

# JAMESTOWN WEEKLY ALERT.

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## THEIR VIEWS CHANGING.

Stutsman County Republicans Adopting Some Ideas of Modern Legislation.

Delegation of Excellent Men to Represent the County at Grand Forks.

At the republican county convention, Tuesday, 13 delegates to the state convention at Grand Forks on July 11th, were named. Every precinct was represented, with less than a dozen proxies out of 95 representatives. Alfred Steel was made chairman and Ernest Wanner secretary, and while the credential committee were preparing their report, a general expression of opinions was indulged in.

Hon. Fred Fancher stated that he was proud to belong to the republican party which believed in the protection of American industries; of a party that doesn't believe in restoring dissolute queens to thrones which they have disgraced. The condition of the country two years ago, before its industries had been prostrated by democratic success, was compared with the present stagnation of business. The republican party, he said, had always been great and continued so even in defeat.

S. L. Glaspeil made an appeal to the convention to pull together; not to let petty differences sway them; let the best man win and then support him at the polls. He was a republican and always had been. He stated he had considerable sympathy with the remonetization of silver, not at a fixed ratio of 16 to 1 probably; the government control of every monopoly—the railroads, etc.—which he wished to see incorporated in the platform of the republicans.

E. W. Camp said he would like to go to Grand Forks as a delegate for the purpose of bringing before the convention certain propositions which would tend to enlarge and broaden the republican party. The democrats are more in favor of protection today than they ever were; protection as far as North Dakota is concerned will take care of itself; democrats don't care to ruin the nation by abolishing the policy which the republican party has built up; they have no intention of doing so and do not dare to follow out the dictates of their platform. With protection settled the party must advance to new issues; it is the party of progress. The delegates to Grand Forks should see that the platform is widened, made more liberal; government should have complete control of the railroads and of the telegraph system as well.

City Attorney Baldwin asked for loyalty to the republican nominees on the ticket; laying aside of grudges and the voting for whoever is nominated on the ticket.

Cries of "Bartlett" and "Sanford" were made and just as C. A. Sanford arose someone called for Jamestown's Sanford but C. A. of Corinne took the floor for a few minutes and then gave way to Hon. David Bartlett of Cooperstown, who said he was sincerely glad to have heard the remarks of the gentleman who had preceded him.

For years he had been an advocate of some of the principles introduced by the other speakers, such as the government ownership and control of the railroads and telegraph systems. It was not a new doctrine, he declared; the republicans were the first to advocate it. Senator Hill of Colorado was the first man to introduce the subject in the halls of legislation; he introduced a bill in the senate, to the effect that the government should own and operate the telegraph lines of the country. The bill came to a vote and was lost by a small majority, but out of it there grew the interstate commerce act. The decisions of the courts in many instances which have arisen under that act, have ruled that the government has a right to regulate and control the tariff levied by the railroads and steamship lines.

A. E. Wallace who was loudly called for said he was a republican and had never scratched a name on a republican ticket; he had been a delegate to every convention held in the county since 1880 until this time and was sorry he didn't get here soon enough to be a delegate to this one also. He liked a political fight; understood a couple of his personal friends were endeavoring to control the convention each for himself; it didn't make any difference to him which one controlled it but he said there were men in the county he admired greater than either of them. Both had been well honored by the party and could afford to give some other equally good man a chance. Whether either gets a prize in the nomination for office, or by any other good republican, he would abide by it; would stand by the nominee of his party every time. He humorously referred to "Brother Camp" as having "a touch of the itch" he had been standing a little too close to the populists, until he had caught a few of their ideas. The speaker's remarks were loudly applauded.

The credential committee reported and the fight was on. Mr. Fancher placed in nomination as delegates the following gentlemen:

A. Steel, F. Clemens, F. F. Montgomery, R. W. Davidson, G. W. Ingraham, F. Ingalls, F. Jandell, George Tucker, John Milsted, Hugh Bole, A. Ellsworth, John McGinnis and M. W. Wright.

