BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, AUG. 2

The Convention Puts in Another Day of Debate and Progresses

HEAP TALK.

Slowly.

The School Lands Occupy Most of the Day, and Everybody

Chips In.

The Question of Taxation in Municipal Corporations Also Comes

in For Debate.

Twenty-Sixth Day.

that some provision for taxation of the lands should be made. [From Wednesday's Daily.] The convention assembled at 2 o'clock Mr. Lauder moved to amend by pro-viding that all lands, contracted to be sold, shall be taxable from the date of the all members present, with the exception of Mr. Whipple. soid, shall be taxable from the date of the contract. The suggestion of Colton was a good one. The constitution provides that property of the state shall be exempt, and when we say that the title of these lands shall remain with the state for 20 years, we

After the preliminary business of the day, the convention went into committee of the whole, Parsons of Morton in the chair.

The article regulating the sale of school lands was taken under consideration.

Judge Carland moved to strike out the words "at not less than \$10 per acre," as specifying the price at which a portion of the lands be sold. He believed if the constitution is to adopt the limitation provided by congress, the adoption of the limitation for any fractional part of the lands is superfluous, confusing and unnecessary. Carried.

Mr. Carland moved that the word "who' should be substituted for the word "which" where it refers to the persons who shall be considered the board of public lands. After much discussion and many amendments the matter of correction of phraseology was left to the committee on revision.

Mr. Bean moved to amend section 7 so that instead of providing that school lands shall be sold in tracts not less than 160 acres, it will provide that the land shall be offered in tracts of 160 acres, thus preventing it from being offered in larger tracts. Carried.

WANTS ACTUAL SETTLERS.

Mr. Lauder renewed his amendment providing that the land shall be sold to none save actual settlers, and spoke in favor of the amendment as being in the interest of the state, by keeping the land out or the hands of the speculators.

Mr. Robertson hoped the amendment would not prevail. He believed it in the interest of the state to leave the article as it is on this subject, for such a restriction would go far toward preventing the realization of a good school fund.

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, thought the

amendment was unconstitutional. He did not believe the state had the right to discriminate between purchasers of the land.

Mr. Lauder did not think the amendment open to the charge of unconstitutionality. Congress has passed a law providing that aliens shall not hold land in the territory, and would probably make similar provisions in the states, did it have the power. He believed that the lands should be held for actual settlers and not for spec ulators. He sincerely hoped that the con-vention would adopt the amendment and thus encourage the settlement and develop-

ment of the state. Mr.Robertson thought the article already gave the actual settler sufficient protec-Mr. Mathews wanted to know how this

convention could make any discrimina-tions. He believed it contrary to the in-tent of the enabling act. Mr. Lauder's amendment was defeated.

TO SELL BAD LANDS.

Mr. Wallace moved to amend so that

stands as he believed the terms should favor actual settlers, as against the specu-lators—the longer the time for payment the better for the settler and the better for

A vote being taken, amendment offered by Mr. O'Brien was defeated. Mr. Stevens moved to amend so that the purchaser may pay for the land at any

bring about a time when a man must be a full citizen before he can vote. Mr. Bell did not see why the gentleman should deprive foreign born citizens who may hereafter arrive from exercising the right of suffrage. He was most emphat-ically opposed to the amendment. Mr. Johnson agreed with Mr. Bell. He did not see why Dakota should branch out on a new and untried path. A similar proposition was defeated in the Montana convention. It would be infinitely unjust Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, opposed the amendment. It was simply to help the speculators to get the land. The amendment was lost. convention. It would be infinitely unjust to say that the foreign citizens whom we invite to our country, who come to aid us in supporting the government and building up the state, and who by their toil make these prairies blossom as the rose, should not have a voice in their government. or not the purchaser would have to Mr. Colton hoped that no man living in a thickly settled county would vote this amendment to keep out settlers from the pay taxes on the land, or whether under the provisions of the constitution which exempts state lands from taxation it would state

