GOVERNOR BURKE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

To the Senate and House of Representa thes:
The Constitution makes it my duty to ecommend to you at this time, at the success of your labors, such measure.

I may usem expedient, and, in success of your labors, recommend:

Cordance therewish I recommend:
The enactment of a new primary election Law, of an amendment to the presenprimary election law, so as to make I
apply to an elective officers in both

primary election law, so as to make I apply to an elective officers in both state and county.

Zaore man two years ago the peopic of this state, through their different political parties, demanded the enactment of a primary election aw and two years ago the registarive assembly, at the low season, due pass a primary election law but, because of the lact that it did no apply to state and judicial officers, it whostly labed to meet the demands of the electors, who again in the summer of location, who again in the summer of location, who again in the summer of the electors, who again in the summer of location, aminuted in their different political conventions a primary election law, applicable anke to an elective officers.

A resolution lavoring the enactment of such a primary election law was adopted in both the pendical atoms was adopted to enact such primary election law. In view of the aminus unanimous sentiment in lavor of a primary election law in this state, it is our plain, simple duty at this spesion to give to the pecton day and voe for the nomination of an elective state and avor of a non-partisan judiciary this connection in might also can you attention to the growing sentiment in this state in favor of a non-partisan judiciary this school officers. One of the political state in tayor of a non-partisan judiciary and school officers. One of the political parties recommending in its platform that the names of the judges of the supremental district courts, the name of the state superintendent and of the county superintendents of schools be placed upon the busing wood party designation and superintendents of schools be placed upon the banot without party designation and the election for such officers be held at a diherent time than that upon which the general election is held. The state superintendent, in his recent blennial report, has made a sammar recommendation in reference to the election of county superintendents. The purpose of such a law would be to take the judiciary and the schools out of politics and no such position would then come to any one as a reward for political services, but rather on account of special fitness and qualifications, and, believing as I do that the enactment of such a law is in the interests of both the judiciary and the school I therefore hearthy recommend it to your most careful and conscientious consideration.

I call your attention to the necessity of amending the Pure Food Law. Chapter 11 of the Session Laws of

viz: Chapter 11 of the Session Laws of 1905.

Since the passage of this law your pure food commissioner, Prof. Ladd of the agricultural college discovered that certain packages or cans containing food were short in weight, and, while the subject matter of the law was broad enough to cover such a contingency, has not expressed in the title and therefore it is possible that the act, in so far as it relates to short weights, is unconstitutional, and I therefore recommend to you the re-enactment of the law with an amended title which clearly expressed all of the subject matter of the act, including shortage in weights. This I regard as one or the most wholesome laws and I take this opportunity for commending the faithful and efficient efforts of Pure Food Commissioner Ladd in the enforcement of this law under great disadvantages and an inspfficient appropriation. And I further recommend a more liberal appropriation, in order that the valuable services of Prof. Ladd may be retained by the state, and the law strictly enforced.

The School Laws

The School Laws

need revision. The state superintendent in his second blennial report, calls attention to the necessity of revising the school laws, and states that it has been tinkered with so much that it is very difficult to tell what the law is. There is a great deal too much of it and there are parts of it that conflict with other parts. It ought to be revised and simplified.

plified.

The special district, the independent district and the general school district should be governed and regulated by the same general laws. There is no necessity for different laws, except for their organization. A revision with this end in view would simplify the law, cut it down to one-third in length, and make it definite and certain. And, while I am usen this subject I recommend that all legislation which you enact be simplified by using you enact be simplified by using language, incapable of more than

Gov. Sarles, who has possession of the facts and fig-ures, has given to you the financial ures, has given to you the financial standing of the state and the condition of our different state institutions. The standing of the state and the condition of our different state institutions. The people of the state are justly proud of these institutions, and it will be your duty, as the representatives of the people, to appropriate such sums of money as will properly maintain them, and such further sums as may be necessary for repair and improvement, consistent with the financial condition of the state.

The Constitution Provides That the Sen-

further sums as may be necessary for repair and improvement, consistent with the financial condition of the state.

