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ST. PAUL

Daily Globe.

DAKOTA EDITION.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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DAKOTA DIAGNOSIS

By the North Dakota Representative Who Has Been at the Capital

Taking Notes and Educating the Statesmen as to the Great Needs.

The Democrats Should Take the Republican Pills and Force the Makers

To Take Them as the Best That Can Be Done With Gifford There.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mr. Bierly, North Dakota's representative, has returned to his post and found a large mail awaiting him from Dakota constituents. Among it was a request for school land legislation, to protect the school lands from undue use. This was lodged with Mr. Holman's committee on public lands, with a suggestion that when the public land bill comes up it be so amended as to remedy the present law, which has utterly failed in execution. It is believed that if the territorial legislatures were given power to provide for police regulation—either some rental or fines would come from the trespasser. The coarse and imaginary correspondence to the Minneapolis Tribune, relative to Mr. Bierly, was called to his attention. He said the only thing necessary to notice was the allegation that the

GRAND FORKS BRIDGE BILL

would not become a law, because it was not in charge of any one in the house. So far from this being true, Judge Wilson, of Minnesota, agreed to take charge of it in the house, and is in excellent hands, as he is a leading member of the committee on commerce to which the bill was referred. It will come out all right and pass in due form, and the Grand Forks people can go ahead with their bridge now just as fast as possible. Mr. Brierly says he is not acquainted in the peculiarly measly circles in which the Tribune correspondent moves, hence he is unable to describe the

SPONGY ADVENTURES

of his assailant in the artistic manner which the subject doubtless merits. After spending the holidays in Pennsylvania among old friends, Mr. B. went to Philadelphia and New York on business relative to the establishment of a live Democratic daily at Grand Forks, Dak., where there appears to be an opening. His conference with influential Democrats in both cities satisfies him that the Democratic party is in a healthier condition to-day than at any time during the last three years. It is unitied by defeat, and the columns will be closed for a great victory in 1892. The popular heart of New York beats for Hill and the response comes up from Pennsylvania to the same music. The masses of his own party

ARE WITH HILL

and also a large percentage of the working classes who are Republicans, will rally about Hill, whose shrewdness as a leader is matchless. The city government in New York is in harmony now with the state government and the Mugwumps are completely buried. No party will own them. The tact of Hill, he says, was admirably displayed in the appointment of young George B. McClellan on his staff. There are still many thousands of old soldiers who worship the dead hero of Antietam, and this stroke of policy, in honoring the son of the veteran is a balm to the disappointment which many bitterly cherished when President Cleveland failed to appoint the first Democratic soldier of the age, his secretary of war. The old soldiers who cheered and wept alternately when they greeted

THEIR OLD COMMANDER

in the walks of peace, will not vote against the man who honored their chief in his son. Probably Mr. Bierly is an enthusiast on this subject, but his heart is evidently in the right place, and it may well for Democratic leaders to make note of the conspicuous part that sentiment often plays in the gravest affairs of mankind.

When asked what he thought of Gifford's amendment, providing for a new election in South Dakota, he said Gifford had just awaked. If Gifford had been awake before the holidays, he would have discovered that the trend of Democratic sentiment in the house was to pass the senate bill admitting South Dakota, with as few amendments as possible and tack on Montana, by way of anticipating the senate and expediting the admission of these two states.

He would have seen how he might bridge the difficulty in regard to creating South Dakota as a state with officers, some of whose terms have expired under the construction. As congress, by its delay, has simply postponed the rights of the state of South Dakota, and not destroyed them, the simplest mode would have occurred to a live politician in this course: Amend the senate bill so as to

RECOGNIZE THE OFFICERS

chosen as the de facto officers of the state until the people themselves can elect. According to the state theory of Campbell and others, which is the logical

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE,

congress can give the state of South Dakota no rights or powers which it does not possess already. Hence Gifford's amendment is purely defuncta verba. The people of South Dakota may see fit to insist upon having the officers already chosen, though so far as Congressman Gifford himself is concerned, he has forfeited their allegiance by sleeping on his rights and then waking up and offering to throw them away. Perhaps Senators Moody and Edgarton and Gov. Mellette can hold him down. The true position for the Democrats to take now is to meet the Republicans on their chosen ground and not permit them to hedge, as they are trying to do. The senate bill is distinctively Republican. It was

INCUBATED BY HARRISON

with the aid of his South Dakota chicks. Let the Democrats give it to them with all its crudity and wormwood. North Dakota can afford to take a clean, independent start under the MacDonald bill or any bill containing similar virile features. The Republicans have, for the past three years, howled about the Democrats not dividing and letting Dakota in, notwithstanding the fact that Dakota's admission was defeated in 1882 by Republicans, as it promises now to be defeated again by similar tactics, unless the Democrats resolutely insist on giving the malcontents their own medicine. If any evil or unexpected consequences result from passing the senate bill as nearly as it can possibly be preserved in its original want of coherence, let the Republicans take all the glory and all the blame. S. D. F.

THE INDIANS ATTACKED

His Home While He was in the Army, and He Should Be Compensated.

