

# THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

## Organization of the Republican National Committee and Preparations for Active Work.

New York, June 26. The Republican national committee met at the Fifth Avenue hotel June 26th. John W. Mason of West Virginia was chosen temporary chairman, and George W. Hooker of Vermont temporary secretary. Every state and territory was represented either by member or proxy, except Georgia, Minnesota, Texas, Montana, Washington Territory, Wyoming and Utah. D. McClure was proxy for H. Davis of California, George E. Spencer for T. Youngblood of Alabama, C. O. Cropper for T. Wrenn of Nevada, J. N. Dolph for T. J. Aperson of Oregon and D. P. Pride for S. M. Coffin of Idaho. The temporary chairman announced in order to select permanent officers. Mr. Haynes of Maine moved that the chair appoint a committee to nominate permanent officers. The chair named J. Manchester Haynes, G. A. Hobart and F. E. McCrea that committee, and the gentlemen retired. Pending their deliberations the committee at 12:35 took a recess of half an hour.

At 1:25 the committee was again called to order and Haynes reported.

For chairman, B. F. Jones of Pittsburgh; secretary, Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut.

Executive Committee—J. B. Chaffee of Colorado, J. C. New of Indiana, J. M. Mason of West Virginia, J. M. Haynes of Maine, W. W. Crapo of Massachusetts, S. B. Elkins of New Mexico, G. A. Hobart of New Jersey, George W. Hooker of Vermont, John D. Lawson of New York, R. W. Humphrey of North Carolina, Frank S. Blair of Virginia, Powell Clayton of Arkansas, Frank Morey of Louisiana, A. L. Conger of Ohio, John P. Sanborn of Michigan, Church Howe of Nebraska, Cyrus Beland, Jr., of Kentucky, John R. Lynch of Mississippi, J. S. Clarkson of Iowa, E. Sanderson of Wisconsin, W. J. Lawson of Delaware, and E. H. Rollins of New Hampshire.

Finance Committee—B. F. Jones, Horace Davis, John D. Lawson, David T. Settler, W. W. Crapo, E. H. Rollins, M. H. Gray, and George W. Hooker.

Mr. Jones, permanent chairman read the following address:

Gentlemen of the committee, I did not seek nor did I expect this distinguished honor. I accept your action not as a compliment to myself personally, but as a recognition of our great business interests. I beg to assure you the compliment is appreciated, and I thank you for it. In accepting the important position, I have many misgivings as to my ability to perform the duties involved satisfactorily and only do so with the understanding that other members of the committee will not only assist, but give me the benefit of their superior experience, judgment and energy in conducting the campaign. It is my good fortune to have known Mr. Blaine intimately over thirty years. I have watched his career during that time with unusual interest, and I have never known anyone to be accused by purer motives or governed by a higher standard of morals. His lofty patriotism and splendid abilities are recognized and acknowledged everywhere. He is always on the American side of every question. These virtues and these accomplishments account for his wonderful magnetism and for his nearness to the heart of the American people. I have not much of a personal acquaintance with Gen. Logan, but who is there in this broad land who does not know his magnificent record as a soldier and his grand career as a statesman? The Democratic party must be held to its record on free trade and tariff for revenue only. Too many yet live who remember the languishment of trade, scant employment and poor wages burning of corn in the west for fuel because there was no other use for it under Democratic domination to vote for the party which threatens a return to that condition of affairs. Our people believe that reasonably prosperous times are attainable in this country. The working classes especially ask, claim and demand that they shall continue to have an opportunity to earn such wages as will enable them to live as American citizens should live. With such candidates, with such principles as are set forth in our platform, success is assured, victory will be ours in November as sure as the sun will bless us with its light.

The committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE met in the same room and was in session two hours with closed doors. Senator Chaffee was made permanent chairman of the executive committee and Col. Hooker permanent secretary. The committee delegated its full power to a subcommittee to act during recess, consisting of Chaffee, Elkins and Hobart. It is understood that these three gentlemen will supplement the work of the chairman on the active organizing and working force of the committee. This subcommittee resolved to add, under the power given by the general executive committee, the names of Conger of Ohio, and Clarkson of Iowa, to have more especially care of the committee's and party's work in the western states. The general executive committee adjourned at 5 o'clock, subject to the call of the subcommittee. The latter committee and the chairman will go to work at once on the organization details of the campaign. The financial committee also had a meeting this afternoon.

# BLAINE AT HOME.

## The Young Congressman's Deliberate Ambition—Dinner Table Wit and Domestic Good Will.

Mr. E. V. Smailey writes from St. Paul to the Chicago Tribune his recollections of Mr. Blaine in the early years of his public life. Mr. Smailey says: "I first knew Mr. Blaine in the Thirty-ninth congress—the one which met in 1865, just after the war closed. He had served in the preceding congress, but had only fairly got hold of the ways of legislation. In fact, he had made so little impression that Speaker Colfax put him well down toward the tail of the military committee—an absurd place for him, because he had always been a civilian. All the rest of the members, except two Democrats, were generals fresh from the field. Blaine's mouth was closed, for how could he pretend to any right to be heard on military matters in the presence of six brigadiers? Of course, he was uncomfortable. I was a clerk of the committee. Blaine appeared to take a liking to me because I was a newspaper man. I remember to have thought that if ever there was a born journalist, it was that bright young congressman from Maine, who was a complete encyclopedia of political facts, and had a terse, interesting, paragraphy way of talking. He told me in the course of a confidential chat one day that session, when the proceedings in the house were dull and we sat alone in the committee room by a blazing wood fire, that he meant to be elected upon the appropriations committee in the next congress, and in the following congress he hoped to get a chairmanship. Then, he said, he should look forward to the speaker'ship. It all came about as he had planned. Only he became speaker two years sooner than he had hoped would be possible. He was always a man who laid out his life in advance and worked up to it. There was nothing accidental in his career.

At first he lived in Washington in a modest sort of way—in hotels or boarding houses, as do most congressmen—but when he was elected speaker he bought a house on Fifteenth street, in the best quarter of the town. Opposite to it was the residence of the secretary of state; next door lived Ferdinand Wood; Gen. Sherman's house was only a few doors distant; and Gen. Butler could be found just around the corner. Blaine's house was thought a handsome one at that time, but it was only a plain brick structure in a row, and it cut no sort of a figure in these days when big mansions in the Queen Anne, Elizabethan, Norman, and other styles abound at the capital. There were two big parlors on the first floor, and back of them a sitting-room and dining-room, and all four rooms connected by folding doors, so that the crowds that used to surge in at the speaker's official receptions were measurably well accommodated. In the evenings of this, his first Washington home, Blaine showed a fondness for engravings, for substantial furniture, and for books. He was much given to hospitality, and never appeared so happy as when entertaining a congenial dinner party at his big round table. For his dinner table talks he had an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes and witticisms. I never heard him tell the same story twice. He did not resemble in the least the hard ogre type of man who has only one little set of tunes. Indeed, I think he might dispute with Henry Ward Beecher for the honor of being the most original man in America. No matter what the topic may be, he is sure to contribute to the conversation something particularly bright and entertaining.

When not entertained at his own house he usually dined out. I remember to have warned him once of the perils of the dinner-out—how many an eminent man had come to an untimely end by eating big dinners. He said he observed a strict rule at dinner parties—he took soup and roast beef, but no prepared dishes. No dessert, a little cream, and he was satisfied. He was a stickler for this dietary programme he could dine out every day in the week without injuring his digestion. In those days Blaine was not a great letter-writer, either with his own hand or vicariously through that of his secretary. He did not, like Garfield, reply to all the letters he received. He was a great newspaper reader, and always knew the attitude of every really important journal in the country on the dominant issues of the day. He knew the history of these journals, too, and something of the men who made them, and if there was any power behind the chairs of their editors he was pretty sure to be informed about it. He was not accessible at all times and to all the world, as many men who cherish great political ambition think it necessary to be. The impassable black guardian of the hall door was never quite sure that Mr. Blaine was in, but he would see. If the visitor was not welcome he would manage to make him believe that the speaker had just gone out a few minutes before. This colored person had a fine instinct for discerning the men whom his master would probably wish to receive. They were shown into the front parlor; others waited in the hall.

