CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

The Houses of Congress, in Joint Session, Count the Votes for President and Vice President.

The Ceremony Proceeds Without Excitement, and Cleveland and Hendricks Are Declared Elected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- In the house today, at a few minutes before 12 o'clock, the speaker pro tem. requested the members to clear the first two rows of seats for the accommodation of senators. At precisely 12 the senate of the United States was announced, and headed by Mr. Edmunds and the officers of that body, the senate filed in and took the seats assigned them, the president of the senate seating himself by Acting Speaker Blackburn. Senator Edmunds, in calling the assembly to order, said:

calling the assembly to order, said:

The two houses of congress have met in pursuance of the constitution and laws and a concurrent resolution for the purpose of executing the duty required by the constitution and laws in the matter of counting the electoral vote for president and vice president of the United States, cast by the electors of the several states, for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1885. The tellers appointed by the two houses will please take their place.

Senators Hoar and Pendleton and Representations of the constitution and laws and a constitution and laws and a constitution and laws and constitution and laws are constitution and laws and constitution and laws are constituti

Senators Hoar and Pendleton and Reprepentatives Clay and Keifer having taken their places at the clerk's desk, Senator Ed-

The president of the senate will open the certificates of the several states in alphabetical order and now opens the certificate for the State of Alabama. He hands the chairman of the tellers on the part of the senate the certificate from Alabama received by mail, and to the chairman of the tellers on the part of the house of representatives the certificate received by messenger.

The certificate was read by Senator Hoar and announced ten electoral votes for Grover Cleveland for president and ten electoral votes for Thomas A. Hendricks for vice president. Senator Sherman asked unanimous consent that only operative parts of the cer-tificates be read, the formal parts being in-spected by the tellers. This was agreed to and only the statements of votes cast read. RESULT OF THE COUNT.

Following is the result of the count:

•	Cleveland and Hendricks	Blaine and Logan	Hen (IT)CKS	Cleveland and	Blaine and Logan
Alabama Arkansas California. Colorado Connecticut Delaware Florida. Georgia. Illinois Indiana. Iowa. Kansas. Kentucky. Louistana. Maine Maryland. Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota.	15 15 18 8	22 13 9	Nebraska Nevada Nevada N. Hampshire New Jersey New York North Carolina Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina Tennessee Texas Vermont	16 9 36 11 9 12 13 12 6	23
Mississippi	9		Totals 2		

The certificate from New York was read by Clay of Kentucky, and as some vague rumors were in the air this morning that trouble would be made over the counting of the vote of New York, a murmur of relief went up when Mr. Clay finished the reading and announced that the certificate of electors was certified by Grover Cleveland, governor. A slight manifestation of applause was promptly suppressed by Senator Edmunds, who orthe sergeant-at-arm to arrest any person who disturbed the order of the proceedings by applause or other manifestation. Senator Edmunds then rose and said:

I have now opened the certificates of the c set-ors of all the states, and their votes have been reported. The tellers will now make their com-putation and report the state of the vote.

After the tellers had devoted themselves to figuring for several minutes Senator Hoar read and handed the result of their computa-

tion to the presiding officer, who said:

Senators and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The tellers have reported to the presiding officer the state of the vote, from which it appears that Grover Cleveland of the State of New York has received 219 votes for the office of president of the United States, and that James G. Blaine of the State of Maine has received 182 votes for the same office; that Thomas A. Hendricks of the State of Indiana has received 219 votes for the office of vice president of the United States, and that John A. Logan of the State of Illinois has received 182 votes for the same office. Wherefore, I do declare that Grover Cleveland of the State of New York has received the majority of the votes of the whole number of the electors appointed, as they appear in the certificates read by the tellers, and so appears to have been elected president of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1885, and that Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana has received a majority of the votes of the whole number of electors appointed as they appear in the certificates read by the tellers, and so appears to be elected vice president of the United States for the four years commencing on the 4th day of March, 1. BS5, and the president of the senate makes this declaration only as a public statement in the presence of the two tion to the presiding officer, who said: the 4th day of March, A. D. 1885, and the president of the senate makes this declaration only as a public statement in the presence of the two houses of congress of the contents of the papers opened and read on this occasion, and not as possessing any authority in law to declare any legal conclusion whatever.

