

## THE CAPITAL COMMISSION.

Talk in the Capital Commission Case Ended—Speculation on the Decision of the Court

The capital removal case was argued before the full bench of the supreme court at Yankton on the 15th, and 16th., on the appeal from the decision of Judge Edgerton ousting the commissioners from office. Col. William F. Vilas, for the appellants, opened the argument and spoke four hours.

He went fully into the matter of delegation of power, with the object of showing that the legislature has full power to delegate the selection of a permanent seat of government to the commission. He argued that congress, having authority under the constitution to govern territories, has delegated this power to legislatures. He cited cases where congress, having authority to call forth militia, to raise and support armies, grant letters of Marque and reprisal, to borrow money and to do other things, and delegated this power to the president. He then argued that, while legislatures could not delegate their law-making functions, they could and did delegate certain administrative duties which legislatures could not conveniently attend to. Then by citing freely from cases of which, he said, there were over ten hundred, he aimed to show that state and territorial legislatures had passed bills, appointed commissions for locating county seats, and that the principles involved were exactly similar to the one involved in this case. He then referred to the location of the capitais of Montana, Colorado, Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska as in point.

Judge Moody opened for the respondents, and made a strong argument, aiming to show that territorial legislatures could not delegate power that was delegated to them, and claimed that the precedents of the appellants were not in point, as no similar case was ever before the courts hitherto. Mr. Tripp began his argument in the same line, and he developed further the idea that a legislature could not delegate to commissioners power which congress delegated to it. John R. Gamble spoke briefly for the respondents. Col. Clough spoke about thirty minutes for appellants, making a clear statement of the territorial capital in the first instant and afterwards of removing it. Col. Vilas thereupon closed the case.

He briefly touched upon points and objections made by the respondents, and reviewed the discussion. He admitted frankly that one legislature could not bestow upon another its law-making functions, but could call in aid in carrying out a measure. The capital commissioners did not remove the capital. That was fully done when the legislature could not itself conveniently perform.

Both sides of the question were argued with skill and ability. The question is one which interests the people of the whole territory, as well as thousands all over the country. The decision probably will not be made inside of a week. People are guessing on the result. Many Yankton people are sanguine that the capital will stay, though few venture to say how the different judges will decide. If Edgerton can get the agreement of one judge he will be sustained, while it will take all three of the others to reverse his decision.

### A Resemblance to New England.

London Letter: We saw a great deal in London, and what surprised me most was the naturalness and homelikeness of the manners and habits of thought and speech of the people we fell in with. It seemed like New England over again. There is the same reserve of speech, the same direct and almost blunt expression of thought, with all superfluities and unmeaning politenesses cut off, the same air of the pressure of business, the same appearance of candor and heartiness or honesty in what one does. But there was one thing that was very unlike what we hear in the new portions of America. I was an observer of the speech of the motley throng about Covent Garden market from 3 o'clock Thursday morning—market-day—to half past 8, heard the men and women and boys talking, hallooing and scolding to one another, their horses, donkeys, and those trying to drive close bargains with them, and at other times I met thousands of people in the crowded thoroughfares—yet I did not happen to hear a profane expression. I do not say there may not have been many such expressions used, but I did not hear one in London, or Liverpool, or indeed, in England. It occurs to me whether a people who have come down to the substantial realities of civilization, and build railroads and warehouses and quays and public buildings for the use of generations, will not naturally drop the expetives of speech also, and use only good, honest words, and whether profanity is not a sign of crudeness and immaturity in civilization, as well as in morals.

The annual crop of human hair bought and sold amounts to fully 100 tons. Four ounces is an average clipping from a human head; so that 100 tons represent the product of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 heads. In Europe the heads of female criminals are shorn, and they supply a large market; but the greater part is bought by traveling peddlers. Between the ages of 15 and 40 a woman can grow about seven crops of hair.

### Short Paragraphs.

The hard fact, recently so often brought to the notice of scientific societies that, two millions of bodies have been interred during the last 25 years within the limits of London postal circle, has very greatly changed the popular view of cremation. Two years ago three of the scientific papers said that cremation was "unnatural" and "against human feeling," but they now think that self-preservation is the first and strongest of laws.

One of the provisions in the life sentence imposed in Berlin on Carl Schenck, one of the trio of servant girl murderers, is that on every anniversary of the killing of each of his victims he is to be confined, for that day, in a dark cell. He will thus have to spend ten days per year in total darkness.

"Market gardeners," says the Baltimore American, "should know that in Paris bonnets are adorned with vegetables, instead of flowers and birds. Artichokes are just now more favored, but there is no reason why a decollete cabbage or a dainty spring onion may not be a stunning success."

The Island of Formosa is the only part of the Chinese Empire where foreigners are allowed to go into the interior and superintend the preparation of tea. In other places the European merchant can only buy his teas at the port in a form ready for shipment, the native grower going on year after year in the same groove; but there, by the application of a little scientific knowledge, a superior class of teas is produced.

Tea drinkers should be grateful for the interest the government is showing in them. There have been 52,000,000 pounds of tea imported to New York since the law requiring inspection went into effect a year ago. In that time 650,000 pounds of adulterated tea have been condemned. These have been mostly green teas, and, as a result their importation has fallen off over 6,000,000 pounds from the previous year.