Mr. Stevens hoped the amendment would not prevail. If it passed Ransom county would be robbed of hundreds of industri-

would be robbed of hundreds of industri-ous foreign-born settlers. Mr. Rolfe said he knew the amendment would not be popular in the convention, and yet it is in line with the policy of the government. He believed it right that the time should come, and come at as early a day as possible, when no man who is not a full citizen shall have the right to say how this country shall be governed. He was not particular as to the number of years to elapse, and would change his motion, elapse, and would change his motion, making the section inoperative in twenty Mr. Moer wanted to know how the tax will be collected, and how the provisions will be enforced. vears

years. Mr. Moer thought that twenty years should be adopted. He was surprised that more members did not support the motion on the floor of the convention. He had heard them support it in conversation. Why do they not publicly support it? Are they atraid of some foreign voters? Under the present system a native born citizen is compelled to wait twenty-one years before he can vote, and yet the foreigner may exercise the franchise in six months.

months. The amendment was defeated. The committee then rose and reported

progress. SINGLE TAX.

Mr. Buell of Minneapolis, who is famous throughout the northwest as an advocate of the single-tax theory, was invited to address the convention on the subject. Some of the delegates were a little weary from their day's work, and voted against the invitation, but after the energetic Buell had spoken they were pleased with their defeat. The speaker has made a careful study of the question, and presented the study of the duestion, and presented the single-tax side of the case in a most force-ful manner. He produced figures to prove that by taxing land alone, and to exempt all personal property and all improvements on the land, the farmers would be relieved of a vast amount of taxation; the taxation of uncultivated land at the some price as of uncultivated land at the same price as the cultivated, would compel speculators and land grabbers to sell at a reasonable and land grabbers to sell at a reasonable price or cultivate the soil; it would develop the country, and by exempting all houses and other improvements would encourage the bona fide settlers and add to their wealth and to the wealth of the state. He gave many striking illustrations of the benefits of the single-tax system.and urged upon the convention the desirability of such a change in the system of taxation in the new state. the new state.

the new state. Having listened for nearly an hour to the entertaining theorist, Judge Carland took advantage of the interruption of an interrogating delegate to move that the convention adjourn, adding that he did so in compliance with the request of the speaker that when the convention desired to retire it might do so without consulting him. Mr. Buell said that was the under-standing; he had been delayed consider-ably in the progress of his speech by the questions of delegates, and he believed it was time for the delegates to go to their supper. The motion prevailed Mr. Buell was congratulated on his speech and the weary state mak ers made a break for their boarding houses. The committee on corporations met last

The committee on corporations met last evening and agreed upon a report. It is understood, however, that a minority re-port will also be presented. The majority report recommends the adoption of File 88, relating to banking, introduced by Mr. 88, relating to banking, introduced by Mr. Johnson; also File 90, relating to trusts, introduced by Mr. Douglass. File 4, intro-duced by Mr. Johnson, was also adopted, after making amendments as follows: Sec-tions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 without change. Seven and nine are left out. In section 10 the words "telephone, telegraph and elec-was declared out of order. Mr. Moer moved an amendment which was declared out of order. Mr. Carland made the motion because it could not be ascertained which was the majority report and he wanted to bring the matter before the convention. Mr. Rolfe hoped the substitute offered the words "telephone, telegraph and elec-tric ligh s" are inserted. Section 11 out. Section 12 is amended by changing one word, which, however, is a very important change. Instead of reading, "every tail-road corporation organized on doing busi-ness," etc., the word AND is substituted for the most term. If out Section 15 ness," etc., the word AND is substituted to the word "or." Section 13 out. Section 15 adopted with an amendment allowing the decision of the railroad an appeal from the decision of the railroad commissioners, said decision to stand, how-ever, until the rendering of the decision by the court. Section 16, 18 and 19 were adopted and section 17 out.

ground for the belief that they suffered dis-appointment. But they are not discour-aged. They are persistent and industrious workmen, and it is believed that a visitor to the capital at the solarme hear of miles. work men, and it is believed that a visitor to the capitol at the solemn hour of mid-night, when the churchyards yawn and weary statesmen snore, will find them ex-cavating for the wheels. A more welcome lot of gentlemen could not visit Bismarck, and it is hoped that their stay will be pleasant and their exercise invigorating.

Twenty-Eighth Day. [From Thursday's Daily.]

Convention met at 2 o'clock. The preliminary work of the day hav

Selby the convention went into committee of the whole. The president called Mr. Moer to the

ing been disposed of, on motion of Mr.

chair. Mr. Moer begged to be excused as he ex-

pected to be absent. Mr. Paulson was called and he too begged to be excused.

