion of taxes. But this threat did not alarm the people of Dakota. It but aroused them, and their quick response, indorsing the action of the auditor in the matter, shows the people of Dakota to possess the American spirit of opposition to tribute. Now, that the ex-governor has reversed himself, it is in order for some one to move to strike out the Dakota edition of the Pinneer Press for say four months past, or expunge from the said paper the writings of ex-Gov. PIERCE, which are now reversed.

A DISH OF SALAD.

The marriage of Gov. ORDWAY's daughter may tend to soften the old gentleman's heart, temporarily, and he will probably conclude to postpone the burial of his Dakota enemies until a later day.

⁂

BIERLY has got his paper on its feet at last. It will doubtless do good service in the cause of Democracy. Grand Folks ought to feel a pride in such a paper as the Northwest News.

⁂

THE GLOBE did an injustice to Gen. CAMPBELL, in its last issue, in stating that he refused to furnish an abstract of his Milbank speech, on the request of the editor of this paper, and takes this opportunity to set the matter right. The following letter from the general is a sufficient explanation:

Yankton, Sept. 13, 1887.—Editor GLOBE: Dear Sir: Your favor of Sept. 2 was not received by me till to-day, on my return. I left here Sept. 3 at 6 a. m. If I had received your letter in time I should have complied with your request with pleasure. For, though the GLOBE is opposed to us, yet I would none the less have cheerfully done it this favor, as a matter of news. Allow me to compliment you upon the wonderful growth and increased power of the GLOBE under your skillful management. Yours truly,
HUGH J. CAMPBELL.

Gen. CAMPBELL's courteous action in regard to the matter is in striking contrast with that of the young editor of the Mitchell Republican, as the following paragraphs will show:

The St. Paul GLOBE declares that Judge CAMPBELL refused to furnish that paper an advance abstract of his speech as he did other papers. This was not wise. In news matters the politics of a paper should never be considered.—Sioux Falls Press.

Not wise, perhaps, but perfectly natural. The GLOBE has gone outside all decent journalistic limits in its criticisms of Gen. CAMPBELL, and he could hardly be expected to save it the expense of getting a report of his speech, which, as a matter of news, it was bound to make anyhow. The point of the Press is not well taken.—Mitchell Republican.

⁂

Gov. CHURCH says he assumes the responsibility for the action taken in the BROWN-WEBB affair, and Gen. TYNER asserts his willingness to do the same thing. This ought to be sufficient to convince the public that there is to be no backdown.

⁂

The rumor is current that Col. PLUMMER and S. J. SMALL are to cut loose from the Aberdeen Pioneer, and leave DRAKE to row the boat alone. There was probably not enough in a weekly paper for three men who never absorb any fluids and have abnormal appetites for pie.

⁂

The impression seems to be growing that Maj. EDWARDS is dallying with Gen. ALLEN. The suspicion is expressed in some quarters that the major has a knife concealed in his boot leg, and that he may stick it into the general when the latter is least expecting it.

⁂

Judge FRANCIS seems to have cooled off and resolved to lead a better life. The lesson taught him proves to have been a most valuable one.

⁂

Auditor WARD's move to tax the railroad lands has proved a bombshell in the Republican ranks. The organs and henchmen of the grand old party are forced to defend the railroads, and they know what the effect will be when the people get a chance to vote at the next election.

⁂

Editor PIERCE, and all the satellites who follow at his heels, may rest assured that Dakota will send a CLEVELAND delegation to the national convention, and they can also understand that their desperate efforts to create bad feeling between DAY and CHURCH will be utterly unavailing.

⁂

The exit of FRED CARRUTH has raised a mournful wail over the untimely demise of the genuine articie of Dakota humor. What's the matter with QUINN, of the Bismarck Tribune? QUINN's reputation will suffer, however, if he writes many more articles on the division question.

⁂

Judge WARNOCK, of the Jamestown Capital, maliciously repeats the assertion made by Editor PIERCE, "that the two extra clerks employed in the administration department and paid out of the territorial treasury are made necessary by the labor of the 'staff contributions' to the Dakota edition of the GLOBE." If Judge WARNOCK doesn't want to be classed in the same category with Editor PIERCE—being proved a falsifier, knowing himself to be such, and then wilfully refusing to acknowledge his mistake in an honorable way—he will not make a practice of printing such balderdash. The charge is an unmitigated falsehood, unworthy of a place in the columns of a respectable paper.

⁂

The Grand Forks territorial fair begins on Sept. 20 and continues until the 24th. The Mitchell territorial fair begins Sept. 26 and runs until the 30th. The two fairs will aptly illustrate the story of Dakota's greatness, and mark an epoch in the history of the territory.

⁂

That $90,000 appropriation still hangs just beyond the grasp of the Yankton trustees. And the Republicans continue to howl and keep up the fruitless effort to manufacture political capital.

