THE SAMOAN DIFFICULTY.

Will There Be War With Germany?

BISMARCK BUCKS BAYARD.

SEE THE SUNDAY GLOBE

Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

DAKOTA EDITION.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

The Position to Be Taken by the Wife of the New Senator.

Fair Oaks, the Home of Washburn.

IN THE SUNDAY GLOBE.

VOL. XI. SAINT PAUL, MINN., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1889.—TWELVE PAGES. NO. 26.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE STATEHOOD WAY

Is Opened Up by the Springer Bill and All Will Go for It.

Justice Tripp Gives the View Taken by the Friends of Admission.

A Huron Legislator Defends the Sioux Falls State Constitution.

It Was the Tub Thrown to the Whale That Saved the Fleet.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—There is not absolute harmony here yet. But gentlemen are tending towards a centralization of ideas and efforts in the matter of territorial legislation. Chief Justice Tripp says this evening: "I am confident that the people of South Dakota will reject the counsel of any man who asks that action be deferred in the matter of our admission, for the sake of forcing congress to better action than has been taken. It is manifest to my judgment that what the house has given us should be accepted with a glad "thank you." I look at it this way, because I appreciate the fact that we are in the attitude of petitioners. True, we have rights, and know what those rights are. We have been wronged by being kept out of the Union, and we keenly feel that we have been wronged. But after all, we are petitioners. The gentlemen of the house and senate hold our prospects in the hollow of their hands. They are men of ability, and, as I believe, of integrity. They think

CHIEF JUSTICE TRIPP.

for themselves, and no manner of anger, contentions, nor opposition on our part can compel different processes of reasoning on their part. They believe in the house that they have done wisely and well by us. All will concede that the Democrats

HAVE YIELDED MUCH

of their preconceived determination, in deference to our wishes. Whether they ought to have given us more, I deem it idle to discuss at this time."

"Then you are contented with the Springer bill?"

"It would not be a full nor a fair expression of my opinion to say that I am wholly contented with it. It would not be truthful to say that I did not desire nor hope for more. But, I regard a bird in the hand as worth two in the bush, and do not intend to give away prospective statehood in the near future, merely because I do not feel that with statehood will come all that seemed necessary to me and of absolute right. I must concede, and I think we must all agree, that a great step forward was taken in our interest, when the Springer bill passed the house. I am not pleased with the clause which makes South Dakota's statehood depend upon a majority of the vote of North Dakota; yet, I cannot but see that, if I were a resident of North Dakota, I might feel justly indignant if the congress were to separate that section from the south half of the territory without giving me and my fellow-citizens of North Dakota a right to express the views of our section upon that important question, at the ballot box."

"Do you fear that North Dakota will

VOTE AGAINST DIVISION?"

"On the contrary, I feel that the whole matter is settled by public opinion, in advance of the casting of the ballots. I believe that North Dakota will give as large a majority for division as will be given by South Dakota. Such expressions of the sentiment of the people as are given out through the press plainly indicate that North Dakota is more anxious for statehood than for the unification of the territory into one imperial state. I regard that idea as obsolete. Many gentlemen in North Dakota will say to you: 'I prefer statehood for the whole territory, and am against division. But, inasmuch as only by division can we obtain federal recognition and representation, I am for division, and shall vote for it.' That is the way, it appears to me, the sentiment of North Dakata is tending. Indeed, there are many people in South Dakota who prefer the admission

OF ONE STATE,

but, knowing that division is a prerequisite for statehood, they will vote for division. Each section wants statehood above all things else. Hence I say that the Springer bill is acceptable to the people, because it is the best thing in sight and the first and only opportunity we have had. Our people will not give countenance nor support to any man or men who stand athwart the opened highway of progress, and no man can be regarded as an exponent of Dakota opinion who stands in the way of the operation of the Springer bill."

"But you will admit that there is considerable opposition to that bill, will you not?"

"No, I will admit nothing of the kind. There is, or was, considerable dissatisfaction at first, because every one expected more, but I will not admit that there is any active opposition."

A HURON EDITOR TALKS

About the Sioux Falls Constitution, and the Good It Has Done.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Editor Shannon, of the Huronite, has been making good use of his time here. He has renewed many old acquaintances and formed new ones. He says:

"I have not been here since the war. The growth and development of Washington suprise even a constant reader of the daily papers, as I have been for years. Our people have good reason to be proud of their national capital."

"Where will the capital of South Dakota be located?"

"You must not ask that question of me, because I am a member of the state legislature, and ought not to express preferences, although you might suspect that I would lean kindly to a town in Beadle county."

"How about that state legislature? Will it be reorganized by the same men?"