In the Fifteenth street house Blaine lived while in Washington until after the death of Garfield. He had previously begun to build a huge, expensive red brick pile on the P street circle, deemed worthy of a man so rich at the time, and thinking the position of secretary of state carried with it duties of enlarged hospitality. The house was a mistake, as he soon found. He lived in it only about a year. As a private citizen it was much too large for his needs; beside, a considerable share of his fortune was melted away by the great shrinkage in stocks, and he did not feel like trying to keep an expensive establishment which the house demanded. He considered himself very fortunate to be able to lease it for a sum which amounted to 6 per cent on its cost. Then he condensed his household into a dwelling of moderate capacity, facing on Lafayette square. From his front windows he could see the White House, through the trees in the pretty park. Not many of his own belongings came with this house save his books and a few pictures. In it he did most of the work on his "Twenty Years of Congress," living as retired as his friends would let him, and getting his exercise mainly from a daily morning walk to the capitol, whither he went to consult the books in the congressional library.

All this time his real home, if the attacks of himself and the members of his family were considered, was the large, old-fashioned, broad-fronted white house, with its green blinds, its maples, and its grassy yard, which stands on a quiet, shady street near the state capitol, in Augusta, Me. This house typifies the well-to-do phase of village life in New England as it expressed itself in architecture before the recent mania for colored angles, balconies, and fanciful forms came in. It represents the plainness, solidity and conservatism of the last generation. Mr. Blaine has modified it very little, and not at all at the expense of its sober, old-time appearance. He has added two or three rooms in the rear—on a large library, which is his work room, and which during the many years he has waged with the Democrats when he was chairman of the state Republican committee used to be a rendezvous for his lieutenants from all parts of the state. In the course of two Maine campaigns I saw a good deal of Mr. Blaine. He was the busiest man in the state, hurrying from county to county to address mass meetings, writing telegrams on the trains, getting a pocketful of dispatches at every town, dictating letters at night to his secretary, yet always cheerful and companionable, and with a good joke or anecdote ready to suit every occasion.

He knew the whole state as well as his own dooryard, and was acquainted with the leading men in every town. He brought the canvass down to the school districts. The hurrah work of processions, banners and big meetings he estimated at its proper value, but he never depended on it to produce results. The real business of a campaign was to perfect local organizations, ascertain who were the doubtful voters and bring argument and personal influence to bear upon them through the efforts of their Republican neighbors.

Saturdays we special correspondents used to manage to get back to Augusta if we could to spend a quiet Sunday afternoon with Blaine at his house. In the evening some musical friends of the family would usually come in, and we had a good time singing old-fashioned church tunes, for which Blaine had a fondness, and in which he would join with his children and with all the members of the company who could make any show of a voice.