This was understood to be an advance challenge, and Attorney Glaspeil said that following the suit of his opponent

he also would put in nomination thirteen men, as follows:

S. F. Corwin, W. W. Wright, J. A. Buchanan, Hugh Bole, Ernest Wanner, O. A. Boynton, E. J. Gleason, E. W. Camp, E. S. Miller, R. W. Davidson, John Knut, G. W. Ingraham and F. Ingalls—five of the thirteen being the same as those nominated by Mr. Fancher.

Upon reading his list he moved that they proceed to ballot, which resulted in favor of Mr. Fancher, but one of Mr. Glaspeil's nominees receiving over half of the total vote. The vote was as follows:

Steel, 60; Clemens, 56; Montgomery, 48; Davidson, 95; Ingraham, 93; Ingalls, 94; Jandell, 54; Tucker, 50; Milsted, 50; Bole, 95; Ellsworth, 52; McGinnis, 50; Wright, 93; Corwin, 44; Buchanan, 45; Wanner, 45; Boynton, 29; Gleason, 39; Camp, 48; Miller, 40; Knut, 43; E. G. Russell, 1; Glaspeil, 1; scattering, 5.

Messrs. Camp and Montgomery being tied, a half vote was given each and both elected as delegates. The convention then adjourned, leaving the delegation uninstructed and without further action being taken on any other question.

It will be seen that Jamestown gets eight men and seven votes to the state convention, and the county outside of the city gets six votes. The apportionment to the county precincts was much larger and the delegates more numerous, but most of the choice bits of the convention went to the city just the same. There are good men on the delegation from both city and county. They are uninstructed and will present a strong front on the scene of battle.

## LETTER FROM "GEN." JEFFRIES

Further Reported Movements of Western Industrialists.

The following communication is asked publication by the author on account of certain statements made, and reports in circulation concerning the disposal of the funds collected at this place June 14 by Jeffries and Shoals, the Coxeyites:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 26, '94.

To the Editor:

I understand there is some misunderstanding as to what became of the collection that was taken up at Jamestown the evening I spoke there. You are perhaps well aware that before I called for that collection I fully explained that I would take up a personal collection for the benefit of my family. That friends promised if I would go with the army and speak they would see that my family was cared for, but having better hearts than purses, they either couldn't or neglected to do so, and I had reached the point where I would either have to leave the army and go back or get aid. The collection was taken up with the distinct understanding that it was for my family. I think the people of your city fully understood this. The collection netted \$35.17, which I immediately forwarded home, and this was done with the consent of the army. This is the first collection and the last of its kind. The balance of the money, which I since have earned, amounted to \$8 and some odd cents, was used for a commissary. And more money was raised from the sale of songs and papers and turned over to feed the men as they came through. The daily Capital called me a shell game operator for this. This is a slander and unbecoming gentlemen who undertake to be public news gatherers and educators. They should have made the charge while I was in the city and not after I had left.

They say I abused the editor of the Argus, of Fargo. I never abuse any man. I took certain exceptions to statements made by that paper but did it in the language of a gentleman which I always attempt to use.

But enough. If I were to stop and notice the slander and slime of some of the plutocratic dailies I would be drowned in a hopeless struggle of deceit and falsehood.

Hoping you will give this space in your newsy paper, I am yours etc.

E. J. JEFFRIES.

The following additional information about the further movements of the Coxeyites west of the Missouri is from the Fargo Sun of the 26th inst.

Saturday afternoon 1,000 more men marched out of Seattle, Wash., under the banner "On to Washington," or to be more specific they will reinforce the western division of the industrial army. At almost the very same hour and the same day 800 industrialists marched out of Helena, and they expect to reach St. Paul 2,000 strong. Business in the far west is almost paralyzed and is sure to get but little better, if any, until the silver mines start up.