"Excepting myself from the answer, I should say that in justice to themselves, the people of South Dakota ought to re-elect the officers chosen under the Sioux Falls constitution, governor, senator and all. Tell us we should be able to say to the world that, although kept out of the Union on various pretexts for several years, we vindicated the righteousness of our cause at last, and compelled the congress to concede that we were right from the beginning."

"Will there be much trouble in forming and adopting another constitution for the state?"

"There is always trouble, annoyance, difference of opinion, and more or less contention over various matters pertaining to the adoption of a constitution for a new state. I do not believe that any state ever came into the Union with a better constitution than that which was prepared by the Sioux Falls convention. Moreover, I do not believe that a much better constitution can be formed by the next convention. Our ablest lawyers were there, and we have some of the ablest men in the land. Our farmers, merchants and trades people; in fact, all manner of men were represented in the Sioux Falls convention, and every interest was carefully considered. I do not believe that the work then done is likely to be improved upon."

"What about the charges made by an un-named person that that constitution was framed to meet the wishes of corporations?"

"IT IS AN INFAMOUS FALSEHOOD,

and an insult to every intelligent man in South Dakota. There are corporations and corporations. The general acceptation of that term is public corporations, such as railroads. Private manufacturing corporations are comparatively harmless to communities. Public corporations are sometimes harmful. No public corporation was considered at the Sioux Falls convention. In fact, the railroads took no interest whatever in our work, because they believed that we could accomplish nothing; hence, they were not intrusive nor obtrusive upon our deliberations. There is no foundation for the innuendo and insult."

"Well, what did that convention accomplish, anyway?"

"It fought the initial battle of liberty for all of the territories. It compelled the country to take notice of the fact that we were not merely wishing for statehood, but knocking for admission to the Union, and demanding our rights. It accomplished what the patriotic people of Boston accomplished when they threw overboard the taxed tea. That Bostonian piece of nerve served notice on Great Britain and upon the world, that the colonies would no longer submit to taxation without representation. The Sioux Falls convention did the same thing. It served notice upon the United States that liberty is a priceless heritage of the territories which we intend to fight for, in all earnestness, under color of law and order. It compelled people to look at us, recognize our existence, and appreciate our worth. It made it possible for Montana, Washington, North Dakota and New Mexico to come into the legislative court and be heard. When we elected our state officers and sent our senators to Washington it showed that we meant business. It had great influence upon the late presidential election. It transformed five Democratic territories into five Republican territories. Whoever looks at history as recently made will understand that the Sioux Falls constitutional convention accomplished wonders, and its effect will be everlasting to the West."

S. D. F.

IT IS A CRUDE BATCH,

And Should Be Repealed or Very Materially Changed.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, Dak., Jan. 25.—The repeal of the school law, and the adoption of a uniform law for all parts of the territory is a measure that will be received with approval by all county superintendents and teachers throughout Dakota. The experiences of county superintendents with the rulings of board of education, under the present law have been fraught with no small amount of ill feeling, and it will be a gratification to them, and the large army of teachers as well, if this law is changed and revised to suit the wants of the public school system.

A DAKOTA EDITOR.

The Publisher of the Only Democratic Paper in Cass County.

A. S. Bliton, the subject of this sketch, was born at Clyde, N. Y., June 9, 1859. His primitive education was obtained at a small school near the place of his birth. Though reared a farmer, there was that in his makeup which betokened a life of more prominence than tilling the soil. Consequently, at the age of sixteen, he bid adieu to the easy-going hundrum ways peculiar to farm life, and, as the saying

A. S. Bliton

goes, began to "shift for himself." He came to Saline, Mich., where, by the aid of an only brother, and, in fact, only living relative, he was enabled to enter college at that place, from which he graduated in 1878. He left Michigan in April, 1880, for Tower City, Dak., where for three years he was local reporter for the Tower City Herald. In May, 1885, he purchased the Wheatland, Dak., Eagle, which paper is still edited and owned by him. Being a good staunch Democrat, and receiving the indorsement of leading and prominent Democrats of the territory he was appointed postmaster at Wheatland Oct. 30, 1885, and has hammered stamps for Uncle Sam and extended courtesies to an indulgent public until the present date and will probably continue—until the 4th of next March. Mr. Bliton has always taken an active part in Cass county politics, and in last fall's campaign, much to his delight, assisted materially in downing the obese Maj. Edwards and electing Hon. Smith Stimmel to the territorial council in his stead. He is a single man nearly thirty years of age, but is not too old to receive bids for matrimonal honors.

QUEEN CITY BUDGET.

An Important Addition to the Industries of the Metropolis.