Special to the Globe.

VERMILLION, Jan. 18.—H. Wiseman, well known in these parts as the man whose family was killed by Indians in he time of the civil war, was in town this week taking steps toward the adjustment of claims against the government. He settled near here in an early day, taking up a homestead on the Nebraska river. When the civil war broke out he enlisted as a volunteer, leaving his family at their new home, and thinking the government would protect them from the Indian outrages. But on July 23, 1863, they were attacked by the redskins and the children killed, and the property he had accumulated was all destroyed or carried away. Now the man asks the government to repay him for the property taken while he was away fighting the battles of his country and could not protect his own private interests. The matter has been brought before congress several times, but has never been settled, and Mr. Wiseman, though an old man nearly ready for his grave, is making another effort to get his pay from Uncle Sam.

FEW LAWS ARE DESIRABLE.

For This Legislature to Enact, as It Will Be the Winding Up.

VWO STATES WILL COME,

And Have Their Special Needs and Want to Make Their Own Laws.

Special to the Globe.

JAMESTOWN, Jan. 18.—The near approach of statehood for the Dakotas carries with it an influence which is likely to dampen the ardor of some of the prolific lawmakers assembled at Bismarck. There is a strong feeling among many, and a correspondingly strong disposition in some of the members, to deprecate the passage of any but necessary legislation this winter. The feeling among many people here is that the best service that the Solons can do for themselves, their people and the territory, is to do as little as possible after doing all possible for the statehood move, and then serve as those who only stand and wait. Former legislatures have sought to distinguish themselves by passing as many laws as possible, but some day some legislature, wise beyond this generation,

WILL RECEIVE THE HOMAGE

of a grateful people, as the first and only legislative body that ever met and adjourned without passing a single bill. The laws of Dakota may, and in many respects do, need a thorough revision: but that cannot be made in sixty days, and after the territory is divided each part will have its peculiar needs. Nothing that could now be done would be satisfactory to both states hereafter. It would therefore be much better for the whole territory if its representatives will sacrifice their desires to pass pet measures, and do as little legislating as the circumstances and the imperative demands of the times will permit of. The result of this influence is seen thus early, and several of the wisest and oldest of the members spoke discouragingly to your correspondent of the ambition which possesses many members to be the father of the most laws.

THE NEW OFFICIALS,

Of Whom the Democrats Have a Goodly Portion in Stutsman.

Special to the Globe.

JAMESTOWN, Jan. 18.—The time for the biennial outcoming and ingoing of county officials arrived Monday. A number of Stutsman's county officers are their own successors, Treasurer McGinnis, District Attorney Nickeus, Assessor Flint and Coroner Thorold having been re-elected. A. McKechnie, the oldest sheriff in point of continuous service in North Dakota, steps down and out, and gives place to M. H. Schmitz, late chief of police of the city. McKechnie is a man peculiar to the frontier and is one of the best known men in North Dakota. When Stulsman county was organized, in 1873, he was appointed sheriff, and, with the exception of the next term, when he was defeated by a man named Miller, he has been sheriff of this county ever since. Register Miner, after six years' service, gives way to A. B. Ashley; Auditor McMillan is succeeded by W. W. Graves, and Thomas Hayes takes on the judicial toga, and Judge of Probate Farrell's title—at least for a brief time—for T. F. Branch, the Republican candidate, who was defeated by eighteen votes, is contesting Mr. Hayes' seat. The county officials stand six Democrats and three Republicans, with all the constables and justices of the latter political faith.

IT WAS NOT GOLD

That the Erratic Traveler Would Pass Upon the Ticket Agent.

Special to the Globe.

JAMESTOWN, Jan. 18.—Yesterday a well-dressed, sensible looking man stepped into the Northern Pacific office, and, going up to the window, asked for a ticket to Minneapolis. The same was stamped and handed to him, and the person produced for payment a quantity of what looked like gold dust. The station agent came near taking the same in payment for the ticket, but a closer inspection proved that the gold was nothing but pyrites of iron. The would-be ticket-buyer was a mildly-afflicted patient from the insane asylum, who had wandered into the city, and was in good faith endeavoring to do a little traveling. The yellowish metallic luster of the pyrites attracted the eye of the patient, who had gathered quite a quantity from lumps of coal scattered around the engine room at the institution.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

To Be Discussed by the Farmers in Session at Huron.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, Dak., Jan. 18.—Beadle county farmers will hold a two days' session here, beginning Feb. 6. Among topics for discussion is that of "Independent School Districts," by W. A. Thompson; "Arbitration," by C. A. Fowler; "Horse Breeding," by Ezra W. Fuller; "Sheep Raising," by Col. Geddis; "Dehorning," by Con Marble; "Poultry," by D. J. Griggs; "Care and Use of Farm Machinery," by J. M. Conklin; "Milch Cows and Beef Cattle," by A. H. Risdon.

In addition to the above a number of voluntary subjects will be presented. An opportunity will also be given for the expression of views relative to legislation in the interests of farmers. The officers of the institute invite the attendance and co-operation of all interested in farming and stock raising.