All the deputies have been removed with the exception of a few of the regulars, and the boys are all coming through without any trouble. How much better it would have been if the deputies were kept at home, and there would have been no trouble. There have been no marshals east of here and there has been no trouble.

At Great Falls there are 400 about ready to start. It is estimated 3,000 have passed through here with about 800 of Jeffries command yet to pass through. The citizens responded liberally to the appeal for clothing. A large pile of old shoes just outside the camp tell a part of what has been done, as new shoes took their places. At the request of those in charge of the camp Chief Barnes has instructed the police to arrest any one begging on the street. A number of tramps and impostors have secured donations of money under the guise of being Coxeyites and spent it for whisky. Any member of the army will be fed at the camp. The enlistment roles show 138 members from Fargo and Moorhead. All have gone out.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

New Names Chosen by the K. P.'s for the Ensuing Year.

Judge Rose Dissolves the Sewerage Injunction-- School Teachers.

The business of the grand lodge, K. of P., is drawing to a close and will probably be finished this evening. The work yesterday was in great part secret or routine. In the evening about three hours were occupied in the exemplification of the secret work of the order, by Supreme Chancellor Blackwell. This morning occurred the annual election of officers for the ensuing year, and are as follows: Grand chancellor, C. E. Gregory, Minto; grand vice-chancellor, H. L. Starling, Fargo; grand prelate, H. A. Stickney, Steele, re-elected; grand master of exchequer, Jas. Murphy, Bismarck; grand master-at-arms, R. H. Smith, Mandan; grand keeper of records and seal, H. D. Allard, Langdon; grand inner guard, W. D. Miller, Devils Lake; grand outer guard, H. M. Hene, Hatton, and grand trustee, E. S. Flint, Casselton, vice Wm. Flummerfelt.

The next place of meeting will be at either Grand Forks or Fargo.

## THE BANQUET.

The dining-room of the Gladstone hotel was appropriately decorated last night for the banquet given by Columbian lodge of Jamestown to the visiting brothers. Emblematic colors were seen in the drapery which hung in festoons around the electric-lighted room, encircling the columns and extending from chandelier to chandelier. Back of the toast master the national colors were displayed, while potted plants, both foliage and in bloom, ornamented the open windows. Representatives, members of the local lodge and visitors, numbering nearly one hundred, were seated at three tables, extending the full length of the dining-room. The banquet itself was fully up to the standard of excellence for which Klaus & Rattinger are famed.

The vice chancellor commander of the local lodge, T. F. Branch, was toast master, and by his quips and sallies added zest to the occasion.

Mayor Halstead delivered a short address of welcome in behalf of Columbian lodge.

Supreme chancellor of the world, W. W. Blackwell, of Henderson, Ky., was introduced by the toast master in a eulogistic speech which was fully verified by the remarks of that worthy official. His well chosen words, and pleasing address captivated his listeners who were thoroughly in rapport before the close of his introductory sentences. He spoke very entertainingly of the principles taught by the order, "those grand and God-like attributes which are interwoven in the ritual," immortal and indestructible; principles that will appeal to the highest intelligence and which if followed out lead always upward and onward to a purer and better life. Friendship, charity, benevolence, honesty and purity the trinity of attributes of the order were always before the Knights reminding them of the grand end to which all should attain.

Grand Chancellor, W. M. Cochran of Minto related a happy incident.

Vice G. C., C. E. Gregory of Minot, who was introduced as a promising young attorney, made a few felicitous remarks.

Judge G. S. Roberts stated that he was here at the institution of Columbian lodge and then learned that he was to speak at this banquet. He gave an excellent address and was followed by Banker A. G. Clarke who, in measured rhyme, paid his tribute to the order of Pythianism.