Better Treatment Wanted in the Way of Rates for Her Jobbers.

Sioux City is a Rival, and Has Tried to Stand in the Pathway.

Pointers in the Busy Life of a Young and Growing City.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, Jan. 25.—Another important manufacturing establishment is soon to be added to the list of Queen City industries. John Farley, son of J. P. Farley, the wealthy railroader of Dubuque, Io., spent several days in the city last week, accompanied by Mr. Irvin, of the firm of Farley, Letcher & Co., of Dubuque, one of the largest sash, door and blind manufacturing concerns in the West. It has furnished the territorial institutions here with fittings from its factories—also the furnishings of the Illinois Central railroad depot in this city. Its business in the West has reached a point where a branch house and distributing point has become a necessity. Mr. Farley being commissioned to look for the most suitable location, the Central management advised him to visit Sioux Falls before selecting the point. Messrs. Farley and Irvin came here and were so well pleased that they decided to

ESTABLISH HEADQUARTERS HERE

for Montana, Dakota, Minnesota and Western Iowa. Mr. Farley will have charge of the business. A large warehouse will be erected without delay. Sioux Falls is fortunate in securing this establishment, which will be the nucleus for many others of equal and greater importance in the near future.

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The reported prospective 6 per cent increase in freight rates between Chicago and this city has caused a good deal of indignant feeling among our merchants, who, however, think that the Central, or Burlington, which has all along manifested a liberal spirit towards this city, will do the square thing in the matter of freight rates. The Queen City has paid out a good deal of money for her railroads, and has a right to expect at least fair treatment and a fighting chance with commercial rivals, and she will demand it, too.

***

Vigorous protests against the proposed "pool" rate have been sent to the headquarters of the different roads by the Commercial club and the Sioux Falls jobbers, and it is evident that this city will not give up her Missouri river rates without the tallest kind of a "tussle." It is indeed a serious blow aimed at her commercial interests, and the road which breaks the pool in this crisis will be remembered in a substantial way by Sioux Falls shippers hereafter. It has been developed that the animus of this attack comes from Sioux City, and is simply the result of pressure brought to bear upon the railroads by Sioux City jobbers, who are endeavoring to knife Sioux Falls in order to hold their trade in South Dakota and Northwestern Iowa. The roads which felt this pressure more particularly were the Milwaukee and Central. The Burlington, however, has nothing in common with Sioux City, and an effort will be made to induce that road to stand by the old rate.

***

John Farley, who is soon to become the representative of the Farley-Letcher company in this city, is the son of J. P. Farley, who has a suit pending against J. J. Hill, Commodore Kittson and other owners of the Manitoba railroad in the sum of $15,000,000. Mr. Farley was receiver of the Manitoba, and claims J. J. Hill defrauded him of his interest in the road. Mr. Farley is now in Europe taking evidence from the Dutch stockholders. The supreme court of the United States one year ago sent the case back for a new trial.

***

The "kick" made by the Argus-Leader of this city, backed by many of the suffering consumers, upon the miserable article of gas furnished by the Sioux Falls Gas company for some time past, has at last developed what promises satisfactory results. Last Saturday F. W. Broadhurst, treasurer of the National Gas Light company, and superintendent of the Sioux Falls branch, arrived in the city to investigate the causes of complaint and endeavor to remedy the trouble. After an examination of the works he pronounced the local management of the plant grossly incompetent, and expressed surprise that the citizens had stood it as long as they had. He at once deposed R. C. Miller, the local manager, and placed in charge of the works, E. Rohon, a practical gas man of Chicago, who, he says, is one of the best gas makers in the employ of the company. He promised immediate improvement in the quality of the gas, and still greater improvement in the near future. This promise has been returned thus far by better service than has been in vogue of late, and it is hoped the gas question, as a public grievance, is soon to be settled. Mr. Broadhurst stated that the company is making experiments with fuel gas, which, if successful, will result in the establishment of the system in Sioux Falls.

***

Sioux Falls for some time past has been in the rather anomalous condition of having three churches without pastors, the Presbyterian, Congregationalist and Baptist, with a resultant irregularity of services and a consequent scattering, at least temporarily, of congregations. The Presbyterians, however, have been fortunate in securing as their pastor Rev. J. N. Hutchinson, of Merenzo, Ill. Though just entered upon his pastoral duties he has already given evidence of qualities as a man and abilities as a minister which promise well for the growth of his charge. His sermons are thoughtful, scholarly and earnest, and are attracting large and increasing congregations.