NO BALM IN GILEAD.

Mr. Springer Squelches the Chances of South Dakota for Immediate Statehood.

His Dizzy Old Omnibus Bill Adopted by the Lower House.

Salvation Lies in the Calling of an Extra Session of Congress.

Delegate Gifford Lets the Opportunity of His Legislative Life Slip By.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The house to-day continued the discussion of the territorial admission bills. Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, objected to the approval of the journal, which was withdrawn after a brief debate, and the territorial bills were taken up. A vote was taken immediately upon Mr. MacDonald's substitute, which embodies the main features of the omnibus bill, but provides for the immediate admission of South Dakota. It was rejected, yeas 117, nays 122, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Tarsney being the only Democrats voting in its favor. Mr. Springer offered an amendment to the omnibus bill providing that if a division of Dakota is authorized, and a majority of all votes cast at the election provided for in the act shall be in favor of the Sioux Falls constitution of 1885, it shall be the duty of the convention which may assemble at Sioux Falls to resubmit to the people of South Dakota, for ratification or rejection, the Sioux Falls constitution of 1885, and also the articles separately submitted at that time, including the selection of the temporary seat of government, with such changes as relate to the name and boundaries of the proposed state, to the reapportionment of the judicial and legislative districts and such other amendments as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of this act. Mr. Springer demanded the previous question, but under

THREATS OF FILIBUSTERING

he agreed to a debate of one hour. Mr. Randall having entered an objection to this, the Republicans broke the quorum by refusing to vote, and Mr. Springer thereupon withdrew his demand for the previous question. Mr. Baker, of New York, and Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, spoke in favor of the senate bill. Mr. Cox, of New York, said that the object of the amendment was to permit the people of South Dakota to decide for themselves whether they desired to ratify the Sioux Falls convention. Mr. Warner, of Missouri, objected to a change made by Mr. Springer in the amendment offered last night, by which the clause providing that upon the ratification of the Sioux Falls constitution the president should issue a proclamation declaring South Dakota admitted as a state, was omitted. Mr. Springer said that the election took place on the first Tuesday in November. On that day the people of North Dakota would vote upon the constitution. He assumed that both Dakotas would ratify their respective constitutions. The president could not receive official information of the fact before Dec. 1. Within a week thereafter congress would meet, and both states

COULD BE ADMITTED TOGEHER.

Mr. Warner argued that it would be a great hardship for the people of South Dakota to keep them out of statehood for a month, or perchance a year. Mr. Springer said that Mr. Warner was not willing to trust his own party, to which Mr. Warner replied that he would trust the actions of that party, and that he was glad that those actions had struck the scales from the eyes of the gentleman from Illinois and made him propose to do something to-day which he would not do before the ides of November. Mr. Struble, of Iowa, read a letter of Mr. Springer of Gov. Ross, of New Mexico, asking him to secure memorialists for the admission of that territory, and compared his friendliness to a territory which was not asking admission with his attitude toward Dakota. On motion of Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, Mr. Springer's amendment was amended so as to provide that if the Sioux Falls constitution is ratified by the people of South Dakota, the president shall issue his proclamation declaring the state of South Dakota admitted to the Union. Mr. Springer's amendment as amended was then agreed to. On motion of Mr. Toole, of Montana, a similar provision relative to

THE ADMISSION OF MONTANA,

was embodied in the substitute. Mr. Dougherty, of Florida, offered an amendment including in the provisions of the bill the territories of Arizona and Utah. He made an argument in favor of the admission of Utah, and said that it was bad politics for a party to admit the territories which would strengthen itself. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order. The house then agreed to the omnibus bill (as amended) as a substitute for the senate bill, by a vote of 133 to 120. A motion of Mr. Baker to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee on territories to report back a bill for the admission of South Dakota, and enabling acts for Montana, North Dakota and Washington, was lost—yeas 116, nays 131. Mr. Springer closed the debate, and the senate bill as amended was then passed—yeas 144, years 98. On a motion to amend the title of the bill, Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, entered into a criticism of the course of the Democratic party on the question of admitting the territories. At the conclusion of his remarks the house took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be devoted to the consideration of pension bills.

At the evening session the house, after passing thirty private pension bills, at 10 p. m. adjourned.

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT.

Dakotians at the Capital Size Up the Situation.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—There is another side to the question. The Sioux Falls constitution is as full of holes as a rotten tree. Chief Justice Tripp says:

It is useless to deny that the constitution is imperfect in many particulars. True, we may not better it, but no one can object to leaving it to the people. They are to vote for or against that instrument, and they will do so intelligently.

Judge Brookings says:

If the people approve the constitution their delegates will accept and amend it so as to relieve it of many imperfections. To-day's work has been a good, long step forward for South Dakota.

Surveyor General Taylor says:

I am pleased with the condition of affairs. I wanted something that we did not get, but I am not disposed to eat my cake and have it too. Division and admission are now in sight, and I am glad.