The Constitution Provides That the Senate
shall be composed of not less than thirty nor more than fifty members, and the house of representatives of not less than sixty nor more than 140 members. At the time of the last apportionment our population was largely in the eastern part of the state, since which time the central and western parts of the state have increased in population, so as to be almost without representation in the legislative assembly, when compared with the legislative districts in the eastern parts of the state, while, at the same time, we have almost reached the constitutional limitation. For comparison, I call your attention to the county of Cass, with three legislative districts, representatives, while the counties of Ward and Williams, in one legislative district, representatives. The county of Ward is the most populous county in the state, and Williams county, one of the largest in the state, is almost as thickly populated as Ward, in proportion to its size, and yet the two counties have only one-third representation in the legislative assembly that Cass has. I mention these counties only for comparison. The same is largely true of all the eastern districts, as compared with the western districts, as compared with the vestern part of the state, this legislative assembly should at this session redistrict the state and apportion the senators and representation in the eastern district has tate and its still greater possibilities. I recommend that the representation in the eastern part of the state and its still greater possibilities. I recommend that the representation in the eastern part of the state and its still greater part of the state and its still greater part of the state of increase and growth of population of this state will make this necessary, and

you know, does not apply to your local conditions, for congress only has the power to regulate commerce between the states, the power to regulate local trainc being reserved in the states. In this rate bill! there is a provision that, a railroad company shall not give, free ransportation or passes to any one, except persons in the actual employ of the caliroad company. The wisest and best statesmen that we have must have considered that such a provision was necessary in the interstate commerce bill, and yet, on account of the constitutional provision referred to, it will be practically iseless, unless supplemented by state legant of the constitution of the companies cannot give passes or transportation from a place in one state to a contract the

Because of the magnitude of the railroad interests, I think it is especially
wrong for a public official to accept
passes from a railroad company. He
does not have the pass before the office
and he loses the pass when he loses the
office. The corporation understands human nature and knows that it is natural
to return favors, and that the public official, honest, as the world goes, remembers
the favor-and is inclined to be inactive
in the passage of and in the enforcement
of laws regulating and controlling railroads. A public official ought to be in a
position where he can enact, enforce or
interpret all law for the common good
and general welfare of the public without embarrassment to himself, and this
he will find hard to do while his pockets
are full of railroad passes. I therefore
recommend the enactment of

An Anti-Pass Law

An Anti-Pass Law to further supplement the "rate bill" and to enable the railroad companies in this state to reduce their rates for carrying

lt is now well settled that because rallroads are for the use of the public, the
public, through the legislature, has a
right to control and regulate them, so
long as the regulations are reasonable.
This control includes the right to fix reasonable passenger and freight rates, the
right to regulate the condition of the
roadbed, and the right to compet
the railroad companies to furnish
proper and reasonable equipment
and cars to the public. The regulation
may be by direct legislation or the power
to make such reasonable regulations
may be delegated by the legislature to
the railroad commissioners. The latter
is the more practical, if your railroad
commissioners will act, or if your law
delegating to them the power is sufficient
to compel their action. The reason why
such a law is the more practical is because it is very difficult to make a hard
and fast rule fixing passenger and freight
rates and the furnishing of cars and
equipments. Reasonable rates, under
certain circumstances and conditions,
might be unreasonable under different
circumstances and conditions, and with
the power in the railroad commissioners

certain circumstances and conditions, might be unreasonable under different circumstances and conditions, and with the power in the railroad commissioners the condition could always be met with the power in the railroad commissioners the condition could always be met with the power in the railroad commissioners to make a chedule of reasonable maximum rates for the transportation of passengers and freight in this state, the law referred to being section 4343 of the Revised Codes of 1905. If this law is enforced, it is probably sufficient, so far as a delegation of power to the railroad commissioners is concerned. If you should conclude that the power should not be deelgated to the commissioners, but that the rates should be fixed by statute, you should be governed in fixing the rate by the rule laid down by the supreme court of the United States in the case of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company vs. Tompkins, 173, United States, 167, viz: "The reasonableness of a schedule of rates for local business of a railroad company must be determined by a comparison between the gross receipts of the road and the cost of operating it." The question of fixing passenger and freight rates I recommend to your sound discretion and best judgment, feeling certain that you will find, on investigation, that the local freight rates are upreasonable, and that your action thereon will be fair and just the real content of the property of the road and the cost of operating it." The question of fixing passenger and freight rates I recommend to your sound discretion and best judgment, feeling certain that you will find, on investigation, that the local freight rates are upreasonable, and that your action thereon will be fair and just the real condition the cost of the passenger and the cost of the passenger and the cost of the cost of the passenger and the cost of the passenger

