THE DICKINSON PRESS

PUBLISHED BY

JOSEPH T. SCOTT, AT DICKINSON

STARK COUNTY D. T.

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JOS. T. SCOTT

Advertising rates will be made known on application at the office.

Final proof notices must be paid for before affidavit of publication is made.

Entered at the postoffice at Dickinson, Stark County, Dakota, as second class matter.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF STARK COUNTY

Saturday, August 10, 1889.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Republican County Central Committee, held at Dickinson on July 29, it was ordered that a County Convention be held at the school house at Taylor, on the 17th day of August 1889, at two o'clock p. m., sharp, for the purpose of nominating 4 delegates to represent Stark County at the State Convention to be held at Fargo, on the 21st day of August, 1889. The various precincts will hold primary conventions on the 13th inst. and choose delegates, as each is entitled, to said county convention at the time and places specified:

Farmers Valley, at house of J. C. Schmalenberger, at 8 p. m., one delegate; Springvale, at school house, at 8 p. m., two delegates; Belfield, at section house, at 8 p. m., two delegates; Lehigh, at school house, at 8 p. m., two delegates; Antelope, at school house at 8 p. m., two delegates; Richardton, at school house at 8 p. m., three delegates; Gladstone, at Goodings store at 8 p.m., four delegates; South Heart, at school house, at 8 p. m., two delegates; Taylor, at school house at 8 p. m., three delegates; Dickinson, at Messersmith building by ballot, polls open from two to four p. m., John Leask, M. F. Klinefelter and F. J. Kricek, acting as Judges, 12 delegates. In the absence of a central committee, the legal voters will choose a chairman. It was resolved by the committee that no proxies be allowed in said convention unless held by bonafide residents and voters of the precinct which said proxies represent.

By order of the Committee.

R. J. TURNER, Chairman.

ED. R. BONNEY, Sec'y Pro-tem.

THE constitutional convention will adjourn next week.

THE Fargo Argus in mentioning the result of the primary election in that city says: The result of the election Friday night of ward delegates to the county republican convention may be regarded as the voluntary expression of popular opinion in the metropolis of North Dakota as to the preference of its citizens for the first governor of the state. The result was the hearty endorsement of Gen. Harrison Allen—by the election of the forty-three delegates from the six different wards—representing as many different sections of the city—to a man unqualifiedly in his favor as the candidate without a single dissenting vote. Such a unanimous result is without precedent in the political history of Fargo where General Allen has resided for the last eight years—or of any other city of its size that can now be recalled in the entire country.

THE Washington Reporter very truthfully says that the demand for the unconditional repeal of the humbug Civil Service law is rapidly becoming universal. It was a tub thrown to the whale of political success, and as such it was seized upon by both the great parties as a campaign document, each vieing with the other in subservient pledges to carry out the provisions of a law that was manifestly intended to encourage political thimble rigging. As we have before said, the prompt admission of those appointed to enforce the act has been, and now is, to attempt to impress the people of the country with the importance and the necessity of such a law, but after seven years experiance with it, we find every Governmental Department overrun with incompetency, ignorance and indifference, the public outcry against the delay in transacting the public business louder than ever, and every branch of the public service in a more chaotic condition than it has ever been since the foundation of the Government.

ONE of the gopher diggers of the Red river valley who is engaged in building a constitution "for the people" refers to this section of North Dakota as the "hills and rocks inhabited by a few cow boys," and wishes to deprive us of just representation in the legislature. The conceited little demagogue had probably never been west of the Red river valley until he came to Bismarck and imagines that his home is the whole of North Dakota. The cow boys are as good a class of citizens as can be found in Dakota and the stock-men of this section have rights the members of the convention are bound to respect unless they are preparing a document exclusively for the Red river valley and in that case we do not expect much; but the day is coming when the people of "the rocks and hills" will be heard. Nero amused himself with singing and playing the fiddle while Rome was burning; but a day of retribution came. Unless these men deal fairly with western North Dakota they may receive the reward of their injustice as did the Roman emperor. A constitution should deal justly with all classes and we hope there are men enough in the convention to see that it is carried out.

DAKOTA CONVENTIONS.

Work of the Sioux Falls Body Completed—Convention Adjourned.

