

By M. H. JEWELL.

The statement given out by Colonel Robinson after the close of the senatorial fight, attributing the defeat of Johnson to the members of the Eleventh legislative district, among others, and intimating that they were morally bound to support Johnson, does the members of that district an injustice as would appear from the following dispatch. Some of the former friends of Colonel Robinson of Mayville are somewhat sore at him. This is especially true of the western section of Cass county, the home of the members of the legislature from the Eleventh district. The members are Senator Hanna and Representatives Sargent, Boyd and Tousley. After the defeat of Congressman Johnson in the senatorial race, the colonel charged the defeat to the members from the Eleventh district. The statement was made that the delegation was instructed for Johnson. This is an error and does the gentlemen a great injustice. Senator Hanna was a hold-over, elected in 1890 before Johnson was a senatorial possibility. At the legislative convention which nominated the other three, a resolution to instruct for Johnson was suggested and Mr. Boyd publicly stated that he would decline to be a candidate if the convention instructed for Johnson. The resolution was withdrawn. Representative Tousley voted for Johnson during most of the fight. Sargent, whom Colonel Robinson wanted to be the Johnson candidate for speaker, was never a Johnson man and never voted for him.

W. A. CLARK has been elected United States senator by the Montana legislature after a deadlock of nearly a month. Clark's election means a whole lot more to the state of Montana than is generally supposed in this state. For years it has been the dearest wish of the millionaire to occupy a seat in the senate of the United States but as often as his aspirations have led him to make the effort, so often has his hopes been dashed to pieces against a wall of opposition constructed by his arch enemy, Marcus Daly. The enmity of the two men dates back many years, when Mr. Clark made Daly manager of the now famous Anaconda mines, which by a system of manipulation finally passed into the hands of Mr. Daly. The two leading papers of Montana are owned by the two millionaires. The Miner by Mr. Clark and the Anaconda Standard by Mr. Daly. For years these two papers have waged a fierce war upon each other but not until the election of Mr. Clark to the United States senate has either scored a victory of any consequence, since Clark succeeded in locating the capital at Helena, over Daly's town of Anaconda.

In case the visit of the grain inspecting committee does not result in accomplishing the desired end, it is certain that it will result in giving the grain inspectors of Minnesota to understand that we are not wholly unmindful of the great injustice that has been done our farmers. It would be like crossing the stream before it is reached to say at this stage of the proceedings that no advantageous legislation would not result from the steps taken.

state penitentiary for the manufacture of binding twine. The employment of labor in this manner would in no way compete with free labor in the state, and the output would be always saleable, and the sale by the state would tend to the regulation of the prices of the outside product, and benefit the farmers of the state, as well as afford a means for the profitable employment of prison labor. As will be seen by the statements of the committee elsewhere, the members are highly impressed with the advantages of the plant in the Minnesota penitentiary and their report will favor the establishment of a similar institution at the penitentiary here. There is every reason why the assembly should take some action of this nature to divert prison labor to a profitable channel and make those who are kept at state expense repay by their labor for the keeping. From a humanitarian standpoint also the establishment of some such industry is to be urged, as prisoners kept busy are easier disciplined and habits are inculcated which tend to the improvement of those who have fallen from the plane of rectitude.

Six years ago a bill was introduced in the legislature having for its object the compelling of daily train service on the branch lines on the Great Northern railroad. As the law finally appeared in the statute books it read "when in the opinion of the management it would pay" etc. But that law was no more ridiculous than House Bill No. 67—as amended and passed—which says the township treasurer "may" publish an annual statement showing the financial condition of his township. The bill as recommended by the committee read "shall." The house changed the word to "may." Better kill the bill direct than deface the statute book with such a meaningless provision. Reports of financial agents ought to be published above all others, whether state, county, city or township.

HERE is the way the St. Thomas Times treats the temperance commissioner bill: "We doubt the expediency or necessity of passing the temperance commissioner bill which is to be introduced in the present session of the legislature. The prohibitory law has been on our statute books about ten years, has been well enforced, and is growing in popularity with the masses of the people. To admit now that it is necessary to have a multitude of officers to enforce this law specially, is to admit that the law is not the success it really is. The Times does not believe in adding these burdens of taxation, neither does it see the necessity of a temperance commissioner with a horde of fee-absorbing deputies."

together two years ago--when the committee went to Europe--to urge international agreement--and failing--both offering opposing independent action--both are together now--on the money question.

It is pleasing to note that Congressman Johnson was not the only candidate for the senate satisfactory to the people. Even the famed "people's" organ—the Argus—admits that Senator McCumber's nomination is generally satisfactory—and yet we are led by the Argus to believe—that if any other candidate than Johnson were elected—the people would rise up en masse—in an insurrection—or some other frantic demonstration.