***

In the Lincoln school building, recently completed in the western part of this city, and opened for the reception of pupils Monday, the 21st inst., Sioux Falls has a structure of which she is justly proud. It is the finest school building in the city, and one of the most complete in its appointments to be found in the Northwest. It cost, with grounds, $30,000, and is especially a matter of local pride, having been designed and superintended by a Sioux Falls architect, and built of Sioux Falls stone by Sioux Falls workmen. The best of it is that the work on the building, both exterior and interior, is first-class in every respect, and the arrangements throughout are admirably adapted to the purposes of the building. The building covers a ground space of 65x80 feet, and has six entrances, each opening into a spacious hall. The schoolrooms proper are six in number and are each 25x27 feet, and splendidly lighted, as is the entire building. The building is heated by the Haxtun system and is most admirably ventilated, insuring plenty of pure air in every room. In short, the Lincoln school is a model of architectural beauty and interior convenience and comfort. The work was done under the rigid scrutiny and supervision of the school board, composed of the following named gentlemen. P. P. Peck, Cyrus Walts, Otto Heynsohn, Ray Williams, W. H. Nelson, N. E. Stringham, W. J. Skillman and F. M. Gee. W. H. Nelson is president and L. R. Root, secretary.

***

Sioux Falls' excellent public schools, with their enrollment of over 1,000 pupils, are justly a matter of local pride, and the best evidence of their appreciation is the money she invests in them. The present valuation of school property is $141,000. But the schools, important as they are, form only a part of the educational advantages of the Queen City. There are the three colleges—All Saints' school, the Sioux Falls university and the Norwegian college, with a combined valuation of $175,000, thus making a total investment in educational institutions of over $300,000.

***

Gus J. Heige and his "Ole Oleson" company made a great hit at the Grand Saturday night, one week ago. It is bound to have a great run. The old favorite, John Dillon, is billed for an early appearance in this city, in "Sky Scraper."

***

W. F. Adams, of Mason City, of the firm of Petticord & Adams, was in the city this week looking up the prospects with a view to establishing a wholesale crockery store in Sioux Falls. He took home some very favorable impressions of the place, and the institution is booked as one of the things that is secured.

***

The real estate market in this city continues very lively. New additions are being platted every few days, and lots seem to find ready purchasers, even though some of them are a little "far away from market," and encroach upon neighboring villages.

***

Tim Marshall, landlord of the Parker house, while coasting Monday afternoon, was thrown from his sled and suffered a severe fracture of his leg above the knee, also other serious injuries. Six others were on the sled, but escaped without serious injury.

***

The Commercial club has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, R. F. Pettigrew; vice president, John W. Tuthill; secretary, Charles E. Baker; treasurer, J. T. Little, Jr.; executive committee, R. F. Pettigrew, J. W. Tuthill, E. W. Caldwell.

***

It is stated upon the authority of Traveling Fright Agent W. E. Peak, of the Milwaukee road, that plans and specifications are on file in Milwaukee for an elegant new depot to be built in Sioux Falls, probably the coming spring.

MILBANK OBSERVES THUS.

The License Fixed at $600 Under the New Dispensation Voted In.

THE FIRST OF SLEIGHING.

Grant Will Favor the Selection of Watertown as the South Capital.

Special to the Globe.

MILBANK, Dak., Jan. 25.—The new county officers have qualified and assumed their official duties. A majority of the board of county commissioners are license men, and fixed the license at $600. The register of deeds, county auditor and clerk of court are Democrats, while the treasurer and probate judge who are Republicans, were elected on the independent Democratic ticket over the regular Republican ticket, as was also one of the county commissioners.

The first snow of the season fell last week to the depth of about five inches, making good sleighing.

In the event of the division of the territory Watertown will undoubtedly be the choice of Grant county for the capital.

Grant county is gradually getting into the business of raising fine blooded horses and cattle. Messrs. Shaw & Glenn, of this city, have established a stock farm a mile from here and have gone into the business of importing pure-blooded Clyde and English Shire stallions and blooded cows. In various parts of the county several farmers have formed a company and purchased a stallion or bull, and the result will be that in a very few years there will be a large number of very fine horses and cows all over the county.

Last season farmers generally tried the experiment of raising millet for feeding horses and stock, and the result has been highly gratifying.

The Review office, which, by the way, has one of the largest and finest newspaper and job printing plants in the territory, and which is run by steam, has been compelled by its rapidly increasing business to enlarge its office and make sundry improvements in both the editorial and mechanical departments.

SLANDERING KEITH

Is Not a Palatable Business to His Farmers' Alliance Friends.

Special to the Globe.