Mr. Blewett moved that President Fancher act as chairman of the committee.

Carried. The report of the committee on franchise was considered

The clerk read the minority report. which provided that the suffrage question be submitted to a vote of the people.

Mr. Parsons moved that as the minority report was signed by a majority it be embodied in the majority report. There had been some haste in the action of the committee and the alleged minority report was favored by the majority.

Mr. Pollock thought the gentleman was laboring under a misapprehension. There was no haste in the committee room. The majority of the committee agreed to give the legislature power to extend right of suffrage to women, but some work outside the committee induced some member to change his decision. He hoped the motion would not prevail. The question of female suffrage is one of interest to all parts of the country, and there can be no reason for refusing to give the legislature power to grant it.

Mr. Moer did not understand that the adoption of Mr. Parson's motion settled the question. He simply desired to have the report signed by the majority, incorporated in the majority report.

Mr. Parsons: Mr. Moer has the correct interpretation. I resent the insinuation that any crooked work has been done here. The report was written on my desk. I believe that every member has the right to vote as he pleases. The minority report was completed and signed on my desk,

was completed and signed on my desk, and if there was any undue influence used I would like to know it. Mr. Pollock: Putting the question on that ground, he would say that he did not intend to cast reflection on anyone. But he had been creditably informed that one gentleman was induced under misappre-hension to sign the report. Mr. Spalding: There seems to be a mis-understanding. Moved that when the commit ee rise it recommend that the re-port be recommitted to the committee on

port be recommitted to the committee on elective franchise.

Mr. Wellwood could not see how this would help matters. The committee has given the subject thorough discussion, and the matter should be settled in committee of the whole. Mr. Camp agreed with Mr. Wellwood

The committee on elective franchise was about evenly divided, and the action of that committee will have little effect on the convention.

convention. Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, could not see any objection to adopting the motion. If the minority report has been signed by a majority, then it is the majority report. Mr. Carland moved that section 2, giving

the legislature power to extend suffrage to women be adopted. Mr. Moer moved an amendment which

the right of suffrage to civilized Indians, I would go out of the convention with my head cast down, as a man not willing to do justice to my fellow man. So far as the other report is concerned it says that the vote shall hereafter be submitted to the people. Who are the people? Why, you submit it to yourself and you call yourself the people. You ask to be judge of your own case. I believe you have got to trust the legislature in a great many things, and you ought to trust it in this. If you can-not, then our form of government is a sham and ought to be abolished. [Applause.] the right of suffrage to civilized Indians,

MR. PARSONS

In reply to Judge Carland said he did not think that the question of woman suffrage was before the conven-tion. There have been many radical as-sertions. One thing seems very strange. We have existed for one hundred years as a republic, and yet the judge asks who are the people? I would like to ask him who were the people when the declaration of independence was promulgated? Who were the people when our government was established? Who were the people during the days of the rebellion? They were the liberty-loving men of this country. I de-sire to say that (excuse me for making it personal) I am so fortunate as to be a mar-ried man, and to have my married rela-tions pleasant; and my wife is present in this room—sud I must earnestly assert that I have too much deference for the gentler sex to force upon the women of this country the political burdens which the right of suffrage would impose. Now, to the subject before the house. I am an American citizen, and I believe that the question should be settled by the peo-ple and not by the legislature. If we have not the power to run this government, then in the name of God, let us pull out and let the other side of the house have control. The people should say by their votes what they want. Legislatures are influenced by surroundings. I am free to say that while I have been here as a delegate, if my course were not governed by higher notions than a mere personal, momentary pleasure, I would have been in favor of woman suffrage. If we direct the legislature to provide for a vote on the issue it means simply that the question will be submitted without a fight or squabble. One of the arguments in favor of submission to the poople is that they will settle the liquor question and all other moral questions. Then, why not this? Leave it to the legis-lature and you will find that body passing evil aws and doing injustices to the peo-ple. If the question is submitted to the poople then the votes will decide. I seems most preposterous that the ques-ion should be left to In reply to Judge Carland said he did not think that the question of