⁂

The Sisseton lands are not to be gobbled up so easily after all, it seems. Even after the Indians have selected their apportionment, no white man can get his work in until after the Indians have consented to sell to the United States government and the lands have been regularly opened. The Indians are not disposed to do this. The fact that the lands are being divided in severalty does not signify that they are to be thrown open to the whites for settlement.

⁂

Editor PIERCE has never shown enough manliness to deny the falsehood that he originated, to the effect that employes of the administration were drawing salaries from the territorial treasury while their time was employed in acting as "staff contributors" to the GLOBE. He knows the statement is false, but he evidently has faith in the old proverb that a lie well stuck to is better than the truth. However, for a man of the governor's standing heretofore, the position he occupies in regard to this matter is not a very enviable one.

⁂

As soon as the friends of the territorial administration found out the double game that was being worked by Editor PIERCE, that gentleman discovered that the Dakota ozone didn't agree with him. And straightway he went off on a vacation, to avoid meeting people whose good opinion he valued.

⁂

Judge WARNOCK and Maj. BARRETT comprise the army of malcontents in Dakota, who assert that CLEVELAND will not get the delegation from the territory. These worthy gentlemen are probably as unreliable as the famous "judge" and "the major" in KIT CHANFRAU's old "Arkansaw Traveler."

⁂

WINSHIP, of the Grand Forks Herald, denies that he is disappointed because he did not get the office from Gov. CHURCH he wanted and for which he made application. He says he never made an application in his life for an office—either to Gov. CHURCH or any other person. Mr. WINSHIP is one of the curiosities of Dakota.

⁂

THE HON. M. H. DAY sets down on the "dissension bugaboo" again in an interview with the GLOBE's correspondent at Rapid City. It seems to be entirely unnecessary, but probably it is just as well to clinch the canard so tight that it can't roam around the territory and make itself so conspicuous.

⁂

The statement made by Col. HUGHES EAST in regard to the efforts being made to secure the resignation of Trustee VAN TASSEL completely exonerates Gov. CHURCH, and puts at rest the innuendoes of certain unprincipled parties, who have tried to make it appear that the governor has been a party to some sort of a compromise.

⁂

If Judge PALMER's bill—which is printed in another column—gets through congress, Dakota will have little cause to complain hereafter of legal advantages and facilities. If the districts are generally acceptable to the judges and the people, there ought to be no trouble in getting such a bill through congress.

Maj. Washburn Dead.

MITCHELL, Sept. 17.—Maj. J. M. Washburn, a prominent citizen of this place, died this evening at 7 o'clock, after one week's illness.

TOO HOT FOR PIERCE.

The Exposure of His Tactics Leads Him to Take a Brief Vacation.

Two Pegs Necessary to Fill the Editorial Hole During His Absence.

Evidence of Pierce's Collusion With the Railroads--Is He an Employe?

Editor Jewell on Division--Caldwell's Funny Way of Dodging the Issue.

From the Globe's Special Staff Conitrbutor.

WATERTOWN, Sept. 15.—In some respects we must consider it a most lucky thing that Editor Pierce, of the Pioneer Press, has concluded to take his summer vacation just as he has. In last week's paper, over the signature of G. A. P., he says that for a few weeks Gov. Pierce (he always calls himself governor, and we don't know why!) will be gone in the East, and that the paper will be in charge of two competent and able men, one from north Dakota and one from South Dakota. We suppose that it takes about two ordinary "best men" to fill Editor Pierce's place, and then it is doubtful whether it will be filled or not. Now, who can these two Dakota men be? We will venture a guess. The one from North Dakota will probably be either the editor of the "Settler," a paper published at Bismarck, or that jokeative editor of the Fargo Argus, Maj. Edwards. It is not unlikely that Maj. Edwards would consent to help his friend "Gil" out in a pinch. For South Dakota it is not easy to decide who is the chosen one, of all the great men in that country. There is Caldwell, Pierce's own man Friday, but he is down at Omaha busy with the publication of the laws—at Gov. Church's wish. The most available man left is probably Wheelock, of the Mitchell Republican, and we should not be at all surprised if it was Wheelock, who will furnish part of the interesting matter for Gov. Pierce's Dakota department for the next few weeks.

AN IMPROVEMENT.

But we started with the statement that it was in some respects a lucky thing that this state of affairs exists. It can hardly be that Pierce has taken a dose of his own medicine that he has been trying to fix up for other people and it has knocked him out. No, we do not consider it lucky on this account that Mr. Pierce has concluded to take a vacation. It is a lucky thing because it will give him time for reflection. Editor Pierce found that he was getting into pretty deep water, and it behooved him to "pull out" for a rest. Personal journalism is all very well, when there is a personality worth speaking of back of it, as in the case of the Courier-Journal. It is permissible for that paper to publish the political sayings of its editor, Henry Watterson, but with Gov. Pierce it is different. People soon become tired of hearing about what a great man Gov. Pierce is, according to his own story. They like personal journalism, but they don't like so much of it about Gov. Church. They like well enough to have Pierce for an editor, but they don't like to have him use his department for working his own political schemes and bringing himself and his "good administration" before the public. This is asking a little too much of their patience. He may be mistaken, but we are of the opinion that Wheelock, of the Mitchell Republican; "Cal," of the Sioux Falls Press, and Edwards, of the Fargo Argus, were getting a little sick of Mr. Pierce's kind of journalism. There was too much about Pierce in it, and it told too much about what a big and good man Pierce is. It was but natural for these editors to be a little jealous of Editor Pierce, and for them to yearn to "shut down" on him. They thought it about time for Pierce to let up on his Pierce racket a little.

