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THE  
STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

THE STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL AND  
POLITICAL ABSTRACT.

AGRICULTURAL, MINERAL, COMMERCIAL, MANUFACTURING,  
EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL, AND GENERAL  
STATEMENTS.

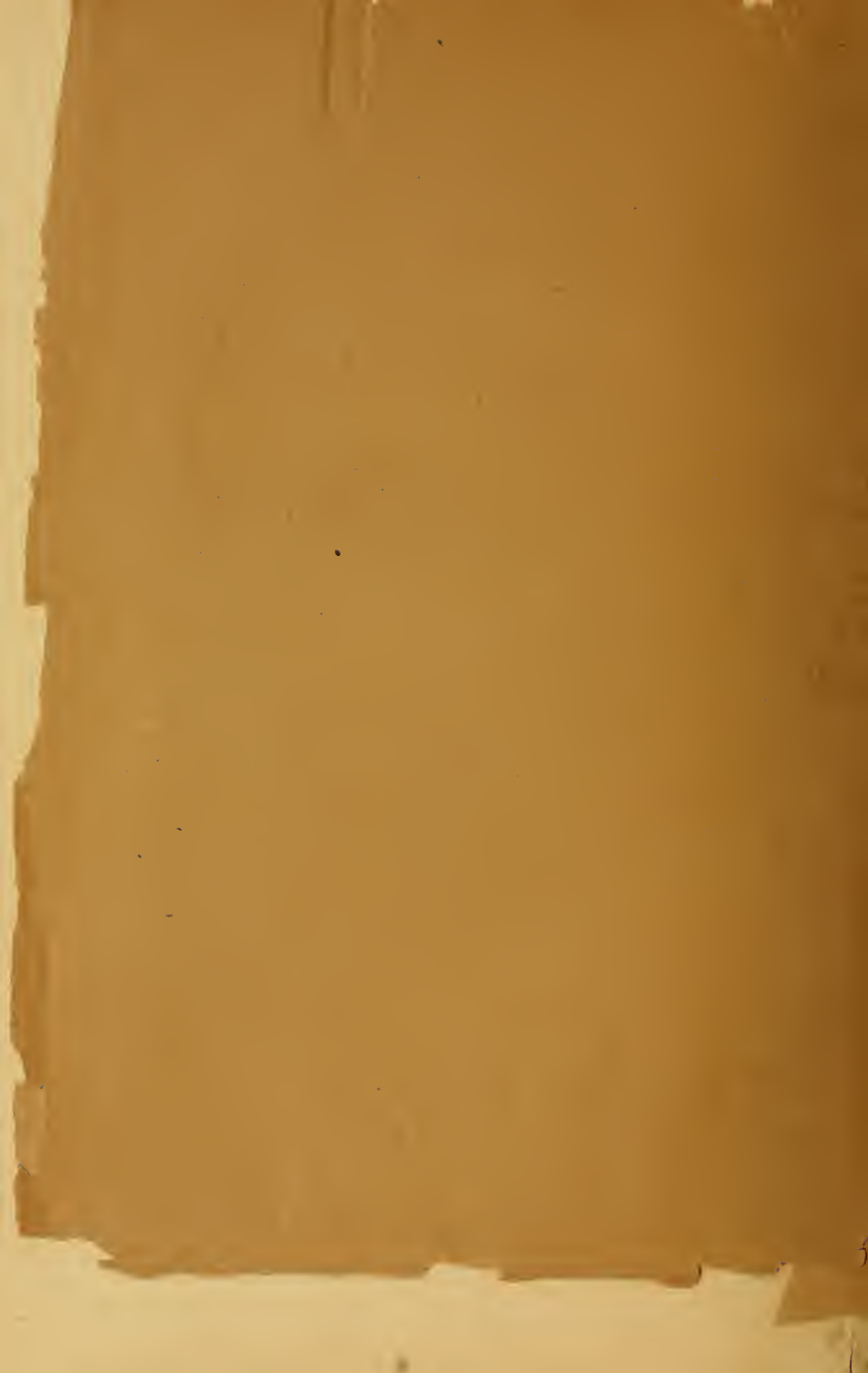
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PUBLISHED BY  
FRANK H. HAGERTY,  
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION AND EX-OFFICIO TERRITORIAL STATISTICIAN,  
ABERDEEN, S. D.

STATE CONSTITUTION

ABERDEEN, S. D.  
DAILY PRINT



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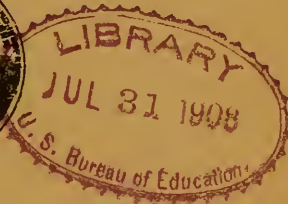
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# STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

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CONSTITUTION  
OF  
NORTH DAKOTA, 1889.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of North Dakota, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, do ordain and establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have a right to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require.

SEC. 3. The State of North Dakota is an inseparable part of the American Union and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

SEC. 4. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall be forever guaranteed in this state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness or juror on account of his opinion on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this state.

SEC. 5. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require.

SEC. 6. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be inflicted. Witnesses shall not be unreasonably detained, nor be confined in any room where criminals are actually imprisoned.

SEC. 7. The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate; but a jury in civil cases, in courts not of record, may consist of less than twelve men, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. Until otherwise provided by law, no person shall, for a felony, be proceeded against criminally otherwise than by indictment, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. In all other cases, offenses shall be prosecuted criminally by indictment or information. The legislative assembly may change, regulate or abolish the grand jury system.

SEC. 9. Every man may freely write, speak and publish his opinions on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that privilege. In all civil and criminal trials for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and shall be a sufficient defense when the matter is published with good motives and for justifiable ends; and the jury shall have the same power of giving a general verdict as in other cases; and in all indictments or informations for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 10. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for the common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for the redress of grievances, or for other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 11. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.

SEC. 12. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be maintained by this state in time of peace, and no soldiers shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 13. In criminal prosecutions in any court whatever, the party accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial; to have the process of the court to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and to appear and defend in person and with counsel. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, nor be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

SEC. 14. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation having been first made to, or paid into court for the owner, and no right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation, other than municipal, until full compensation therefor be first made in money or ascertained and paid into court for the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation, which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury, unless a jury be waived.

SEC. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases of tort; or where there is strong presumption of fraud.

SEC. 16. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts shall ever be passed.

SEC. 17. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime, shall ever be tolerated in this state.

SEC. 18. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched and the person and things to be seized.

SEC. 19. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 20. No special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted which may not be altered, revoked or repealed by the legislative assembly; nor shall any citizen or class of citizens be granted privileges or immunities which upon the same terms shall not be granted to all citizens.

SEC. 21. The provisions of this constitution are mandatory and prohibitory unless, by express words, they are declared to be otherwise.

SEC. 22. All courts shall be open, and every man for any injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation shall have remedy by due process of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the state in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases, as the legislative assembly may by law direct.

SEC. 23. Every citizen of this state shall be free to obtain employment wherever possible, and any person, corporation, or agent thereof, maliciously

interfering or hindering in any way any citizen from obtaining or enjoying employment already obtained, from any other corporation or person, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor.

SEC. 24. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government and shall forever remain inviolate.

## ARTICLE II.

### THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 25. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and house of representatives.

SEC. 26. The senate shall be composed of not less than 30 nor more than 50 members.

SEC. 27. Senators shall be elected for the term of 4 years except as herein-after provided.

SEC. 28. No person shall be a senator who is not a qualified elector in the district in which he may be chosen, and who shall not have attained the age of 25 years, and have been a resident of the state or territory for 2 years next preceding his election.

SEC. 29. The legislative assembly shall fix the number of senators, and divide the state into as many senatorial districts as there are senators, which districts, as nearly as may be, shall be equal to each other in the number of inhabitants entitled to representation. Each district shall be entitled to one senator and no more, and shall be composed of compact and contiguous territory; and no portion of any county shall be attached to any other county, or part thereof, so as to form a district. The districts as thus ascertained and determined shall continue until changed by law.

SEC. 30. The senatorial districts shall be numbered consecutively from one upwards, according to the number of districts prescribed, and the senators shall be divided into two classes. Those elected in the districts designated by even numbers shall constitute one class, and those elected in districts designated by odd numbers shall constitute the other class. The senators of one class, elected in the year 1890, shall hold their office for 2 years, those of the other class shall hold their office 4 years, and the determination of the two classes shall be by lot so that one-half of the senators, as nearly as practicable, may be elected biennially.

SEC. 31. The senate, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, shall elect one of its members president *pro tempore*, who may take the place of the lieutenant governor under rules prescribed by law.

SEC. 32. The house of representatives shall be composed of not less than 50 nor more than 140 members.

SEC. 33. Representatives shall be elected for the term of 2 years.

SEC. 34. No person shall be a representative who is not a qualified elector in the district for which he may be chosen, and who shall not have attained the age of 21 years, and have been a resident of the state or territory for 2 years next preceding his election.

SEC. 35. The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned to and elected at large from each senatorial district. The legislative assembly shall, in the year 1895, and every tenth year, cause an enumeration to be made of all the inhabitants of this state, and shall at its first regular session after each such enumeration, and also after each federal census, proceed to fix by law the number of senators which shall constitute the senate of North Dakota, and the number of representatives which shall constitute the house of representatives of North Dakota, within the limits prescribed by this constitution, and at the same session shall proceed to reapportion the state into senatorial districts, as prescribed by this constitution, and to fix the number of members of the house of representatives to be elected from the several senatorial districts; *Provided*, that the legislative assembly may, at any regular session, redistrict the state into senatorial districts, and apportion the senators and representatives respectively.



SEC. 36. The house of representatives shall elect one of its members as speaker.

SEC. 37. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, register of deeds, sheriff or person holding any office of profit under this state, except in the militia or office of the attorney at law, notary public or justice of the peace, and no person holding any office of profit or honor under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of \$300, shall hold any office in either branch of the legislative assembly or become a member thereof.

SEC. 38. No member of the legislative assembly, expelled for corruption, and no person convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime shall be eligible to the legislative assembly, or to any office in either branch thereof.

SEC. 39. No member of the legislative assembly shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected; nor shall any member receive any civil appointment from the governor, or governor and senate, during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 40. If any person elected to either house of the legislative assembly shall offer or promise to give his vote or influence in favor of, or against any measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced into the legislative assembly, in consideration, or upon conditions, that any other person elected to the same legislative assembly will give, or will promise or assent to give, his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition, pending or proposed to be introduced into such legislative assembly, the person making such offer or promise shall be deemed guilty of solicitation of bribery. If any member of the legislative assembly shall give his vote or influence for or against any measure or proposition, pending or proposed to be introduced into such legislative assembly, or offer, promise or assent so to do upon condition that any other member will give, promise or assent to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any other such measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced into such legislative assembly, or in consideration that any other member hath given his vote or influence, for or against any other measure or proposition in such legislative assembly, he shall be deemed guilty of bribery. And any person, member of the legislative assembly or person elected thereto, who shall be guilty of either such offenses, shall be expelled, and shall not thereafter be eligible to the legislative assembly, and on the conviction thereof in the civil courts, shall be liable to such further penalty as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 41. The term of service of the members of the legislative assembly shall begin on the first Tuesday in January next after their election.