Representative Simpson of Dickinson, alluded to as the "silver-tongued orator," paid the toast master back in the same coin, and then at the close of his remarks referred to "the smooth face and head of Brother Bangs," who was only waiting for an invitation to speak—which he did and proved to be the Bill Nye of the evening. His manner of delivery and dry remarks called forth hearty applause at frequent intervals. He paid the ladies several happy compliments and closed with appreciative regard for their assistance in the work of the lodge.

Chancellor M. H. Schmitz responded to "Good Night," and shortly after 1 o'clock the banquet closed.

Hon. Chas. Gregory of Minot is attending the Knights meeting. He says crops are looking well in the northern part of the state where they have had plenty of rains.

The plants used in decorating came from Seekins' greenhouse. The work of the decoration committee, Messrs. Wyard, Cannon, Kline and Middleton, as-

sisted by other members of the order, was artistic and greatly admired.

The membership of this order numbers third of all the fraternal organizations in the United States and Canada, with 413,944 members Jan. 1, 1893, only being exceeded by the Odd Fellows and the Free Masons, whose membership is each over 700,000. In North Dakota the Knights are growing in numbers very rapidly. The Jamestown lodge was only organized in March, 1893, yet is already one of the most flourishing in the state. There are lodges in the Hawaiian islands and Mexico and northwestern territories. The Knights have an endowment fund of over \$63,000,000. The office of the supreme keeper of records and seal is at Nashville, Tenn. The state of Pennsylvania has the largest membership, 48,473, and Ohio comes next with 45,527. In North Dakota there are at present 1,005 members. The first grand lodge was held in 1890, with five subordinate lodges.

## The Big Show.

Col. W. D. Sopar is the genial press representative of the Adam Forepaugh show. Col. Sopar says that the unfavorable press notices of his company, found in one or two Fargo papers, doubtless arose from the fact that the show was given in Moorhead, and what Moorhead gets Fargo kicks on. The show, says the colonel, is as good as any on the road, and the Moorhead News contained a truthful and complimentary account of the performance.

The man cut with a razor Saturday night in the tent by some unknown person, was a canvasser, not a performer. The details of the affair even the circus people are ignorant of. At Wahpeton the Forepaugh men declined to have their paper covered up by Lemon Bros. circus bill posters and the former force turned in and cleaned out the stickers for the rival organization and told them to go hence and sin no more. The latter show also issued villifying circulars of the Forepaugh people, and altogether the circus men had an interesting and instructive time of it.

The circus people arrived here early and began the work of the day in the customary methodical style. There is no romance to circus men. They are generally sleepy and cross. The glitter and attractions of the display that fill the unaccustomed youthful eye, are lost on the sensibilities of the circus man. At the grounds the big tents rose slowly into the air, and the canvas bore marks of old Boreas' wrath. The side show spread its net, the fire eater, the educated equine, the persuasive orator, and the young (or old) lady in blue tights and stereotyped smile pleased the spectators preliminarily before the big tents opened.

In the menagerie the animal cages were rapidly pushed into position, most of the work being done by Babe, a big elephant, whose gigantic strength easily shoved into place the grizzly bears, the zebra and the chattering monkeys.

Babe is a most useful animal, if not ornamental, and did the work assigned him with the greatest of care and dexterity. One gentle shove from his big head was all that was necessary to send the heavy wagons rolling along.

Anticipation and suppressed excitement shown on the faces of the children. The small boy hopped about in erratic motion, to get rid of a portion of the surplus nerve force that agitated his brain. The older persons watched all the movements of circus preparation with cheerful dignity, endeavoring to let nothing get away. Many of the Russians and Poles of the country, dressed in their best suit of clothes, viewed the life and bustle of a show ground for the first time, and stared in phlegmatic wonder at the marvels they beheld.

The attractions of the ring are rather "shy," the full performance being cut off by the loss of the big canvas which was ripped to pieces in a wind storm at Austin, Minn. The new canvas is expected daily and was due to arrive at Fargo. The menagerie tent is used for a patched up big tent, but is too small and too low for the use of the performers and the ring is too small for the horses and other acts. A large crowd was present this afternoon, estimated at 2,000 people.