argue as an Americal can who hopes to see the institutions of our republic per-petuated." [Applause.] Mr. Lauder could not agree with Judge Carland, that the legislature is the proper power to decide the question of woman suffrage. It is a question before the people —the same as prohibition. If it is settled by a vote, then it will be indeed settled, but if by the legislature, it will never be settled, for any legislature may undo the work of its predecessor, and the suffrage question will remain the same as prohibi-tion in the past, unsettled. Judge Carland says that by submitting it to a vote we sub-mit it to the male voters. Very well—if it is referred to the legislature to whom is it referred? To the male voters. Jules you provide that women may vote for members

referred? To the male voters—unless you provide that women may vote for members of the legislature. He asks, has it come to this that we deny the right of petition? It has not come to that and the argument does not make that case. It must go to the people. The legislature is much more ll-able to submit the question if directed by

people. The legislature is much more li-able to submit the question if directed by the conventon than to legislate on its own responsibility, and on the question he was in favor of both men and women voting responsibility. And on the question seems pretty badly mixed. While not in favor of giving the legislature power to force suffrage on revoce vision for a vote at a time when not want-ed by the people. No petitions have been presented. True, a few persons have been here, but the people have not demanded it. If would be a change in the system of giving the legislature power to restrict as well as to extend suffrage without a vote of the people? When the people ask that suf-frage be extended then will be time for the Legislature to act. Why do they refuse to submit it to the people unless they fear.



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Bartlett. His remarks did not apply to all

Bartlett. His remarks did not apply to all localities. Mr. Mathews was in favor of a registra-tion law, but not in favor of the one pro-posed. Ninety days is too long a time be-fore election to compel men to register. Mr. Colton: So far as the legislature passing registration laws, he noticed that the legislature had a faculty of killing it by a clause at the end permitting men to swear in their votes. So far as dragging voters to the polls as Mr. Bartlett said, he agreed with him. He had known them to drag men over 300 miles to get them to his polling place. He was opposed to the dragging business. Mr. Colton closed by exclaming, "I don't care if it defeats me, 1 am in favor of an honest vote and fair election."

election." Mr. Harris opposed a registration law compelling men to register ninety days be-fore election. It would work a hardship and disfranchise many legal voters in the

and distranchise many legal voters in the country. Mr. Parsons: Nothing to prevent the legislature from seeing that the registra-tion law is properly enforced. Mr. Appleton: This registration system may be good in cities, but not in a sparsely settled country. Pembina county adopted the registry system and it proved a failure. THE SUPREME COURT.

The report of the judiciary committee was next considered, and when the clause providing that the three terms of the supreme court be held at the capitol, was reached, Mr. Purcell moved as an amendment that one term be held at the seat of government, one at Fargo and one at Grand Forks.

Mr. Johnson moved to amend by striking out the words "the seat of government", and inserting Bismarck.

Mr. Wallace opposed Mr. Purcell's motion. Better provide at once for a traveling court.

Mr. Stevens objected to Johnson's amend-ment on the ground that if at any time the seat of government is removed from Bis-mark, there will be no term of the court at the seat of government. As for him he had not yet declared himself in favor of having the capital at Bismarck, and did not believe this the place to make such declaration declaration. Mr. Johnson's amendment was with-

Mr. Stevens then said that when the question was discussed he voted to hold three terms of court at the seat of govern-ment. He now voted for Mr. Furcell's motion because the bar association of his town had so directed him-not because it was his personal choice. Mr. O'Brien: When this matter was dis-

cus in convention it was unanimously agreed that the court should hold all terms at the capital. He did not believe in a migraat the capital. He did not believe in a migra-tory court. The time may come when the seat of government will be fixed at a place accessible to all sections by rail. There will be a state library at the capitol for the use of the court and bar. If they go to other points they will be compelled to force themselves on people for a library. Mr. Purcell: As is well known, the ma-jority of the business in the supreme court comes from the eastern counties. It court comes from the eastern counties. It is also agreed that the judges will come from different sections—two from the eastfrom different sections—two from the east-ern and one from the western, and it will be no inconvenience to hold the terms in the eastern part of the territory, letting the court go to those who furnish the business, instead of compelling the business to go to the courts. In justice to the districts and to the people, he urged the adoption of the amendment.

stance from the convention.