AN OTHER REASON.

And there is another reason, which I briefly alluded to last week. In attacking Gov. Church Editor Pierce has shown most plainly where his sympathies are. In this fight he has taken the ground that railroad property cannot be taxed like other property, and bases it on the gross earnings law. The administration took the ground that the taxation of certain classes of railroad property does not conflict with the gross earnings law, and that, if it does, it can be established in the courts that the gross earnings law is unconstitutional. This is the issue, stated as plainly as it is possible for me to state it: Gov. Pierce takes one position—that the railroads can only be assessed under a law notoriously passed for their benefit; and Gov. Church takes another position, directly opposed to that of Gov. Pierce's, and says that railroads can and should be taxed under the law, equally and justly as other property. Which is the correct position? They are diometrically opposed, and both can not be right. It seems to me that it is not impossible to get at the right of this matter. It can be solved by answering one question: What side does the railroad companies favor? It will not take an ordinarily informed man long to decide this question. As soon as Auditor Ward's order went out to assess railroad property, not used for railroad purposes, the same as any other property, the railroad and all their allied corporations commenced at once to make their feelings known. The order went out from the Northern Pacific office—their property being the most largely affected by the assessment—that they were "to fight the administration."

WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN?

It meant that taxes were not to be paid if they could be avoided. It is convincing enough to know by which method of taxation—Gov. Pierce's or Gov. Church's—the railroads have to pay into the treasury the most money. Under the new admistration the railroads pay their taxes according to their gross earnings, but, in addition to this, pay taxes on a vast amount of property, that they held for speculative purposes and not for railroad uses, and on this they pay taxes just like other people. Under Gov. Church's ruling, in short, there is saved to the territory $400,000—that is, there is this much money that the railroads will pay each year, in addition to what they have paid before. Does not this look like economy of the right kind, too? But Gov. Pierce says no. Why is it that Gov. Pierce cannot indorse what is so plainly a benefit to the territory? There are just two explanations of Gov. Pierce's position. One is that he is a friend of the railroads—either in their employ, or else he has been educated in the idea of helping the corporations to become strong so long that he cannot see and appreciate a true reform. The second reason may be that Gov. Church is jealous of the new administration, and is not willing to admit that it can discover or make any reforms that his administration was not smart enough to make or discover.

FOR THE FARMERS.

But let Gov. Pierce's position be clearly understood. Let it be known that he has taken the ground that railroads shall not be taxed. Let the people know that Gov. Pierce is in favor of laws that shall build up vast monopolies, to rule the land with a much sterner hand than they do now. Let Gov. Pierce's former friends think about this matter. May we be permitted to ask Gov. Pierce a fair question? Do you ride on a pass when you take your trips to St. Paul to edit your department? We have heard that you did, and ask for information, you know. I supposed that, according to the interstate commerce law, none but employes are allowed to ride on passes. Are you in the employ of the Northern Pacific railway, Gov. Pierce, that you can ride on a pass? We must have some motive for your bitter hostility to the administration of Gov. Church.