will find, on investigation, that the local freight rates are unreasonable, and that your action thereon will be fair and just to the railroads and to the people.

I recommend the enactment of a law requiring railroads to keep the roadbeds in safe condition, and providing severe penalties for its violation. We have had a great many wrecks this last fall, reported to be caused by the spreading of the rails. I was in one of them, and know that the rails spread because the ties were rotten. In another wreck on the same road, in the same county, and in the same week the rails spread again; there was another wreck, two men were killed, and I was told by reliable men who were in the wreck, that the ties at this place were rotten. There can be no compromise on this subject. If a railroad company allows its roadbed to become in such a condition that the ties are rotten, some one is guilty of gross criminal negligence: and if, on account of such company allows its roadbed to become in such a condition that the ties are rotten, some one is guilty of gross criminal negligence; and if, on account of such negligence; alife is lost, some one should be guilty of manslaughter and should be punished accordingly. The railroad company owes the public a good, safe roadbed, and should be required by law to furnish it and keep it in safe condition.

In relation to the question of the recent shortage of cars, I recommend the enactment of a law requiring the railroad companies to furnish a reasonable number of cars to shippers without discrimination. I am informed that in many parts of the state the railroad companies have discriminated in favor of certain shippers by giving them more cars and larger cars than other shippers in the same town. This should be regulated in such a way that no town would have any advantage over other towns with the same railroad facilities, and no shipper would have any advantage over other towns with the same railroad facilities, and no shipper would have any advantage over any other shipper. The people and the railroads are not for the individual, but for the use of the public, and that there should be no discrimination in favor of any place or person.

I Next Call Your Attention to Railroad

Taxation.

There is a general feeling throughout the state that the railroads are not paying their just and proportionate share of the burden of taxation. Railroad property should be assessed upon the same basis as the property of the individual. There is only one way to assess property so that the burden may fall alike upon all, and this one way is by assessing it at its actual value. By so doing, no one can complain, because all should be willing to pay sell just and proportionate share for the support of the government which protects their lives, their liberty, and their property.

It is true that the law now in force requires all property to be assessed at its actual value. But every one anows that no property is assessed at its actual value. There is no uniformity about the assessment of personal property. The law is not enforced in relation to the assessment of personal property. The law is not enforced in relation to the assessment of real estate, and the railroads are only assessed at a small proportion of their actual value. It seems that the pesses law is insufficient to accomplish the results intended, viz: to assess property at its actual value. On account of the low assessment, the railroads are property at its actual value. On account of the low assessment, cities are often hampered and sometime prevented from having mudera conveniences on account of the debt limit, which is hand on the state of the second relation to the low assessment, of the are often hampered and sometimes prevented from having mudera conveniences on account of the debt limit, which is harded on the second relation to the low assessment is property.

owners to ist their property with the assessor, when called upon to do so, at its actual value, and for the neglect or refusal of any member of a board of equalisation to increase the assessed value of any property to its actual value.

And I further recommend that the board of equalisation be given power to subposes any property owner to appear before such board and to answer upon oath all questions relative to any property owned by him, subject to assessment, and to produce all books and invantories in relation to the same, and that this state board of equalisation be given the fullest power to inquire into the value of railroads in this state by subpoenaing the officers of said road to appear before said board and furnish information upon oath concerning the value of railroad property, and the said railroad companies should, upon notice, furnish to the board of equalisation all books and records required by the board of equalisation, such roads is ascertained by the board of equalisation, such roads should be assessed at their actual value, and not at an arbitrary figure, as is now done, under the present system.

I further recommend to you, for the further protection of game in this state, to amend the present system.