THE TRESPASSERS.

sale by paying the highest price bid. Mr. Robertson did not believe the tres-passers on school lands should be given the

passers on school lands should be given the advantage over other citizens. Mr. Matthews opposed the amendment. In his county parties were already break-ing land on the school sections in the hope that when the land comes into the market they will have the advantage of other peo-ple. This conduct should not be encour-aged. The amendment was defeated

on the ground that if it prevailed the sec-tion would contain two subjects' The motion made by Mr. Lauder was a subject to be considered by the com-mittee on revenue and taxation. Mr. Carland did not understand that the words "no nature takeling on the taxation. words, "no patent shall issue until final pay-ment is made," had anything to do with the taxability of the land. The gentleman was probably thinking of the case of the Northern Pacific lands, which was an alto-

Mr. Lauder believed the purchaser would protect his title by paying his taxes, and if he did not the lands would revert back to the state

back to the state. Mr. Robertson opposed the amendment

CAN THEY BE TAXED?

Mr. Colton would like to inquire whether

remain exempt until the expiration of the

Mr. Mathews agreed with Mr. Colton

twenty years.

eave room for doubt.

gether different case. The legislature could provide for the taxation of the land. Mr. Lauder: If the constitution provides that the property of the state shall not be taxable, and further says that the title to these lands shall remain in the state, then where will the legislature get the power to where will the legislature get the power to

where will the legislature get the power to tax them? Mr. Lauders' amendment was put to a vote and prevailed, Chairman Parsons de-ciding the vote, which was a tie. Mr. Blewett moved to amend so that the land shall be sold at the appraised value, but at not less than \$10 per acre. This was opposed by Messrs Robert-son, Bartlett and others as destroying the section.

Mr. Rolfe: I expected that these gentlemen who are opposed to legislation in the convention would wake up. I desire to place myself on record as in favor of some legislation in the constitution. If we are agreed that there is good, common sense in section six, let us favor it. If it is subserving and concerning the interact subserving and conserving the interests of the people, let us adopt it. I think it is and the substitute should be defeated. The substitute was defeated.

LEASING THE LAND.

LEASING THE LAND. Mr. Bean wanted section 7 amended so that land shall not be leased in tracts of more than one section. Mr. Richardson: The reason the commit-tee did not make such provision was be-cause in the grazing portion of the state one section will not lease for very much. He moved as an amendment to the amend-ment that the land shall be leased or rented in such quantities as has been or may be provided by congress. Defeated. The question on the original amendment being before the house, Mr. O'Brien ob-jected to it, on the ground that congress had regulated the matter and needed no

had regulated the matter and needed no

Mr. Gray wanted the article amended so that persons having occupied school lands and made improvements thereon should be given the opportunity to purchase the same within three days from the time of

land may be sold for less than \$10 per acre by the consent of congress.

Mr. Robertson opposed the ameudment. Mr. Wallace said the reason he made Mr. Robertson opposed the amendment. Mr. Wallace said the reason he made the amendment was because there is a large amount of land not worth \$10 per acre, and the constitution should make pro-

vision whereby it might be sold for less. Mr. Mathews: A number of the dele-gates have been through the Bad Lands. gates have been through the Bad Lands, and have seen a vast amount of land that will never be worth \$10 per acre. The amendment should prevail so that some time in the future the land might be disposed of.

Mr. Bean said the amendment would Mr. Bean said the amendment very dangerous place North Dakota in a very dangerous position. It would allow capitalists to lobby a bill through congress at any time, reducing the price of North Dakota's school lands so that they might gobble

Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, said it looked to him like the fifth wheel racket. He be-lieved that it was unnecessarily lumber-ing the constitution and should be rejected. The amendment was lost.

FOR SHORTER TIME.

Mr. O'Brien moved to amend as that the purchaser shall pay one-fourth of the price in cash and the remaining three-fourths in five, ten and fifteen years. As the section stood it required the payment of one-fifth down and the remaining three for the section down and the remainder in five, ten, fifteen and twenty years.