THE QUESTION OF DIVISION

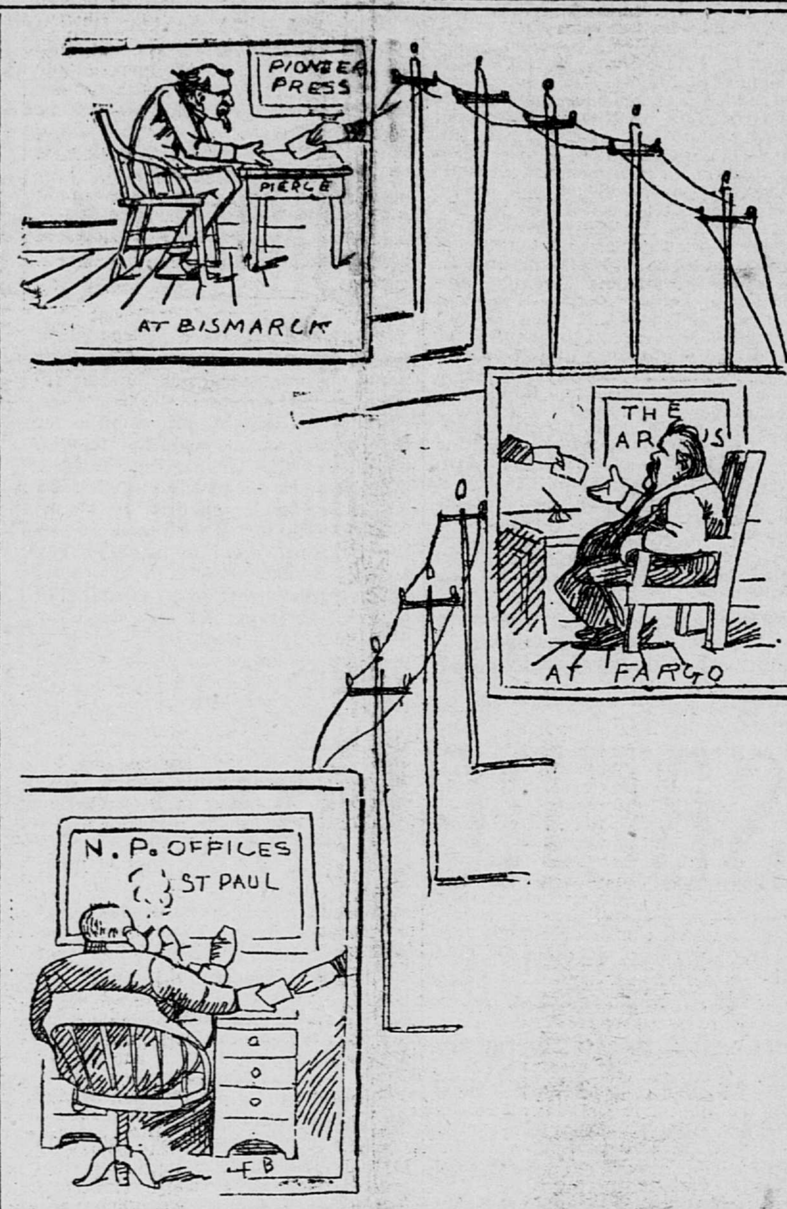
seems to be exciting considerable attention among the Republicans at least. Most of the principal features of the campaign that a few divisionists are making in Dakota have been presented and discussed. I wish to call attention to but a few that may be new. The other day I was talking with Editor Jewell, of the Bismarck Tribune. Mr. Jewell is a bright writer and a man of experience and acquaintance with Dakota affairs. In talking over the question of division with him, I asked him how he thought the vote would go in North Dakota. He answered: "I have watched the matter pretty closely, and have traveled over most of the territory and talked with representative men, who ought to be posted on affairs, and it is my opinion that there will be practically no vote at all on the question by the North, except where the matter of prohibition came up, and in these counties the vote will be largely against division. There is very little interest taken anywhere in the territory, North or South, so far as I can find out. The people that favor division even know that it will make little difference with the final decision whether they vote or not, and then there are a large number to whom it makes little difference whether it is one state or two states.

AN AMUSING THING.

I noticed two weeks ago a letter from Secretary Quinn, of the railroad commission, that was written as an answer to one on the subject of division by Caldwell, of the Sioux Falls Press. Last week Caldwell attempted to answer Quinn's letter, which contained some really strong arguments against division, and Caldwell employs his usual style of argument in discussing the division question. This style is so customary with him that I cannot help calling attention to it. First, he makes a few short remarks about it being cheaper to run two states than one state, and that two states will have more influence than one, no matter what their size may be. When any one attempts to show the ridiculousness of these statements, as certainly any one has a right to attempt to do, at least, Caldwell comes back invariably in the same way and claims that they have not discussed the question.

IN SHORT "BEGS THE QUESTION"

by claiming that his opponent has not argued the question, and always winds up by saying that if the friends of admission as a whole have any real argument to bring forth that he would like to discuss them. This is precisely the way in which he has treated Mr. Quinn. Quinn answered him fairly and candidly, and then Caldwell attempts to demolish him by claiming that he had not seriously discussed the subject. This will hardly work, as Mr. Caldwell will find out. The people of Dakota, as a general thing, have "wits of their own," and do not propose to be "told a thing" unless they have the reason first. The simple arguments that the question of Dakota's division lies solely with congress; that one state can be administered much more cheaply than two states and with a less number of officials, and that such states as New York have more influence in the national councils than a half-dozen smaller states, are not easily overthrown by the sophistry of one man like Mr. Caldwell, and surely he cannot throw them to one side by the mere act of stating that they are not relevant to the question. THE LOOKER-IN.



THE NORTHERN PACIFIC PULLS THE STRING.

"Word has been sent all along the line to make war on Church and Ward, for their efforts to assess the railroad lands."—James McNaught, Attorney for the Northern Pacific Railroad.

A DEMOCRATIC MEASURE.

The assessment of real estate owned by railroads, and not used for railway purposes in Dakota, yields a revenue of over $400,000 to the territory.