North Dakota Capital and Other Public Institutions Permanently Located.

Salaries of Legislators Fixed at $5 Per Day—The Judicial Wrangle Satisfactorily Settled.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 2.—Practically the only business done by the South Dakota constitutional convention was at the morning session, when the amendment came up to make elections for state officers and legislators coincident with those for congressmen and county officers. After a debate lasting three hours the amendment was lost by a tie vote, but was afterwards reconsidered and is still pending.

At the evening session the amendment to limit the first term of the state officers to January, 1891, was carried by a vote of 40 to 33. This will cause an election of state officers next year and make all elections coincident.

Ready for Adjournment.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 3.—The South Dakota constitutional convention has practically closed its labors though a final adjournment will not be taken until Monday. During its last hours the convention has passed upon some of the most important matters brought before the body. The proposed amendment to the schedule, shortening the terms of the state officers to be elected in October, thereby making the elections for state and county officers coincident, which was defeated Friday, was reconsidered and adopted. State and county officers will, therefore, be elected in November, 1890, and South Dakota has been delivered from annual elections. The most important feature of the work of the day was the consideration of the report of the committee on state and municipal indebtedness. By the constitution of 1885, the limit of state indebtedness was fixed at $50,000. The committee construed the limitation to be entirely independent of South Dakota's share of the territorial indebtedness. By the report of the committee, the legislature is empowered to incur indebtedness to the amount of $50,000. An amendment was offered fixing the limit at $100,000, which was adopted. After a lengthy debate the report of the joint committee was formally adopted.

Signed the Constitution and Adjourned.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 5.—The convention met at 1 o'clock p. m. for its last session. The only work done was the auditing of expenses of the convention and signing the constitution. Seventy-two of the seventy-five members were present and affixed their signatures to the document. There was a reception and banquet in the evening in honor of the delegates. The work of the convention meets with universal approval.

IN NORTH DAKOTA.

The Question of County Courts.

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 2.—The county court question is still before the convention. A compromise on the question has been offered. Judge Carland, who has led the opposition to the establishment of the county courts, offered a substitute providing that whenever the voters of a county having a population of 2,000 or over shall decide by a majority vote that they desire the jurisdiction of a county court increased above that limited by the constitution, then such courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts in all civil actions where the amount in controversy does not exceed $1,000, and in all criminal actions below the grade of felony. In case of such decision by the county justices of the peace shall have no exclusive jurisdiction.

County Representation.

The principal fight of the day was over the proposition to give every organized county a representative in the legislature. This was opposed by the Red River valley counties, and all of the eastern portion of the territory as giving the sparsely settled western portion of the territory more power in the legislature than it is entitled to. In reply to this argument the members from the West claimed that, inasmuch as the Red river valley will have absolute control of the senate, the western counties should be given representation. The western men were defeated, and the convention decided upon having the members of the house of representatives elected at large from the senatorial districts. Williams, of Burleigh, introduced a resolution that the

Homestead and Pre-emption Laws

of the territory shall never be repealed by the state, but it was jumped on by nearly every delegate, and was defeated by an almost unanimous vote. Allin, of Walsh, moved that the salary of the governor be $2,500 instead of $5,000, as provided in the report of the committee, and that the lieutenant governor's be reduced from $1,000 to $600. This amendment was also defeated. The committee on public institutes is still struggling to reach a report, but there is little prospect of success for several days.

The convention has declined to accept the invitation of West Superior to attend the waterways convention at that place owing to the fact that the convention is

Behind With Its Work,

and it will be at least ten days before final adjournment will be reached. The senate committee on irrigation and reclamation of arid lands is expected to arrive here Monday, when the convention will confer with the senators on the question of artesian wells and irrigation in North Dakota.

Legislators to Get $5 per Day.

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 3.—The salaries for members of the legislature was the question under discussion at the evening session. The economists favored paying $3 per day, but they were defeated, and it was decided that the pay should be $5 per day. It was also agreed that the length of the legislative session shall be 60 days, and the first session 120 days.