I further recommend to you, for the further protection of game in this state, to amend the present system.

Solvent in the protection of game. Spring shooting all spring shooting. I believe that this amendment will materially assist in the protection of game. Spring shooting has a tendency to drive the birds out of the country, Game is not good at that time of the year, and the killing of one bird at that season of the year would be equal to the killing of several in the fall.

Quite a number of the counties in the state have increased the

Jurisdiction of the County Court, and the practice act in county courts.

Jurisdiction of the County Court

and the practice act in county courts, with increased jurisdiction, provides that an appeal may be taken from the county court to the district court, or it may be taken direct to the supreme court. If the appeal be to the district court it is taken in the same manner as an appeal from justice court. If the appeal be to the supreme court. If the appeal be to the supreme court it is taken in the same manner as if taken from the district court. This practice does not relieve the district court from the work intended, and at the same time it entitles everyone to two jury trials. If a defendant is convicted in the county court he can appeal to the district court and there have his case tried anew on the facts and before another, jury. The party losing a civil action before a jury in the county court can appeal to the district court and there have his case tried anew before another jury. This is no relief to the district court and is an increased expense to the county. The judge of the county court, with increased jurisdiction must be a lawyer. He is governed by all the rules in the trial of civil and criminal actions in his court that govern the judges of the district court. He instructs the jury on the law, and if he does not err there is no reason why a defendant should have another trial on the facts. I therefore recommend that section \$292 of the Revised Codes of 1905 be amended so as to provide for an appeal from the county work and will save the counties with increased jurisdiction a great deal of expense.

School Fund.

School Fund.

The moneys realized from the sale of school lands have increased enormously, and, under the constitution ama the law, the same may be invested in first mortgages on real estate, not exceeding one-third the value of the land. This I regard as the best possible investment and the best possible security, and I believe that the loaning of the school fund upon real estate under the foregoing limitation ought to be encouraged. I am informed, however, by farmers who have made applications for loans that there was so much "red tape" about it and so much delay that they were obliged to abandon the loan and borrow the money from the banks and loan agents. The law in this respect ought to be simplified in such a way as to make the state safe and at the same time enable the borrower to procure his loan without unnecessary delay, to the end that this school fund may be put to work accumulating interest and at the same time assisting the ploneer in the building up and developing of the state

Drainage.

The conditions prevailing in the Red River valley for the past several years require of us, at this time, some additional legislation on the subject of drainage. I know that the representatives from that district have been studying the question for years and are well informed as to the means necessary to secure proper drainage and as to the laws necessary to enable them to secure the means. The people of the Red River valley are more interested in this subject than in any other portion of the state, and, while whatever laws passed upon the subject must be a general one, I think that the representatives from other portions of the state should, in fairness to the representatives from the valley, assist them in every way to secure such a drainage law as will meet the emergency in that portion of the state, and which is consistent with conscience and the constitution.

In this connection I call your attention to the fact that in 1905 twenty-one states and three territories passed drainage laws which may be found in the state library, and which no doubt will be of great assistance to you in the enactment of a drainage law. I have referred particu-

and which no doubt will be of great assistance to you in the enactment of a
drainage law. I have referred particularly to the Red River valley on account
of the great necessity for drainage in
that portion of the state, but there are
many acres of land in other portions of
the state that can be reclaimed by a
proper system of drainage.

There is a sentiment growing in this
state in favor of direct legislation in
what is commonly called

The initiative and Referendum.

This simply means that the people can at any time initiate legislation by petitioning the legislative assembly to enact certain laws. This is called the initiative, and if the legislative assembly refuses to pass a law that the people want, or if they should pass a law that the people do not want, then a certain per cent of the people can, by petition, have such law referred to the people for their approval or disapproval. The object of this law is to put the power of governing in the hands of the people, where it belongs, and there ought not to be any opposition to amending the constitution and the laws in this respect, for it is our proud boast that we are "a government of the people, for the people and by the people." I am heartily in favor of it, as applied to legislative enactments, and I commend it to your most careful and conscientious consideration.

We should not forget that we are here The Initiative and Referendum.

mend it to your most careful and conscientious consideration.