The narrowest house in New York is 251 William street, near New Chambers street. It is three stories high and not quite six feet wide. It is of red brick. A shoemaker occupies the lower floor, and has to seat himself exactly equidistant from the sides to prevent the rasping of his elbows by the walls whenever he makes a stitch. There is, of course, no room for a staircase, and persons entering the house must either go through the shoe-shop or by doors leading in from the adjoining houses.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, says: "Living Christianity would end denominations. Denominations come because they are centered on something other than Christ. If Paul was stirred up because there were four denominations in Corinth, what would that lion-hearted Apostle say if he could come to New York to-day and talk to twenty-seven? Denominations are like the isolated pools which the outgoing tide has left behind. Oh, let the tide come in!"

The introduction of steam pipes into enclosed spaces for the purpose of extinguishing fires has been successfully tried in Berlin. The owner of a steel pen factory in that city, in consequence of the repeated outbreak of fire in the dining-room, had steam pipes placed in three of the rooms, this appliance being shut off by short, soldered pipes of an easily flowing alloy of lead and tin, arranged to work automatically. One day a hissing noise made the foreman aware that one of these appliances had been called into action. It was found, on investigation, that the contents of the drying-room had become ignited, but that the steam thus set free had extinguished the fire before it could spread.

In six years Henry M. Stanley has succeeded in establishing a chain of international stations across the African continent. In 1880 he founded Viva, the first of the series of stations in Western Africa. Before the end of the third year Leopoldville, a station on Stanley Pool, at the head of the lower Congo, and the key of Upper Congo, was founded, and four steamers were launched on the great river. In 1883 the station of Stanley Falls, 1,000 miles up the river, was founded. About 2,600 miles of river transit of the Congo and its tributaries are open to commerce by this chain of stations. The imports to the West Coast of Africa last year were over \$22,000,000, while the exports were over \$27,000,000.

### An Old Relict.

The widow of Marshal Suchet, Duke of Albufera, died in Paris the other day at the age of 90 odd years. She was married when Joseph Bonaparte was King of Spain, and received from him as a wedding gift one of the splendid hotels next to the British Embassy in Paris. In the military correspondence of Napoleon I. we find the following letter dated Paris, December 5, 1811, and addressed to Berthier: "My Cousin—Write to Marshal Suchet to complain that his wife carries on a correspondence with Mme. de Saligny, in which she speaks of what happens in the army—that these details should not occur in a letter of a lady, who ought to be acquainted neither with the number of troops nor their movements, who should speak merely of her health, and that is all." It is curious to think of the Duchess d'Albufera surviving this for 73 years.

# Truth is Mighty and Must Prevail

Is a good old maxim, but no more reliable than the oft repeated verdict of visitors that

## COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA,

is the Queen City of a magnificent county and the most beautifully located of the many new and prosperous places of North Dakota. It is the

Permanent County Seat of Griggs County, and, though only a few months old, already has a representation in nearly every branch of business and each man enjoying a profitable trade. Plenty of room for more business houses, mechanics or professional men. Cooperstown is not only the

TERMINUS OF THE S. C. & T. M. R. R., but is also Headquarters thereof. In short, the place is, by virtue of its situation

The Central City of the Central County of North Dakota.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER! THE COMMERCIAL CENTER!  
THE FINANCIAL CENTER! THE RAILROAD CENTER!

and the outfitting point of settlers for fifty miles to the North and West. The energetic spirit of Cooperstown's citizens, who in most cases have not yet reached the meridian of life, the singleness of purpose and unity of action in pushing her interests, have resulted in giving her an envious reputation for business thrift even this early in her history.

## GRIGGS COUNTY

is the acknowledged Eden for settlers and home-seekers. Its soil is unsurpassed; its drainage the very best; its climate salubrious, and its railway advantages par-excellent. Public land in the county is becoming scarcer every day, yet there are still thousands of opportunities for the landless to get homes.

## GREAT STRIDES

toward Metropolitan comforts have been made in Cooperstown and the wandering head of the weary traveler can here find rest and entertainment at an

BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY APPOINTED HOTEL,

erected at a cost of \$21,000. The man who becomes a citizen of Griggs county's thrifty capital can have, without price or waiting, the advantages of

GOOD SCHOOLS AND SPLENDID SOCIETY.

The rapidly growing embryonic city of Cooperstown is surrounded on all sides by the very richest lands in North Dakota. Cooperstown, situated as it is in the very heart of a new and fertile region, must boom to keep pace with the

## UNPARALLELED RAPID DEVELOPMENT

of the surrounding country. When you stop and consider the facts you will realize the advantages this new town enjoys. It being the terminus of a railroad, the entire country makes it a

UNIVERSAL TRADING POINT,

a fact demonstrated by the merchants already established and enjoying big trades. Cooperstown is not an experiment but is built on the solid rock of commercial industry. Sound investments can be made in Cooperstown city property or Griggs county farm lands by applying to the

COOPER TOWNSITE CO., Cooperstown, D. T.,

Or J. M. BURRELL, Sarborn, D. T.  
Plans sent on Request. Uniform Prices to All.