The proposition allowing members $50 each in lieu of postage stamps and newspapers was under discussion when the convention adjourned. At the afternoon session the preamble and bill of rights reported by the committee was discussed and adopted, with the exception of the preamble, which was the subject of much interesting debate. Bartlett, of Griggs, moved to strike out as unnecessary that part referring to God. He said it was not in the constitution of the United States, and when considered in comparison with the conduct of the scheming conventions and legislatures, is an inconsistency. Stevens of Ransom and several other members opposed Bartlett's amendment, and the preamble of the Williams constitution was substituted for the one proposed by the committee. In the preamble adopted is the following: "We, the people of North Dakota, grateful to Almighty God for religious and civil liberty, do establish and ordain this constitution."

The report of the judiciary committee was given another whirl in committee of the whole, and the jurisdictions of the justices of peace was increased from $100 to $200. The proposed article of Parsons of Morton, prohibiting railroad companies or other corporations from keeping blacklists on employes for the purpose of preventing them from securing employment was adopted.

Regarding Railroad Rates.

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 5.—The evening session of the constitutional convention was interesting, especially to railroads, and other corporations, the evening being passed in discussion of the proposition giving the legislature power to fix passenger and freight rates, and to regulate the charges on sleeping car, express, telephone and telegraph companies. After a spirited debate in which amendments giving the courts the power to decide what rates should be charged, the farmers won, and the committee of the whole adopted the original proposition. Before the convention finally adopts the article another strong effort will be made to amend it.

The only business transacted in the afternoon was meeting the senate commission on irrigation and reclamation of arid lands. The convention was addressed by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, chairman of the committee, who at the close of his remarks on irrigation took occasion to get in his best licks on the silver question, in interest of the silver mines of Nevada. He was followed by Senator Reagan, of Texas, who addressed the convention

In Favor of Irrigation,

and was followed by Maj. Powell of the United States geological survey, who advised the convention so to frame the constitution that no companies individuals or corporations could own or control the water supply. He said that all ownership should be put in land, and that no man could have control of the water as separate of the land. These sentiments were loudly applauded. Somewhat of

An Unpleasant Sensation

was occasioned by Delegate Johnson of Nelson county. During the remarks of Senators Reagan and Stewart on the silver question they inadvertantly referred to war debt. Senator Johnson arose at the close of Senator Reagan's speech and proceeded to take Reagan to task by stating that if he read history right the senator from Texas was in Jeff Davis' cabinet when the war debt was being made. At this point Delegate Purcell arose to inquire whether or not Johnson intended to insult Senator Reagan. Immediately following this query Matthews of Grand Forks moved to adjourn, which motion prevailed by a unanimous vote, and the convention adjourned while Johnson was still on his feet. The senators will remain several days to glean information on the subject of irrigation. They are already thoroughly convinced that congress should provide means of irrigation for all of the great West and will so report.

Location of Public Institutions.

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 7.—The event of the day was the report of the committee on public institutions, which seems to meet with the approval of the convention. The following is the report locating permanently all

State Institutions.

Section 1. The following public institutions of the state are permanently located at the places hereinafter named. Each to have the lands specifically granted to it by the United States in the act of congress approved Feb. 22, 1889, to be disposed of and used in such manner as the legislative assembly may prescribe.

First.—The seat of government at the city of Bismarck in the county of Burleigh

Second.—The state university and the school of mines at the city of Grand Forks, in the county of Grand Forks

Third.—The agricultural college at the city of Fargo, in the county of Cass.

Fourth.—A state normal school at the city of Valley City, in the county of Barnes, and the legislative assembly in apportioning the grant of eighty thousand acres of land for normal schools made in the act of congress referred to shall grant to the said normal school at Valley City aforementioned 20,000 acres, and said lands are hereby appropriated to said institution for that purpose.

Fifth.—The deaf and dumb asylum at the city of Devil's Lake, in the county of Ramsey

Sixth.—A state reform school at the city of Mandan in the county of Morton.

Seventh.—A state normal school at the town of Mayville, in the county of Traill, and the legislature assembly in apportioning the grant of land made by congress in the act aforesaid for state normal schools, shall assign 20,000 acres to the institution hereby located at Mayville, and said lands are hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Eighth. A state hospital for the insane and an institution for the feeble minded in connection therewith at the city of Jamestown, in the county of Stutsman, and the legislative assembly shall appropriate 20,000 acres of the grant of lands made by the act of congress aforesaid for "other educational and charitable institutions," to the benefit and for the endowment of said institution.