THE CANADIAN POSTORFICES.

OTTAWA, Ont., Special Telegram, Feb. 11 .stmaster General Carling laid on the table of the house this evening the annual report of his department. Mail travel has been increased by department. Mail travel has been increased by about one million and a half miles. The conveniences of remitting by money orders has been extended between Canada and other countries. There was a general increase of business both domestic and foreign. The report stages that the time has arrived when a postoffice savings bank can be be established in Manttoba. The expenditure was upward of half a million more than revenue. The postmaster general states that as regards a letter passing between the United States and Canada, a uniform charge would, no doubt, be acceptable to Canada, but he was of the opinion that doubling the rate on newspaper matter would exclude from the newspaper post_many classes of matter now included newspaper matter would exclude from the newspaper post many classes of matter now included therein. The registration fees would have to be reduced to 10 cents and drop letters to two cents. All these changes would be necessary to charmonize the Canadian with the United States rates, and would not be satisfactory to the public of this country.

COLLEGE ORATORY.

BELOIT, Wis., Special Telegram, Feb. 11.—A state oratorical contest, in which there were speakers from the Beloit, Ripon and Milton colspeakers from the Beloit, Ripon and Milton colleges took place to-night in the First Congregational church. The speakers and thek subjects were as follows: W. W. Lloyd, Beloit College, "International Relations"; L. C. Randolph, Milton college, "The Influence of a Life Purpose:" Miss Ida Owen, Milton college, "Longfellow's Evangeline;" H. B. Blair, Ripon, "Two Scenes in the Life of Charles Sumner;" W. J. Gray, Beloit, "American Puritanism;" G. S. Weiss, Ripon, "The Love of Truth." The decision was in favor of W. J. Gray of Beloit first, and G. S. Weiss of Ripon second.

DDATH OF S. S. MERRILL

He Breathed His Last on Sunday Morning -Characteristics of a Man Who Rose from Brakeman to General Manager.

Sherburne S. Merrill died in Milwaukee at 12.20 last Sunday morning, aged sixty-sever years. He suffered a third paralytic stroke ast Tuesday, and his death since that time has been almost hourly expected.

To the thirty thousand or more employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, General Manager Merrill was commonly known as "The Old Man." The sobriquet was an indication of the character of the great manager, not of his age; for the appellation originated in a general and remarkable regard, which the term itself indicates was filial in its character. Probably no commander of troops ever wielded an equal army of men so thoroughly loval to a single individual. In proof of this, it may be noted that strikes have been entirely unknown to the experience of been entirely unknown to the experience of the railway company which Mr. Merrill has developed from insignificant beginnings into the greatest corporation of its kind on the continent. Only those who have had personal acquaintance or often contact with Mr. Mer-rill can fully comprehend the degree of power which he could exercise over other power which he could exercise over other men, or bodies of men, at his will. The faculty was not based upon diplomacy, for few men were more candidin any sort of negotiations; it was not the result of oratory or manners, for he was careless of speech, and abrupt at all times; it did not come from studied effort, for conscious strength of will and mind were inborn in the man. It was due wholly to his always evident determination, as indicated in the straightforward-looking gray eye, the firmly drawn lips and erect posture—he was built in straight lines—to be just to himself as well as others. Strength of purpose was built in straight lines—to be just to himself as well as others. Strength of purpose was always noticeable in every line of face, glance of eye and gesture of person, no matter how trivial the business at hand might be. He lacked grace or dignity, but made up for it tenfold by force of dignity. These were elements which compelled respect, but they do not wholly account for the veneration in which he was held by all of his subordinates. Back of all his mind and will power was a natural adaptibility, so to speak, to persons. In his presence the newest brakeman on the line would be relieved of all embarrassment—even if "the old man" of all embarrassment—even if "the old man" was venting his rage at some dereliction of duty—for there was always a subtle someduty—for there was always a subtle something in the great manager's manner which seemed to say, "Stand on your own responsibility and be a man, is all I ask of you!" In other words, without the slightest tendency to familiarity, he naturally treated every man in his employ as though he considered him as good as a king if he was good enough to occupy a place or position with him. He elevated his men to his own level—for the time being, at least—instead of descending to theirs; and it made him the idol he was. Mr. Merrill's success in preventing "strikes" has long been noted, has been striven for by other large employers, but has not been achieved. And it is equally well known that he has never been compelled to grant specihed conditions when trouble has threatened. During the great railway strikes of a few years ago Mr. Merrill's management was put to the test: Early one August morning four or was proved.