That White House Official.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—There was a facetious dispatch in the last Saturday edition of a St. Paul paper, in which it was stated that "a white house official" made some invidious remarks concerning Hon. M. H. Day and the statements made by that gentleman to the GLOBE correspondent. Your representative has aken a roster of the "white house officials," and, aside from the Republican hold-overs, who might be expected to abuse almost any Democrat, he can find no "white house official" except the fat-witted darkey on the second floor who would have the temerity to say the abusive things which were alleged to have been said of Mr. Day, and I do not believe that the darkey would be so impolitic. The fact is, not only in Dakota but in Washington as well, the clear cut, keen and incisive words of Day caused a sensation. He was kind enough to submit to the interview, and deliberately cut the cuticle off of the entire Republican horde which had been lying about him. He did it with such masterly strokes, and did the work so irrevocably well that the entire clan has been chagrined and fretted, even unto the ragged edge of dispair, ever since. It will probably take considerable more than a mythical "White house official" to turn aside the keen blade of Day's logic. It is quite true, as Mr. Day stated in the interview, "They have been so anxious to find out my position that they have published all sorts of made-up stories about me." If the "White house official" shows his head again in opposition to the administration which feeds him, somebody will hit it.

FOR THE BLACK HILLS.

The Manitoba Alleged to Have an Intention of Pushing On From Pierre Whether the Reservation is Opened or Not.

Special to the Globe.

RAPID CITY, Sept. 16.—Correspondence of interest to the Black Hills, and, if it shall eventuate as hoped, of importance to all Dakota and the Northwest, has been going on for some time between parties here and and persons in the interest of the Manitoba road. The latter have been gathering statistics of the products, railroad business and topography af the Hills, together with expressions of the desire and ability of the people hereaway to secure further railroad connections. All the information sought is now being prepared by the Rapid City board of trade, and the same body has a committee preparing a memorial to present to the railroad authorities expressive of the attitude of the people towards their enterprise. The information vouchsafed to the people here is of the greatest importance however. The line looking towards the Hills is the

DULUTH, PIERRE & BLACK HILLS

branch of the Manitoba, now building between Aberdeen and Pierre. The company, it is said, now has a corps surveying the line between Pierre and the Hills, via Bad River, and they intend to build next year. This intention is expressed without any regard to the opening of the reservation. Indeed, it is alleged that if the government does not open the reservation the Manitoba will put the road through under the right of way guaranteed by the treaty of 1876 with the Sioux, by which they grant to the government the right to construct wagon or other roads across from the Missouri to the Black Hills. But the information is also given that it is proposed, if possible, to secure the opening of the reservation this winter by congress, and to that end certain plans are proposed, in furtherance of which the co-operation of the people of the Black Hills is asked. One of the objects of opening the negotiations at this time is to early set on foot the agitation for favorable legislotion.

Tribute to a Worthy Pastor.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Dak., Sept. 16.—A formal farewell was given to-night by the church and friends to Rev. D. E. Bierce and family, who leaves Monday for his new field of labor at Sandusky, O. The church was thronged and much regret manifested at the loss of the distinguished divine, who is regarded as among the ablest in the Presbyterian pulpit. Among the pleasant incidents was the presentation by the ladies of the society of a purse of $100 to their retiring pastor.

A Farmer's Loss.

Special to the Globe.

WATERTOWN, Dak., Sept. 16.—Farmer Potticary, living adjacent to the city limits, lost his barn and contents this afternoon by fire, caused by sparks from a threshing machine engine.

A DAKOTA NECESSITY.

Text of Judge Palmer's Bill to Create Two New Judicial Districts.

Col. East Makes a Statement Regarding the Van Tassel Resignation

Gov. Church Will Make No Concessions in the Yankton Trustees Matter.

The Sentence Against Cols. Webb and Brown Will Not Be Rescinded.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, Sept. 16.—Judge C. S. Palmer, of this city, has been busy for some time preparing a bill providing for two new judicial districts in the territory. The bill is now in the hands of the other district judges, and will undoubtedly meet with their approval. The bill will be brought before the coming session of congress, and a strong Dakota representation will back Delegate Gifford in his effort to secure its passage. Judge Palmer is hopeful of its passage. He has exercised much care in drafting the measure, and, as it now stands, it covers the ground very fully. Judge Palmer gives the main objects of the bill as, first, to give Dakota additional judges; second, to avoid the cumberousness of a supreme court of eight judges, and, third, to get as narly as possible an independent appellate tribunal, which will be accomplished by the chief justice designating those judges to sit with him who did not try the cases in the lower court.

THE BILL IS AS FOLLOWS:

The supreme court of the territory of Dakota shall consist of a chief justice and seven associate justices, any five of whom shall constitute a quorum.

It shall be the duty of the president to appoint two additional associate justices of said supreme court, in manner now provided by law, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years.

The territory shall be divided into eight judicial districts, and the district court shall be held in each district by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such time and place as may be prescribed by law. Each judge, after assignment, shall reside in the district to which he is assigned.