The following named public institutions are hereby permanently located as hereinafter provided, each to have so much of the remaining grant of 150,000 acres of land made by the United States for "other educational and charitable institutions," as is allotted below, viz;

First.—A soldier's home, when located or such other charitable institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at Lisbon, in the county of Ransom, with a grant of 40,000 acres.

Second.—A blind asylum, or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine at such place in the county of Pembina as the electors may determine at an election to be held as prescribed by the legislative assembly, with a grant of 20,000 acres.

Third.—An industrial school for manual training or such other educational institution as the legislative assembly may provide at the town of Ellendale, in the county of Dicky, with a grant of 40,000 acres.

Fourth.—A school of forestry or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine at such place in one of the counties of McHenry, Ward, Bottineau or Roulette, as the electors of said counties may determine by an election for that purpose, to be held as provided by the legislative assembly.

Fifth.—A scientific school, or such other educational or charitable institution as the legislative assembly may prescribe, at the city of Walsperton, county of Richland, with a grant of 40,000 acres, provided that no other institution of a character similar to any one of those located by this article shall be established or maintained without a revision of this constitution.

This report was indorsed by the majority of the committee on public institutions and in all probability will be adopted. During the afternoon much time was occupied in the discussion of the article providing for

Township Organization,

many of the delegates opposing it on the ground that counties should be permitted to adopt or reject the system by a vote of the people. At the evening session, Johnson, of Lakota, introduced a resolution providing that if a railroad company shall issue a pass to one member of the legislature it shall issue passes to all members, the object being to prevent discrimination in favor of friends of the railroads. The resolution was emended so as to include all relatives and friends of legislators, and was then referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Railway Taxation—The Mileage Plan Adopted.

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 8.—At the evening session the convention did not consider the report of the committee on public institutions as was expected. The question of railroad taxation was discussed, the section providing that railroads shall be taxed at not less than three thousand, nor more than seven thousand dollars per mile, being the chief point of debate. The advocates of the gross earnings system made a heroic effort to strike out the entire section and substitute therefor a provision for the continuance of the gross earnings tax, but they were defeated in committee of the whole, and the plan of taxing per mile was adopted. At the afternoon's session the only business considered was the report of the committee on public institutions,

The Institutions Located.

There was an effort made by a few in the convention to defeat the motion to adopt the majority report, Bartlett of Griggs offering as an amendment that the question be submitted to a vote of the people as a separate proposition. This amendment was supported in speeches by Purcell of Richmond, Bell of Walsh, Turner of Bottineau, Johnson of Lakota and several others, but was defeated and the article locating the institutions permanently was adopted by a vote of 44 to 30. Johnson of Lakota, moved as an amendment that the capital be located at Jamestown, in the hope that the Jamestown delegates would have the majority, but this was no surprise as it was known the motion would be made in the hope of breaking the majority and thus defeat the plan with the hope of ultimately giving the capital to the Red River valley. The Jamestown delegates could not be caught and exposing the insecurity of the motion they stood by the report of the committee. It is predicted that the convention will adjourn within a week. Congratulatory telegrams over the success of the plan for the permanent location of the institutions are pouring in from all sections of North Dakota.

ANOTHER SEATTLE.

The Spokane Falls Fire Proves as Disastrous as That of Its Neighbor.

Over Thirty Blocks Burned, With an Estimated Loss of About $7,000,000.

An Iowa Town Narrowly Escapes Destruction—Cyclones in Indiana and Kansas.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Aug. 6.—The entire business portion of the city, with the exception of one mill, was destroyed by the fire Sunday night. The loss will reach $7,000,000. The blaze started in a lodging house on Railway avenue, at 5 o'clock p. m., and burned until morning. A large number of frame buildings and several grain elevators were near the lodging house, and soon after the fire broke out they were ablaze.

A strong wind was blowing toward the city at the time, and the blaze was soon beyond the control of the firemen. The fire leaped from street to street and nothing could be done but let the flames have their own way until they reached the river and then endeavor to prevent the fire from reaching the buildings on the opposite side. The flames swept through the city and one business block after another was consumed, everything being burned to the water's edge.