Blaine has always had a dislike of being interviewed, perhaps because he has himself been behind the scenes of a newspaper office. Yet he has put more of his own ideas in the press of the country than any other man in public life. His way is to treat journalists with perfect frankness and good-fellowship, giving them his opinions freely and the benefit of his knowledge on all public questions, but to have an understanding with them that they are to use what he tells them in any way they like, provided they do not print it as coming from him. Very rarely has his confidence been betrayed. Many a Washington correspondent has obtained a reputation for skill in forecasting party or congressional action and for wisdom in the discussion of the topics of the day, based on a judicious use of the information and opinions he has got in little talks in Blaine's library or bedroom late at night. Blaine never asks for or offers commendation from correspondents or resents their criticism. With a high estimate of the power of the press, and knowing that while it can lift up a weak man into temporary prominence it cannot pull down a strong man. He has stood as much newspaper hostility and abuse as any man of this generation, but, after all, not much more than Henry Clay endured, and not as much as has been heaped upon Andrew Jackson. We are disposed to think that the statements of the earlier periods of the republic were far above the reach of calumny and moved about in an atmosphere of serene patriotism. A perusal of the files of old newspapers will dissipate this notion. They were one and all denounced as corrupt, ambitious, self-seeking men. To borrow Tennyson's phrase, "they walked with their heads in a cloud of poisonous fumes." How little Blaine cares for the attacks upon his personal character, one instance which comes to mind will show. Before the convention of 1880 he was much abused in the newspapers hostile to his candidacy on account of the Mulligan letters. One day, about a fortnight before the convention met, he was in New York at the Fifth Avenue hotel, and having business down-town he invited a friend to walk with him. To avoid the crowd in Broadway and the chances of being detained by acquaintances, they followed the back streets. Near Canal street Blaine stopped in front of a bill-poster's boards bearing the placard of a variety theater, on which appeared in starting red letters the words, "Mulligan Guards." "Do you see that?" asked Blaine. "Well, if I am nominated for president I want the band to play that tune the first thing."

The shah Parsia is described as being a tall, handsome man, over fifty years old, having a broad, finely formed forehead and piercing black eyes, with a look of intellect and force. His lips are hidden by a large and fierce looking mustache. The heaviness of his chin gives a slightly sensuous look to the lower part of his face. His expression, in public at least, is stern but not cruel, and he looks as one accustomed to be very much obeyed.

The Paris Court of Cassation has quashed a judgment obtained some time ago by Mme. Gelyot, the proprietress of a hotel near the Sorbonne, awarding damages for disturbance to her trade caused by howlings of dogs undergoing vivisection at that institution. The court holds that the physiological experiments in question constitute a branch of instruction given by the state, and that M. Paul Bert, against whom the judgment was obtained, and other professors of every rank, accomplish by such experiments a public service.

Pere Sanson, one of the many distinguished public executioners of France, whose ancestors had been in the same business for many years before him, said, when speaking of his aids: "I exact an irreproachable morality from my assistants, and above all, Christian faith. The condemned man is upon the scaffold; the priest speaks to him of eternity and of a God who pardons and awaits him. It is becoming for us all to unite with the chaplain, at least as far as our attitude is concerned. It would be indecent for the patient to perceive a smile of incredulity or mockery on any of our lips. But if you only knew how difficult it is to find religious assistants! This is why I am dissatisfied, and why I so often change my coadjutors."

The venerable Bronson Alcott, aged 86, the primate of the Concord philosophers, who has been very ill for several months, is marvelously "recovering" and is now so much better that his friends report him as "able to converse freely."

Mrs. Maurice Barrymore—she that was George Drew—was discharged from the Modjeska company for a very amusing reason. It seems that on a recent occasion Mme. Modjeska purchased an elegant new pair of silk leggins, which she wore that night as Viola in "Twelfth Night." Mrs. Barrymore had not seen these leggins, and when she came upon the stage she was so much fascinated by their beauty that she literally feasted her eyes upon them. This made Mme. Modjeska very nervous, as she imagined Mrs. Barrymore was gazing her; in fact, the madame became so queered and hoodooed by Mrs. Barrymore's close scrutiny of her shapely legs and new leggins that she came very near breaking down in her lines. The result of it all was that Mrs. Barrymore was discharged for unprofessional conduct, despite her expostulations that she meant no wrong. The whole circumstance strikes us as being one of the most remarkable experiences of the history of the stage affords.

At Baraboo, Wis., Allan Worth was tarred and feathered for prostituting his young wife.