The Fifth district shall consist of the following counties: Beadle, Kingsbury, Brookings, Hamlin, Deuel, Codington, Clark, Grant, Roberts, Day, Marshall and the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian reservation. And all the remainder of the territory which now constitutes the Fifth judicial district shall constitute

THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The Third district shall consist of the following counties: Richland, Sargent, Ransom, Barnes, Cass, Traill, Steele, Griggs, La-Moure and Dickey. The Eighth district shall consist of the following counties: Grand Forks, Walsh, Pembina, Cavalier, Ramsey, Nelson, Towner, Rolette, De Smet, Bottineau, Wynn, McHenry, Stevens, Ward, Renville, Garfield, Wallace, Alred, Buford, Flannery and Montraille; and the Sixth shall consist of the remainder of the territory which now constitutes the Third district and Sixth district respectively. Temporarily, until otherwise ordered by law, the additional associate justices to be appointed under the act are assigned to the Seventh and Eighth districts, and the time and place, as now fixed by the statute of the territory for holding court therein, shall remain until changed by law. The district courts for the Fifth and Seventh judicial districts

SHALL HAVE NO JURISDICTION

to try any matter or cause wherein the United States is a party, and no United States grand or petit jury shall be summoned in said court; but the Fifth judicial district is attached to and made a part of the Fourth judicial district, as now constituted and defined by the laws of the territory, for the purpose of hearing and determining all matters and causes arising within the Fifth district in which the United States is a party, The Seventh district is attached to and made a part of the Second district for the same purposes. The district court for the Fourth judicial district, as now constituted by the laws of the territory, shall possess jurisdiction to try all matters and causes that the court of any district in the territory now possesses; and for such purposes two terms of court shall be annually held in Sioux Falls.

The same provision is made in the case of the district court for the Eighth judicial district. Two terms of ceurt to be held

ANNUALLY AT GRAND FORKS.

There shall be two terms of the supreme court annually. One of the terms shall be held at the seat of government and the other at the city of Yanktown; and, until changed by the legislature, the times for holding the terms of court shall be as now fixed by the law of this territory.

It shall be the duty of the chief justice of the supreme court to designate not less than four of the associate justices to preside with him at each term of the supreme court. And he may, at any time, designate which of the associate justices shall preside with him at any term, or part of any term, of the supreme court, provided no number less than five shall be present and sitting at all times during such terms of court. In case of disability (from any cause), of the chief justice to perform his duties, the associate justice, who is senior in date of appointment, shall perform such duties till such time as the chief justice shall be present and qualified to act.

All offenses committed before the passage and approval of this act shall be prosecuted, tried and determined in the same manner and with the same effect (except as to the number of judges), as if this act had not been passed.

VAN TASSEL'S RESIGNATION.

Col. Hughes East's Version of the Agreement Alleged to Have Been Made at Huron.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, Dak., Sept. 16.—The GLOBE correspondent to-day found the "leading Democrat" who was said to have interceded in behalf of Church in an effort to secure the resignation of Mr. Van Tassel, one of the trustees of the asylum board, and called his attention to the dispatch in the Pioneer Press of the 14th inst. from this city in relation thereto. The leading Democrat proves to be Col. Hughes East, register of the United States land office. Mr. East expressed surprise at the publication and said:

I have not been mixed in this muddle from the beginning, but while at the recent military encampment at Huron I had a conversation with Gov. Church and asked him if there was any way by which the extensions to the asylum could go on. The governor was frank and candid and disclaimed any kind of hostility to the progress of the work or ill will toward the community, and said that he would be glad to see the work done and the money expended in accordance with the legislative will, but under the existing state of things he could not entrust the work to the board as at present constituted. I then suggested that I had learned from Mr. Van Tassel that he was indifferent about continuing on the board, and asked the governor if he, Van Tassel, could not be induced to resign, and the people of Yankton agree upon some substantial business man as his successor, whether that would not furnish a solution of the complication. The governor responded that possibly that might be, and that he would consider such action. Upon my return home and submitted the matter to Mr. Van Tassel and a few of his friends, and in behalf of what I conceived to be the best interest of the unfortunate insane, as well as the substantial interests of the community, I urged such action. Any reflection upon the governor in this connection is without warrant, and I regret it exceedingly. I acted upon my own motion without suggestion from any one in my effort to secure this change, in the hope that it would bring about a solution satisfactory to all, and I alone am responsible.

HE HAS THE EDGE.

Gov. Church Will Teach the Yankton Trustees a Lesson They Wont Forget.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, Sept. 16.—The statement of Trustee Powers that the board of trustees of Yankton asylum will proceed to make improvements, whether Gov. Church consents or not, is a proceeding it is not at all likely the governor will tolerate, as he could not allow the property of the territory to be interfered with in such a manner and without authority of law. The governor has quietly pursued his way in this matter, but has an opinion of his own and will not hesitate to act at the proper time. Regardless of the abuse of the friends of the trustees he has remained firm in his refusal to allow them to handle the appropriation, and has never exhibited any personal feeling in the matter. It would be well, however, for these gentlemen to read section 75, code of criminal procedure. While, under this section, the governor could not secure their removal, he could secure their punishment for the offense of which they are guilty, and an indictment can be had in Bismarck if the authorities in Yankton county neglect to do their duty. The governor, when spoken to about the matter was very guarded, but informed your correspondent that the examiner's report and the evidence had been forwarded to the district attorney at Yankton with the request "that proper action be taken on the same."