Hon. J. Kleiner says:

It is useless to quarrel because a majority of both Dakotas will be necessary to division. That is a mere formality. Both sections want division and will vote for it. North and South Dakota are like a man and woman who can't agree. Give them a chance for separation and they will be unanimous for divorce. This day's work is satisfactory to me.

Judge Edgerton left for home in time to escape an interview and an expression of an opinion. Hon. N. G. Ordway, of Bismarck, was at the National this evening, surrounded by Dakotians. He says:

I think the people will ultimately be pleased with this day's work. I am not now wholly satisfied, and none of us are, but probably no bill could have been framed which would have satisfied everybody.

Hon. G. A. Mathews, Judge Spencer, Editor Shannon and John King keep their own counsel. Hon. E. W. Miller says:

The time is coming when the governor of North Dakota will tell the same old story to the governor of South Dakota; and they will smile together over our present tribulations.

MONTANA'S MORSEL.

The Part It Plays in the Omnibus Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The omnibus bill, which passed the house to-day, in so far as it relates to Montana, authorizes the inhabitants of that territory to choose delegates to form a convention. In each district into which the territory is divided three delegates shall be elected, but no elector shall vote for more than two persons for delegates. The election shall be held on the second Monday in May, 1889. The number of delegates shall be seventy-four. The delegates shall meet on July 4, 1889, and are authorized to form a constitution and a state government provided, that at the time of election of delegates the constitution adopted by the constitutional convention held at Helena, in 1884, shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. If the constitution is ratified, the convention authorized by this act shall resubmit to the people, with such changes only as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this act. If again ratified, the president of the United States may issue his proclamation declaring the state of Montana admitted as a state into the Union from and after the date of the proclamation. Until otherwise provided, the state of Montana shall be entitled to one representative in the house of representatives. Land sections 19 and 36 in every township are granted to the state for the support of common schools, and 90,000 acres of land are granted for the support of agricultural colleges. Five per cent of the proceeds of the sale of public lands is also granted for common school purposes.

MOODY IS MAD.

He Says South Dakotians Will Repeal This Monstrosity—Gifford Strongly Censured.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan., 18.—It was close. Three votes the other way would have secured the passage of the MacDonald substitute for the Springer omnibus bill. The Dakota people here are well pleased with the efforts made by the gentleman from Minnesota, and are not meager in their praises of him for the successful work which enabled Judge MacDonald, who is not a member of the committee on territories to so nobly defeat the pet scheme of the chairman of that committee, a scheme upon which he has expended much time and labor. The passage of the Springer substitute for the Platt bill does not relieve the situation. Notwithstanding the fact that amendments were accepted by the Democrats granting in a large measure the demands of the Republicans, there is great dissatisfaction expressed to-night. Among the South Dakota delegation Judge Moody says:

The senate cannot and will not accept this monstrosity. The people of Dakota never can accept it. As it stands all of our school lands are open to the theft of dishonest settlers, in that they may now buy those lands at $1.25 per acre, under the pre-emption laws. We are required to depend upon the vote of North Dakota in order to secure division and admission. The work of five years is swept away, and all will have to be done over again. There is but one possibility for us now, and that is an extra session of congress.

Congressman Mansur, of Missouri, startled the house and stampeded the friends of South Dakota when he made the charge that $50,000 had been used to secure clauses in the Sioux Falls constitution favorable to corporations. The friends of South Dakota were surprised when the charges were so boldly made, but they were amazed when they turned to the delegate from that territory and found him dumb, and with his eyes cast down upon a piece of paper before him. It was the oppertunity of Gifford's legislative career. Senator Moody wrote a note hastily and sent it down to Gifford, appealing to him to walk across the house to Mr. Mansur and demand the name of his informant, and brand the charge as infamously false. Delegate-elect Mathews sat beside Gifford; and he, too, seemed unconcerned, making no apparent effort to arouse Gifford to action. Thus it happened that the startling charge made by the gentleman from Missouri went unrefuted, and had a tremendous effort against South Dakota's chances for immediate admission. Mr. Mansur to-night says:

If Gifford had denied my assertion, as I expected him to try to do, I could have given him the names of prominent Republicans from Dakota, some of them formerly occupying high official positions, as my authority. Inasmuch as this was not demanded on the floor to-day, I shall not now feel at liberty to name the gentlemen.

Dakota people here are wondering where Mansur gained his information, and they are also wondering what induced Gifford to let the charge go unrefuted. Now that the matter is out of the house, it may be stated that there have been differences in the views of the delegation which has been here at work for the admission of the Southern state. A couple of the gentlemen have been at variance with the majority, and harmony has been only upon the surface. It is the old story of dissension. No delegation sent to the national capital to work for a Dakota measure was ever known to work smoothly, and the present delegation is no exception. Ordway Johnson managed to hold his forces in hand and kept them under better control last winter than any delegation ever before sent here. While a majority of the South Dakota gentlemen to-night agree with Judge Moody in the sentiments quoted above, there are others who disagree with him and express themselves as satisfied with half a loaf. Delegate Toole deserves great credit for having secured the insertion of the clause permitting Montana to vote upon the constitution of 1886, and Delegate Voorhees is entitled to a meed of praise for his able effort to secure the admission of Washington territory by proclamation of the president. Delegates from all the territories are delighted with the day's work except the South Dakotans.