Mr. Miller thought the object of the school law was to give a permanent and lasting fund for the schools. Inasmuch as the interest paid by purchasers is 6 per cent.—as much as can be earned by money in the future state—he hoped the amend-ment would not prevail. It would reduce the time of permanent income just five

years. Mr. O'Brien maintained that under the present construction of the sentence, the purchaser pays but one fifth down and makes no other payment for five years. He will therefore have the use of the sand for five years for \$2 and he may, after exhausting the lands, return them to the state without further payment. Mr. Bartlett of Dickey, believed the se-

curity provided already very good, and believed in keeping the interest coming into the school fund as long as possible.

The amendment was defeated.

MUNICIPAL INTERESTS.

The article on municipal corporations Mr. Miller offered an amendment pro-

widing that cities may bond themselves in excess of the limit of four per cent. of the value of the taxable property, for the con-struction of water works and for no other

Mr. Stevens raised the point of order matter and not that the section was new matter and not

admiss the at this time. The chair overruled the point of order. Mr. Bennett explained that the reason the committee on municipal corporations returned the section was to have it brought

Mr. Selby said the committee of the whole. Mr. Selby said the committee on muni-cipal corporations had considered the proposition submitted by Mr. Miller, and refused to adopt it in connection with the article on municipal corporations—not bearticle on municipal corporations—not be-cause they opposed the proglision, but be-cause it would open the gate for numerous similar exceptions, which could be covered n one article.

Mr. Noble moved that the article be amended so the amount for which muni-cipal corporations may be bonded shall be five per cent. of the assessed valuation.

The committee then took up for consider-ation, the report of the committee on lective franchise.

Mr. Flemington moved that instead of re-Mr. Flemington moved that instead of re-quiring a voter to live in the precinct innety days, the section be amended so as to read thirty days. Mr. Colton opposed the amendment. He had seen enough of the shifting about in election. Good bona fide citizens and voters could not object to the section as it stood

stood

Mr. Miller: If a man has lived in the territory one year and is entitled to a vote, he should not be disfranchised because it may be necessary for him to move in the spring. The 90-day clause will be a great injustice in cities where tenants move in the spring. Mr. Colton said that if we had small

Mr. Colton said that if we had small counties like they have in some states, it might be all right to perialt men to vote after they have lived in the precinct 30 days. Bat in these large counties where no one knows who lives in the county, it is a bid for illegal voting. Mr. Flemington knew of no precedent.

THE NORTH WON THE TOSS.

The only event of interest during the meeting of the joint commission yesterday was the division of the territorial records. The records were divided into two groups -those of the offices of governor and secretary of the state in one, and those of all the other territorial offices in the other. The privilege of making the first choice was decided by lot, and North Dakota won the toss. The North Dakotans took the records of the offices of governor and sec-retary, and the south gets those of auditor, treasurer and other offices. The commis-sion is now at work on the details of the

division and placing in legal form the agreement decided upon last week. WARMING UP.

Having taken a "needed rest," the constitutional convention is once more at work in earnest and with a vengeance, but upon whom its veangence will finally be wreaked is a question that time alone can tell. Yesterday was orators day. It was a gala day for the rhetorical genius and the argumentative statesman. Everybody talked and, paradoxical as it may seem,

everybody had something to say. The

lawyers and the farmers, the puritans and the aliens all took a hand and tew were they who failed to remind their constitu-ents that they were wading in gore in their interests. Not satisfied with the display of home talent, the convention de-cided to "make a day of it" by inviting a Minneapoils single-taxer to complete and round out the session with a speech replete with figures and punctuated by the queries of the restless statesmen on the floor. It

by Carland would not be adopted. He be-lieved that a majority of the committee had a right to have their views considered. He had heard no man disavow his signature, and until some one did he would be lieve that the gentlemen signed in good

Mr. Scott opposed Mr. Carland's motion. Itwas an anomaly to see a minority report signed by a majority. If the majority signed this report it should be considered as the majority report. Mr. Turner, as a member of the commit

tee, desired to say that at the last meeting of the committee there was a clear major-ity of the committee in favor of giving the wer to the legislature to extend suffrage He could not account for the appearance of the minority report signed by a majority of the committee. He held that section 2 was the work of the committee, and no matter what induced a change, it should be so considered.