SEC. 42. The members of the legislative assembly shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same. For words used in any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 43. Any member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the legislative assembly, shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon without the consent of the house.

SEC. 44. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislative assembly.

SEC. 45. Each member of the legislative assembly shall receive as a compensation for his services for each session, \$5 per day, and 10 cents for every mile of necessary travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the legislative assembly, on the most usual route.

SEC. 46. A majority of the members of each house shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such a manner, and under such a penalty, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 47. Each house shall be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

SEC. 48. Each house shall have the power to determine the rules of proceeding, and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence; to protect its members against violence or offers of bribes, or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member; and shall have all other powers necessary and usual in the legislative assembly of a free state. But no imprisonment by either house shall continue beyond 30 days. Punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar a criminal prosecution for the same offense.

SEC. 49. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and the yeas and nays on any question shall be taken and entered on the journal at the request of one-sixth of those present.

SEC. 50. The sessions of each house and of the committee of the whole shall be open unless the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 51. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting, except in case of epidemic, pestilence or other great danger.

SEC. 52. The senate and house of representatives jointly shall be designated as the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota.

SEC. 53. The legislative assembly shall meet at the seat of government at 12 o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, in the year next following the election of the members thereof.

SEC. 54. In all elections to be made by the legislative assembly, or either house thereof, the members shall vote *viva voce*, and their votes shall be entered in the journal.

SEC. 55. The sessions of the legislative assembly shall be biennial, except as otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 56. No regular sessions of the legislative assembly shall exceed sixty days, except in case of impeachment, but the first session of the legislative assembly may continue for a period of 120 days.

SEC. 57. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislative assembly, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

SEC. 58. No law shall be passed except by a bill adopted by both houses, and no bill shall be so altered and amended on its passage through either house as to change its original purpose.

SEC. 59. The enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota.

SEC. 60. No bill for the appropriation of money, except for the expenses of the government, shall be introduced after the fortieth day of the session, except by unanimous consent of the house in which it is sought to be introduced.

SEC. 61. No bill shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title, but a bill which violates this provision shall be invalidated thereby only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed.

SEC. 62. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state, interest on the public debt, and for public schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 63. Every bill shall be read three several times, but the first and second reading, and those only, may be upon the same day; and the second reading may be by title of the bill unless a reading at length be demanded. The first and third readings shall be at length. No legislative day shall be shorter than the natural day.

SEC. 64. No bill shall be revised or amended, or the provisions thereof extended or incorporated in any other bill by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revised, amended or extended or so incorporated, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 65. No bill shall become a law except by a vote of a majority of all the members elect in each house, nor unless, on its final passage, the vote be taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting be entered on the journal.

SEC. 66. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the legislative assembly; immediately before such signing their title shall be publicly read and the fact of signing shall be at once entered on the journal.

SEC. 67. No act of the legislative assembly shall take effect until July 1st after the close of the session, unless in case of emergency (which shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act), the legislative assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present in each house, otherwise direct.

SEC. 68. The legislative assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 69. The legislative assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

1. For granting divorces.
2. Laying out, opening, altering or working roads or highways, vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys or public ground.
3. Locating or changing county seats.
4. Regulating county or township affairs.
5. Regulating the practice of courts of justice.
6. Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates or constables.
7. Changing the rules of evidence in any trial or inquiry.
8. Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.
9. Declaring any person of age.
10. For limitation of civil actions, or giving effect to informal or invalid deeds.
11. Summoning or impaneling grand or petit juries.
12. Providing for the management of common schools.
13. Regulating the rate of interest on money.
14. The opening or conducting of any election or designating the place of voting.
15. The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability.
16. Chartering or licensing ferries, toll bridges or toll roads.
17. Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures.
18. Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers.
19. Changing the law of descent.
20. Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or any special or exclusive privilege, immunity of franchise whatever.
21. For the punishment of crimes.
22. Changing the names of persons or places.
23. For the assessment or collection of taxes.
24. Affecting the estates of deceased persons, minors or others under legal disabilities.
25. Extending the time for the collection of taxes.
26. Refunding money into the state treasury.
27. Relinquishing or extinguishing in whole or in part the indebtedness, liability or obligation of any corporation or person to this state, or to any municipal corporation therein.
28. Legalizing, except as against the state, the unauthorized or invalid act of any officer.
29. Exempting property from taxation.
30. Restoring to citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes.
31. Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens.
32. Creating offices, or prescribing the powers or duties of officers in counties, cities, townships, election or school districts, or authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children.
33. Incorporation of cities, towns or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village.
34. Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities.
35. The protection of game or fish.



SEC. 70. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted; nor shall the legislative assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law; but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed.

### ARTICLE III.

#### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 71. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall reside at the seat of government and shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and duly qualified.

SEC. 72. A lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term as the governor. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, failure to qualify, absence from the state, removal from office, or the disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor.

SEC. 73. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor unless he be a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state, who shall have attained the age of 30 years, and who shall have resided 5 years next preceding the election within the state or territory, nor shall he be eligible to any other office during the term for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 74. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the time and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly. The persons having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor respectively shall be declared elected, but if two or more shall have an equal and highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislative assembly, at its next regular session, shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. The returns of the election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 75. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States, and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. He shall have power to convene the legislative assembly on extraordinary occasions. He shall, at the commencement of each session, communicate to the legislative assembly by message, information of the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislative assembly and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 76. The governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment; but the legislative assembly may by law regulate the manner in which the remission of fines, pardons, commutations and reprieves may be applied for. Upon conviction for treason he shall have power to suspend the execution of sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislative assembly at its next regular session, when the legislative assembly shall either pardon or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant further reprieve. He shall communicate to the legislative assembly at each regular session each case of remission of fine, reprieve, commutation or pardon granted by him, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he is convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the remission, commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reason for granting the same.

SEC. 77. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. If, during the vacancy in the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign or die, or from mental or physical disease, or otherwise, become incapable of performing the duties of his office, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability removed.

SEC. 78. When any office shall, from any cause, become vacant, and no mode is provided by the constitution or law for filling such vacancy, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by appointment.

SEC. 79. Every bill which shall have passed the legislative assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elect shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if it be approved by two-thirds of the members elect, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote of both houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered upon the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the legislative assembly, by its adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state, within fifteen days after such adjournment.

SEC. 80. The governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items, or part or parts of any bill making appropriations of money or property embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items, and part or parts disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in the following manner: If the legislative assembly be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of the item or items, or part or parts thereof disapproved, together with his objections thereto, and the items or parts objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item or part shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the executive veto.

SEC. 81. Any governor of this state who asks, receives or agrees to receive any bribe upon any understanding that his official opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or who gives or offers, or promises his official influence in consideration that any member of the legislative assembly shall give his official vote or influence on any particular side of any question or matter upon which he may be required to act in his official capacity, or who menaces any member by the threatened use of his veto power, or who offers or promises any member that he, the said governor, will appoint any particular person or persons to any office created or thereafter to be created, in consideration that any member shall give his official vote or influence on any matter pending or thereafter to be introduced into either house of said legislative assembly, or who threatens any member that he, the said governor, will remove any person or persons from office or position with intent in any manner to influence the action of said member, shall be punished in the manner now or that may hereafter be provided by law, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit all right to hold or exercise any office of trust or honor in this state.

SEC. 82. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly, a secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of insurance, three commissioners of railroads, an attorney general and one commissioner of agriculture and labor, who shall have attained the age of 25 years, shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have the qualifications of state electors. They shall severally hold their offices at the seat of government for the term of two years and until their successors are elected and duly qualified, but no person shall be eligible to the office of treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

SEC. 83. The powers and duties of the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioners of insurance, commissioners of railroads, attorney general and commissioner of agriculture and labor, shall be as prescribed by law.

SEC. 84. Until otherwise provided by law, the governor shall receive an annual salary of \$3,000; the lieutenant governor shall receive an annual salary of \$1,000; the secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public in-

struction, commissioner of insurance, commissioners of railroads and attorney general shall each receive an annual salary of \$2,000; the salary of the commissioner of agriculture and labor shall be as prescribed by law, but the salaries of any of the said officers shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected, and all fees and profits arising from any of the said offices shall be covered into the state treasury.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 85. The judicial power of the State of North Dakota shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, and in such other courts as may be created by law for cities, incorporated towns and villages.

SEC. 86. The supreme court, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state, and shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts under such regulations and limitations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 87. It shall have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, injunction, and such other original and remedial writs as may be necessary to the proper exercise of its jurisdiction, and shall have authority to hear and determine the same; *Provided, however*, that no jury trials shall be allowed in said supreme court, but in proper cases questions of fact may be sent by said court to a district court for trial.

SEC. 88. Until otherwise provided by law three terms of the supreme court shall be held each year, one at the seat of government, one at Fargo in the county of Cass, and one at Grand Forks in the county of Grand Forks.

SEC. 89. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision, but one or more of said judges may adjourn the court from day to day or to a day certain.

SEC. 90. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large, and except as may be otherwise provided herein for the first election for judges under this constitution, said judges shall be elected at general elections.

SEC. 91. The term of office of the judges of the supreme court, except as in this article otherwise provided, shall be six years, and they shall hold their offices until their successors are duly qualified.

SEC. 92. The judges of the supreme court shall, immediately after the first election under this constitution, be classified by lot, so that one shall hold his office for the term of three years, one for the term of five years and one for the term of seven years from the first Monday in December, A. D. 1889. The lots shall be drawn by the judges, who shall for that purpose assemble at the seat of government, and they shall cause the result thereof to be certified to the secretary of the territory, and filed in his office, unless the secretary of state of North Dakota shall have entered upon the duties of his office, in which event said certification shall be filed therein. The judge having the shortest term to serve, not holding his office by election or appointment to fill a vacancy, shall be chief justice, and shall preside at all terms of the supreme court, and in case of his absence the judge having in like manner the next shortest term to serve shall preside in his stead.

SEC. 93. There shall be a clerk and also a reporter of the supreme court, who shall be appointed by the judges thereof, and who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of said judges, and whose duties and emoluments shall be prescribed by law and by rules of the supreme court not inconsistent with law. The legislative assembly shall make provision for the publication and distribution of the decisions of the supreme court, and for the sale of the published volumes thereof.

SEC. 94. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he be learned in the law, be at least 30 years of age and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this state or territory of Dakota three years next preceding his election.



SEC. 95. Whenever the population of the State of North Dakota shall equal 600,000 the legislative assembly shall have the power to increase the number of the judges of the supreme court to five, in which event a majority of said court, as thus increased, shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 96. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the supreme court or any of the judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the judges thereof exercise any power of appointment except as herein provided.

SEC. 97. The style of all process shall be "The State of North Dakota." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of North Dakota, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the State of North Dakota."

SEC. 98. Any vacancy happening by death, resignation or otherwise in the office of judge of the supreme court shall be filled by appointment by the governor, which appointment shall continue until the first general election thereafter, when said vacancy shall be filled by election.

SEC. 99. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive such compensation for their services as may be prescribed by law, which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which a judge shall have been elected.