As the law now stands there is a doubt as to whether election returns—canvassed by the board of county commissioners—should be published at length or merely in abstract form. Every citizen who takes an interest in politics wants to see, in tabular form the vote by precincts for every candidate and every proposition before the people. The Stevens bill simply authorizes the publication

It is stated that among the measures soon to be introduced is a bill providing for the Torrens system of land titles—which does away with the office of register of deeds and the present method of recording titles, and provides that all titles to property may be proved in court upon the adoption of the law, and are thereafter to be kept by a registrar of titles, incumbrances and transfers to be recorded thereafter.

• AMONG the matters that involved the attention of Congressman Johnson on his return to Washington was the collectorship of customs at Pembina, which appointment had been deferred at the request of the congressman until after the senatorial fight—and the congressman withdrew his objections to an appointment as soon as he returned from the battlefield, and Hon. N. E. Nelson was appointed.

tion to the world that in consideration of the few thousand dollars the laxity of our divorce laws brings to the state in the way of liberal expenditures and fees on the part of members of the divorce colony, the conscience of our people should be and the good name of the state abroad traduced. On the other hand,—in the face of the most stringent prohibition law of any state in the union—to pass a temperance commissioner bill would be an admission of weakness hardly in keeping with the earnestness of prohibition advocates—for after all law is but the essence of public sentiment and no law can be enforced that is not backed by public sentiment. Wherever the sentiment is for absolute prohibition no other law than that now on our statute books is necessary, and where the sentiment is opposed to the present manner of dealing with the liquor traffic more law is entirely superfluous.

In Mr. Stevens' speech of the other day in support of House Bill No. 52 which provides among other things, that the contracts for the construction of public buildings must be let to residents of the state, he paid the printers of the state a deserved compliment when he said: "The legislature a few years ago passed a bill requiring all public printing to be done within the state and no one will say that the passage of the law was not in accord with the principles of protection as professed by the republican party." "See," continued Mr. Stevens "what it has done for the state in the way of building up the most extensive printing establishments in the northwest—in Fargo, Grand Forks, Grafton, Wahpeton, Jamestown, Bismarck and other cities—furnishing employment and good wages to hundreds. I want our mechanics in all trades protected in like manner. I believe in home industry."

THE members of the North Dakota press association which is composed of publishers of pop as well as republican papers will be surprised to learn that there is opposition to the publication of election returns—by precincts—as a part of the regular county commissioners proceedings. It would seem that the newspaper boys had done enough for their legislative friends to entitle them to a favorable consideration of a measure of this kind. If it was a measure without merit opposition might be expected, but every citizen wants to see and preserve these election tables showing the vote by precincts—the commissioners are now obliged to publish totals only—it isn't asking much to have the canvass published in a more complete and intelligent form.

THERE never has existed any good reason why full legal rates should not be paid for the publication of the annual statements of insurance companies and the passage of the Creel bill in the senate is entirely proper. In this connection it may be observed, that so far as the taxpayers of the state are concerned, the publication of financial statements of those public servants who are holding the people's money is of immensely more value than publication of insurance statements.

THE tactics of the field candidates in the senatorial election in North Dakota—in making an effective combine—affords a pattern for the Wisconsin politicians—and a caucus of the field candidates—four of 'em—is to be held against Quarels. Thus the frontier state of North Dakota affords political lessons—for her more effete—if less resourceful—eastern sisters.

There is a belief on the part of many of the members of the legislature that the state should receive some benefit from the licenses paid by hunters—at present all of the license fee goes to the game wardens, and the amount of the fees received by the state warden is in doubt—although it is generally believed to be liberal—more so than is generally supposed.

FROM the columns of the *Fargo Argus* we are inclined to the opinion that there is no person in the state—who is more familiar with the several ways of killing bills—or disposing of them in various ways—than Editor Baker—and the novice in the art—who wants information—can look to no better place—than the *Argus* editorials.

THE Chicago Times-Herald announces in a gleeful tone that Mayor Harrison has recommended the establishment of several public baths for Chicago at the expense of \$9,000 each. It would be unjust to persist that the foxy mayor is making a play for populist votes.

EDITOR TOUSLEY of the Tower City Topics says he went to Johnson for a time—to give him the benefit of the doubt—and when he saw there was no chance for the congressman—left him—and all he gets out of it is Col. Robinson's ingratitude.

It may be of interest to the sporting fraternity to know that Jim Corbet has abandoned the idea of opening a cafe in Havana. He will open a drinking place at 1503 Broadway, New York.