Best results largest circulation and most advantageous rates are given by the GLOBE, the great "Want" medium.

DEADWOOD NIPPINGS.

Judge Palmer Was Wired as the Proxy of the Hills at Huron.

A Big Railway Suit Dismissed, and the Company Will Now Operate.

Speculators in Mining Stock Have to Deal Only With Themselves.

The Climate Too Rich for Weak Minds, and They Become Insane.

DEADWOOD, Dak., Jan. 18.—"We, the people of Lawrence county," met at the city hall Tuesday afternoon the 13th, and elected twenty-two delegates to attend the Huron convention. An obscure call appeared in the morning papers of the same morning, and before those papers appeared in the outside precincts, the "mass" convention had met, resoluted and adjourned. It is well said that Dakota holds more conventions than any other state in the Unions, but in Lawrence county they can call and hold a mass meeting of the citizens of the county in less time than it takes to tell. The one held on the 15th was remarkable in that it was conceived, called, held and over with in less than ten hours, and the county is larger than the state of Rhode Island. The total number present at this "we, the people" was five, consisting of Messrs. G. G. Bennett, Seth Bullock, Samuel Cushman, Ploughman and Church. Several newspaper representatives were also present.

Twenty-two delegates were chosen, comprising what is known as the Mugwump element of the county and a few others, and the proxies of the entire delegation were telegraphed to Judge Palmer.

Resolutions were also telegraphed favoring division and admission and a new constitutional convention for South Dakota, and strongly urging a new election of officers.

THEY SWINDLE EACH OTHER

In Speculating in Mining Stock—Why So Many People Become Crazy.

Special to the Globe.

DEADWOOD, Dak., Jan. 18.—The suit of the Gold Run Toll Road company against the Deadwood Central railway, involving damages to the amount of $50,000 has been dismissed by Judge Thomas. Pending this trial work had entirely ceased upon the new road, but upon reaching a decision the company immediately put a large number of men at work getting the track in readiness for the rolling stock which is expected to arrive in a very short time.

United States Marshal Maratta and deputies have arrived and United States court is now in session. No cases of importance are on the docket and consequently the session will be short.

The stock boom which makes its appearance in Deadwood periodically, has completely flattened out. These booms are almost invariably the result of the hustling and supreme gall of stockholders. The latest attempt, however, was a lamentable failure, so far as the general public is concerned, and the

HUNGRY STOCKHOLDERS

were forced to be content with buying and selling exclusively among themselves. The way these booms are started are numerous, and can hardly be traced to the proper source. For instance, a member of the curbstone brokers "go broke" on "high five" or "faro," and then set out to make a raise. They first go to the newspaper offices and report "stocks a boomin'." They then begin selling each other stocks back and forth, and in such a manner that the gullible and lazy newspaper reporter begins to chronicle each sale until there is in reality a little flutter in the market. In this way the curbstone broker realizes a few dollars on his pocketful of worthless stocks. The really worthy stocks on the market are affected very little by these miniature booms.

Another insane patient is awaiting transportation to Yankton. The number of unfortunates of this character that are being sent from this vicinity to that den of boodleism, the Yankton hospital for the crazy, is appalling. Hardly a week passes that one or more are not transported and a large per cent of them prove incurable. Local physicians are unable to account for the strange malady which overtakes so many in this vicinity. It seems beyond their medical skill to ascertain whether these unfortunate people are crazy when they come into the country or go mad trying to get out. Suffice it to say that despite the beautiful climate of the Black Hills there is something in the atmosphere that unbalances a weak mind.

There arrived from Salt Lake City yesterday, Orange J. Saulsberry, president of the First National bank of Deadwood, and a stockholder in the famous Homestake group of mines. It is reported that his coming is to carry out a plan formed something over a year ago whereby he, together with Judge G. C. Moody and others are to erect mammoth reduction works in the vicinity of Ruby basin, should the demonstrations now being made in this city by Prof. R. D. Clark prove successful. Mr. Saulsberry has been in close consultation with Prof. Clark since his arrival, and the public will not be surprised if the rumors materialize.

A letter has been received by a local politician from Judge Moody, now at Washington, speaking in the highest praise of the action of Judges Tripp and Spencer and M. H. Day in their work among the Democratic members of the house on the division and admission bill.

NOT A PLEASANT THING

To Be Mistaken for a Man the Half-Breeds Wanted to Hang.

Special to the Globe.

JAMESTOWN, Jan. 18.—The breeds in the Turtle mountain country seem to be a troublesome and unruly class. As an instance of their vindictive disposition and utter disregard of law an instance is related in a local paper. Sheriff Flynn, of Rulette county, has for some cause incurred the hostility of some of them, and they are after him. Last week they mistook one F. T. Walker, of St. John, for Flynn, and catching him as he was driving through the reservation, unceremoniously proceeded to string him up to a tree. They discovered the mistake in time to save Walker's bacon, and allowed the gentleman to proceed after coolly informing him that it was a good thing he wasn't Flynn or the vultures would have fattened off from his carcass.