years ago Mr. Merrill's management was put to the test: Early one August morning four or five hundred men marched out of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul shops in Milwaukee, gathered at their guild hall on Wisconsin street, held a secaet meeting and resolved to follow the example of their Chicago brethren unless certain conditions of time or pay were changed to meet the demands of other strikers. Mr. Merrill was, of course, apprised were changed to meet the demands of other strikers. Mr. Merrill was, of course, apprised immediately of what was going on. "Oh," said he, "the boys are all right, and will go back to work after they have appointed a committee to come and see the Old Man." Soon the committee—for of course one was appointed—waited upon the manager. A number of persons were in Mr. Merrill's office when the committee arrived, and all were requested to leave, Mr. Merrill's aying: "My boys always like to see me alone at our family gatherings." The committee, composed of five men, was met at the doorway by the manager, who addressed each and every by his sirname, and invited them in with the remark: "We must hurry through this meeting, so that you can get back to work at 1 o'clock," implying, of course, that a strike was not among the possibilities. In about ten minutes the committee cang, out, returned to their hall and reported that there was no use of thinking about striking, "for the Old Man wouldn't hear to it nohow." strikers. Mr. Merrill was, of course, apprised immediately of what was going on. "Oh,"

about striking. Too the Old Man wouldn't hear to it nohow."

"Does he agree to the demands of the resolution?" inquired one.

"No. He wouldn't agree to anything, only that he should expect us all to be at work when he drives up that way this afternoon."

In the discussion that followed the committee could not give any clear idea of the why or wherefore, but unanimously argued that they knew it would be best to return to work, "because the Old Man said so." And after two or three speakers had admitted that "whatever the Old Man said was best, was always true." the meeting adjourned and the men returned to work, confident that in some way Mr. Merrill would set things right, in his own good time and pleasure. This is a fair illustration of the beginning and end of all "labor troubles" between Mr. Merrill and his men.

Merril and his men.
HIS RELATIONS WITH NEWSPAPER MEN. HIS RELATIONS WITH NEWSPAPER MEN.

It required time, a reputation for accuracy and a favorable reputation generally on the part of a newspaper man, before much progress could be made toward the good graces of Mr. Merrill. When John C. Gault was his assistant the interviewer was invariably turned over to that gentleman's genial capacity for talking long and familiarly without letting any news escape. Later B. G. Lennox, who has long been a sort of good right hand to the great manager, has pretty effectually barred the way between Merrill and reportorial inquisition. But when it did happen that Mr. Merrill was favorably disposed toward a particular reporter, he would take a good deal Merrill was favorably disposed toward a par-ticular reporter, he would take a good deal of personal pleasure in affording that individ-ual opportunities for "scoops," being one of the few human beings who have existed out-side the pale of journalism and yet have been able to comprehend the importance of first place in the race for news. Generally, he was place in the race for news. Generally, he was considered by newspaper men about as hard to corner as Ben Butler or Vanderbilt. However, Mr. Merrill fully appreciated the power of the press, and when he had news to give out which related to the concerns of his company he was painstaking in giving the information to reporters, that even slightest errors in statement might be avoided. At such times he invariably expressed his thanks to the reporter, seeming to appreciate that his company was the debtor, a conclusion that many railway magnates always fail sion that many railway magnates always fail

J. B. Olcott expresses the epinion that going hungry to bed is poor business for a dyspep-tic if he can command fresh air in a sleeping room, by himself, and can get the food that al-ways satisfies his reasanable appetite. That ought to make a man sleep as all animals sleep when they are well fed.