SEC. 100. In case a judge of the supreme court shall be in any way interested in a cause brought before said court, the remaining judges of said court shall call one of the district judges to sit with them on the hearing of said cause.

SEC. 101. When a judgment or decree is reversed or confirmed by the supreme court, every point fairly arising upon the record of the case shall be considered and decided, and the reasons therefor shall be concisely stated in writing, signed by the judges concurring, filed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court, and preserved with a record of the case. Any judge dissenting therefrom may give the reasons of his dissent in writing over his signature.

SEC. 102. It shall be the duty of the court to prepare a syllabus of the points adjudicated in each case, which shall be concurred in by a majority of the judges thereof, and it shall be prefixed to the published reports of the case.

#### DISTRICT COURTS.

SEC. 103. The district court shall have original jurisdiction, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, of all causes both at law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. They and the judges thereof shall also have jurisdiction and power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, injunction and other original and remedial writs, with authority to hear and determine the same.

SEC. 104. The state shall be divided into six judicial districts, in each of which there shall be elected at general elections, by the electors thereof, one judge of the district court therein, whose term of office shall be four years from the first Monday in January succeeding his election, and until his successor is duly qualified. This section shall not be construed as governing the first election of district judges under this constitution.

SEC. 105. Until otherwise provided by law said districts shall be constituted as follows:

District No. 1 shall consist of the counties of Pembina, Cavalier, Walsh, Nelson and Grand Forks.

District No. 2 shall consist of the counties of Ramsey, Towner, Benson, Pierce, Rolette, Bottineau, McHenry, Church, Renville, Ward, Stevens, Mountrail, Garfield, Flannery and Buford.

District No. 3 shall consist of the counties of Cass, Steele and Traill.

District No. 4 shall consist of the counties of Richland, Ransom, Sargent, Dickey and McIntosh.

District No. 5 shall consist of the counties of Logan, La Moure, Stutsman, Barnes, Wells, Foster, Eddy and Griggs.

District No. 6 shall consist of the counties of Burleigh, Emmons, Kidder, Sheridan, McLean, Morton, Oliver, Mercer, Williams, Stark, Hettinger, Bowman, Billings, McKenzie, Dunn, Wallace and Allred, and that portion of the Sioux Indian reservation lying north of the 7th standard parallel.

SEC. 106. The legislative assembly may, whenever two-thirds of the members of each house shall concur therein, but not oftener than once in four years, increase the number of said judicial districts and the judges thereof; such districts shall be formed from compact territory and bounded by county lines but such increase or change in the boundaries of the districts shall not work the removal of any judge from his office during the term for which he may have been elected or appointed.

SEC. 107. No person shall be eligible to the office of district judge unless he be learned in the law, be at least 25 years of age and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided within the state or territory of Dakota at least two years next preceding his election, nor unless he shall at the time of his election be an elector within the judicial district for which he is elected.

SEC. 108. There shall be a clerk of the district court in each organized county in which a court is holden, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county and shall hold his office for the same term as other county officers. He shall receive such compensation for his services as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 109. Writs of error and appeals may be allowed from the decisions of the district courts to the supreme court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

#### COUNTY COURTS.

SEC. 110. There shall be established in each county a county court, which shall be a court of record, open at all times, and holden by one judge elected by the electors of the county, and whose term of office shall be two years.

SEC. 111. The county court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, the sale of lands by executors, administrators and guardians, and such other probate jurisdiction as may be conferred by law; *Provided*, that whenever the voters of any county having a population of 2,000 or over shall decide by a majority vote that they desire the jurisdiction of said court increased above that limited by this constitution, then said county courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts in all civil actions where the amount in controversy does not exceed \$1,000 and in all criminal actions below the grade of felony, and in case it is decided by the voters of any county to so increase the jurisdiction of said county court, the jurisdiction in cases of misdemeanors arising under state laws which may have been conferred upon police magistrates, shall cease. The qualifications of the judge of the county court in counties where the jurisdiction of said court shall have been increased shall be the same as those of the district judge, except that he shall be a resident of the county at the time of his election, and said county judge shall receive such salary for his services as may be provided by law. In case the voters of any county decide to increase the jurisdiction of said county courts, then such jurisdiction as thus increased shall remain until otherwise provided by law.

#### JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

SEC. 112. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the election of justices of the peace in each organized county within the state. But the number of said justices to be elected in each organized county shall be limited by law to such a number as shall be necessary for the proper administration of justice. The justices of the peace herein provided for shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all civil actions when the amount in controversy, exclusive of costs, does not exceed \$200, and in counties where no county court with criminal jurisdiction exists they shall have such jurisdiction to hear and determine cases of misdemeanor as may be provided by law, but in no case shall said justices of the peace have jurisdiction when the boundaries of or title to real estate shall come in question. The legislative assembly shall have power to abolish the office of justice of the peace and confer that jurisdiction upon judges of county courts, or elsewhere.

## POLICE MAGISTRATES.

SEC. 113. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the election of police magistrates in cities, incorporated towns and villages, who in addition to their jurisdiction of all cases arising under the ordinances of said cities, towns and villages, shall be *ex-officio* justices of the peace of the county in which said cities, towns and villages may be located. And the legislative assembly may confer upon said police magistrates the jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all cases of misdemeanors, and the prosecutions therein shall be by information.

SEC. 114. Appeals shall lie from the county court, final decisions of justices of the peace and police magistrates, in such cases and pursuant to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 115. The time of holding courts in the several counties of a district shall be as prescribed by law, but at least two terms of the district court shall be held annually in each organized county, and the legislative assembly shall make provisions for attaching unorganized counties or territories to organized counties for judicial purposes.

SEC. 116. Judges of the district courts may hold court in other districts than their own under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 117. No judge of the supreme or district court shall act as attorney or counselor at law.

SEC. 118. Until the legislative assembly shall provide by law for fixing the terms of courts, the judges of the supreme and district courts shall fix the terms thereof.

SEC. 119. No judge of the supreme or district court shall be elected or appointed to any other than judicial offices, or be eligible thereto, during the term for which he was elected or appointed such judge. All votes or appointments for either of them for any elective or appointive office except that of judge of the supreme court or district court, given by the legislative assembly or the people, shall be void.

SEC. 120. Tribunals of conciliation may be established with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law, or the powers and duties of such may be conferred upon other courts of justice; but such tribunals or other courts, when sitting as such, shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, unless they voluntarily submit their matters of difference and agree to abide the judgment of such tribunals or courts.

## ARTICLE V.

## ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

SEC. 121. Every male person of the age of 21 years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state one year, in the county six months and in the precinct ninety days next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

*First*—Citizens of the United States.

*Second*—Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens one year and not more than six years prior to such election, conformably to the naturalization laws of the United States.

*Third*—Civilized persons of Indian descent who shall have severed their tribal relations two years next preceding such election.

SEC. 122. The legislative assembly shall be empowered to make further extensions of suffrage hereafter, at its discretion, to all citizens of mature age and sound mind, not convicted of crime, without regard to sex; but no law extending or restricting the right of suffrage shall be in force until adopted by a majority of the electors of the state voting at a general election.

SEC. 123. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, breach of the peace or illegal voting, be privileged from arrest on the days of election during their attendance at, going to and returning from such election, and no elector shall be obliged to perform military duty on the day of election except in time of war or public danger.



SEC. 124. The general elections of the state shall be biennial, and shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; *Provided*, that the first general election under this constitution shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1890.

SEC. 125. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

SEC. 126. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of his being stationed therein.

SEC. 127. No person who is under guardianship, *non compos mentis* or insane, shall be qualified to vote at any election, nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony, unless restored to civil rights.

SEC. 128. Any woman having qualifications enumerated in Sec. 121 of this article as to age, residence and citizenship, and including those now qualified by the laws of the territory, may vote for all school officers, and upon all questions pertaining solely to school matters, and be eligible to any school office.

SEC. 129. All elections by the people shall be by secret ballot, subject to such regulations as shall be provided by law.

## ARTICLE VI.

### MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 130. The legislative assembly shall provide by general law for the organization of municipal corporations, restricting their powers as to levying taxes and assessments, borrowing money and contracting debts, and money raised by taxation, loan or assessment for any purpose shall not be diverted to any other purpose except by authority of law.

## ARTICLE VII.

### CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

SEC. 131. No charter of incorporation shall be granted, changed or amended by special law, except in the case of such municipal, charitable, educational, penal or reformatory corporations as may be under the control of the state; but the legislative assembly shall provide by general laws for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, and any such law, so passed, shall be subject to future repeal or alteration.

SEC. 132. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which a *bona fide* organization shall not have taken place and business been commenced in good faith at the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity.

SEC. 133. The legislative assembly shall not remit the forfeiture of the charter to any corporation now existing, nor alter or amend the same, nor pass any other general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 134. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged, or so construed as to prevent the legislative assembly from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as the property of individuals; and the exercise of the police power of this state shall never be abridged, or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such a manner as to infringe the equal rights of individuals or the general well-being of the state.

SEC. 135. In all elections for directors or managers of a corporation each member or shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute them upon two or more candidates, as he may prefer.

SEC. 136. No foreign corporation shall do business in this state without having one or more places of business and an authorized agent or agents in the same, upon whom process may be served.

SEC. 137. No corporation shall engage in any business other than that expressly authorized in its charter.

SEC. 133. No corporation shall issue stock or bonds except for money, labor done, or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

The stock and indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased except in pursuance of general law, nor without the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock first obtained at a meeting to be held after 60 days' notice given in pursuance of law.

SEC. 139. No law shall be passed by the legislative assembly granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad, telegraph, telephone or electric light plant within any city, town or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied for such purposes.

SEC. 140. Every railroad corporation organized and doing business in this state, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in the state for the transaction of its business, where transfers of its stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept for public inspection books in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of its stock and the amount owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in and by whom, and the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall annually make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer or officers to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law, and the legislative assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section; *Provided*, the provisions of this section shall not be so construed as to apply to foreign corporations.

SEC. 141. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given at least 60 days to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. Any attempt to evade the provisions of this section, by any railroad corporation, by lease or otherwise, shall work a forfeiture of its charter.

SEC. 142. Railways heretofore constructed or that may hereafter be constructed in this state, are hereby declared public highways, and all railroad, sleeping car, telegraph, telephone and transportation companies of passengers, intelligence and freight, are declared to be common carriers and subject to legislative control; and the legislative assembly shall have power to enact laws regulating and controlling the rates of charges for the transportation of passengers, intelligence and freight, as such common carriers, from one point to another in this state; *Provided*, that appeal may be had to the courts of this state from the rates so fixed; but the rates fixed by the legislative assembly or board of railroad commissioners shall remain in force pending the decision of the courts.

SEC. 143. Any association or corporation organized for the purpose shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this state, and to connect at the state line with the railroads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other; and shall receive and transport each other's passengers, tonnage and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

SEC. 144. The term "corporation," as used in this article, shall not be understood as embracing municipalities or political divisions of the state unless otherwise expressly stated, but it shall be held and construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

SEC. 145. If a general banking law be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning by an officer of the state, of all notes or bills designed for circulation, and that ample security to the full amount thereof shall be deposited with the state treasurer for the redemption of such notes or bills.