WOONSOCKET, Jan. 25.—It is the general verdict of farmers and other friends of the alliance movement that the Pioneer Press is lending itself to a very dirty piece of business in slandering

H. R. Keith

Speaker Keith, of the house at Bismarck, and those who stood by him. Col. Price, the member from our county, is generally commended for his course in the legislature this winter.

BISMARCK BREEZES.

Why Fargo Pets an Azure Optic in the Early Skirmish.

What Gen. Allen Doesn't Tell About the Dakota Appointments.

The Man Before Church Responsible for the Empty Treasury.

Assessment Made Too Low to Bring Trouble to His Successor.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, Jan. 25.—Cass pays more taxes into the territorial treasury than any other county—more than some half a dozen others that have always had their hands deep down in that prize box—yet it has never received a cent in the way of an appropriation. Those who have been defeated in legislative contests during the past ten years say this is because the representatives sent to the capital haven't known how such business enterprises should be conducted. The contest before the committee between Fargo and Grafton for the location of the proposed constitutional convention, resulting in a complete knock-out for the former, appears to substantiate that theory. So far as the conveniences for such a gathering, looked at from every possible standpoint, Fargo is so far ahead that there is no comparison. In fact, when this was mentioned in private conversation to five members who voted for Grafton in committee, they frankly admitted its force and as plainly stated that their reason for opposing Fargo was because the legislators from that

Gen Allen

district were "stinkers." They went further and claimed that the lobby sent out here to pull for that town, with the exception of John Haggard, was of the kid glove and

SILK HAT SPECIES,

that estimates a man's influence in the legislature by the fit of his clothes, and rather repelled than attracted the average member. There are nine legislative districts in North Dakota, with a membership in the house of eighteen, which formed the special committee to which this important matter was referred, ten of whom were opposed to Fargo. The minority are very sore on Lampman, of Barnes, for voting with the Gafton party. It was thought that he would naturally be in faver of Cass county's metropolis, if for no other reason than that of a sort of neighborhood patriotism, and is regarded as a traitor. Fargo's friends have not given up the contest, however, and will make two more battles, one when the bill is finally voted upon in the house and all the way through the council.

GEN. HARRISON ALLEN

has been in the city for a week past, but more in the capacity of a private citizen with great public expectations than as a mere plebeian lobbyist, and this black eye which Fargo is now wearing cannot be attributed to any lack of skill on his part as an influence wielder. The general, as every one knows, is just from the Eastern political Mecca, where he's been enjoying intimate relations with President-Elect Harrison and Patronage Dispenser Quay; hence the few hints he sees fit to drop here and there regarding future outlook for territorial appointments are eargerly sought for and cherished fondly. He has dispelled one dear illusion of impatient office-seekers. Until within the last few days the impression has prevailed among ths congregated statesmen here that Gen. Harrison would hurry Chief Justice Fuller through with the formality of administering the oath of office, and hasten to appoint a new executive for Dakota. This, Gen Allen says, will positively

NOT BE DONE;

that the entire programme arranged for March 4 will be enacted without undue expedition—in fact, leisurely. He thinks that the new president is broad and rational in his views, and will be used as a club to pound the other fellows by no faction. Gen. Allen's name is frequently favorably mentioned as a gubernatorial probability, and it is not thought necessary for him to follow ex-Gov. Pierce on his present tour through the southern counties in search of signatures to his petition for that office in order to keep his friends in line. The general is known to be a sure quantity in politics, and this guards against desertion. Another gentleman mentioned in this connection is Alfred Dickey, of Jamestown. True, he is not saying a word upon the subject, but his friends say that he doesn't know how to make a failure at any enterprise, and that he is going to be the next occupant of the gubernatorial chair. The mere fact that he is making no noise at all has excited the suspicions of other candidates.

CHURCH NOT THE MAN

Who Is Responsible for the Deficit in the Treasury, as He Shows.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, Jan. 25.—Gov. Church's special message contained one sensational feature, the full force of which was not appreciated at the first glance. Every one knew that a deficit existed in the treasury, but attributed it to extravagant appropriations approved by the present executive. This state paper, however, says that its author's predecessor is the guilty party, and gives figures coupled with dates that makes look that way. The late governor and his cabinet, or that portion of it which constitutes the board of equalization, are also blamed for fixing the tax levy too low—fixing it at a figure which, had ordinary precaution been used, any one could have seen would

CREATE A DEFICIT.