Arrived in Chicago one recent day 1,422 railway cars loaded with live hogs. The Prairie Farmer figures that this would have made a continuous train eleven and one-third miles long. The animals would have covered completely more than twenty-one acres of land and attetched in continuous line seventy miles.

DAKOTA LEGISLATURE.

Petitions, memorials, etc., were presented: Against the passage of Mr. Natwick's bill creating a territorial board of health. The protest was not couched in the most respectprotest was not couched in the most respecttul terms, and appeared to dictate arbitrarily what action should be taken; consequently the council rejected it after listening
to the reading of a few lines. Some time
was devoted to the discussion of the bill
itself, the general opinion prevailing, however, that its provisions were not sufficiently
explicit. It was therefore recommitted to
the committee on judiciary with instructions
to report at an early day. Mr. Day's
bill providing for the organization of
boards of county commissioners on the township plan was discussed at length, and finally
recommitted. According to the provisions
of the bill, the county board will consist of
the chairman of township boards of supervisors and the chairmen of village boards,
in the case of cities the senior adderman bein the case of cities the senior alderman being a member. The bill will probably pass with some modifications. A bill passed authorizing Hamiin county to vote on the question of the erection of a court house and jail. Bills were introduced as follows:

jail. Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Westover, authorizing Hughes county to fund indebtedness. By Mr. Cameron, vacating the townsite of Denton, Sanborn county. By Mr. Kennedy, reimbursing Brown county for the care of certain paupers. By Mr. Duncan, amending the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. By Mr. Pettigrew, establishing a independent school district in Brandon, Minnehaha county.

Council bill passed authorizing Hamlin county to hold a special election to vote on the question of the crection of a court house and jail. The house met to-day as usual, but was obliged to adjourn in a short time on account to the inadequacy of the steam heating apparatus to make the hall comfortable. The mercury registering about thirty-ive degrees below zero, and a strong wind was blowing from the northwest. Three wind was blowing from the northwest. Three o'clock to-morrow is the hour set for the discussion of Pickler's woman suffrage bill, and an interesting time is looked for. Anderson, the contestant of Hutchinson's seat, is on the ground again, having arrived to-day. There may be music in the air before the matter is finally settled.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Williams in the chair, when Mr. Pickler opened the debate, making an elo-

quent plea in behalf of his measure.

Mr. Blakemore supported the measure, claiming that women, armed with the ballot, would close the saloons, wipe out the gambling hells and abolish the houses of prostitution that curse the land.

V. V. Barnes of De Smet spoke in favor of the bill.

the bill. Messrs. De Woody and Oliver opposed the bill on the ground that woman does not desire the ballot. Mr. McCumber spoke for half an hour against the measure, the vote was as colleges.

Aftirmative—Barnes, Bayard, Blakemore, Clark, Coe, De Woody, Greeg, Huntington, Hueston, Hutchinson, Johnson, Langan, Parshall, Pickier, Pierce, Riddell, Roach, Steele, Southwick, Stevens, Smith, Sprague, Stebbins, Stewart, Ward, J. P.

Pickier, Pierce Riddell, Roach, Steele, Southwick, Stevens, Smith, Sprague, Stebbins, Stewart, Ward, J. P.

Negative—Dawson, Eldredge, Hobart, Helvig, Larson, Myron, McCumber, McHugh, Oliver, Pugh, Runkle, Ruger, Swanton, Stong, Vanosdell, Williams, Mark Ward, Mr. Speaker.

When the result of the vote was announced vociferous applause followed, when an adjournment was had and Pickler was congratulated by the ladies present. The bill confers unlimited suffrage on all citizens of the territory, regardless of sex, without disturbing the present qualifications for holding office. But little else was done by the house to-day. The council was in session all the afternoon, considering unimportant measures for the greater part. Several house bills were passed, the principal being one authorizing Morton county to issue bonds to build a court house. The council committee on railroads reported a substitute for Mr. Smedley's bill creating a board of railroad commissioners and regulating the transportation of grain. The bill embraces the principal features of Mr. Smedley's bill, one introduced by Mr. Jones, and Mr. Oliver's bill recently passed by the house. The consideration of the bill is made a special order for Thursday at 3 o'clock. Bills introduced:

By Mr. Walsh, authorizing the boards of supervisors of townships to issue bonds. By Mr. Kennedy, memorializing congress to appropriate a sufficient sum to improve the navigation of the James river from Columbia, Brown county, to La Moure, La Moure county. By Mr. Cameron, mending acts relative to the governing board of the normal school at Madison; also, incorporating the city of Madison. board of the normal school at M incorporating the city of Madison.