SEC. 146. Any combination between individuals, corporations, associations, or either, having for its object or effect the controlling of the price of any pro-



duct of the soil or any article of manufacture or commerce, or the cost of exchange or transportation, is prohibited and hereby declared unlawful and against public policy, and any and all franchises heretofore granted or extended or that may hereafter be granted or extended in this state, whenever the owner or owners thereof violate this article, shall be deemed annulled and become void.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### EDUCATION.

SEC. 147. A high degree of intelligence, patriotism, integrity and morality on the part of every voter in a government by the people being necessary in order to insure the continuance of that government and the prosperity and happiness of the people, the legislative assembly shall make provision for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools which shall be open to all children of the State of North Dakota, and free from sectarian control. This legislative requirement shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of North Dakota.

SEC. 148. The legislative assembly shall provide at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, for a uniform system of free public schools throughout the state; beginning with the primary and extending through all grades up to and including the normal and collegiate course.

SEC. 149. In all schools instruction shall be given as far as practicable in those branches of knowledge that tend to impress upon the mind the vital importance of truthfulness, temperance, purity, public spirit, and respect for honest labor of every kind.

SEC. 150. A superintendent of schools for each county shall be elected every two years, whose qualifications, duties, powers and compensation shall be fixed by law.

SEC. 151. The legislative assembly shall take such other steps as may be necessary to prevent illiteracy, secure a reasonable degree of uniformity in course of study and to promote industrial, scientific and agricultural improvement.

SEC. 152. All colleges, universities and other educational institutions, for the support of which lands have been granted to this state, or which are supported by a public tax, shall remain under the absolute and exclusive control of the state. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the state shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

## ARTICLE IX.

### SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LANDS.

SEC. 153. All proceeds of the public lands that have heretofore been, or may hereafter be granted by the United States for the support of the common schools in this state; all such per centum as may be granted by the United States on the sale of public lands; the proceeds of property that shall fall to the state by escheat; the proceeds of all gifts and donations to the state for common schools, or not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the gift, and all other property otherwise acquired for common schools, shall be and remain a perpetual fund for the maintenance of the common schools of the state. It shall be deemed a trust fund, the principal of which shall forever remain inviolate and may be increased but never diminished. The state shall make good all losses thereof.

SEC. 154. The interest and income of this fund, together with the net proceeds of all fines for violation of state laws, and all other sums which may be added thereto by law, shall be faithfully used and applied each year for the benefit of the common schools of the state, and shall be for this purpose apportioned among and between all the several common school corporations of the state in proportion to the number of children in each of school age, as may be fixed by law, and no part of the fund shall ever be diverted even temporarily from this purpose, or used for any other purpose whatever than the main-

tenance of common schools for the equal benefit of all the people of the state; *Provided, however,* that if any portion of the interest or income aforesaid be not expended during any year, said portion shall be added to and become a part of the school fund.

SEC. 155. After one year from the assembling of the first legislative assembly, the lands granted to the state from the United States for the support of the common schools, may be sold upon the following conditions, and no other: No more than one-fourth of all such lands shall be sold within the first 5 years after the same become salable by virtue of this section. No more than one-half of the remainder within 10 years after the same become salable as aforesaid. The residue may be sold at any time after the expiration of said 10 years. The legislative assembly shall provide for the sale of all school lands subject to the provisions of this article. The coal lands of the state shall never be sold, but the legislative assembly may by general law provide for leasing the same; the words "coal lands" shall include lands bearing lignite coal.

SEC. 156. The superintendent of public instruction, governor, attorney general, secretary of state and state auditor shall constitute a board of commissioners, which shall be denominated the "Board of University and School Lands," and subject to the provisions of this article and any law that may be passed by the legislative assembly, said board shall have control of the appraisal, sale, rental and disposal of all school and university lands, and shall direct the investment of the funds arising therefrom in the hands of the state treasurer, under the limitations of Sec. 160 of this article.

SEC. 157. The county superintendent of common schools, the chairman of the county board and the county auditor, shall constitute boards of appraisal, and under the authority of the state board of university and school lands shall appraise all school lands within their respective counties, which they may from time to time recommend for sale at their actual value, under the prescribed terms, and shall first select and designate for sale the most valuable lands.

SEC. 158. No land shall be sold for less than the appraised value, and in no case for less than \$10 per acre. The purchaser shall pay one-fifth of the price in cash, and the remaining four-fifths as follows: One-fifth in 5 years, one-fifth in 10 years, one-fifth in 15 years and one-fifth in 20 years, with interest at the rate of not less than 6 per centum, payable annually in advance. All sales shall be held at the county seat of the county in which the land to be sold is situate, and shall be at public auction, and to the highest bidder, after 60 days' advertisement of the same in a newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of the lands to be sold, and one at the seat of government. Such lands as shall not have been specially subdivided shall be offered in tracts of one-quarter section, and those so subdivided in the smallest subdivision. All lands designated for sale and not sold within two years after appraisal shall be reappraised before they are sold. No grant or patent for any such lands shall issue until payment is made for the same; *Provided,* that the lands contracted to be sold by the state shall be subject to taxation from the date of such contract. In case the taxes assessed against any of said lands for any year remain unpaid until the first Monday in October of the following year, then and thereupon the contract of sale for such lands shall become null and void.

SEC. 159. All land, money or other property donated, granted or received from the United States or any other source for a university, school of mines, reform school, agricultural college, deaf and dumb asylum, normal school or other educational or charitable institution or purpose, and the proceeds of all such lands and other property so received from any source, shall be and remain perpetual funds, the interest and income of which, together with the rents of all such lands as may remain unsold, shall be inviolably appropriated and applied to the specific objects of the original grants or gifts. The principal of every such fund may be increased but shall never be diminished, and the interest and income only shall be used. Every fund shall be deemed a trust fund held by the state, and the state shall make good all losses thereof.

SEC. 160. All land mentioned in the preceding section shall be appraised and sold in the same manner and under the same limitations and subject to all the conditions as to price and sale as provided above for the appraisal and sale of lands for the benefit of common schools; but a distinct and separate account

shall be kept by the proper officers of each of said funds; *Provided*, that the limitations as to the time in which school land may be sold shall apply only to lands granted for the support of common schools.

SEC. 161. The legislative assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the leasing of lands granted to the state for educational and charitable purposes; but no such law shall authorize the leasing of said lands for a longer period than five years. Said land shall only be leased for pasturage and meadow purposes and at a public auction after notice as heretofore provided in case of sale; *Provided*, that all of said school lands now under cultivation may be leased at the discretion and under the control of the board of university and school lands, for other than pasturage and meadow purposes until sold. All rents shall be paid in advance.

SEC. 162. The moneys of the permanent school fund and other educational funds shall be invested only in bonds of school corporations within the state, bonds of the United States, bonds of the State of North Dakota, or in first mortgages on farm lands in the state not exceeding in amount one-third of the actual value of any subdivision on which the same may be loaned, such value to be determined by the board of appraisers of school lands.

SEC. 163. No law shall ever be passed by the legislative assembly granting to any person, corporation or association any privileges by reason of the occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands by said person, corporation or association subsequent to the survey thereof by the general government. No claim for the occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands shall ever be recognized, nor shall such occupation, cultivation or improvement of any public lands ever be used to diminish either directly or indirectly the purchase price of said lands.

SEC. 164. The legislative assembly shall have authority to provide by law for the sale or disposal of all public lands that have been heretofore or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for purposes other than set forth and named in Secs. 153 and 159 of this article. And the legislative assembly, in providing for the appraisement, sale, rental and disposal of the same shall not be subject to the provisions and limitations of this article.

SEC. 165. The legislative assembly shall pass suitable laws for the safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the state school funds; and shall require all officers charged with the same or the safe keeping thereof to give ample bonds for all moneys and funds received by them, and if any of said officers shall convert to his own use in any manner or form, or shall loan with or without interest or shall deposit in his own name, or otherwise than in the name of the State of North Dakota, or shall deposit in any banks or with any person or persons, or exchange for other funds or property any portion of the school funds aforesaid, or purposely allow any portion of the same to remain in his own hands uninvested except in the manner prescribed by law, every such act shall constitute an embezzlement of so much of the aforesaid school funds as shall be thus taken or loaned, or deposited, or exchanged, or withheld, and shall be a felony; and any failure to pay over, produce or account for, the state school funds or any part of the same intrusted to any such officer, as by law required or demanded, shall be held and be taken to be *prima facie* evidence of such embezzlement.

## ARTICLE X.

### COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

SEC. 166. The several counties in the Territory of Dakota lying north of the 7th standard parallel, as they now exist, are hereby declared to be counties of the State of North Dakota.

SEC. 167. The legislative assembly shall provide by general law for organizing new counties, locating the county seats thereof temporarily, and changing county lines; but no new county shall be organized, nor shall any organized county be so reduced as to include an area of less than 24 congressional townships, and containing a population of less than 1,000 *bona fide* inhabitants. And in the organization of new counties and in changing the lines of organized counties and boundaries of congressional townships, natural boundaries shall be observed as nearly as may be.



SEC. 168. All changes in the boundaries of organized counties before taking effect shall be submitted to the electors of the county or counties to be affected thereby, at a general election, and be adopted by a majority of all the legal votes cast in each county at such election; and in case any portion of an organized county is stricken off and added to another, the county to which such portion is added shall assume and be holden for an equitable proportion of the indebtedness of the county so reduced.

SEC. 169. The legislative assembly shall provide by general law for changing county seats in organized counties, but it shall have no power to remove the county seat of any organized county.

SEC. 170. The legislative assembly shall provide by general law for township organization under which any county may organize whenever a majority of all the legal voters of such county, voting at a general election, shall so determine; and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of said county by the board of county commissioners may be dispensed with by a majority vote of the people voting at any general election; and the affairs of said county may be transacted by the chairman of the several township boards of said county, and such others as may be provided by law for incorporated cities, towns or villages within such county.

SEC. 171. In any county that shall have adopted a system of government by the chairmen of the several township boards, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to the electors of such county at a general election in such a manner as may be provided by law, and if a majority of all the votes cast upon such question shall be against said system of government, then such system shall cease in said county, and the affairs of said county shall then be transacted by a board of county commissioners as is now provided by the laws of the Territory of Dakota.

SEC. 172. Until the system of county government by the chairmen of the several township boards is adopted by any county the fiscal affairs of said county shall be transacted by a board of county commissioners. Said board shall consist of not less than 3 and not more than 5 members, whose term of office shall be prescribed by law. Said board shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 173. At the first general election held after the adoption of this constitution, and every two years thereafter, there shall be elected in each organized county in the state a county judge, clerk of court, register of deeds, county auditor, treasurer, sheriff and state's attorney, who shall be electors of the county in which they are elected and who shall hold their office until their successors are elected and qualified. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for such other county, township and district officers as may be deemed necessary, and shall prescribe the duties and compensation of all county, township and district officers. The sheriff and treasurer of any county shall not hold their respective offices for more than four years in succession.

## ARTICLE XI.

### REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SEC. 174. The legislative assembly shall provide for raising revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the state for each year, not to exceed in any one year four (4) mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the state, to be ascertained by the last assessment made for state and county purposes, and also a sufficient sum to pay the interest on the state debt.