The fire department was stationed on the other side of the stream and prevented flying timbers from setting fire to the buildings there.

Only a few dwellings were destroyed, as the residence portion of the city was not visited by the fire.

The burned district includes all that part of the city from the Northern Pacific railway to the river and from Lincoln to Washington street. Several persons are known to have perished, and several more were injured by leaping from windows.

Charles Davis of Chicago, a guest at the Arlington house, was awakened by flames bursting through the door of his room on the third floor. He jumped from the window and was

SHOCKINGLY MANGLED

and died in a few minutes. A woman, whose name is unknown leaped from the second story of the Pacific hotel and was killed. The fire spread with such astonishing rapidity that it is believed many were shut off from escape before they were even aware of their danger. A dozen large buildings were blown up with giant powder by the orders of the mayor but even this proved futile. The Northern Pacific railroad is probably the heaviest loser, the magnificent new freight warehouse being destroyed. Their loss, including freight burned, will reach about $1,000,000. All provisions and supplies were burned, and there will necessarily be much suffering for several days. Appeals for help have been sent out, and Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and several neighboring towns have already responded.

An Insurance Journal's Estimate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The Coast Review, an insurance journal, estimates the total loss by the Spokane Falls fire at $6,000,000, and the total insurance at $2,339,300, of which $1,840,700 is held by companies having agencies in this city, and $489,600 by Oregon, Seattle and various eastern companies not represented here. The losses are widely distributed, the single amounts ranging from $2,500 to $80,000.

Death and Destruction in a Cyclone.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 6.—A violent wind and rain storm from a Southwesterly direction passed over Newburg, Ind., 11 o'clock yesterday, doing great damage to property in that place. The Newburg Furniture factory was completely demolished. The dwelling house of Mr. J. Folze, was unroofed and turned completely around. The large dry goods house of C. F. Hopkins was also unroofed and flooded with water. A number of smaller dwellings were also unroofed and otherwise damaged. A report was received that two dwellings on the road between Newburg and Booneville were totally demolished, and several persons were killed. The losses cannot now be estimated.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Five Dead Bodies Found in the Woods in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 8.—The finding of the dead bodies of Ollie Jones, his wife and two other persons, is reported from Corvallis, a small town in Bitter Root valley, in Western Montana. A young girl who had been shot in the hip, was also found on Big hole mountain. All of the dead had been shot in the back. A party was formed to bring in the bodies. No further details of the affair could be obtained, as Corvallis is without telegraphic facilities. Jones was married at Missoula three weeks ago and was on the road to his ranch.

Nicaragua's War Cloud.

MANAGUA, Aug. 6.—Warlike preparations are becoming more pronounced every day. The force of 300 men sent to reinforce Gen. Orellano at Fort Castillo have arrived in safety, and there are hopes that he will be able to hold his position, the most important on the Costa Rican frontier. Gen. Bouilla will accept the portfolio of minister of war, which is tendered him. Greytown, which is considered an important post, is in charge of Capt. Ireneo Delgada.

Banqueted at Mandan.

MANDAN, Dak., Aug. 8.—The Sioux commission has arrived here, this being their first stopping place since leaving the reservation. The local Grand Army post, Womans' Relief corps and Sons of Veterans tendered the Grand Army commander, Maj. Warner, and his associates, Gen. Crook and Governor Foster, an informal reception. They were assisted by a large number of citizens, Commander Gill and Mayor Davis made addresses of welcome, which were heartily responded to by the commissioners. Governor Mellette was present and welcomed them in behalf of the Dakotas. Governor Foster stated that wise men were needed as Indian agents, irrespective of party, as many of the Indians were intelligent far beyond his former belief. Gen. Crook said that more names would have been secured had it not been for money from outside sources, and that it would not have been half as hard for the commission as it had been. More names were secured than were needed. The number of signatures was over 3,000; 670 were obtained at Standing Rock. The party left for the East. They are badly in need of rest.

Traveled Two Miles a Minute.

LAUREL, Md., Aug. 8.—A test was made here for the Weems electric railway system. The promoters of the state that the test developed a speed of two miles a minute, but there were no newspaper reporters present. They say that it is proposed to build a line five miles long on Long Island, to demonstrate the applicability of the line to passenger use.