NEVER AUTHORIZED SUCH AN OFFER.

Gov. Church was also asked: "Have you ever requested any of the members of the board of trusteees at Yankton to resign and you would allow improvements to proceed if they complied?"

His answer was: "I have never authorized any person to ask them to do so or indirectly attempted to influence any of the trustees to do so. If anything of the kind has ever been intimated to any of the trustees it has been done by some one who desired to remove any obstacle to the forwarding of improvements, as I have been spoken to by a number of gentlemen who were anxious to devise some way by which my consent to a compromise could be obtained."

BROWN AND WEBB.

Gen. Tyner Assumes All Responsibility for the Action at Huron, and Contends That the Officers Deserved Dismissal.

Special to the Globe.

BOTTINEAU, Sept. 16.—The following statement, which is the true inwardness of the exploit in which Cols. Brown and Webb are implicated, is sent at the request of Gen Tyner, who, over his own signature, assumes all responsibility for the Huron affair. It is a vindication of Gov. Church, and in justice to him should receive full publicity. Is is as follows:

The camp record of the adjutant general's office of Dakota territory is now here in this encampment. The friends of Cols. Brown and Webb, the dismissed officers from Gov. Church's staff, are falsely reporting the whole thing. Brown and Webb begged for some modification of the order, in person, to Gov. Church. The only manner of modification of the order of dismissal reads exactly, word for word, as follows:

In lieu of the order dismissing you, Gov. Church directs that you stand suspended as an officer of the Dakota National guard, which enables you to resign as you begged.

GEN. TYNER TELEGRAPHED THIS.

to Brown and Webb on the 10th inst. The friends of these two men have misrepresented the governor and adjutant general so badly that the governor's staff, and officers generally, have prepared a full statement in regard to the debauch of these two men at Huron and their disgraceful performance—which statement will receive the signatures of ministers, hotel keepers and citizens generally at Huron, showing that the governor had nothing left but to dismiss these officers for intoxication and bad conduct. The modification of the order was made at the earnest request of outside friends and the pleadings of these two men after they were partly sobered up. Webb has addressed a letter to Gen. Tyner begging that he may be dropped out in some less severe manner than dismissal. Your correspondent has seen this letter.

The Governor's Stiff Backbone.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, Sept. 16.—Gov. Church says the dismissal of Cols. Brown and Webb was proper. He would do it again under similar circumstances. They will not be reinstated. The order of dismissal was mailed so they might resign. He alone is responsible, and no one else is to blame. At Brown's earnest request the order was not read on dress parade.

Col. Barrett's Tactics.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, Sept. 16.—The report that the cashiered colonels at the Huron encampment obtained their first drink at Gov. Church's tent is, of course, wholly untrue, as the governor was not yet upon the ground. It is probably enough to state that this falsehood was started by Col. C. Boyd Barrett.

Moorhead Looks on and Smiles.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, Sept. 16.—The town is posted with the announcement that Col. Woodford will, on the 18th, inaugurate a blazing local option week. He is pronounced an eloquent orator, and has for some twenty years been a professional temperance reformer from the blue grass regions of Kentucky. He will no doubt stir up much enthusiasm, and, perhaps convince some that they should vote no license, if it does cut off $15,000 revenue and drive one of the largest branches of business over the river. Fargo has one red hot Prohibition paper (the Journal) and one (the Sun) squarely opposed. The other two dailies seem to be tetering on the fence. The Sun appeals to the pocket vigorously, recalling the fact that a season of unusual activity was setting in, when the local option business came to the front, and at once stagnation in building and real estate ensued, and still continues. It is urged that it will become chronic if the great brewing industry is destroyed and the forty saloons become vacant buildings, and Moorhead will reap very largely from the loss of Fargo. Still, it is hardly probable that Fargo can overcome the prohibition vote of the country in view of the activity of the exclusionists.

Mandan and Her Mills.

Special to the Globe.

MANDAN, Dak., Sept. 16.—A few days ago a temporary injunction was obtained against the city authorities, restraining them from rebating the taxes of 1886 in accordance with the contract made a couple of years ago with the Roller Mill company. The injunction was obtained by a private citizen, who believes in every enterprise standing on its own base and no subsidies. A large majority of the citizens appear to be strongly opposed to any backdown from the agreement entered into with the mill company. They have just held a public meeting to discuss the matter, and things went all one way, or nearly so.

THE LAST KNOCK-OUT.

Hon. M. H. Day Clinches What He Said While in Washington.

The Whites Cannot Gobble Up the Sisseton Lands as They Expected.