SEC. 175. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.

SEC. 176. Laws shall be passed taxing by uniform rule all property according to its true value in money, but the property of the United States, and the state, county and municipal corporations, both real and personal, shall be exempt from taxation, and the legislative assembly shall by a general law exempt from taxation property used exclusively for school, religious, cemetery or charitable purposes, and personal property to any amount not exceeding in value

\$200 for each individual liable to taxation; but the legislative assembly may, by law, provide for the payment of a per centum of gross earnings of railroad companies to be paid in lieu of all state, county, township and school taxes on property exclusively used in and about the prosecution of the business of such companies as common carriers, but no real estate of said corporations shall be exempted from taxation in the same manner and on the same basis as other real estate is taxed, except roadbed, right of way, shops and buildings used exclusively in their business as common carriers; and whenever and so long as such law providing for the payment of a per centum on earnings shall be in force, that part of Sec. 179 of this article relating to assessments of railroad property shall cease to be in force.

SEC. 177. All improvements on land shall be assessed in accordance with Sec. 179, but plowing shall not be considered as an improvement or add to the value of land for the purpose of assessment.

SEC. 178. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered or suspended by any grant or contract to which the state or any county or other municipal corporation shall be a party.

SEC. 179. All property, except as hereinafter in this section provided, shall be assessed in the county, city, township, town, village or district in which it is situated, in the manner prescribed by law. The franchise, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock of all railroads operated in this state shall be assessed by the state board of equalization at their actual value, and such assessed valuation shall be apportioned to the counties, cities, towns, townships and districts in which said roads are located, as a basis for taxation of such property, in proportion to the number of miles of railway laid in such counties, cities, towns, townships and districts.

SEC. 180. The legislative assembly may provide for the levy, collection and disposition of an annual poll tax of not more than one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) on every male inhabitant of this state over 21 and under 50 years of age, except paupers, idiots, insane persons and Indians not taxed.

SEC. 181. The legislative assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry out the provisions of this article.

## ARTICLE XII.

### PUBLIC DEBT AND PUBLIC WORKS.

SEC. 182. The state may, to meet casual deficits or failure in the revenue, or in case of extraordinary emergencies, contract debts, but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed the sum of \$200,000, exclusive of what may be the debt of North Dakota at the time of the adoption of this constitution. Every such debt shall be authorized by law for certain purposes to be definitely mentioned therein, and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest semi-annually, and the principal within 30 years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such tax to the payment of said principal and interest, and such appropriation shall not be repealed nor the tax discontinued until such debt, both principal and interest, shall have been fully paid. No debt in excess of the limit named shall be incurred except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, defending the state in time of war, or to provide for public defense in case of threatened hostilities; but the issuing of new bonds to refund existing indebtedness shall not be construed to be any part or portion of said \$200,000.

SEC. 183. The debt of any county, township, town, school district, or any other political subdivision, shall never exceed five (5) per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; *Provided*, that any incorporated city may, by a two-thirds vote, increase such indebtedness three (3) per centum on such assessed value beyond said five (5) per centum limit. In estimating the indebtedness which a city, county, township, school district or any other political subdivision may incur, the entire amount of existing indebtedness, whether contracted prior or subsequent to the adoption of this constitution, shall be in-

cluded; *Provided further*, that any incorporated city may become indebted in any amount not exceeding four (4) per centum on such assessed value without regard to the existing indebtedness of such city, for the purpose of constructing or purchasing water works for furnishing a supply of water to the inhabitants of such city, or for the purpose of constructing sewers, and for no other purpose whatever. All bonds or obligations in excess of the amount of indebtedness permitted by this constitution, given by any city, county, township, town, school district, or any other political subdivision, shall be void.

SEC. 184. Any city, county, township, town, school district, or any other political subdivision incurring indebtedness shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal thereof when due, and all laws or ordinances providing for the payment of the interest or principal of any debt shall be irrepealable until such debt be paid.

SEC. 185. Neither the state nor any county, city, township, town, school district or any other political subdivision shall loan or give its credit or make donations to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, except for necessary support of the poor, nor subscribe to or become the owner of the capital stock of any association or corporation, nor shall the state engage in any work of internal improvement unless authorized by a two-thirds vote of the people.

SEC. 186. No money shall be paid out of the state treasury except upon appropriation by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer, and no bills, claims, accounts or demands against the state, or any county or other political subdivision, shall be audited, allowed or paid until a full itemized statement in writing shall be filed with the officer or officers whose duty it may be to audit the same.

SEC. 187. No bond or evidence of indebtedness of the state shall be valid unless the same shall have indorsed thereon a certificate, signed by the auditor and secretary of state, that the bond or evidence of debt is issued pursuant to law and is within the debt limit. No bond or evidence of debt of any county, or bond of any township or other political subdivision shall be valid unless the same have indorsed thereon a certificate signed by the county auditor, or other officer authorized by law to sign such certificate, stating that said bond, or evidence of debt, is issued pursuant to law and is within the debt limit.

## ARTICLE XIII.

### MILITIA.

SEC. 188. The militia of this state shall consist of all able-bodied male persons residing in the state, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except such as may be exempted by the laws of the United States or of this state. Persons whose religious tenets or conscientious scruples forbid them to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so in times of peace, but shall pay an equivalent for a personal service.

SEC. 189. The militia shall be enrolled, organized, uniformed, armed and disciplined in such a manner as shall be provided by law, not incompatible with the constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 190. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the establishment of volunteer organizations of the several arms of the service, which shall be classed as active militia, and no other organized body of armed men shall be permitted to perform military duty in this state, except the army of the United States, without the proclamation of the governor of the state.

SEC. 191. All militia officers shall be appointed or elected in such a manner as the legislative assembly shall provide.

SEC. 192. The commissioned officers of the militia shall be commissioned by the governor, and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office except by sentence of court martial pursuant to law.

SEC. 193. The militia forces shall in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters, parades and election of officers, and in going to and returning from the same.



## ARTICLE XIV.

## IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SEC. 194. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all members elected shall be necessary to an impeachment.

SEC. 195. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to the law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected. When the governor or lieutenant governor is on trial, the presiding judge of the supreme court shall preside.

SEC. 196. The governor and other state and judicial officers, except county judges, justices of the peace and police magistrates, shall be liable to impeachment for habitual drunkenness, crimes, corrupt conduct, or malfeasance or misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the state. The person accused, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 197. All officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct, malfeasance, crime or misdemeanor in office, or for habitual drunkenness or gross incompetency, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 198. No officer shall exercise the duties of his office after he shall have been impeached and before his acquittal.

SEC. 199. On trial of impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court.

SEC. 200. No person shall be tried on impeachment before he shall have been served with a copy thereof, at least 20 days previous to the day set for trial.

SEC. 201. No person shall be liable to impeachment twice for the same offense.

## ARTICLE XV.

## FUTURE AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 202. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislative assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment shall be entered on the journal of the house with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislative assembly to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published, as provided by law, for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if in the legislative assembly so next chosen as aforesaid such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislative assembly to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislative assembly shall provide; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislative assembly voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the constitution of this state. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately.

## ARTICLE XVI.

## COMPACT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following article shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of this state:

SEC. 203. *First*—Perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of this state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

*Second*—The people inhabiting this state do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and that said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without this state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents of this state; that no taxes shall be imposed by this state on lands or property therein belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States, or reserved for its use. But nothing in this article shall preclude this state from taxing as other lands are taxed, any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States, or from any person, a title thereto, by patent or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any acts of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, which last mentioned lands shall be exempt from taxation so long, and to such an extent, as is or may be provided in the act of Congress granting the same.

*Third*—In order that payment of the debts and liabilities contracted or incurred by and in behalf of the Territory of Dakota may be justly and equitably provided for and made, and in pursuance of the requirements of an act of Congress approved Feb. 22, 1839, entitled "An Act to provide for the division of Dakota into two states and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form constitutions and state governments and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to make donations of public lands to such states," the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, by proceedings of a joint commission, duly appointed under said act, the sessions whereof were held at Bismarck in said State of North Dakota, from July 16, 1839, to July 31, 1839, inclusive, have agreed to the following adjustment of the amounts of the debts and liabilities of the Territory of Dakota which shall be assumed and paid by each of the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, respectively, to-wit:

This agreement shall take effect and be in force from and after the admission into the Union, as one of the United States of America, of either the State of North Dakota or the State of South Dakota.

The words "State of North Dakota," whenever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the Territory of North Dakota in case the State of South Dakota shall be admitted into the Union prior to the admission into the Union of the State of North Dakota; and the words "State of South Dakota," whenever used in this agreement, shall be taken to mean the Territory of South Dakota in case the State of North Dakota shall be admitted into the Union prior to the admission into the Union of the State of South Dakota.

The said State of North Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued by the Territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings as are located within the boundaries of North Dakota, and shall pay all warrants issued under and by virtue of that certain act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota, approved March 8, 1839, entitled "An Act to provide for the refunding of outstanding warrants drawn on the capitol building fund."

The said State of South Dakota shall assume and pay all bonds issued by the Territory of Dakota to provide funds for the purchase, construction, repairs or maintenance of such public institutions, grounds or buildings as are located within the boundaries of South Dakota.

That is to say: The State of North Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to-wit:

Bonds issued on account of the hospital for insane at Jamestown, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$266,000; also, bonds issued on account of the North Dakota University at Grand Forks, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$96,700; also, bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Bismarck, North Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$93,600; also, refunding capitol building warrants dated April 1, 1839, \$33,507.46.



And the State of South Dakota shall assume and pay the following bonds and indebtedness, to-wit:

Bonds issued on account of the hospital for the insane at Yankton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$210,000; also, bonds issued on account of the school for deaf mutes at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$51,000; also, bonds issued on account of the university at Vermillion, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$75,000; also, bonds issued on account of the penitentiary at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$94,300, also, bonds issued on account of the agricultural college at Brookings, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$97,500; also, bonds issued on account of the normal school at Madison, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$49,400; also, bonds issued on account of the school of mines at Rapid City, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$33,000; also, bonds issued on account of the reform school at Plankinton, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$30,000; also, bonds issued on account of the normal school at Spearfish, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$25,000; also, bonds issued on account of the soldiers' home at Hot Springs, South Dakota, the face aggregate of which is \$45,000.

The states of North Dakota and South Dakota shall pay one-half each of all liabilities now existing or hereafter and prior to the taking effect of this agreement incurred, except those heretofore or hereafter incurred on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings, except as otherwise herein specifically provided.

The State of South Dakota shall pay to the State of North Dakota \$46,500, on account of the excess of territorial appropriations for the permanent improvement of territorial institutions which under this agreement will go to South Dakota, and in full of the undivided one-half interest of North Dakota in the territorial library, and in full settlement of unbalanced accounts, and of all claims against the territory, of whatever nature, legal or equitable, arising out of the alleged erroneous or unlawful taxation of Northern Pacific railroad lands, and the payment of said amount shall discharge and exempt the State of South Dakota from all liabilities for or on account of the several matters hereinbefore referred to; nor shall either state be called upon to pay or answer to any portion of liabilities hereafter arising or accruing on account of transactions heretofore had, which liability would be a liability of the Territory of Dakota had such territory remained in existence, and which liability shall grow out of matters connected with any public institutions, grounds or buildings of the territory situated or located within the boundaries of the other state.