BISMARCK, Dak., Special Telegram, Feb. 11 .-A marked feature of to-day's session of the council was the close attention to routine work. The different standing committees reported a taken up in their consideration. General important measurs were laid over to give the members an opportunity to prepare themselves for final consideration. Mr. Walsh's bill calling for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the North Dakota university was reported from the com-mittee to-day, the amount being cut down to \$24,000. The items making up this sum are as follows:

they engaged in a SOMEWHAT HEATED DEBATE,

committee and on the moor of the nouse. To-day they engaged in a SOMEWHAT HEATED DEBATE, both making use of unparliamentary language, to the amusement of other members of the house. In 1879 Burleigh county succeeded in securing a slice of two tiers of township from Kidder, and now the latter retaliates through the bill under discussion to-day. Steele was successful to-day in securing a favorable recommendation of the committee of the while for his bill. The measure will come up to-morrow for final consideration. Austin's council bill annexing Sargent county to Ransom county for judicial purposes passed the house. Under the present arrangement it is attached to Richland county, and McCumber, from the latter county, made a fierce but unsuccessful attack upon the bill. Following are the principal bills introduced to-day in the house: By Mr. Oliver, amending the session laws of 1883 in regard to drainage. By Mr. Johnson, locating a Normal school at Grafton and appropriating \$12,000 for the construction of the same; also, providing for the inspection of illuminating oils. By Mr. Williams, amending the amount of property exempt from \$1,500 to \$1,000, was up for consideration in the house, and an amendment adopted reducing the amount to \$750. In all probability the bill will be defeated. Mr. Pickier received to-day a box containing twenty-nine beautiful buttonhole bouquets, accompanied by the following note: 'Hon. J. A. Pickier: Please accept these tokens

tor each gentleman who wired for [Dill No. 71] yesterday. With compliments from ladies in sympathy with you in the noble work." As a result, each of the twenty-nine gentlemen who voted for the woman suffrage-bill wore a bouquet during the afternoon. Opinions differ as to the chances of Pickler's bill passing the council. The leaders in that body are radically opposed to it, but those who claim to know say it will pass by a good majority. Gov. Pierce will probably vete the Spink county bill on the ground that the question is not to be submitted to all the voters in the county, but only to those in that portion of the county which goes to form Garfield county. Friends of the bill claim they have the requisite two-thirds to pass it over his veto.

BISMARCK, Special Telegram, Feb. 12. The Spink county bill was returned to the council to-day with the executive veto. The message is lengthy and touches upon all the points involved. The governor regrets the necessity of vetoing the bill, and goes on to state his reasons, as follows:

necessity of vetoing the bill, and goes on to state his reasons, as follows:

He would be willing to approve a bill arbitrarily fixing the county seat were the question of dividing the county to be submitted to a vote of all the people in the county. Approval of the bill would bring on a deluge of similar measures that would involve both legislature and executive in endless trouble. Special legislation of this kind should be enacted only where there is practical unanimity. If it be said that the bill is in the nature of a just punishment to Spink county for the late disturbances there, the recent decision of the council in relation to taxing the cost upon that county is a sufficient answer. All the force of exemplary legislation seems lost when it is proposed to visit the sins of Spink county, who were but innocent spectators of the trouble. It is evidently unjust to compel the townships separated from Beadle county to pay their proportionate share of the debt of Beadle county, together with an extra tax to defray the expense of erecting county buildings in the proposed new county of Garfield. The message closes with a protest against special legislation, and suggests that a general law be framed to cover such cases. On motion of Mr. Nickeus, consideration of the message was put under the head of general orders, but as the afternoon was fully occupied with other business it was not reached. The friends of the bill are considerably discouraged on account of the veto. It is doubtful whether it can be put through both houses by a two-thirds vote. Having originally passed the council by a manimous vote, the measure will naturally have a better support there than in the house.