Legal Rows in Hyde, Jerauld and Brule Counties---Nuts for Pierce.

The Coming Fairs at Grand Forks and Huron--General Dakota Matters.

Special to the Globe.

RAPID CITY, Dak., Sept. 16.—Hon. M. H. Day has spent most of the summer in the Black Hills, his recent trip to Washington being his longest absence. Wherever he has gone Mr. Day is the center of a throng of friends and reporters—party fealty and good-fellowship attracting the former, and a laudable ambition to extract from him some utterance that should cast a newspaper red light on the Democratic politics and division question of Dakota impelling the latter. It has been the impression among Republicans whose wishes were fathers to their thoughts, perhaps, that there was an antagonism between Mr. Day and the federal and territorial administrations; and many Democrats have feared the same. On his arrival in this place from Washington the reporter of the GLOBE sought Mr. Day out, to see if the name of this paper would prove any more talismanic to unlock the leader's lips. Mr. Day was found, as usual, surrounded by party friends—prominent among them Postmaster Schnasse, Register of Deeds Gantz, mine Host McCarthy, of the International, and other lights of Pennington county Democracy. He and they were quite free to talk, and the interview took rather the shape of a Democratic conference meeting, the GLOBE presiding. Mr. Day welcomed the correspondent with a hearty good word for that paper he represented and its Dakota edition with characteristic heartiness, and professed his willingness to give the GLOBE any information he possessed. "But," he said, tentatively, "I don't want things that I do not say imputed to me, as is sometimes done in certain papers in the Northwest; and I do not think there is anything to be said politically that is of interest to any one. There is this year no political stir in this territory, separate from individual plans, and of what individuals are doing and saying of political interest I am quite uninformed. I have been away from home, secluded among the mines, most of the summer, and am about the most

USELESS STUFF FOR AN INTERVIEWER

that there is in Dakota, I should think. I said to a reporter in Washington, the other day, something to correct misinformation about my feelings and relations to the president. Little as I care to be in the newspapers, I do not want to be misrepresented, and am desirous to be set as I am when misquoted. My relations with the administration are all that I desire them to be."

"Yes, interrupted Jake Gantz, as the Journal says, if any one thinks Mr. Day has no influence in Washington, let him try to get a Dakota appointment against him."

"Is the president as strong in Dakota as he was in the earlier days of his administration, Mr. Day?"

"Yes, quite as strong. There is so little dissent from this opinion among Dakota Democrats that it can be said that Cleveland is solid in Dakota, and no influence can prevent his getting the vote of the territorial delegates in the next national convention."

In this opinion all Democrats present heartily concurred. Mr. Day added:

"It is my observation and opinion that Cleveland will be found stronger in the West than in the East, although his advisers and his policy have been Eastern in their main characteristics."

"Is the party as much united in Dakota on other administrations—territorial, for instance?"

"I answer, generally, that the Democracy of Dakota was never so strong in discipline, unity and numbers as it is to-day. There has been considerable said in certain papers—mostly Republican, you will notice—about the division and split in the party. There is no such trouble. What little influence I have is exerted to dissipate such impressions, and prevent their being true at any time in the future. If there are men prominent in the counsels of the party who have any personal following that seems to be inharmonious or antagonistic to the party generally they are too few and too little influential to be an element of discord, much less to constitute a faction. The party was never in better shape than at this time. There is no one of influence in the party with whom my own relations are not pleasant, so I am qualified to speak on the point of party unity."

"What has been the effect among Democrats of Commissioner Sparks' policy regarding land pre-emptions?"

"The effect has been bad. It has hurt us more than any other or all other causes. His policy is almost

UNIVERSALLY CONDEMNED IN DAKOTA,

and to that extent the policy of the administration is unpopular. They regard his utterances as an aspersion on the character of the Western people, and his rulings as a direct injustice and hardship to honest settlers."

"Does not that feeling affect their approval of the president who put him there and keeps him there?"

"No, because we believe the president and Sparks are reflecting the ideas of a majority of the party in the whole country. He is an Eastern man and has the Eastern ideas of the West and Western people—is influenced by Eastern opinion in his policy touching the West. We make allowances for all this, and we believe that the land policy of the administration is simply based on misapprehension of the true state of this country. Therefore we do not hold the president, but his advisers, responsible for this mistaken and injurious policy. But we can hardly expect it to be otherwise so long as Eastern opinion is paramount in the government councils. It is not a question of party policy so much as a matter of sectional prejudice and antagonism. The same is true of the opening of the reservation. Eastern ideas of the noble red man are in control, and we can't get an unprejudiced hearing for the Western white man's side of the question at Washington from Democrats or Republicans."

"What is the condition of the territorial-division canvass?"

"I am not informed what progress has been made and I am not competent to give an intelligent opinion of the feeling; I have been out of the line of territorial politics so long that I do not know what is being said or done on that question." Asked if there were any truth in the published statements that the recent discharge of