A final adjustment of accounts shall be made upon the following basis: North Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on account of the current appropriations since March, 9, 1889, and South Dakota shall be charged with all sums paid on account of public institutions, grounds or buildings located within its boundaries on the same account and during the same time. Each state shall be charged with one-half of all other expenses of the territorial government during the same time. All moneys paid into the treasury during the period from March 8, 1889, to the time of taking effect of this agreement by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed State of North Dakota shall be credited to the State of North Dakota; and all sums paid into said treasury within the same time by any county, municipality or person within the limits of the proposed State of South Dakota shall be credited to the State of South Dakota; except that any and all taxes on gross earnings paid into said treasury by railroad corporations since the eighth day of March, 1889, based upon earnings of years prior to 1888, under and by virtue of the act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota, approved March 7, 1889, and entitled "An Act providing for the levy and collection of taxes upon property of railroad companies in this territory," being Chap. 107 of the Session Laws of 1889 (that is, the part of such sums going to the territory), shall be equally divided between the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, and all taxes heretofore or hereafter paid into said treasury under and by virtue of the act last mentioned, based on the gross earnings of the year 1888, shall be distributed as already provided by law, except that so much thereof as goes to the

territorial treasurer shall be divided as follows: North Dakota shall have so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed State of North Dakota, and South Dakota so much thereof as shall be or has been paid by railroads within the limits of the proposed State of South Dakota; each state shall be credited also with all balances of appropriations made by the Seventeenth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota for the account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings situated within its limits, remaining unexpended on March 8, 1889. If there shall be any indebtedness except the indebtedness represented by the bonds and refunding warrants hereinbefore mentioned, each state shall at the time of such final adjustment of accounts assume its share of said indebtedness as determined by the amount paid on account of the public institutions, grounds or buildings of such state in excess of the receipts from counties, municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within the limits of said state, as provided in this article; and if there should be a surplus at the time of such final adjustment, each state shall be entitled to the amounts received from counties, municipalities, railroad corporations or persons within its limits over and above the amount charged it. And the State of North Dakota hereby obligates itself to pay such part of the debts and liabilities of the Territory of Dakota as is declared by the foregoing agreement to be its proportion thereof, the same as if such proportion had been originally created by said State of North Dakota as its own debt or liability.

SEC. 204. Jurisdiction is ceded to the United States over the military reservations of Fort Abraham Lincoln, Fort Buford, Fort Pembina and Fort Totten, heretofore declared by the president of the United States; *Provided*, legal process, civil and criminal, of this state, shall extend over such reservations in all cases in which exclusive jurisdiction is not vested in the United States, ~~as of~~ crimes not committed within the limits of such reservations.

SEC. 205. The State of North Dakota hereby accepts the several grants of land granted by the United States to the State of North Dakota by an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the division of Dakota into two states, and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington to form constitutions and state governments, and to be admitted into the Union on equal footing with the original states, and to make donations of public lands to such states," under the conditions and limitations therein mentioned; reserving the right, however, to apply to Congress for modifications of said conditions and limitations in case of necessity.

## ARTICLE XVII.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 206. The name of this state shall be "North Dakota." The State of North Dakota shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to-wit: Commencing at a point in the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the 49th degree of north latitude crosses the same; thence south up the main channel of the same and along the boundary line of the State of Minnesota to a point where the 7th standard parallel intersects the same; thence west along said 7th standard parallel produced due west to a point where it intersects the 27th meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said meridian to a point where it intersects the 49th degree of north latitude; thence east along said line to place of beginning.

SEC. 207. The following described seal is hereby declared to be and hereby constituted the great seal of the State of North Dakota, to-wit: A tree in the open field, the trunk of which is surrounded by three bundles of wheat; on the right a plow, avil and sledge; on the left a bow crossed with three arrows, and an Indian on horseback pursuing a buffalo towards the setting sun; the foliage of the tree arched by a half circle of forty-two stars, surrounded by the motto "Liberty and union now and forever, one and inseparable;" the words "Great Seal" at the top; the words "State of North Dakota" at the bottom; "October 1st" on the left and "1889" on the right. The seal to be two and one-half inches in diameter.

SEC. 203. The right of the debtor to enjoy the comforts and necessities of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws exempting from forced sale to all heads of families a homestead, the value of which shall be limited and defined by law, and a reasonable amount of personal property; the kind and value shall be fixed by law. This section shall not be construed to prevent liens against the homestead for labor done and materials furnished in the improvement thereof, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 209. The labor of children under 12 years of age shall be prohibited in mines, factories and workshops in this state.

SEC. 210. All flowing streams and natural watercourses shall forever remain the property of the state for mining, irrigating and manufacturing purposes.

SEC. 211. Members of the legislative assembly and judicial department, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of North Dakota; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of.....according to the best of my ability, so help me God" (if an oath) ("under pains and penalties of perjury," if an affirmation), and no other oath, declaration, or test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

SEC. 212. The exchange of "black lists" between corporations shall be prohibited.

SEC. 213. The real and personal property of any woman in this state, acquired before marriage, and all property to which she may after marriage become in any manner rightfully entitled, shall be her separate property and shall not be liable for the debts of her husband.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

### CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

SEC. 214. Until otherwise provided by law, the member of the house of representatives of the United States apportioned to this state, shall be elected at large.

Until otherwise provided by law, the senatorial and representative districts shall be formed and the senators and the representatives shall be apportioned as follows:

The First district shall consist of the townships of Walhalla, St. Joseph, Neche, Pembina, Bathgate, Carlisle, Joliet, Midland, Lincoln and Drayton, in the county of Pembina, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Second district shall consist of the townships of St. Thomas, Hamilton, Cavalier, Akra, Beauleau, Thingvalla, Gardar, Park, Crystal, Elora and Lodomina, in the county of Pembina, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Third district shall consist of the townships of Perth, Latona, Adams, Silvesta, Cleveland, Morton, Vesta, Tiber, Medford, Vernon, Golden, Lampton, Eden, Rushford, Kensington, Dundee, Ops, Prairie Centre, Fertile, Park River and Glenwood, in the county of Walsh, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Fourth district shall consist of the townships of Forest River, Walsh Centre, Grafton, Farmington, Ardock, village of Ardock, Harrison, city of Grafton, Oakwood, Martin, Walshville, Pulaski, Acton, Minto and St. Andrews, in the county of Walsh, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The Fifth district shall consist of the townships of Gilby, Johnstown, Straban, Wheatfield, Hegton, Arvilla, Avon, Northwood, Lind, Grace, Larimore and the city of Larimore, Elm Grove, Agnes, Inkster, Elkmount, Oakwood, Niagara, Moraine, Logan and Loretta, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.



The Sixth district shall consist of the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards of the city of Grand Forks, as now constituted, and the townships of Falconer, Harvey, Turtle River, Ferry, Rye, Blooming, Meckinock, Lakeville and Levant, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Seventh district shall consist of the First and Second wards of the city of Grand Forks as now constituted, and the townships of Grand Forks, Brenna, Oakville, Chester, Pleasant View, Fairfield, Allendale, Walle, Bentru, Americus, Michigan, Union and Washington, in the county of Grand Forks, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Eighth district shall consist of the county of Traill, and be entitled to one senator and four representatives.

The Ninth district shall consist of the township of Fargo and the city of Fargo in the county of Cass, and the fractional township number 139, in range 48, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Tenth district shall consist of the townships of Noble, Wiser, Harwood, Reed, Barnes, Stanley, Pleasant, Kenyon, Gardner, Berlin, Raymond, Mapleton, Warren, Norman, Elm River, Harmony, Durbin, Addison, Davenport, Casselton and the city of Casselton, in the county of Cass, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The Eleventh district shall consist of the townships of Webster, Rush River, Hunter, Arthur, Amenia, Everest, Maple River, Leonard, Dows, Erie, Empire, Wheatland, Gill, Walburg, Watson, Page, Rich, Ayr, Buffalo, Howes, Eldrid, Highland, Rochester, Lake, Cornell, Tower, Hill, Clifton and Pontiac, in the county of Cass, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The Twelfth district shall consist of the county of Richland, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The Thirteenth district shall consist of the county of Sargent, and be entitled to one senator and three representatives.

The Fourteenth district shall consist of the county of Ransom, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Fifteenth district shall consist of the county of Barnes, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Sixteenth district shall consist of the counties of Steele and Griggs, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Seventeenth district shall consist of the county of Nelson, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Eighteenth district shall consist of the county of Cavalier, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Nineteenth district shall consist of the counties of Towner and Rolette, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Twentieth district shall consist of the counties of Benson and Pierce, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-first district shall consist of the county of Ramsey, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-second district shall consist of the counties of Eddy, Foster and Wells, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-third district shall consist of the county of Stutsman, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-fourth district shall consist of the county of La Moure, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Twenty-fifth district shall consist of the county of Dickey, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-sixth district shall consist of the counties of Emmons, McIntosh, Logan and Kidder, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-seventh district shall consist of the county of Burleigh, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Twenty-eighth district shall consist of the counties of Bottineau and McHenry, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Twenty-ninth district shall consist of the counties of Ward, McLean, and all the unorganized counties lying north of the Missouri river, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

The Thirtieth district shall consist of the counties of Morton and Oliver, and be entitled to one senator and two representatives.

The Thirty-first district shall consist of the counties of Mercer, Stark and Billings, and all the unorganized counties lying south of the Missouri river, and be entitled to one senator and one representative.

## ARTICLE XIX.

### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

SEC. 215. The following public institutions of the state are permanently located at the places herein after named, each to have the lands specifically granted to it by the United States in the act of Congress approved Feb. 22, 1889, to be disposed of and used in such manner as the legislative assembly may prescribe, subject to the limitations provided in the article on school and public lands contained in this constitution:

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

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

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

*Fourth*—A state normal school at the city of Valley City, in the county of Barnes; and the legislative assembly in apportioning the grant of 80,000 acres of land for normal schools made in the act of Congress referred to, shall grant to the said normal school at Valley City as aforementioned, fifty thousand (50,000) acres, and said lands are hereby appropriated to said institution for that purpose.

*Fifth*—The deaf and dumb asylum at the city of Devils Lake, in the county of Ramsey.

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

*Seventh*—A state normal school at the city of Mayville, in the county of Traill; and the legislative assembly, in apportioning the grant of land made by Congress in the act aforesaid for state normal schools, shall assign 30,000 acres to the institution hereby located at Mayville, and said lands are hereby appropriated for said purpose.

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

SEC. 216. The following named public institutions are hereby permanently located as hereinafter provided, each to have so much of the remaining grant of 175,000 acres of land made by the United States for "other educational and charitable institutions," and is allotted below, viz.:

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

*Second*—A blind asylum, or such other institution as the legislative assembly may determine, at such place in the county of Pembina as the qualified electors of said county may determine at an election to be held as prescribed by the legislative assembly, with a grant of 30,000 acres.