RAHLEGAD LEGISLATION.

At 3 o'c bock the council went into committee will naturally have a better support there than in the house.

will naturally have a better support there than in the house.

At 3 o'chock the council went into committee of the whole, Mr. McLaughlin in the chair, to consider Mr. Smedley's bill providing for the appointment of a board of railroad commissioners and regulating the transportation of grain.

The first ten sections of the bill were considered and slightly amended when the committee arose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. The house spent the afternoon in committee of the whole, discussing several bills. Those members who voted against Pickler's woman suffrage bill, were each made the recipient to-day of a badge bearing the following in scription: "With compliments of ladies to whom the duties of a good wife and mother and home are dearer than politics." Much speculation is rife as to the fate of the bill in the council.

HURON, Dak., Special Telegram, Feb. 12.—The news that Gov. Pierce has vetoed the bill divid-ing Beadle and Spink counties gives great satis-faction here. No fears are entertained that the bill will pass over the veto.

A Brakeman's Plea.

From the Boston Globe.

If there was a law compelling the companies to pay for smashing brakemen you couldn't find a link and pin coupler in the county. Dangerous! I don't shppose you have any idea of the dangers of a brakeman's work on a freight train. He's got to have muscle, activity and judgment, and if he fails in one of these for a moment-why, they just shovel him up in a blanket. Married men won't couple cars, except when they can't get any other job. It's all done by young fellows—poor boys who can better afford to get killed. Some day the poor boy is helping make up a long train. He's 200 yards away from the engine. There's the conductor on top of the train passing signals with his hands to the engineer. The engineer don't want to kill any body, but he can't see the whole length of the train, and it's hard to tell by the motion of a man's hands just how much more to back. The brakeman gets in between the cars, holding a pin in one hand and waiting to lift the link with the other. Along comes the train like the hammers of hades: the draw-bar giv clear to the head, or the brakeman loses his footing in the shock. They carry him home, tell his folks that Johnny got killed on the road, and get another brakeman.

Then in the winter there's ice and snow on top of the cars. Everything is slippery, and it's awful easy to miss a step and go down between the cars. Overhead bridges break a good many heads, too. It's dangerous work. costs a brakeman \$30 a year for \$1,000 life insurance, about six times what it would cost you. In some parts of the country the brakemen have associations, and when one killed the association pays his widow or his mother or his sister \$2,000. There is no association like that here. I wish there was, or that the companies had to pay for us. The only coupler that will ever eatch them will be one that saves money. That may sound rough but it's God's truth.

Get up a coupler that doesn't cost much more than a link and a pin and doesn't lose pins, and you'll have 'em. Let me tell you why. The average loss of pins is five a year to each freight car. Boys steal them for junk, and they get lost in a hundred different ways. Pins cost 60 cents each; that's \$3 a car per year. There are nearly 1,000,000 freight cars in this country. That's 53,000,000 worth of pins lost every year. Looks big, don't it? Well, knock off a third for pins that are recovered and you still have a sum worth saving. Show the railroads a self-coupler that doesn't cost more than \$5 at the most, and saves pins, and the brakeman will get a better show for his life than seven chances in eight.

Frank Stiles, the Chamberlain hotelkeeper sent to the penitentiary some months ago, has been discharged by order of Judge Edgerton, a new trial having been ordered in his case. He is the man who was found guilty of receiving stolen property, while the man charged with stealing the property was not found guilty.

The house of Mr. Farrar, near Ando ver, with its contents was burned.

LAND OFFICE. LANDS, AND **CHEAP RAILROAD**

Griggs County, Dak.

Settlers located. Final proofs made and money furnished. Railroad lands purchased and money furnished in part. Contest cases tried and determined, Money loaned on chattel security. early bird catches the worm."

IVER JACOBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BUNELL AVENUE, COOPERSTOWN.

GRIGGS COUNTY, D. T.

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