Mr. Lauder: It seemed that they were wasting much valuable time on a queswasting much variable time on a ques-tion that was of very little importance. It could have no effect on the convention. But inasmuch as a majority had signed the alleged minority report, he favored its con-sideration. Mr. Carland: It made no difference to him which may though the priority and which

him which was the majority and which the minority. He made the motion to bring the question before the convention. Mr. Fay: Perhaps I can explain. At the meeting of the committee there was supposed to be a majority. Names of members not present were signed—thus the charge

Mr. Turner favored the motion of Mr.

Mr. Turner rayored the motion of an. Cariand. Since 1862 the legislature of the territory of Dakota has had the power to extend suffrage, and it had been conserva-tive. He could not see why the legislature of the state should not have the same power.

JUDGE CARLAND

here surprised the convention by speak ing as follows:

It is not necessary in the advocacy of this question for any delegate to champion the right of woman suffrage. It is sufficient for him to know that he is doing indicate for min to know that no is using justice to every citizen of North Dakota, whether male or female. By reference to section one it will be seen that civilized Indians and negroes and every descrip-tion of civilized male homanity has been given the right to vole. The indextood that delegates were

Legislature to act. Why do they refuse to submit it to the people unless they fear that the people will not ratify the action of the legislature? He opposed both propo-

Mr. Scott wanted to understand it defi-nitely before he voted. If Mr. Carland's motion prevails can it be amended in com-mittee of the whole? Mr. Carland understood that if his motion

is adopted it may be amended in the con-vention—but not in the committee. A vote being taken Mr. Carland's motion prevailed, giving the legislature power to ex-

Mr.Johnson moved that it be so amended as to give women the right to vote in municipal elections. Lost. Mr. Carland moved that the words "and

may hold any office in the state unless otherwise provided," be stricken out. The constitution can speak for itself. THE "AUSTRALIAN BILL,"

which was submitted with the report was next considered.

Mr. Miller moved that the committee do not adopt the Australian bill. It is pure legislation and does not belong in the con-Mr. Parsons admitted that it was legis-

lation, but it had been passed by one legis lature; was desired by the people and should be endorsed by the convention. The bill was rejected.

REGISTRATION.

Mr. Colton moved that article 3 of File 105, providing that voters be compelled to register ninety days before election be

added to the article. Mr. Miller objected on the ground that

it referred solely to the manner of conductng elections, and was a subject for the legislature to consider. Mr. Colton: Beats all how men who are

sometimes in favor of legislation are at other times opposed to it. It depends very much on which way the legislation leans. This is simply a matter for the protection of the honest voter, and should prevail. Mr. Turnet spoke in favor of the ninety days registration.

Mr. furner spoke in favor of the ninety days registration. Mr. Bartlett of Griggs opposed the sec-tion, on the ground that to compel voters to register ninety days bofore election would be an injustice. In hearly all of the states voters may register within a few mass of election

The province and explore the province of the state of the

ent. Mr. Moer did not see how it was possible

Mr. Moer did not see how it was possible for business to be transacted in the district in which it originates, as suggested by Mr. Purcell, unless by consent. He believed the supreme court should have an abiding place. Litigants do not go to the supreme court. The lawyers go there, and he be-lieved it as easy for the lawyers to go to the court as for the court to go to the law-vers.

yers. The amendment offered by Mr. Purceil

The amendment offered by Mr. Purcell was lost. Mr. Bennett offered as a substitute the following: "At least three terms shall be held each year at the seat of government, unless otherwise provided by law." Lost. With reference to the appointment of a clerk of the supreme court, to serve during good behavior, he was opposed to appoint-ing any officer for life, as this virtually provided. It was un-American, unrepub-lican and undemocratic. One reason he opposed it was because the Farmers' Alli-ance had resolved that as many of the state officers should be elected and as few appointed as possible. But he opposed it to the broader ground, that it is against the policy and the genius and the progress of our American government. The clerk of the supreme court is elected by the peo-ple in Michigan and other states, and last but not least, he is made an elective officer but not least, he is made an elective officer in the Williams constitution. He believed that there was a desire among the people to have these fat offices filled by election.

to have these fat offices filled by election. Mr. Moer argued that the supreme court was befter qualified to say who should take care of its business than the people. Sold ha: "Speaking of constitutions, I hold in my hand a constitution which the gentleman trein Nelson respects as highly as any constitution on earth, for he has in-troduced the greater portion of it here— the constitution of South backer and itart