More than this, friends of the present administration claim that this was done with the knowledge that their days were numbered, and with the desire in their hearts to create a favorable impression in the public mind for themselves knowing that their successors would have the dilemma to face, the evil to rectify and the kick sure to follow, to take. Now, when people get to talking in this vein, the limit is declared off, and so we hear such statements as these: That Mr. Pierce has been telling the public through his St. Paul organ that Gov. Church was bankrupting the territory, exaggerating all reports too, and repeating this statements so persistently that Dakota's credit is liable to be materially impaired in the financial markets of the world; that he has sought to build up his own reputation by pulling down that of the present governor and injuring this commonwealth at the same time. This is of course condemned unreservedly by all impartial citizens and the proof of its truth, found in Gov. Church's last message, has created a revolution of sentiment upon the matter entirely adverse to the late lamented executive. He is now accused of having been willing at any time during the past two years to blast the fair name of the territory, if by so doing he could glorify himself.

It is understood that the governor has some private information concerning the unnecessarily large expenditures at the Jamestown asylum that will create as much of a sensation when sprung at the proper moment, as did the now famous Jones resolution; that he is thoroughly convinced that all is not as it should be in this quarter, and suspicion rests upon the trustees and a former employe. There are half a dozen or more resolutions before the legislature calling for regular and special committees to investigate the matter, and with the hearty co-operation of the governor the truth is sure to be revealed sooner or later. It is now conceded by all that the elevation of the amount appropriated two years ago for this institution was the work of some designing villain, but he was also a smart wretch and none of the numerous detectives working on the case have yet discovered a clue that promises results.

An elegant specimen of legislation for purposes of revenge, boldly proclaimed to be such, was introduced in the house one day this week. It is a bill for the removal of a term of the district court from Carrington to New Rockford. The acts for which this punishment is proposed are repeated bolts from the regularly nominated legislative district by a paper published in the former town and the citizens generally of Foster county, of which Carrington is the county seat.

PERSONAL MENTION.

McDonald, of Barnes, has his family with him now and has improved very perceptibly.

Father Lowry has received a letter from the president of the W. C. T. U., so an enterprising page states, thanking him for having his vote against Walsh in this contest with Winship placed on record. Mr. Walsh is regarded by this organization as a wicked man who does not hate the "rum power." This letter tends to contradict the oft-repeated statement that this contest would be tried on its merits, and that no temperance or anti-temperance sentiments would be allowed to play a part in influencing votes.

It has leaked out in the last few days that one of the members of the house attached his naturalization papers to his certificate of election, thinking that he had to "prove up" on his seat.

ALLENNOC.

THE HUB CITY'S PRESS CLUB

Is a Great Success as Viewed by Its Members and Visitors.

IT HOLDS UP THE BANNER,

And Invites the Profession in the Twin Cities to Utilize the Example.

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, Jan. 25.—Among other things for which Aberdeen is headquarters for Dakota is the newspaper business, and this particular line is particularly well represented, there being two dailies and six weeklies in active operation, not including the Dakota Newspaper Union, a ready print house.

About six months ago the editors, reporters and others employed in the "copy factory" part of the business, resolved to organize. The object as stated in the call was for mutual benefit and to propagate a more friendly feeling among the members of the fraternity. We will see how well they succeeded in their certainly noble endeavor.

About twenty bona fide newspaper men respnded to the call and organized a society, electing E. H. Stephens, of the Newspaper union, president; John H. Drake, of the Pioneer, vice president; C. W. Starling, of the News, secretary, and Edward Randall, of the Newspaper union, treasurer. Along in the mystic hours of the early dawn, when the arc lamps give up the ghost, twenty tired and true pencil pushers might be seen wending their way homeward, after assisting at the birth of the Aberdeen Press club. Since that joyous moment this literary infant has struggled through many a banquet and yet arises above the ashes of caterers' bills with exchequer still intact. But seriously speaking it

HAS BEEN A SUCCESS

and a decided benefit to the members ever since its conception. The club meets weekly, goes through the regular business and then listens to and discuses a paper prepared by one of the members. That was the first object aimed at—mutual benefit; and then theother promoting a friendlier feeling. As in all other towns having papers of different political beliefs, there naturally had been considerable dissension, beginning with a political dispute and ending as such disputes usually do with vile personal abuse. The Press club has worked a miracle in this direction. Politics is strictly prohibited at the meetings, and thus there being no ground for difference together with mutual interest in the club's welfare, binds up the bruised spirits, and concord reigns supreme. Now as to the prospects of the club. The treasurer's report shows a comfortable balance on the right side, and with this balance the club proposes to establish permanent headquarters, and to this end has purchased a building, and intends furnishing it in style befitting its aspirations.

St. Paul and Minneapolis newspaper men have tried in vain to keep up the interest in their respective clubs, and it devolves upon Aberdeen to uphold the honor of the profession.