The Montreal Wrecked—Passengers Safe.

FATHEPOINT, Que., Aug. 8.—The steamship Montreal, of the Dominion line, which left Montreal, July 31, for Liverpool is totally wrecked on Belle isle. The passengers and crew were saved. They have plenty of provisions, and will await the arrival of another steamer of the line to take them to their destination.

ROBBED AN EXPRESS.

Bandits Hold Up a Train on the Fort Worth and Denver Road.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 6.—The south bound Fort Worth and Denver mail and express train was robbed by six masked men at 2 o'clock a. m., between Cheyenne and Tascosa, Tex., about 375 miles from Fort Worth. The passsenger coaches were detached from the locomotive and the engineer forced to pull his engine ahead a few yards and then walk back and force the express car open with a pick. Express Messenger Marsh, realizing the situation, concealed all the express packages and put out the lights, and the thieves secured but three packages of express matter, which was but a small part of what was in the car. The mail agent was next compelled to open his car, and the mail matter was searched for valuables. The mail agent managed to hide the most valuable registered packages, and the entire amount of money secured in both cars will not exceed $2,000. The passengers were not molested. After the robbery the bandits ordered the engineer to pull out and fired a parting shot at the train. They then made their escape.

DISOBEYED ORDERS.

The Seal Pirate, Black Diamond, Sailed For a British Port.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 5.—Victoria is in a great state of excitement, the cause being the arrival of the Black Diamond. She came into port Saturday evening and dropped anchor. She had one American seamon on board, John Hakansson. He was appointed special officer by the captain of the Rush and ordered to take the Diamond to Sitka. Capt. Owens of the Diamond told Lieut. Tuttle he would not sail for Sitka, but would bring his vessel to Victoria. If they wanted the Diamond to go to Sitka they would have to put a stronger crew than the schooner's aboard. The Rush steamed away, and

OWENS SAILED TOWARD OUNALASKA,

thinking that there were British war ships in that vicinity, and intending to demand protection. He sailed into British government dare not give up. It will bring the matter to a speedy conclusion.

English Ships for Behring Sea.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 5.—A government officer named Bunting has arrived here from Esquimault, B. C. He says that five ships and two torpedo boats of the British Pacific squadron have gone north to Behring Sea with open orders. Two more ships have been ordered to Victoria and are now on the way. Bunting says the captain of the ship who first brought the news of the seizure of the sealer Black Diamond, by the United States cutter Rush, made some statements to Admiral Heniage, after which telegrams were sent to Ottawa and cablegrams to London, the answers to which were received the same day and the next day the squadron left for the north. Great excitement prevails in Victoria and the people are clamoring for the government to take active measures to prevent any further interference with British ships in the open sea. Bunting states that some of the sealers in the north will fight before they will submit to seizure, they being well armed for such an emergency.

PLEASES MR. NOBLE.

The Secretary of the Interior Delighted With the Success of the Sioux Commission.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Interior department officials are in a happy frame of mind over the success of the Sioux commission. The following telegram, dated at Fort Yates, announcing the glad tidings, awaited Secretary Noble on his arrival at his office:

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

We have won the fight. We leave for Chicago to-morrow. Will write you fully from Chicago. (Signed) Foster, Chairman.

The commission, composed of ex-Governor Foster, Maj.-Gen. Crook and Hon. William Warner, commenced their work among the Indians some two months ago. Their object was to secure the consent of two-thirds of the Sioux Indians to a surrender of about one-half of their reservation of 21,000,000 acres of land to the United States government, which in turn would throw it open to public settlement.

SUBSTANCE OF THE AGREEMENT.

According to the agreement just signed by the Indians they are to receive for the land surrendered, about 11,000,000 acres, $1.25 per acre for all land taken by homestead settlers the first three years; 75 cents per acre for all land taken the next two years, and 50 cents per acre for all land taken subsequently. The money received for the land the government will hold in trust for the Indians, and invest $3,000,000 at once in United States 5 per cent. bonds, the interest of which will be devoted to the support of the Indians. One-half of the interest of this $3,000,000 fund is to be devoted to promoting education among the Indians. At the expiration of fifty years what is left of the fund is to be divided among the Indians per capita. Secretary Noble is so well pleased with the work of the commission that he has sent them a telegram of congratulation and has forwarded Governor Foster's telegram to the president at Bar Harbor. No doubt is expressed that when congress assembles, it will ratify the work of the commission.