We should not forget that we are here as the servants of the people and that, as such, it is our duty to favor the enactment of wholesome good laws, no matter from what sourse they come, and to put the seal of disapproval upon those which are not wholesome and good, irrespective of their source.

We should forget all party differences and personal grievances and give to the corporation and individual justice alike. Each is entitled to this and none is entitled to more. And I assure you that I will heartily co-operate with you and assist you to the best of my ability and to the extent of all of my time to secure legislation for the common good and general welfare of all the people of this great state.

—John Burke.

Save Your Straw Hatz.

If you have thrown your last summer's straw hat on top of the wardrobe, thinking that next year it will not be in style and will come 'n handy only to wear around the house, get it down, brish the dust off it and put it sway carvully.

For next year the same kind of straw hats will be worn as last year. Split straw, sennit and soft brim will be just as much in demand. Panams hats have not yet seen their finish and one may wear his next summer without fear of being laughed at.

The straw hat manufacturers, who are just now at the height of their season, ere all making the same kinds of hat that they made the season before. There will be perhaps some little changes, but not enough to be noticed.

The Panama, it is expected, will be revived again, and the turban brim straw hat, which can be distorted to suit the tasts of the wearer, will also be in demand. Lots of soft straws with the peacif curi size are being made.

Notody is thinking much of straw hats now. Thoughts of ear protectors and sealastin outs are more appropriate, but the straw hat manufacturers are doing their summer thinking months absent at their summer thinking months absent at these summer thinking months absent at the summer thinking months at the summer thinking months at the summer thinking months and the summer thinking months at the summer thinking months at the summer think

Jorth Dakota

Mandan wants a gym for the young-

Ex-Editor Bingham of Rugby is now a Kansas farmer. The Devils Lake high school gave a

reception to the patrons. Some miners in Ward county kick on the manner they are boarded.

Douglass is boasting because the town will get a real hotel this winter.

The Soo is to build both a passenger station and a freight depot at Mi-

been started in the Dickinson land The commercial club at Dickinson

A large number of contests have

has held its first meeting in its permanent home. Rural mail carriers have had their

the cold days. The Larimore Commercial club is considering the matter of good roads leading to that city.

In Morton county the loss of some cattle is attributed to their having been bitten by a mad dog.

H. F. Forkert, the well known La Moure county hustler, has purchased a half section farm ten miles south of a coal famine.

There is some agitation for the state to provide suitable armories for the militia to insure good organications.

in Bismarck was conducted in a building owned by a member of the city council. A. C. McGillivray has made final

One of the blind pigs recently pulled

inson on which he made entry twenty rears ago. The efforts of the Richardson, Stark county, people to secure observance of the school attendance law are being

proof on a quarter section near Dick-

given wide publicity. The Mandan postoffice is located quite a distance from the depot and the man and the push cart have to

hustle sometimes to make connec-

The fact that gophers have been coming out of their holes is held by some to indicate there will be a protracted winter and that the little fellows need more food.

Nearly every town in the state is long on secret societies. It is claimed that there are more "joiners" in North Dakota in proportion to the population than in any other state in t Ilnion

Two Minot teachers wanted to re sign so they could go on their claims but the board refused to accept the resignations and threatens to have the teachers' certificates of the young ladies revoked if they quit.

John A. Johnson, living some ten or twelve miles east of Glenburn, drove to that town last Thursday to get some coal. The day being very stormy he decided to stay over until morning and left his load of coal outside near the Coburn livery stable. The next morning, when he was about to start home, he discovered that all of his coal was

. . .

Some two weeks ago C. T. Metcalf of Lakota loaded a car of emigrant movables for Nez Perze, Idaho. The car was transferred at Leeds to the Northern Pacific and went well till the car got to Mandan. When a few miles out of Mandan last Sunday night the car caught fire and destroyed the entire contents, including six head of horses, two cows, a lot of chickens and a few pigs, besides all household goods and form machinery-in all about \$3,000 worth of property. The car was in charge of his son Carl.