THE MYSTIC SHRINERS

Instruct in Camel Riding and Will Have a Caravan to Bismarck.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, Jan. 18.—The Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, instructed ten candidates in the rudiments of camel riding in this city Tuesday evening, the hard-driven beasts of the desert not being given any rest until the small hours. The candidates were: Judge Carland, Rev. J. H. Babcock, of Mitchell; Dr. S. E. Brown, D. L. McKenney, George V. Jones, William Mitchell, of Dell Rapids; J. W. Jones, J. C. Cochrane, Buck Wheelock and W. H. Riddell, of Valley Springs. About the middle of next month twenty-five Mystic Shriners will go in a caravan to Bismarck to initiate some of the legislators into the mysteries of the order. Then the sublime spectacle will be afforded of a member of the legislature "humping" himself.

The Corn Palace Train.

Special to the Globe.

VERMILLION, Jan. 18.—C. J. Fry, county treasurer, and Jared Runyan, judge of probate, intend to go to Washington by the corn palace train from Sioux City to see Harrison inaugurated.

THE HUB CITY POINTINGS.

A Cold Storage for Which $50,000 Is Required.

WILL HAVE THE NEXT FAIR,

And This Will Insure It for Two Years, and Be a Big Plum.

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, Jan. 18.—A stock company with a paid-up cash capital of $50,000, with prominent citizens and Eastern capitalists principal stockholders, has been formed in this city for the purpose of erecting a cold storage warehouse and transacting a general commission and produce business. This is an enterprise that cannot help but pay well in this agricultural country, and more especially in this rapidly growing city, and will be of vast benefit to the Hub City.

At last Aberdeen's central location, unparalled accessibility, fine hotels and numerous other advantages have been realized. The board of agriculture for South Dakota met at Huron last Wednesday, and decided to hold their next fair at the Hub City. This insures the fair for at least two years, and means 100,000 visitors from all over the country and an "ad" such as Aberdeen, with all her generosity to printers, has never before experienced. It also means a large sum of money to our merchants, who have cast their bread upon the waters in the way of donating the necessary funds for the erection of suitable buildings. But it is but just recognition of Aberdeen's superiority, after all.

WHERE WAS FARGO

When Grand Forks Came Down and Scooped in the North Dakota Fair?

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, Jan. 18.—The simple statement that "Grand Forks had secured the North Dakota territorial fair" appears in the Fargo papers. This, no doubt, satisfies them—they have no interest in the matter—they don't care—don't amount to anything, anyway, eh? But Grand Forks did want it, and went down to Fargo, met the lion in his own den and carried away the boodle. This was unexpected, for we Grand Forkers really supposed

FARGO WOULD GET IT

and that we would be obliged to take our animals and fast horses there for exhibition, but when they presented their offer to the board it amounted to simply this: We will put you up a nice wide track, and stables for your horses and cattle, if we can have exclusive control of said track. In other words, they would build a track and put up necessary buildings, and "allow" the fair to occupy their grounds. This was the height of Fargo ambition. Not a word about money or financial assistance is talked of. The Grand Forks people thought differently, put up their little offer of money and scooped the alleged metropolis. This was not because Fargo could not raise the cash, but because they presumed upon getting the meat without

PAYING THE BUTCHER.

Where was the heavy-weight of the Argus or the lightning man of the Republican? Where were the wealthy merchants, the noted bankers and herculean board of trade? Where was Moses when the light went out? This is only another evidence of the thrift and enterprise of Fargo business men. Their lap is wide open to receive but never to give $1. They suppose too much upon their ability to "scheme." This works sometimes, but not with people of common sense. Grand Forks business men went at the matter in a simple business way. They wanted the fair and got it, and the gentlemen of Fargo can scheme again and our citizens with their superior good sense will lay them out every time, and ere many years pass will lay claim to and maintain the position of the metropolis of North Dakota.

CONFINED ILLEGALLY.

The District Is Too Large for One Judge to Attend to Properly.

Special to the Globe.

JAMESTOWN, Jan. 18.—The term of court recently held at Dickinson, Stark county, by Judge Nose, disclosed the fact that another man charged with a small offense had been confined over a year in jail before he got a trial. There were mitigating circumstances in the case, and the judge sentenced him to but sixty days, considering the time he had already served. This is the second instance of illegal confinement of persons without a speedy trial which has been discovered this year. Judge Rose's district is larger than some states of the union, and it is impossible to give the counties frequent and necessary terms of court. A bill has been introduced, or will be, changing the boundaries of this, the Sixth, judicial district, and throwing some of the work on Judges Templeton and McConnell, who have expressed a willingness to shoulder it. Congress should provide for an additional judge for North Dakota. He is a decidedly needed official.

A Church Need.

Special to the Globe.

VERMILLION, Jan. 18.—The purchase of five acres of land adjoining the University by the Episcopal church was completed Wednesday, and the construction of a new dormitory by that society will be begun in the very near future.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

Some Third House Notables Who Are Missed From Their Posts.