LATEST MARKET PRICES.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

Hogs—Light, $4.15@4.30; sorted, light, $4.25@4.40; mixed, $4.10@4.30; heavy, $4.05@4.25.

Cattle—Good to choice ripe corn fed steers, $3.50@4.00; good to choice fat native steers, $3.25@3.75; good to choice cows, $2@2.65; common cows and mixed, $1.00@2.50; bulls, $1.00@2.50; milch cows, $12@30; stockers, $1.75@2.60; feeders, $1.75@2.75; veal calves, $2.00@3.50; butchers, steers, $2.50@3.00; Dakota range steers, $2.50@3.25.

Sheep—Good to choice native muttons, $3.50@4.00; muttons, $3.50@4.00; good to choice lambs, $3.50@4.50; good to choice western muttons, $3.50@4; western feeders, $3@3.80; western lambs, $3.50@4.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Cattle—Beeves, $.430@4.50; steers, $3.50@4.45; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.30; cows, $1.50@3.00; Texans, $2.35@3.15; natives and half-breeds $2.40@3.80.

Hogs—Light, $4.35@4.75; rough packing, $4.20 mixed, $4.30@4.50; rough packing and shipping, $4.30@4.40.

Sheep—Natives, $4.50@4.70; Westerns, $3.50@4.10; lambs, $4.75@6.00; Texans, $3.75@4.30.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Cattle—Good to choice corn fed steers, $4.00@$4.25; common to medium, $3.00@3.75; stockers and feeding steers, $1.60@3.00, cows, $1.50@2.50; grass range steers $1.75@2.85.

Hogs—Good to choice light, $4.27½@4.32½; heavy and mixed, $4.05@4.25.

Sheep—Good to choice muttons, $3.75@4.00; common to medium, $2.30@2.50.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Chicago.

Wheat—Cash, 78⅝c; September, 78⅝c; December, 78⅞-16c.

Corn—Cash, and August, 35 13-16c; September, 36⅛c.

Oats—Cash, 20¼c; August, 20¼c; September, 20⅝c.

Rye—Cash, 43c.

Barley—No 2 September, 63⅝c.

Flax—No 1, $1.24.

Prime Timothy—$1.42.

Minneapolis.

Wheat—No 1 hard cash, 87c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 87c, August, 78¼c, September, 86c; December, 87c.

Corn—Prices range from 35@36c, generally 36c.

Oats—22@27c for fair to good.

St. Paul.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, 96@$1.00; No. 1 Northern, 90@93c; No. 2, Northern, 82@84c.

Corn—No. 2, 35@36c;

Oats—No. 2 white, 21@24c;

LO SELLS HIS LANDS.

The Labors of the Sioux Commission at Last Crowned With Success,

And 11,000,000 Acres of Fine Lands Are Thereby Added to the Public Domain.

Better Rates Obtained to the G. A. R. Encampment—The Northwest.

STANDING ROCK, N. D., Aug. 6.—Chief Gall, who heretofore has been most bitterly opposed to the Sioux treaty, signed Monday morning. The Blackfeet and Upper and Lower Yanktons followed Gall and signed with a rapidity and eagerness that proved the wonderful influence of that powerful chief. All day the Indians were signing, and by night the 11,000,000 acres of land to which the whites have been looking longingly for so many years was theirs. There are now enrolled 685 names, and this, with the others obtained elsewhere, accomplishes the purpose for which the commission was appointed—to obtain the signatures of three-fourths of all the male adult Sioux Indians. Sitting Bull left the agency for his camp on Grand river without signing the bill. His power has been entirely broken down and his influence shown to be nothing, even his own band signing the treaty in spite of his opposition.

CONFESSION OF A BRUTE.