# DAKOTA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

## It is Gilbert A. Pierce, the Chicago Newspaper Man, which Creates Some Surprise.

### The President Ignores all Applicants for the Office and Appoints a Personal Friend.

WASHINGTON, Special Telegram, June 27.—Col. Gilbert A. Pierce, of the Chicago Daily News, has been appointed governor of Dakota. There have been a great many applicants for the office, most of them being supported by one faction or another within the territory. There were also several candidates from the outside, but more or less opposition to all of them. The president finally concluded to take the matter in his own hands, and he sent for Delegate Raymond and asked him if the appointment of Col. Pierce would be acceptable. Raymond said it would be entirely so, and the president instructed that the nomination be made out. The announcement will be a surprise to Col. Pierce, for he has not been a candidate for any office, and was not aware that his name was under consideration for one. It is the president's own personal selection, and an expression of his confidence in Col. Pierce. No faction in the country can claim credit for his selection, but he will be entirely independent of them all. It is not known whether Col. Pierce will accept, but the appointment is a flattering one.

### COL. LOUNSBURY'S VERDICT.

BISMARCK, Special Telegram, June 27.—The news of the appointment of Col. G. A. Pierce as governor of Dakota, created surprise in this city. It was believed here that Ex-Postmaster General Tyler of Indiana or N. C. Derrington of Iowa would be appointed, and as the name of Col. Pierce had not been mentioned as a candidate, the appointment very naturally caused surprise. Col. Lounsbury, of this city, who was a prominent candidate for the position, will say in his paper, the Bismarck Journal, to-morrow:

Col. G. A. Pierce of Chicago has been appointed governor of Dakota, vice Ordway, whose term has expired. It has been known for some time that the administration was decidedly opposed to the appointment of any Dakota candidate for this position, for the reason that all prominent Dakota men were supposed to be interested in one side or the other of the capital question, and the appointment of any Dakota man would have placed the administration in the position of bolstering up one side or the other in the Dakota controversy, to preserve neutrality in the future was supposed to be his term and continued until all legal proceedings against him were disposed of, and then one who has not the slightest interest in either faction, was appointed. The name of the man who must say, although the name of its editor has been mentioned in this connection, that a very sensible conclusion has been reached.

### The Tribune of this city will say:

President Arthur remembered a splendid friend in the appointment of Col. Gilbert A. Pierce, Washington correspondent of the Chicago News, as governor of Dakota. It will be pleasantly recalled that the Chicago News has the highest and boldest newspaper champion of the president in the field, and before the Chicago convention, Col. Pierce belongs to that school of journalists who combine politics and journalism successfully. He is a very energetic and popular man, and we most earnestly believe that he will make a governor of Dakota will be proud of it. It is always commendable to recognize newspaper men, and the promotion of Col. Pierce to the gubernatorial position is a fitting tribute to the Chicago Tribune. The Tribune has no criticism to offer, but sees in his selection a sagacious and satisfactory issue of the contest. It will be none the less satisfactory because it is surprising. John A. Bea, who is thick with the Chicago News and knows Col. Pierce, says he is a capital fellow, and that he will make a governor who will cover his administration all over with horse sense, and in the opinion of whoever he sees, and if our people are not reasonably harmonious over Pierce's course it will not be his fault.

### FARGO SPEAKS A FAIR TRIAL.

FARGO, Dak., Special Telegram, June 27.—The announcement of the appointment of Gilbert A. Pierce to be governor of the territory has been received, and diligent inquiry in Fargo failed to reveal any one who had ever heard of him. There is division of sentiment on the subject of the appointment, as nearly every one here was friendly to some one of the known candidates. However, there is a general disposition to give the new man a fair trial, and no bitterness of feeling on the subject is shown. The hopes of the friends of Lounsbury ran the highest, and they will of course feel the greatest disappointment. Many refused to express any opinion till the new governor shows his capability or unfitness for the position, in which latter case there is sure to be a storming howl from the politicians.