**LaMoure's Amendment to the Divorce
Bill Passed by the House
Yesterday.**

Chairman Stevens of the Judiciary Committee Reports Favoring an Emergency Clause.

**Bill Passes the House With Only Three
Votes Registered Against
the Same.**

Divorce Bill Passed.

Senator LaMoure's divorce bill amending the present law by requiring twelve months residence on the part of applicants for legal separations, and providing that none but residents of the United States shall be allowed to secure divorces in the state was passed by the house yesterday afternoon by a vote of forty-nine for to three against. The bill was favorably reported by the committee on judiciary to whom it was referred. A minority report was presented by Chairman Stevens of the committee in favor of an emergency clause, so that the law might take immediate effect, and the bill be passed with the emergency clause. The minority report of Mr. Stevens was as follows:

A minority of your committee on judiciary beg leave to report that I am in favor of amending Senate Bill No. 1, relating to divorces, by adding the following: "Whereas an emergency exists in that this bill will not be enforced before the first day of July, and the state during the time between the passage of this bill and July first will suffer all evils and abuses the law is intended to correct, Therefore this law shall be in force from and after the first day of July."

And when so amended that the bill do pass. My reasons for desiring that this bill go into effect at once are the following:

First—The law is intended to increase immigration by establishing among the other states a better name for the protection and preservation of the morals of the community.

Second- It is intended to take away from our state the stigma of being the dumping ground for every sin, excess or evil of the human race in their marital relations.

Third—That the divorce agencies existing in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities of the east and who are trafficking with the most sacred relations ever existing between human beings, to the agent's profit and this state's detriment, may at once close up shop and go out of business.

Fourth.—It is currently reported that there are now in the state some two hundred persons who are here for the purpose of taking advantage of the divorce laws as they now exist. Before a decree can be lawfully granted to one of them they must make oath that they are bona fide residents of the state, and if that oath is made merely for the purpose of securing a divorce, with the intention of at once removing from the state, then before high Heaven that oath is perjury. If they honestly do intend to be citizens of the state, the taking effect of this law at once cannot be a detriment to them.

Fifth—For the next thirty days a rush of the most undesirable character, seeking the advantage of the present laws, will do more to place a stain upon the good name of the state than has the law as it now exists for the past year. It will be like the rush line of a newly opened reservation crowded to the limit by the most desperate and undesirable characters to take advantage of the laxity now existing upon the subject of divorce.

Sixth.—It is said by some that if this bill is passed here with the emergency clause and goes back to the senate failing to pass with the emergency clause it might not be valid. No judge will tell you that the passage of a bill by a majority of a body which contains an emergency clause has any other effect upon the law than to pass it to take effect.

feet on July 1. The senate has passed the bill, and it passed without amendment other than the addition of the emergency clause of this house, they cannot kill the bill. The only thing they could do would be to kill the emergency clause which would not affect the passage of the bill, and the bill having passed unanimously by the senate, we have neither right nor reason to presume that they will not concur in the emergency clause, and if they do not then the sin be on the senate.

This report is made in what the maker believes to be in the interest of good morals, of good citizenship, of good associations for our citizens and in the name of that most outraged of all classes, poor unfortunate struggling women, who have having endured the hardships and trials and pain necessary in being a good wife and mother, have been driven to a good wife and mother, who began at the very door of poverty and dragged out the best days of wife's youth in aiding him to accumulate a competency, is deserted and abandoned and left a wreck on the thoroughfare of time, while her husband hies himself to the state of North Dakota, procures a ninety day divorce

[illegible]

Fourth Biennial
Clearance Sale of

The BOSTON

Bismarck,
North Dakota.

We have enjoyed very good trade the past season and we will show our appreciation to our customers by giving them

25 per cent

discount on suits, overcoats, underwear, colored shirts and mittens.

\$7.50	Men's suits	\$5.65	\$2.00	Boy's suits	\$1.50
\$8.00	Men's suits	\$6.00	\$2.50	Boy's suits	\$1.85
\$9.00	Men's suits	\$6.75	\$3.00	Boy's suits	\$2.25
\$10.00	Men's suits	\$7.50	\$3.50	Boy's suits	\$2.65
\$12.50	Men's suits	\$9.35	\$4.00	Boy's suits	\$3.00
\$13.50	Men's suits	\$10.15	\$4.50	Boy's suits	\$3.40
\$2.00	Men's pants	\$1.50	\$10.00	Men's overcoats	\$7.50
\$2.50	Men's pants	\$1.85	\$11.50	Men's overcoats	\$8.65
\$3.00	Men's pants	\$2.25	\$12.50	Men's overcoats	\$9.35
\$3.50	Men's pants	\$2.65	\$15.00	Men's overcoats	\$11.25
\$4.00	Men's pants	\$3.00	\$20.00	Men's overcoats	\$15.00
\$4.50	Men's pants	\$3.40	\$25.00	Men's overcoats	\$19.00

A good fleeced lined underwear at 75 cents per suit
A fine wool fleeced underwear at per 45 cents garment.
Reg. 81 underwear at 75 cents.
Reg. 81.25 underwear, now only 60 cents.