Some weeks ago William Julian struck a flowing well on his farm south of Velva. Since that time the flow has grown stronger and the volame of water is considerably more than at any other time. Mr. Julian quite naturally feels proud of his supply, which is far greater than he can put to use. The water is of excellent quality, soft as spring water and as pure and sparkling a beverage as nature ever provided and most agreeable to the taste. Mre Julian is to be congratulated upon his good fortune in possessing the only flowing well in Mc-Honry county.

For some time Henry Long and James McKenzie have been working on a wireless telegraph system between the Long farm near Sharon and Aneta, a distance of about seven miles. Last week the instruments were adjusted and a trial was made which proved to be very successful. Mes-sages were sent back and forth with unerring abcuracy. The young men expect to improve on the system now in general ase and it would not be sur-prising if they succeeded in their unFlaxton has an oil famine.

New Salem had a stabbing affray. Rolette is after a telephone

Hillsboro is to have an armory for Company L.

Cogswell is to have a new school building in the spring.

The young people of Willow City are to have a skating rink.

The directors decided to continue the Tower creamery all winter. Oscar Mork was badly frozen while

on his way home from White Earth. The oil famine was so pronounced

at Sherwood that candles were used. Prisoners in nearly all the county jails had turkey dinners Christmas.

Gov. Burke will continue as a member of the law firm at Devils Lake. The farm house of E. Greenfield, 13

miles from Flaxton, was destroyed by fire. The food supply was short on the

troubles during the heavy snow and on new extension of the Soo from Flax ton. A Kensal blind pigger is reported to

have been so badly frightened that he fled. Cando pledged \$13,600 for the Dun-

kard college and seems to have the inside track.

Sherbrooke-off the railroad line-

Another batch of Stark county people were fined for failure to send their children to school,

A traveling man was twenty-six hours getting from Rugby to Devils Lake—sixty miles.

.There are said to be six applicants in Ramsey county for one of the state game wardenships.

Kenmare wants the normal school

which will probably be established by the coming legislature. Mohall has organized a commercial

club and is getting ready to do some booming for that splendid town. Cogswell was visited by a star theatrical attraction, the members of

which were recently hashers at a hotel

in Aberdeen. The North Dakota soil before the freeze-up is said to have been drier than for years, and the heavy snowfall will not come entirely amiss.

The fact that when Cass county's new court house was dedicated there was no indebtedness against it, causes a lot of favorable comment by state

The hotel men got special legisla tion to be able to collect bill from ence the superintendent of public indead beats-but they object to further legislation favoring hotel inspectionas insisted on by the traveling men.

If the coal shortage in the state this winter can but get the lignite coal mining on a business basis and result in the more general use of that fuel, State Convention to Be Held at Bisit will be a blessing for North Dakota

their efforts to adjust matters arising Kean and Privates Dow and Grogunout of the Enderlin wreck. The total fer were elected delegates to the consum that will be paid in damages will vention of the North Dakota national be large.

A company of Eastern capitalists is elected alternates. being formed for the purpose of developing the immense coal fields at posed legislation for the guard and White Earth. The capital will be \$200,-000, and the best business enterprise the service will doubtless be framed in the coal mining world wil lbe be at the meeting for introduction at the hind the concern.

On last Friday evening as C. J. Thorkildson was driving into Columbus with a cow in the sled the durned thing upset and in the general mix-up Mr. Thorkildson received a broken shoulder. The horses went on up the street, but were stopped in a short distance.

Corporations are some times grateful. Last fall there was an elevator fire at Edmore. J. W. Wheeler hitched his horses to some Great Northern box cars and drew them out of danger. The company has given him a roundtrip ticket to Seattle-and he spent the holidays out on the coast. . . .

At Linton a Sioux warrior swiped a quart of Christmas joy from the sleigh of a paleface brother, and after doing what was explained as a cross between a war and a bear dance, was taken to the bastile, where his pipe dream was transformed into a living realization of the caresses of his angry squaw who played a one-handed game of watchmeeting during the night.

Chief Engineer Mickey O'Connor ot the Bismarck trolley line announces that he will offer a prize of a velvet album to the capitol employe doing the most riding on the trolley line the coming year. Mickey says he must do something to increase the patronage of the line by the people at the capitol, who seem to prefer loltering up and down afoot rather than ride on the

repld transit.