The side-show Circassian had her pictures for sale in envelopes, and the boys bought bountifully for the beautiful belle.

The Jamestown business man who listened too long to the song that the German sung about his sea shell, now mourns the loss of a \$5 bill, and the boys now sing the refrain.

The lady who was announced to dive from the top of the tent, to a net, turn five complete summersaults in the flight, rebound in the air, turn three complete summersaults and alight on a small platform at the grand concert performance—didn't do it. But the people stayed to the concert, just the same.

The little baby elephant was the children's magnet.

## INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Judge Rose Holds that the City Council can Build a Sewer.

Legal Arguments in the Case— Rights of Those Injured— The City Debt.

The court has dissolved the injunction against the sewerage contract, Judge Rose giving a verbal opinion to that effect today. The only point which the judge took in consideration at all was whether the issue of bonds was in violation of law, the plaintiff claiming that the city debt and school debt taken together made more than the amount the city was entitled to owe. The defendant (the city) claimed that the city and school board were two distinct corporations, and the debt of the city was but \$15,000, and the charter provided that \$5,000 indebtedness might be issued without a vote. Judge Rose held that the city's views were substantially correct.

It was held by the judge that the plaintiff being injured had no right to bring an injunction to restrain a nuisance for the reason that the work being authorized by law, the courts have held uniformly that what has been authorized by statute cannot be termed a "nuisance," and that whatever special injuries he has received, he has an adequate remedy at law.

It has been understood that Mr. Klaus has been notified to sign the contract for the work, and that it will begin soon.

Attorney Camp, representing contractor Anton Klaus, yesterday presented the case of the city on the sewerage question matter, answering the various objections of the plaintiff as filed in the complaint. He said that it was a well established law that a city council in planning a sewerage system—size of sewer, course, etc.—acts in a judicial capacity and their action cannot be reviewed by any court. Their action is final and adverse individual judgment cannot be maintained as a plea. If the expense is within constitutional limits, whether the work is wise or foolish, is for the council alone to determine, not individuals or courts. He also stated that Mr. Warner, the plaintiff, does not allege or intimate in his complaint that his property is liable to taxation for sewerage purposes.

City Attorney Baldwin introduced an affidavit, read by Attorney Camp, stating that the bonded indebtedness of the city was but \$15,000 instead of \$65,000 as alleged by the plaintiff; that the people have voted in favor of sewerage; that the contract had been let to Klaus for \$4,997.84, and no more; that the only residence within 1,000 feet of the mouth of the sewer is that of the plaintiff; that the debt does not exceed the constitutional limit; that the river is large enough to carry away all sewerage deposited in the river, etc., etc.

Continuing, Mr. Camp argued: City and school district are two separate corporations, constitution allows any city to bond itself to 4 per cent. of taxable property for sewerage purposes, regardless of other indebtedness. Plaintiff alleges that the river is dry most of the year. There is more water running now, in a dry season, than would come from ten artesian wells, and not within the past sixteen years has there been less water in the river than would flow from the city well when turned on full head. The peculiarity of the complaint, elucidated to the court, wherein he alleges that the river is dry the greater part of the year, and then states that the emptying of the sewer there would prevent him from there watering his stock.

By act of legislature of 1893 cities were allowed to use rivers in which to discharge sewerage, below dams. He maintained the proposition, that that which the state has expressly authorized can not be deemed a nuisance. Legal decisions in regard to this were quoted sustaining his view of the case.

City Attorney Baldwin stated that in '93 that the people voted overwhelmingly in favor of sewerage. The proposition to bond was carried by a majority in each ward, but did not receive the necessary two-third vote. Business portions of the city were greatly in need of sewerage, and a demand made for it.