The Murderer of Mrs. Reyerson at Edgerton, Wis., Tells of His Crime.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 6.—John Metcalf, in jail here, charged with the murder of the old lady Reyerson at Edgerton on July 28, has confessed to the sheriff. He says the old lady came to his house Sunday evening to get some coffee; he was drunk and got into a dispute and struck her to the ground. He went into his house for a few minutes and on returning found the old woman lying dead where he had felled her. He picked her up and carried her to her own house and threw her on the bed. He then took an ax and broke open the chest and secured $72 and went home. He denies that he outraged the old lady. There is great indignation at Edgerton and good prospects of a lynching.

THOSE MINNEAPOLIS FORGERIES.

J. Frank Collom, a Prominent Young Attorney, Is the Man Who Committed Them.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—The all-absorbing topic of conversation in Minneapolis during the day has been the stupendous forgery, mention of which has been made in these dispatches. It was already known to quite a number that the young man against whom this charge was made was J. Frank Collom, a lawyer and real estate man of high standing in the community. Astonishment following the publicity of the remarkable case was very pronounced in business circles, where Mr. Collom was very well known and highly respected. The forgeries extend over quite a long period, and the sums range from $1,000 to $5,000, aggregating so far as known $227,000. Collom has confessed and has turned over his property to make good the amount.

Better Rates for the G. A. R.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 9.—The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie railroad has discovered a way to carry G. A. R. men from the Northwest to the national encampment in Milwaukee at the rate of $9.70 cents for the round trip from St. Paul or Minneapolis. The Soo does not run into Milwaukee, but will transfer the veterans to the Milwaukee and Lake Shore at Gagen.

The Chicago, Burlington and Northern road also has a way provided for taking G. A. R. men to Milwaukee from the Northwest. This road will carry veterans to Galena, Ills., and transfer them to the Chicago and Northwestern. At Galena opportunity would be given to visit Grant's old home and place of business. It looks now as though G. A. R. men will be able to get to Milwaukee very cheap, and rates may go all to pieces at the eleventh hour. The encampment begins Aug. 27.

Warner Will Discipline Them.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 6.—Commander-in-chief Warner of the Grand Army, proposes to discipline the department commanders who issued orders to subordinate posts to stay away from the Milwaukee encampment. Having issued orders to department commanders over a month ago to use their efforts in making the encampment a success, he considers their later orders to the post a flagrant breech of discipline and will not allow it to pass unnoticed. The matter will be taken up by the council of administration at Milwaukee.

Ordered the Michigan to Milwaukee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The navy department has instructed the commanding officer of the United States steamer Michigan to be present, with that vessel, at Milwaukee during the encampment of the G. A. R. there, from Aug. 27 to 30, and to take part in the naval sham battle, and to otherwise promote the success of the encampment.

Western Waterways Convention.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 8.—The waterways convention met here and organized Tuesday, with a good number of delegates in attendance. An inspection of the harbor, docks and elevators was made Wednesday. The committee on resolutions, appointed the day before, reported in favor of a ship canal twenty feet in depth through the shallows and rivers connecting the great lakes; the speedy completion of the Hay lake channel, and the improvement of the Mississippi and its tributaries: also that the government should bear the expense of the maintenance of lightships, buoys and other guards to navigation now maintained at private expense. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Sioux City's Next Corn Palace.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 7.—Men have begun work on the corn palace for 1889. The structure will be 350 by 232 feet in size, with a tower 200 feet high. It will be opened Sept. 25 and continue two weeks.

Sullivan's Trial Set For Aug. 12.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch from Purvis, Miss., to The Picayune says: John L. Sullivan and party arrived here about 8 o'clock a. m. Sullivan was arraigned before Justice Carter. He waived examination and was placed under $2,000 bonds to appear before the circuit court, special term, to be held here August 12.

Think They Have Dick Tate.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 7.—A man arrested at Scottsboro answers the description of Tate. He gives the name of F. Livingston, but refuses to talk and nothing is knows of him there. The arrest was made by Tennesee detectives who feel sure that they have the right man.

Peculiar Flood Damage.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8.—The Hathaway building, Central Falls, was flooded with water by a careless employe who left the water running with the overflow closed. The water was three inches deep on the first floor, and the loss will reach over $10,000.

Troops Shot Revolters.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 8.—Advices from Mexico state that El Trempo says that the prisoners confined at San Juan-ulloa revolted and the troops shot twenty, quelling the uprising.

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A WEEK

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