Why the Governor Will Not Favor a Proposed Popular Institution.

The Scheme to Depose the President of the Council Is Smoking.

Men Who Figure in the Halls of Legislation Pleasantly Noted.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, Jan. 18.—On the door of the council is posted Rule No. 44, printed on bright red cardboard. It has been there since the first session of the legislature was held in Bismarck, the 16th. The rule enumerates those who are entitled to admission upon the floor of the two houses, indicated, of course by their official position. Some one has added to this list the names of Alexander McKenzie and Maj. A. W. Edwards, written in a bold, distinct hadd. This act, of course, was prompted by the fact or circumstance—whichever pleases the reader the better—that these two gentlemen were at that session, joint rulers of the lobby, and defied this, as well as any other, rule that interfered with their inclinations. But is it not an involuntary, unconscious tribute to their intense personality, the most highly appreciated compliment to this class of workers? It says unmistakably that they needed no aid from any petty official title to accomplish their purposes, that their own names were greater than any position which other frequenters of the territorial capitol had attained. Neither of them has put in an appearance so far, and it is said the portly gentleman with the military title and civil record will not show up during the session, but several of their old apprentices are here, applying their former instructive methods with some tact, which experience will doubtless improve to perfection. But the old

MASTERS ARE MISSED,

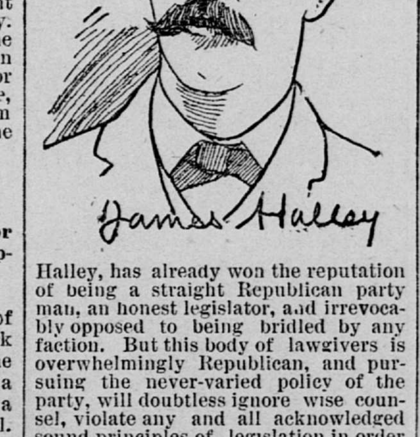
joyously missed by many, sadly by others. Men of small minds have abused these two, and ambitious men of larger caliber have tried to ridicule them, but all candid men acknowledge that they were leaders of remarkable personal influence and a magnetism that is not met with in more than one in ten thousand. Then, too, they are profound students of human nature, who know how to apply their knowledge practically; skillful performers upon individual weaknesses. They succeeded in bending ordinary wills to their purposes and were envied.

RECOGNIZED A FRIEND.

On one occasion, several years since, your correspondent chanced to sit immediately behind them during a rather creditable presentation of "Richelieu." They watched the movement of the drama with intense interest, and appreciated thoroughly the cunning plays of the wily intriguer. Finally, when the smart, gay old deceiver pays off an obligation and insures future fidelity with the valueless "Joseph, you'll be a bishop yet," Aleck McKenzie's and Maj. Edwards' elbows collided as they "hunched" each other—they both had recognized an old, valued, mutual friend—and were surprised to find him in the service of a churchman.

THE BLACK HILLS

are taking advantage of the universal interest manifested in the proposed soldiers' home at Hot Springs, to advertise their rich and varied ornamental resources. On the counter of the Sheridan house are several specimens of building stone, on each of which is carved the sentence: "Building stone to be used in the construction of the soldiers' and sailors' home, to be located at Hot Springs, Fall River county, Dak." This stone attracts a great deal of attention, but nothing like as much as the scheme of which it is an insignificant factor. Gov. Church has officially announced that he does not consider it wise to establish and endow any new institutions at present. He vetoed the appropriation for this building two years ago, and it would have been passed over his head had it not been for the saving vote of the councilman from a neighboring county, who was working for a large, luscious pum for his own town, and needed the executive's aid in securing it. He is not a member of the present legislature, and his successor, Mr.



Halley, has already won the reputation of being a straight Republican party man, an honest legislator, and irrevocably opposed to being bridled by any faction. But this body of lawgivers is overwhelmingly Republican, and pursuing the never-varied policy of the party, will doubtless ignore wise counsel, violate any and all acknowledged sound principles of legislation in order to make it appear that it is the friend, and the Democratic party the enemy, of

THE OLD SOLDIER.

Already one can hear those of a demagogic tendency declaring boisterously that the veterans will be tenderly cared for, in spite of the governor's opposition; that they have the votes to do it with and propose to use them. Unless some of the level-headed younger men, who are interested more in securing good government and enacting wise and just laws than in reviving bitter memories of the clash of arms and echoes of war, refuse to be whipped into line with the familiar, ancient threadbare song and dance known in political parlance as the bloody shirt, there is no telling what follies may not be committed. Of course, if it can be shown that a soldiers' home is needed

NO ONE WOULD OPPOSE IT,

and Hot Springs is unquestionably the place where it should be located, but it is claimed that there are but few, if any, indigent ex-Union soldiers or sailors in the territory, and if the home were built, it would have to remain vacant. Then, too, several plans for relieving this class of deserving poor have been advanced during the past few years by those who have made the study a specialty, which are said to work far more good.

TO DEPOSE STIMMEL.