Regular \$1.50 underwear, now only \$1.13.
Regular \$2.00 underwear, now only \$1.50.
Regular \$3 underwear, now \$2.25.
The best all wool sock ever sold at 25 cents.

Remember: Fur coats at actual cost now.
Our spring block derby and fedora hats are now in. We are selling them lower than the lowest.

R. L. BEST & CO.,

First Nat. Bank Block, Bismarck.

An advertisement for Webb Bros. The text is arranged in a large, stylized format. On the left, the words 'WEBB BROS.' are stacked vertically. To the right, the word 'THIS' is at the top, followed by a large, decorative flourish that resembles a stylized 'W' or a wing. Below the flourish, the word 'WILL' is written in a smaller, serif font. Underneath 'WILL' is the phrase 'INTEREST YOU.' in a large, bold, serif font. A horizontal line separates this from the main body of text. The main body of text is a paragraph in a smaller, serif font, starting with 'After Feb. 7th we will occupy new quarters on Main street where we will be pleased to meet all our old patrons and many new ones. Thanking our friends for past patronage and hoping that our relations in the future may be pleasant as in the past.' Below this paragraph is another decorative flourish, similar to the one above. At the bottom, the words 'WEBB BROS.' are written in a large, bold, serif font, with 'WEBB' and 'BROS.' on separate lines.

only to bring more misery into the world by again marrying some younger one whose face or frivolity has captivated his fancy.

Mr. Hare spoke in favor of the passage of an emergency clause as follows:

On this bill I should have agreed with Mr. Stevens on the minority report. I believe the sooner the traffic of divorce is stopped in this state the better for our people. I truly hope and believe that this bill will speedily pass without one dissenting voice. The upper house has set the pace and the example. We owe the senate the highest measure of commendation for the prompt manner of the passage of this bill and we can show our appreciation of their act in no better manner than by as speedily and unanimously passing it in this body.

This is our opportunity to set the state of North Dakota in higher and better attitude in regard to the trafficking in divorce. Let us show by our vote in this house today, and notify the matrimonial misfits from other states and countries that we no longer care for their trade and offering special inducements in short time and loose laws. The change in time of residence from three months to one year will work no hardship upon bona fide legal residents of the state who honestly deserve and desire divorce, and in the passage of this bill we respond to the demands of the people. It is right, it is a duty we owe to ourselves, to our fellow citizens, to the rising generations, to our Christian civilization and to all those who are here to help support the home and the sacred bonds of matrimony.

On the roll call, the bill passed by a vote of forty-nine to three. Messrs. Baker Allhouse and Bacon voted against it.

Constitutional Convention Association.
The recent meeting of the Constitutional Convention Association of

North Dakota held in Bismarck was attended by twenty-one members of that celebrated body. The proceedings of this meeting were published in the TRIBUNE at the time and copies sent to all absentees. The roll at the meeting developed the fact that the following were absent from the state—their present address being as indicated below:

T. W. Bean, now in the state of Wash-
ington.
Richard Bennett, Neyhart, Mont.
L. D. Bartlett, Hamilton, Ill.
E. W. Camp, Los Angeles, Cal.
George H. Fay, paymaster U. S. A.
A. W. Gages, Virginia City.
A. W. Hart, Minneapolis.
Addison Leach, Erie, Pa.
O. G. Meacham, Milwaukee.
S. H. Moer, Duluth.
A. S. Parsons, Birmingham, Ala.
E. M. Paulson, Milwaukee, Wis.
A. D. Robertson, Pasadena, Cal.
W. H. Rowe, La Porte, Texas.
C. C. Bowsfield, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Geo. Kline, Illinois.

Grip's Ravages Doomed.

So much misery and so many deaths have been caused by the grip, that everyone should know what a wonderful remedy for this malady is found in Dr. King's New Discovery. That distressing stubborn cough, that inflames your throat, robs you of sleep, weakens your system and paves the way for consumption is quickly stopped by this matchless cure. If you have chills and fever, pain in the back of the head, soreness in the bones and muscles, sore throat and the cough that grips your throat like a vice, you need Dr. King's New Discovery to cure your grip, and prevent pneumonia or consumption. Price 50cts. and \$1.00. Money back if not cured. A trial bottle free at P. C. Remington's.