The diagers of the town well at Ross struck a vets of guide send and were compriled to abdition the job.

BADLY HURT; SAVES COMRADES

Gasoline Explosion Severely Injures Three Men.

Christ Helly, Oscar Fossum and Ralph Stevenson are in a critical condition from burns received as the result of an explosion which occurred in the house they were occupying near . Hannah.

The three men were "baching," and arriving home in the evening, started to prepare supper. A fire had just been started in the kitchen range when a terrific explosion occurred, throwing all three of the men to the floor and enveloping them in flames. Helly, although stunned by the explosion and suffering from severe burns. finally succeeded in dragging himself into an adjoining room from which he reached the outside landing. The door leading to the kitchen was locked, but he succeeded in battering it down and dragging his companions out and down the stairs. Their clothing was on fire and they were compelled to roll about in the snow until the flames were extinguished. Then, in spite of the desperate nature of their injuries, the three men returned to the house and fought the flames, at last being successful in quenching them.

The explosion was caused by the ignition of gasoline fumes which had escaped from a leaky brazier. The room had filled with gas during the absence of the men and when the fire in the range was started and the air in the room had reached the proper temperature, the explosion occurred. The ceiling of the room was raised several inches and the walls bulged out by the force of the explosion.

All three men were terribly burned about their faces and hands, and the exposed portions of their bodies were literally burned to a crisp. There is was one of the points threatened with some hope, however, that all may re-

STATE TEACHERS' MEETING.

Convention of the Association at Farge

Is Great Success. There was an unusually large at tendance of North Dakota teachers at the twentieth annual session of the North Dakota Educational association at Fargo. The program was unusually attractive and the interest never flagged during the three days' session. Important addresses were delivered by leading educators. More interest was created in the subject of compulsory attendance at the schools and the methods of inforcing the law than any other subject

At the general association President Berg's annual address was followed by the annual address of the heads of all the departments. N. C. McDonald spoke for the high school council, Prof: Squires for the college and normaj section. State Superintendent Stockwell for the superintendents and W, R. Holgate for the elementary section,

The elections resulted as follows: Elementary Section - President Jesse Childs, Mayville; vice president, Miss N. B. Johnstone, Grand Forks secretary, Orla Barton, Valley City. High School Section - President,

Aaron Heyward, Cavalier; vice president, F. E. Smith, Wahpeton; secretary, E. R. Edwards, Minot. In the department of superintend-

struction is ex-officia president and Mrs. Davis was elected vice president. The deputy state superintendent usually acts as secretary.

GUARDS WANT NEW LAWS.

marck on the 11th.

At a meeting of Company I at Wah-Soo claim agents have been busy in peton, Capt. McKean, Lieut. F. Mcguard at Bismarck Jan. 11 and 12. Sergeant Eckes and Private Gilson were

The convention will discuss pro several bills for the improvement of coming session.

Members of the Wahpeton company want an armory building and the delegates will endeavor to have a bill introduced which will provide for the erection of armories for the several companies of the state guard at state expense.

SHOT BY GUN HE IS PACKING.

Man Is Dangerously Wounded by Bullet and Loses an Eye. A. G. Jackson of Grafton was seri

ously, if not fatally, wounded by the accidental discharge of a revolver which he was placing in his valise preparatory to making a trip to Winnipeg. In placing the weapon in a holster the hammer was drawn back and the gun discharged. The ball entered Jackson's head at the left corner of the right eye, lodging a little above tho place where it entered. It was neces sary to remove the injured eye, and owing to the fact that Jackson had been previously in bad health the efi fect of the surgical operation was severe. There is hope, however, that he will recover.

Pat Guessed It.

A motorist, who was touring in Ireland, one day met a native on the road who was driving a donkey and cart. Thinking he would have a little fun at his expense, he began:

"What is the difference, Pat, be tween your turnout and mine?"
The native looked at the que

a minute or so, and then replied:
"Not a great deal. The doubley's in
the statts in one and on the met in