In illustrating the capacity of the sewer, which he stated was large enough for all demands ever to be made upon it, he stated that 17,000,000 gallons of water per diem was furnished by the city well through an aperture but two and one-quarter inches in diameter. The same sewerage system as planned for was in use in Keene, N. H., a city little larger than Jamestown; was personally inspected by Alderman Wells, and he is ready to state, under oath, that 25 feet from outlet would not notice odor, and the system answered all purposes.

Authorities were quoted to show that the tendency now is, by the system of flush tanks, to use pipes of small area. A case was cited of an immense hotel plant, which was thoroughly supplied with sewerage with but a four-inch pipe. There would never be more than 1,000 people along the line of this sewer, and yet we have an eight, ten and twelve-inch sewer. When the city is assured that Mr. Warner's property is injured then damage will be repaired without an action at law.

Attorney Sanford then took the floor and stated that the people by their own vote did not want sewerage, and cited the election returns.

City indebtedness, including the school district, amounts to \$65,000; the school district being a part of the city, whose council pass upon election of board of officials, collects taxes for them and pays over money to them. They pay them so much each year. The debt of this municipal government is therefore \$65,000. The taxable property is liable for this entire amount. The electric light injunction case of four years ago was touched upon and plea of Mr. Camp, who was retained by the plaintiff, quoted as saying then that the debt of the city was conceded to be \$70,000—now \$65,000. He also maintained that the most desirable route had not been taken; might have followed natural drainage and emptied into the river within southeast part of the city. Cases were cited to show that it was their duty to prevent contemplated damage by enjoining work; they must not stand by and see the sewer built and then make a complaint; must not sleep on his rights.

Six affidavits were here presented, but Attorney Baldwin objected, as they had not been served upon him; was not prepared to answer them. The court allowed them to be read. One was from S. K. McGinnis, who on his own knowledge affirmed that the sewer, if built, would be a damage to residence property; would damage health of family of plaintiff; that route is not best the one, as Fifth avenue is high and dry and Sixth avenue low and wet, etc., etc. The other five were of a similar tenor, but were not read.

The court held that the city must exercise its own judgment and the court cannot control it. The council were presumed to act honestly and in their best judgment, aided by skilled counsel, and court cannot interfere, except when they exceed their powers. The court was ready to decide all points except upon the question as to whether the total debt of the city exceeds the debt limit.

Attorney Camp called particular attention to 4 per cent limit in constitution to which the city could bond. The charter restrictions would not conflict with the issuance of warrants in an amount sufficient to pay for the contemplated work.

Attorney Baldwin plead for an early decision, as the work can be done from 30 to 50 per cent cheaper now rather than later on.

The court wanted time to look up the city charter before deciding, and intimated an early decision.

## Money for the Capitol Building.

Secretary of State Dahl, a member of the capital commission board, says that the bonds for completing the state capitol building have been sold in Chicago at 1 per cent premium, and the money, \$40,000, has arrived at Bismarck. Work of completing the new wing of the building will be pushed this summer, half of the brick having already been burned. As soon as the bids for the contract have been awarded some definite statement as to the plans and probable completion of the work can be had. The bonds for the capitol building and \$50,000 refunding bonds were sold to the same firm, a premium of \$900 being obtained for the \$90,000. The question of legality was, of course, thoroughly considered, the capital bonds being issued on lands set apart by congress for the purpose, although it is understood that the state is liable for the interest and principal the same as its other regular indebtedness. The prisoners of the state penitentiary will do a good portion of the construction work. The completion of the new wing will add much to the appearance of the capitol, relieving it of its present bare and unfinished look. The senate chamber will be in the new structure.

## The Railroad Commission.

The railroad commissioners finished their trip over the J. & N. today and left for Medora to return east tomorrow. They report numerous petitions for "Ys" at Carrington and Leeds in order to get the benefit of competition for lignite coal from Minnesota tributary to the Soo and Great Northern roads.

There have been three petitions for grain platforms at Ypsilanti, Edmunds and Pingree, sent in from this county.