### EX-GOV. ORDWAY.

YANKTON, Dak., Special Telegram, June 27.—While speaking of the governorship, to-day, before the appointment of Mr. Pierce had become known, Gov. Ordway said he himself had not been a candidate for reappointment, and would, under no circumstances, accept another term with the experience of the past. He said the new governor would not be identified with those who had been fighting him, but would be a good man and satisfactory to the people. He said also that as Campbell refused to join him in the request to the president to have Ordway fully investigated, and allow Campbell to present any evidence he may have at hand against him, he himself had appealed to Secretary Teller and Attorney General Brewster to empower and direct the commission now investigating Campbell to fully inquire into any charges of corruption or malfeasance against Gov. Ordway, and it has been so ordered. Ordway invites anybody who may know of any corrupt or dishonest act of his to appear before the commission, and state his case, or forever hold his peace.

Col. Pierce has been well known in Western journalism, politics and literature for the last ten years. He entered the army at the outbreak of the war as lieutenant of the Ninth Indiana infantry, and was soon made quartermaster of that regiment. He was then promoted to be captain, and made brigadier quartermaster. For his services he was again promoted to be lieutenant colonel and quartermaster general of Gordon Granger's corps. In 1863 he was made colonel and quartermaster general of the department of the Gulf, and was made financial clerk of the United States senate in 1867 and served until 1872, when he took a position on the staff of the Interior Ocean, being managing editor of that paper from 1876 to 1890, when he became chief editorial writer on the Chicago News. Col. Pierce is the author of several novels, plays and magazine essays, and the "Dickens Dictionary," which had a very large sale. In politics he has been a stalwart, supporting Grant in 1860 and Arthur in 1884. His person is tall and commanding, and his face rather handsome, with regular features and brown hair, mustache and imperial. He is between forty-five and fifty years old.

### Corn in Dakota.

F. Macalpine, of Clark county, Dakota, writes to the Rural New Yorker: The greatest number of those who have tried it have done so on the sod, immediately after breaking. Now that it is not giving it a fair chance, as any

crop on the sod is at best a poor one. Even wheat, the plant that grows best in Dakota, does but poorly when so treated. In the older settled parts I have seen it grown on old ground, and question very much whether it would not compare favorably with any grown in Minnesota, Michigan or Wisconsin. Another reason why it has been unsuccessful is the fact that the right kind of seed has not been used. Nearly every one who comes here brings with him some seed, which he is sure will ripen in Dakota. All imagine they have got a good thing, and keep the name "a deep mystery" till well on in the season it turns out an ignominious failure.

What did best with me was a white dent, the seed which I brought from Wisconsin. I was told here it was not worth the planting, as it would be too late in ripening; but I determined to plant it, and it turned out just the reverse of what they predicted. As the result of my experiments, and from the experience of older settlers, I have no doubt an early eight-rowed yellow corn is the proper kind for this section, next to which I should take an early white dent. Either of these, put in on old soil and properly cultivated, would produce a crop with as much certainty as in any of the adjoining states.

# GOV. ORDWAY'S PROCLAMATION.

## He Orders the Secretary and Treasurer of the Territory to Immediately Remove their Offices to Bismarck.

YANKTON, Dak., Special Telegram, June 27.—Gov. Ordway, who has been here for a month past, left this morning for a few days' absence at Bismarck. Last evening he drew up the following proclamation, copies of which were to-day served upon the territorial secretary and treasurer:

Whereas, The Fifteenth legislative assembly passed an act, which was approved and concurred in by the governor on the 18th day of March, 1883, entitled, "An act to provide for the location of the seat of government for the Territory of Dakota, and for the erection of public buildings thereat;" and

Whereas, By force of law a certain parcel of land within the limits of the city of Bismarck, county of Burleigh, was secured for the benefit of the Territory of Dakota, laid out into squares of suitable landscapes in accordance with said act, suitable for the location of a capital building, the same was declared by written opinion of the territorial attorney general to be the permanent seat of government of the Territory of Dakota; and