THE SPRING BOOM

Is Coming to Yankton on Two New Lines of Railroad.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, Dak., Jan. 25.—The annual spring boom has begun to show itself in Yankton, in consequence of the assured construction of two lines of railways to this city. Contracts for grading the Manitoba road from Sioux Falls, and the Yankton & Southwestern, from Norfolk to Yankton have been let, and grading outfits are on the grounds to commence work as soon as the weather will permit.

THE SOLONS GO TO SEE

For Themselves the Condition of the Asylum at the Upper James City.

Dr. Archibald Is Fully Vindicated From All Envious Aspersions.

A Description of the Structure and How It Is Arranged.

The Effects of the Treatment Are Believed to Be Very Satisfactory.

Special to the Globe.

JAMESTOWN, N. Dak., Jan. 25.—If advertising could always be regarded as an unmixed benefit, Jamestown might well be proud of the attention she has attracted all over the territory during the past week, as there are few papers that have not had something to say, good, bad or indifferent—but mostly good—about the North Dakota hospital for the insane, located here. The legislature was occupied for some time last week in investigating the charges brought against the management of the institution, and principally directed against the superintendent, Dr. Archibald. The parties relied on to prove the allegations, however, would not appear before the committee to substantiate their charges, and the committee was satisfied that there was no other foundation for the alleged scandal than hearing and gossip, industriously magnified by interested parties, desirous of supplanting the present superintendent. The unanimous report of the committee appointed to investigate these charges was a complete vindication

S W ARCHIBALD

of Dr. Archibald and closed in these words: "We have found no evidence that support such charges, and we believe from the testimony we have taken that the said Dr. Archibald is well calculated to fill the position he now occupies."

While this would seem to settle the question, it does not seem to have been sufficient to overcome the craving for office of the doctor's detractors, and the statement having been made that fresh evidence could be produced, Dr. Archibald has requested that the investigation should be reopened and the matter proved

TO THE BOTTOM.

Coming just at this time it was a happy coincidence that the legislature should be able to pay a visit to the institution on their return from their trip to Grand Forks, and by the old test that "seeing is believing," be able by ocular demonstration to satisfy themselves of the condition of the institution and the comfort of the patients. As the visit was made on a Sunday the city was not able to make such elaborate arrangements in honor of our visitors as they might have desired, but all without exception seemed thoroughly pleased with their reception. The special train arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the legislators were driven at once to the asylum for dinner, and as the train did not leave until midnight ample time was given for investigation of the institution. The buildings as seen from the railroad, while making a handsome and striking object in the landscape, situated as they are on the high bluffs about a mile south of the city, yet do not, from their peculiar ground plan, give an adequate impression of the extent and completeness of the whole, which is gained by a nearer acquaintance. The general idea is to have the different wards isolated from each other, as at Kankakee, Ill., so that in case of fire the flames would be confined to the building in which they originated, and the patients could be transferred to the other wards with celerity and safety. The ground plan may best be described as a letter X with five arms radiating from a central point, at which is located the brick water tower, which supplies and gives fire protection to the whole institution. At the end of each of the five radii is a three-story brick and stone building, each of which is connected with all the others by the arms meeting in the center. These arms are covered ways, about eight feet high and ten feet wide, and sink about half their depth below the ground. The roofs of these passages, being flat and railed in, can be used for communication, or as promenades during fine weather, while during the winter the inclosed subways practically make one building of the whole.

THE DANGER FROM FIRE

is in fact reduced to the minimum, the whole institution being heated by steam, and lighted by incandescent lights, with all the latest improvements. The boiler-house is detached from the main building, and also contains the engine room and dynamos for the electric light. At present four boilers are kept going all the time, the steam pipes being conducted through a five-foot brick tunnel to the intersection of the subways underneath the central water tower, from which they radiate through the passages to the different wards. The same conduit serves to carry the electric light wires and the water pipes, which are thus protected from frost. The furniture and fittings in the different wards are substantial but plain, and the most scrupulous neatness and cleanliness prevails throughout from kitchen to dormitories. The cooking and baking for the different wards is all done at a central kitchen, as well as the washing—no small task for 180 inmates. Dr. Archibald, the superintendent, is one of the foremost advocates in the United States of the non-restraint system. The patients are treated as human beings—sick, of course—but not as incapable of cure, or unworthy of respect. The doctor has certainly a most remarkable power over them, even the most violent, though the cases of acute mania are not frequent. A very large proportion of the patients are foreign—the Scandinavians being in the majority. The number of patients discharged cured is above the average, proving the soundness of the system of treatment employed, and the careful nursing and attendance given.