A Scheme on Foot to Overturn the Work of the Alliance Men.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, Jan. 18.—For several days past there have been whisperings here and there of a perfected combination in the council to depose President Stimmel and reorganize that body. It is said to consist of the nine members who composed the Washabaugh party in the recent contest, and five others who voted for the present chairman, not that they loved Washabaugh, less but their own bacon more. Wednesday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a gentleman who receives considerable of the credit and bears much of the blame for the organization of the Stimmel movement, in a moment of confidence and recklessness of speech for which an evening of convivial social intercourse was responsible, offered to bet a basket of champagne that a new president would be in the chair before adjournment Tuesday evening. Your correspondent questioned the gentleman that afternoon, when he was as

SOBER AS AN ENGINEER

and cautious as a money lender, concerning the matter, and for reply received the statement that if he knew of any one who wished to accept the bet to send him around. This is all the combination manufacturer would say. There is something in the wind, but just what it is will probably not be definitely known until the hurricane passes by and the resulting ruins are carefully examined by experts.

The only two

BLACK BROADCLOTH SUITS

worn by members of the legislature are both in the council. Mr. Lowery, the representative and forcible reminder of the age of Clay and Webster, wears one because, when he was a young buck, a half-century agone, nothing else was quite the thing—and there can be no improvement on the customs of that perfect, happy past. The other adorns the vigorous young form of Mr. Hailey, who evidently had it left over from a Washington season ten or a dozen years ago, and is taking this opportunity to wear it out. He wouldn't dare to appear at home in any apparel not the very latest.

Mr. Partridge, of Grant, is one of the members of the house who wears

THE ALLIANCE BRAND

in the cut of his whiskers, through which none of the breezes emanating from the slick railroad lobbyists will be allowed to blow. His chief occupation is keeping his bill file in order, and greatest cause of unhappiness the difficulty encountered in making the Bismarck Tribune fold so as to fit a No. 4½ envelope. He is dignified to the limit, and appears wise.

One of the conspicuous characters always to be seen on the floor of the house is S. J. Conklin, secretary of the judiciary committee. He publishes a paper with agricultural tendencies somewhere down in South Dakota, which he calls Conklin's Dakotan. The name of this lay-out looks just like the proprietor. He is radical in his views, combative and noisy in their promulgation, and has enough sense to

DO THE RAILROADS

considerable good, if the alliance doesn't call him off. Somebody was saying the other day that he had made a record for himself down in Wisconsin.

John H. Patten, of Miner, has won the title of dictator of the council, and does not appear to be averse to be considered such in fact. It is a rumor of the lobby that if he is not careful he will go too far and cause the corporations to buck him instead of capitulating—but sheol, you can't believe what that gang says. ALLENNOC.

THE DIVORCE QUESTION

Causes Some Radical Legislation in the Third House.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, Jan. 18.—A special meeting of the third house was called for Wednesday evening. At 8 o'clock sharp Squatter Governor Hannafin knocked it down with a bung starter and announced that the special order of business was an appropriation bill to provide all members with funds sufficient to take in a concert that would begin in a few minutes, and intimated that no d—n filibustering tactic would go on that auspicious occasion. The measure passed without being read at all, and as some seconds still remained before adjournment was necessary, in order that the appropriation might be properly expended, he suggested that this

DIVORCE BUSINESS,

which seems to be worrying the other branches so much and unnecessarily, might be settled then and there forever. He had the bill already prepared, and introduced it himself. It provides that in case any victim of an Eastern missfit marriage should come to Dakota for relief, no monkeying around on the quiet would be tolerated, that action must be commenced within a week, and bond given in the penal sum of a keg of whisky and a case of beer that marriage with the other party, who caused the divorce, must be consummated within an hour after the decree is granted. Of course, it passed without a dissenting vote.

IT MAY BE HADES,

But the Citizens Propose to Investigate and Know What It Is.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dak., Jan. 18.—The burning bluff in Charles Mix county still attracts considerable attention. Parties who have recently visited it think that the fires are caused by burning coal, but as no effort has yet been made with the proper tools to make a thorough investigation and determine what causes the intense heat, the citizens of Edgerton are raising funds for that purpose, and are now determined to have the matter thoroughly sifted. Should it

PROVE TO BE COAL

it will be a godsend to the people of that county. The burning bluff is situated on the old Fort Randall military reservation, and is about two miles back from the Missouri river. The bluffs in that section are from 100 to 125 feet in height. The disturbed area is ridged with a number of cracks, some of them being three feet wide and eight feet deep. When sufficient funds are raised the bluff will be opened at various points and a careful examination made.

THE MAN KILLED

Was Not Known, and Information Is Wanted of Him.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, Jan. 18.—On Wednesday Mayor Norton received a letter from one J. H. Emery, of St. Louis, inquiring the particulars of a murder which occurred at Westfield, Io., near Elk Point, Dak., in December. It seems that a cowboy shot and killed a man named Emery, and the St. Louis man writes to find out the full name of the murdered man. He says his father, whose name is Joseph H. Emery, left him about ten years ago, since which time he has heard nothing from him. No one hereabouts seems to know anything about the matter further than has been published in the local papers.