Whereas, In pursuance of said act as set forth in section 16 thereof, a suitable building having been provided for the use of territorial officers, written orders were issued by the governor on the 11th day of September, 1883, directing the secretary of the territory, attorney general, auditor and treasurer, to remove their respective offices, together with archives, books, records and papers pertaining to the public there prepared, or some suitable place in the city of Bismarck; and

Whereas, The attorney general and the auditor complied with said order within the time specified therein, and the executive department was removed from Yankton to the city of Bismarck, where executive business has been transacted; and

Whereas, The secretary of the territory, James H. Teller, and the treasurer of the territory, William H. McVay, have refused to comply with said order of the governor, issued under provisions of the act aforesaid, presumably upon the ground that the validity of the law passed and approved as aforesaid was questioned and before the court for adjudication; and

Whereas, At the May term of the supreme court of the Territory of Dakota a decision was rendered by the full court upon the question at issue regarding the validity of the law before recited, as will appear by the following copy of the record:

United States of America, Territory of Dakota. In supreme court, appeal from district court, Yankton county, Territory of Dakota, ex parte E. G. Smith, district attorney for the Second judicial district of Dakota Territory, plaintiff, respondent, against Milo W. Scott and others, defendants and appellants. May term 1883. This action coming on to be heard at the May, A. D. 1884, term of said supreme court from the City of Yankton, Dak., present A. J. Edgerton, chief justice; William E. Church, and G. L. Palmer, associate justices, and the appeal having been argued by William F. Vilas and W. P. Clough, Esq., for the appellants, and by G. C. Moody, B. Tripp and J. H. Gamble, Esq., for the respondents, and the court having advised thereon, it is now here considered, ordered and adjudged that judgment of said district court within and for said Yankton county appealed from herein, be and the same is hereby reversed, and the district court to enter judgment for defendants on the pleadings; and it is further ordered that this case be and the same is hereby remanded to the district court for further proceedings according to law and judgment of the court; and it is further considered and adjudged that appellants have leave to recover of respondents their costs and disbursements on this appeal, to be paid by respondents to appellants. A. J. Edgerton, chief justice supreme court Dakota; Edgerton, chief justice dissenting.

[Following this decree is given a certificate of the clerk of the supreme court as to its correctness.]

And whereas, It is within the knowledge of the governor that the capital commissioners named in the act aforesaid, have made suitable provisions for all territorial officers at the city of Bismarck and have also given assurance to the governor that a permanent capitol building will be ready for occupancy on or before July 30, 1884; now, therefore, I, Nehemiah G. Ordway, governor of the Territory of Dakota, do issue this, my proclamation, ordering and directing the said James H. Teller, secretary of the territory, and William H. McVay, treasurer of the territory, and all other territorial officers who by law are required to have and keep their offices at the seat of government or capital of the Territory of Dakota, to remove their respective offices from the city of Yankton, county of Yankton, together with the archives, books, records, papers and property of every kind and description appertaining thereto, to the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, in said territory, on or before the 30th day of July, A. D. 1884, at which place, under provisions of law, I hereby order and direct that the executive and all other public territorial business shall be transacted which is required to be performed at the capital.

In testimony whereof I have hereby set my hand and affixed the great seal of the Territory of Dakota this 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

[Signed.] N. G. ORDWAY, GOVERNOR.

JAMES H. TELLER, Secretary.

Gov. Ordway says Bismarck is unquestionably the capital of Dakota, and he felt bound to issue this second order. It does not take effect until after the expiration of the sixty days' stay of proceedings granted by the supreme court.

Ex-Gov. Blackburn of Kentucky is running a sanitarium for alcoholic and nervous patients at Louisville. He advertises in the Courier-Journal that his building has 127 windows.