While the expression is at times used by outsiders that "there can be no smoke without fire," there is but one opinion expressed by residents of Jamestown and those acquainted with the facts, that it would be an irreparable loss to the territory if the traducers of Dr. Archibald, who started this gossip afloat, should succeed in their object. The institution is a credit to the state of North Dakota, and that it is so is largely due to the care and fidelity of the superintendent, Dr. Archibald, and the steward, Mr. Schwellenbach.

THE LOAN TO FARMERS.

Some Objections Raised to its Passage on Various Grounds.

Special to the Globe.

JAMESTOWN, Jan. 25.—A measure now before the legislature which has excited a good deal of discussion is the seed wheat loan bill which has passed the house and is now before the council. The bill proposes to allow county commissioners to bind their counties for the purpose of furnishing seed wheat to farmers who lost their crop by frost last year. The farmer is to give a mortgage to the county at 7 per cent interest to secure repayment of actual cost of the wheat. The chief objections to the measure seem to be, first, the probable large percentage of expense to the commissioners in handling and distributing the grain, in rent of storage, supervision, etc., and secondly, that the dwellers in towns and cities will be taxed to furnish something from which they will reap no benefit. While there is a good deal to be said on both sides of this question, it has been suggested that the difficulty might be easily overcome if the

LARGE COMPANIES

handling farming machinery were to take the matter up. As these machines are mostly sold on three years' time, the harvester company are directly interested in the farmers being supplied with good seed, and they would sooner slightly increase the indebtedness already owing by their customers than have them let the land lie, on the principle that it is good policy to show a spirit to catch a mackerel. As they already have their resident agents scattered all through the country the expense of handling would be reduced to the minimum, and there would be no need of creating the clumsy and expensive system of distribution, which would be necessary if the work were to be done by the county commissioners. Many counties are already bonded nearly or quite to the 4 per cent limit of indebtedness, and these would therefore be debarred from taking advantage of the act.

It must not be forgotten, too, that while the bonds of the territory are selling at or above par that a large number of these bonds, if issued by counties, would have to be sold at a large discount, and that the counties which had the biggest losses and needed the most money would probably get least for their bonds; this is, they would have to pay 10 per cent to borrow the money, and our farmers already know what that leads to. Altogether, it is fortunate that the effort of the radical alliance men to rush the bill through without giving a chance for discussion has been thwarted, and the people will have a chance to know what they are doing.

A BLIZZARD EPISODE,

In Which a Man Regarded as a Quack and Humbug Figured.

Special to the Globe.

KIMBALL, Dak., Jan. 25.—The arrest of one Dr. Carf, of Sioux City, recently, brings vividly to mind an episode that occurred here a few weeks after the blizzard of last January, in which this same quack and humbug, Carf, was a prominent figure. During the blizzard one James McGuire, who lived at that time a few miles east of town, had his feet badly frozen, and, when it was found necessary that medical help must be had, summoned this Carf. Amputation of some of the toes of both feet was decided upon, but the operation was put off from day to day, the excuse being that his tools had been forgotten. The truth was that he brought none to Kimball with him, doubtless leaving them in "soup" at his former dwelling place. Finally the bones began to decay outside the shriveled and rotting flesh to such an extent that even the quack began to fear the wrath of an enraged wife, so seizing a pair of somewhat rusty shears that lay upon a table near at hand, he managed to cut off a portion of the already maimed and useless toes. Of course, the news leaked out, although this "doctor" made strenuous efforts to have it all hushed up, and another amputation had to be performed upon each toe, but not with a pair of scissors, and the doctor saw fit to withdraw himself from this small town and secure a city with sufficient scope for his ability—and he found it. The people of Kimball hope that he will receive his just deserts.

DOESN'T WANT OFFICE.

Corwin Thinks McClure and Ward Should Be Continued in Their Positions.

Special to the Globe.

STEELE, Jan. 25.—The GLOBE contained an editorial last week regarding Maj. Corwin's prospects for the appointment of commissioner of immigration. The press misunderstands the case. During the absence of the major his friends sought to pay him a compliment of unanimous indorsement for the position, the petition stating "only in the event of the resignation of Hon. P. F. McClure." As soon as Mr. Corwin returned he took the first opportunity to inform Gov. Church that he was not only out of the race, but an earnest indorser of the present incumbent. Corwin is a personal friend and intimately acquainted with both, the governor and commissioner, and would not, even if he could, embarrass the re-appointment of McClure, whose success in office is unparalleled.

Jas. A. Ward

Auditor Ward is another popular officer and will undoubtedly be re-appointed. Judge Rose vindicated Ward in his decision of the recent land tax case against the Northern Pacific and the supreme court to be held in Bismarck next month will probably sustain the decision.