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

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

*Fifth* -- A scientific school, or such other educational or charitable institution as the legislative assembly may prescribe, at the city of Wahpeton, county of Richland, with a grant of 40,000 acres.

*Provided*, That no other institution of a character similar to any one of those located by this article shall be established or maintained without a revision of this constitution.

## ARTICLE XX.

### PROHIBITION.

To be submitted to a separate vote of the people as provided by the schedule and ordinance.

SEC. 217. No person, association or corporation shall, within this state, manufacture for sale or gift, any intoxicating liquors, and no person, association or corporation shall import any of the same for sale or gift, or keep or sell or offer the same for sale or gift, barter or trade, as a beverage. The legislative assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this article, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for the violation thereof.

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### SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of territorial government to state government, it is declared that all writs, actions, prosecutions, claims and rights of individuals and bodies corporate shall continue as if no change of government had taken place, and all processes which may, before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution be issued under the authority of the Territory of Dakota shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Dakota, which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations or be altered or repealed.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats accruing to the Territory of Dakota shall accrue to the use of the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, and may be sued for and recovered by either of said states as necessity may require.

SEC. 4. All recognizances, bonds, obligations or other undertakings heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, shall remain valid, and shall pass over to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; all bonds, obligations or other undertakings executed to this territory, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall pass over to the proper state authority, and to their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; all criminal prosecutions and penal actions which have arisen, or may arise before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, or which shall then be pending, may be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state.

SEC. 5. All property, real and personal, and credits, claims and choses in action belonging to the Territory of Dakota at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be vested in and become the property of the states of North Dakota and South Dakota.

SEC. 6. Whenever any two of the judges of the supreme court of the state elected under the provisions of this constitution shall have qualified in their offices, the causes then pending in the supreme court of the territory on appeal or writ of error from the district court of any county or subdivision within the limits of this state, and the papers, records and proceedings of said court, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the supreme court of the state, except as otherwise provided in the enabling act of Congress, and until so superseded the supreme court of the territory and the judges thereof shall



continue, with like power and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted. Whenever the judge of the district court of any district elected under the provisions of this constitution shall have qualified in his office, the several causes then pending in the district court of the territory within any county in such district, and the records, papers and proceedings of said district court, and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the district court of the state for such county, except as provided in the enabling act of Congress; until the district court of this territory shall be superseded in the manner aforesaid, the said district court and the judges thereof shall continue with the same jurisdiction and power to be exercised in the same judicial districts respectively as heretofore constituted under the laws of the territory.

SEC. 7. Until otherwise provided by law, the seals now in use in the supreme and district courts of this territory are hereby declared to be the seals of the supreme and district courts respectively of the state.

SEC. 8. Whenever this constitution shall go into effect, the books, records and papers, and proceedings of the probate court in each county, and all causes and matters of administration and other matters pending therein, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the county court of the same county, and the said county court shall proceed to final decree or judgment, order or other determination in the said several matters and causes as the said probate court might have done if this constitution had not been adopted. And until the election and qualification of the judges of the county courts provided for in this constitution, the probate judges shall act as the judges of the county courts within their respective counties, and the seal of the probate court in each county shall be the seal of the county court therein until the said court shall have procured a proper seal.

SEC. 9. The terms "probate court" or "probate judge" whenever occurring in the statutes of the territory shall, after this constitution goes into effect, be held to apply to the county court or county judge.

SEC. 10. All territorial, county and precinct officers, who may be in office at the time this constitution takes effect, whether holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory, shall hold and exercise their respective offices, and perform the duties thereof as prescribed in this constitution, until their successors shall be elected and qualified in accordance with the provisions of this constitution, and official bonds of all such officers shall continue in full force and effect as though this constitution had not been adopted, and such officers for their term of service, under this constitution, shall receive the same salaries and compensation as is by this constitution, or by the laws of the territory, provided for like officers; *Provided*, that the county and precinct officers shall hold their offices for the term for which they were elected. There shall be elected in each organized county in this state, at the election to be held for the ratification of this constitution, a clerk of the district court, who shall hold his office under said election, until his successor is duly elected and qualified. The judges of the district court shall have power to appoint state's attorneys in any organized county where no such attorneys have been elected, which appointment shall continue until the general election to be held in 1890, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 11. This constitution shall take effect and be in full force immediately upon the admission of the territory as a state.

SEC. 12. Immediately upon the adjournment of this convention, the governor of the territory, or in case of his absence or failure to act, the secretary of the territory, or in his absence or failure to act, the president of the constitutional convention, shall issue a proclamation, which shall be published and a copy thereof mailed to the chairman of the board of county commissioners of each county, calling an election by the people on the first Tuesday in October, 1889, of all the state and district officers created and made elective by this constitution. This constitution shall be submitted for adoption or rejection at said election to a vote of the electors qualified by the laws of this territory to vote at all elections. At the election provided for herein the qualified voters shall vote directly for or against this constitution, and for or against the article separately submitted.

SEC. 13. The board of commissioners of the several counties shall thereupon order such election for said day, and shall cause notice thereof to be given for the period of 20 days in the manner provided by law. Every qualified elector of the territory, at the date of said election, shall be entitled to vote thereat. Said election shall be conducted in all respects in the same manner as provided by the laws of the territory for general elections, and the returns for all state and district officers, and members of the legislative assembly, shall be made to the canvassing board hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 14. The governor, secretary and chief justice, or a majority of them, shall constitute a board of canvassers to canvass the vote of such election for all state and district officers and members of the legislative assembly. The said board shall assemble at the seat of government of the territory on the fifteenth day after the day of such election (or on the following day if such day fall on Sunday), and proceed to canvass the votes on the adoption of this constitution and for all state and district officers and members of the legislative assembly in the manner provided by the laws of the territory for canvassing the vote for delegate to Congress, and they shall issue certificates of election to the persons found to be elected to said offices severally, and shall make and file with the secretary of the territory an abstract, certified by them, of the number of votes cast for or against the adoption of the constitution, and for each county for each of said offices, and of the total number of votes cast in each county.

SEC. 15. All officers elected at such election shall, within 60 days after the date of the executive proclamation admitting the State of North Dakota into the Union, take the oath required by this constitution, and give the same bond required by the law of the territory to be given in case of like officers of the territory and districts, and shall thereupon enter upon the duties of their respective offices; but the legislative assembly may require by law all such officers to give other or further bonds as a condition of their continuance in office.

SEC. 16. The judges of the district court who shall be elected at the election herein provided for shall hold their offices until the first Monday in January, 1893, and until their successors are elected and qualified. All other state officers, except judges of the supreme court, who shall be elected at the election herein provided for, shall hold their offices until the first Monday in January, 1891, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Until otherwise provided by law the judges of the supreme court shall receive for their services the salary of \$4,000 per annum, payable quarterly; and the district judges shall receive for their services the salary of \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly.

SEC. 17. The governor-elect of the state, immediately upon his qualifying and entering upon the duties of his office, shall issue his proclamation convening the legislative assembly of the state at the seat of government, on a day to be named in said proclamation, and which shall not be less than 15 nor more than 40 days after the date of such proclamation. And said legislative assembly, after organizing, shall proceed to elect two senators of the United States for the State of North Dakota; and at said election the two persons who shall receive a majority of all the votes cast by the said senators and representatives shall be elected such United State senators. And the presiding officers of the senate and house of representatives shall each certify the election to the governor and secretary of the State of North Dakota; and the governor and secretary of state shall certify the elections of such senators as provided by law.

SEC. 18. At the election herein provided for there shall be elected a representative to the Fifty-first Congress of the United States, by the electors of the state at large.

SEC. 19. It is hereby made the duty of the legislative assembly at its first session to provide for the payment of all debts and indebtedness authorized to be incurred by the constitutional convention of North Dakota, which shall remain unpaid after the appropriation made by Congress for the same shall have been exhausted.



SEC. 20. There shall be submitted at the same election at which this constitution is submitted for rejection or adoption, Article XX., entitled "Prohibition," and persons who desire to vote for said article shall have written or printed on their ballots "For Prohibition," and all persons desiring to vote against said article shall have written or printed on their ballots "Against Prohibition." If it shall appear according to the returns herein provided for that a majority of all the votes cast at said election for and against prohibition are "For Prohibition," then said Article XX. shall be and form a part of this constitution, and be in full force and effect as such from the date of the admission of this state into the Union. But if a majority of said votes shall appear according to said returns to be "Against Prohibition," then said Article XX. shall be null and void, and shall not be a part of this constitution.

SEC. 21. The agreement made by the joint commission of the constitutional conventions of North Dakota and South Dakota concerning the records, books and archives of the Territory of Dakota, is hereby ratified and confirmed; which agreement is in the words following, that is to say:

The following books, records and archives of the Territory of North Dakota, to-wit: All records, books and archives in the offices of the governor and secretary of the territory (except records of articles of incorporation of domestic corporations, returns of election of delegates to the constitutional convention of 1889, for South Dakota, returns of elections held under the so-called local option law in counties within the limits of South Dakota, bonds of notaries public appointed for counties within the limits of South Dakota, papers relating to the organization of counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, all which records and archives are a part of the records and archives of said secretary's office; excepting, also, census returns from counties situate within the limits of South Dakota and papers relating to requisitions issued upon the application of officers of counties situate within the limits of South Dakota, all which are a part of the records and archives of said governor's office).

And the following records, books and archives shall also be the property of the State of North Dakota, to-wit:

Vouchers in the office or custody of the auditor of this territory relating to expenditures on account of public institutions, grounds, or buildings situate within the limits of North Dakota. One warrant register in the office of the treasurer of this territory, being a record of warrants issued under and by virtue of Chap. 24 of the laws enacted by the Eighteenth Legislative Assembly of Dakota Territory. All letters, receipts and vouchers in the same office now filed by counties and pertaining to counties within the limits of North Dakota. Paid and canceled coupons in the same office representing interest on bonds of North Dakota.

All other records, books and archives which it is hereby agreed shall be the property of South Dakota, shall remain at the capitol of North Dakota until demanded by the legislature of the State of South Dakota, and until the State of North Dakota shall have had a reasonable time after such demand is made to provide copies or abstracts of such portions thereof as the said State of North Dakota may desire to have copies or abstracts of.

The State of South Dakota may also provide copies or abstracts of such records, books and archives, which it is agreed shall be the property of North Dakota, as said State of South Dakota shall desire to have copies or abstracts of.

The expense of all copies or abstracts of records, books and archives which it is herein agreed may be made, shall be borne equally by said two states.

SEC. 22. Should the counties containing lands which form a part of the grant of lands made by Congress to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company be compelled by law to refund moneys paid for such lands or any of them by purchasers thereof at tax sales thereof, based upon taxes illegally levied upon said lands, then and in that case the State of North Dakota shall appropriate the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to reimburse said counties for the amount so received from said illegal tax sales and paid by said counties into the treasury of Dakota Territory, which said State of North Dakota is to assume and pay. Reports of gross earnings of the year 1888 in the same office, made by corporations operating lines of railroad situated wholly

or mainly within the limits of North Dakota. Records and papers of the office of the public examiner of the Second district of the territory. Records and papers of the office of the district board of agriculture. Records and papers in the office of the board of pharmacy of the district of North Dakota.

All records, books and archives of the Territory of Dakota which it is not herein agreed shall be the property of North Dakota, shall be the property of South Dakota.

The following books shall be copied, and the copies shall be the property of North Dakota, and the cost of such copies shall be borne equally by said states of North Dakota and South Dakota. That is to say:

Appropriation ledger for years ending November, 1889-90 — one volume.

The auditor's current warrant register — one volume.

Insurance record for 1889 — one volume.

Treasurer's cash book, "D."

Assessment ledger, "B."

Dakota Territory bond register — one volume.

Treasurer's current ledger — one volume.

The originals of the foregoing volumes which are to be copied shall at any time after such copying shall have been completed be delivered on demand to the proper authorities of the state.

SEC. 23. This constitution shall after its enrollment be signed by the president of this convention and the chief clerk thereof and such delegates as desire to sign the same, whereupon it shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of the territory, where it may be signed at any time by any delegate who shall be prevented from signing the same for any reasons at the time of the adjournment of this convention.

SEC. 24. In case the territorial officers of the Territory of Dakota, or any of them who are now required by law to report to the governor of the territory, annually or biennially, shall prepare and publish such reports covering the transactions of their offices up to the time of the admission of the State of North Dakota into the Union, the legislative assembly shall make sufficient appropriations to pay one-half of the cost of such publication.

SEC. 25. The governor and secretary of the territory are hereby authorized to make arrangements for the meeting of the first legislative assembly, and the inauguration of the state government.

SEC. 26. The legislative assembly shall provide for the editing, and for the publication, in an independent volume, of this constitution, as soon as it shall take effect, and whenever it shall be altered or amended, and shall cause to be published in the same volume the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Enabling Act.

## II.

## THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH DAKOTA BY COUNTIES.

FIRST STATE ELECTION, OCT. 1, 1889.

COUNTIES.	Rep. in Congress.		Governor.		Lieutenant Governor.		Secretary of State.		State Treasurer.		State Auditor.	
	Hansbrough, Rep.	Maratta, Dem.	Miller, Rep.	Roach, Dem.	Dickey, Rep.	McGinnis, Dem.	Flittie, Rep.	Froslid, Dem.	Booker, Rep.	Lord, Dem.	Bray, Rep.	Odegaard, Dem.
Barnes.....	1,250	446	1,191	498	1,119	576	1,282	413	1,254	442	1,252	442
Burleigh.....	775	310	771	322	760	332	764	331	769	326	767	328
Benson.....	475	105	467	111	481	101	466	115	469	112	475	106
Bottineau.....	336	303	335	304	334	305	333	305	332	306	333	307
Billings.....	45	14	45	14	45	14	45	14	45	14	45	14
Cass.....	2,842	1,288	2,712	1,411	2,932	1,203	2,936	1,201	2,936	1,194	2,671	1,462
Cavalier.....	668	515	647	354	648	525	670	511	472	706	703	479
Dickey.....	1,088	507	1,087	506	1,090	504	1,092	503	1,091	504	1,082	513
Eddy.....	240	162	241	161	240	159	242	161	238	165	224	159
Emmons.....	392	73	391	78	392	77	392	77	392	77	392	76
Foster.....	237	126	235	131	240	127	238	129	237	129	242	124
Grand Forks.....	2,170	1,026	1,929	1,263	2,267	929	2,194	991	2,229	962	2,233	936
Griggs.....	341	219	346	205	366	187	359	193	370	181	363	188
Kidder.....	257	90	259	88	259	88	258	86	258	88	258	88
La Moure.....	595	234	594	235	570	257	599	230	597	233	594	236
Logan.....	77	13	77	13	77	13	77	13	77	13	77	13
Morton.....	687	331	680	335	692	338	681	337	681	337	681	337
McHenry.....	220	64	219	68	219	66	219	66	221	64	223	62
McLean.....	222	41	223	41	223	41	223	41	223	41	223	41
McIntosh.....	375	20	375	20	375	20	375	19	375	19	364	26
Mercer.....	70	15	70	15	70	15	70	15	70	15	70	15
Nelson.....	665	223	628	260	660	226	617	263	660	226	633	251
Oliver.....	23	48	28	48	28	48	28	48	28	48	28	48
Pembina.....	1,563	1,217	1,553	1,241	1,582	1,211	1,587	1,205	1,623	1,165	1,619	1,176
Pierce.....	172	56	181	46	184	45	181	47	182	46	171	57
Richland.....	1,194	790	1,199	771	1,107	862	1,198	788	1,196	788	1,162	823
Ransom.....	998	252	998	261	1,015	245	1,014	245	1,015	244	1,004	257
Ramsey.....	790	350	779	343	805	317	612	497	798	325	763	354
Rolette.....	289	205	250	238	292	200	294	198	289	201	293	199
Stark.....	434	179	432	182	431	183	435	179	434	179	433	181
Stutsman.....	863	547	818	603	853	753	867	547	867	546	868	546
Steele.....	549	92	546	92	542	93	408	225	540	82	546	95
Sargent.....	1,138	110	1,027	216	1,056	191	1,056	192	1,054	194	1,056	192
Trail.....	1,525	470	1,524	469	1,522	469	1,292	635	1,551	442	1,421	568
Towner.....	188	241	184	244	188	241	184	240	167	261	189	240
Walsh.....	1,837	1,099	1,842	1,100	1,854	1,086	1,846	1,095	1,484	1,448	1,786	1,148
Wells.....	190	148	186	152	190	149	192	147	192	147	186	152
Ward.....	292	107	296	114	291	115	290	117	291	116	289	117
Total.....	26,077	12,006	25,365	12,733	25,779	12,316	25,600	12,424	25,707	12,386	25,719	12,356
Majority.....	14,071	.....	12,632	.....	13,463	.....	13,196	.....	13,321	.....	13,363	.....

DISTRICT JUDGES.—The vote on the various district judges was as follows: First district—A. J. O'Keefe (rep.), 4,250; C. F. Templeton (dem.), 6,713. Second district—D. E. Morgan (rep.), 2,701; Jas. F. O'Brien (dem.), 1,465. Third district—Seth Newman (rep.), 3,131; W. S. McConnell (dem.), 3,549. Fourth district—W. S. Lauder (rep.), 3,055; S. H. Snyder (dem.), 2,077; E. S. Ellis (ind.), 1,279. Fifth district—O. H. Hewitt (rep.), 2,371; Roderick Rose (dem.), 3,310. Sixth district—W. H. Winchester (rep.), 2,352; John C. Holleback (dem.), 1,624.

SCATTERING.—For governor, 18; lieutenant governor, 8; secretary of state, 11; treasurer, 4; auditor, 3; superintendent of public instruction, 12; attorney general, 2; commissioner of insurance, 9; commissioner of railroads, 8; commissioner of agriculture and labor, 1; supreme court judges, 11; congressman, 3.





## OFFICIAL VOTE BY COUNTIES—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	Railroad Commissioners.						Constitution.		Prohibition.	
	Montgomery, Rep.	Underhill, Rep.	Bartlett, Rep.	Wright, Dem.	Cameron, Dem.	Ely, Dem.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Barnes.....	1,000	967	1,177	1,020	453	406	1,673	8	861	745
Burleigh.....	769	760	762	340	324	324	1,083	2	269	799
Benson.....	481	473	481	101	109	101	523	45	292	212
Bottineau.....	333	326	349	303	310	251	450	116	365	228
Billings.....	45	43	45	14	14	14	57	1	4	53
Cass.....	2,935	2,909	2,943	1,226	1,204	1,190	4,049	31	1,739	2,156
Cavalier.....	654	599	604	537	623	514	684	269	634	439
Dickey.....	1,074	1,091	1,084	528	503	503	1,471	26	966	537
Eddy.....	226	186	240	262	159	150	381	13	212	158
Emmons.....	392	392	392	77	77	77	462	2	106	347
Foster.....	234	234	233	131	127	126	333	4	148	186
Grand Forks.....	2,254	2,163	2,243	931	1,028	948	687	1,930	1,534	1,432
Griggs.....	349	345	273	303	192	175	351	150	345	180
Kidder.....	259	259	259	86	86	86	340	3	186	151
La Moure.....	597	597	597	234	232	231	818	11	414	395
Logan.....	77	77	77	13	13	13	90	.....	26	61
Morton.....	663	622	591	485	337	339	924	21	358	644
McHenry.....	216	212	121	64	64	177	257	7	163	101
McLean.....	223	208	222	41	55	41	264	.....	69	170
McIntosh.....	375	375	375	19	19	19	394	.....	166	199
Mercer.....	70	70	70	15	15	15	84	1	22	63
Nelson.....	660	658	633	227	229	240	127	660	540	276
Oliver.....	28	27	19	54	47	49	47	30	29	40
Pembina.....	1,542	1,531	1,421	1,212	1,301	1,334	1,762	830	1,483	1,137
Pierce.....	180	174	157	46	45	75	221	1	124	70
Richland.....	1,186	1,190	1,192	809	794	786	1,409	251	1,011	885
Ransom.....	999	1,002	1,006	272	243	244	1,110	23	670	557
Ramsey.....	801	783	799	339	324	324	810	231	591	416
Rolette.....	292	292	300	201	201	187	435	10	112	304
Stark.....	434	396	435	205	181	179	610	.....	171	394
Stutsman.....	861	846	869	573	548	540	1,334	47	509	809
Steele.....	536	466	539	199	96	79	241	361	444	172
Sargent.....	1,134	1,050	1,049	106	111	93	973	177	620	577
Trail.....	1,541	1,409	1,339	640	598	439	1,411	462	1,117	824
Towner.....	188	187	187	241	240	236	284	93	148	216
Walsh.....	1,848	1,794	1,790	1,140	1,157	1,088	606	2,248	1,760	1,132
Wells.....	180	145	184	190	158	157	336	.....	124	190
Ward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	43	220	168
Total.....	25,636	24,850	25,057	13,184	12,227	11,750	27,441	8,107	18,552	17,393
Majority.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,334	.....	1,159	.....

## III.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Issued by F. H. Hagerty, Commissioner of Immigration, Dakota Territory.

## CAPITAL—BISMARCK, BURLEIGH COUNTY.

<i>U. S. Senator,</i>	- - -	GILBERT A. PIERCE,	- - -	Bismarck.
<i>U. S. Senator,</i>	- - -	LYMAN R. CASEY,	- - -	Jamestown.
<i>Representative to Congress,</i>	-	H. G. HANSBROUGH,	- - -	Devils Lake.
<i>Governor,</i>	- - -		- - -	JOHN MILLER.
<i>Lieutenant Governor,</i>	- - -		- - -	ALFRED DICKEY.
<i>Secretary of State,</i>	- - -		- - -	JOHN FLITTIE.
<i>State Treasurer,</i>	- - -		- - -	L. E. BOOKER.
<i>State Auditor,</i>	- - -		- - -	JOHN P. BRAY.
<i>Superintendent Public Instruction,</i>	- - -		- - -	WILLIAM MITCHELL.
<i>Assistant Superintendent Public Instruction,</i>	- - -		- - -	F. W. CATHRO.
<i>Attorney General,</i>	- - -		- - -	GEO. F. GOODWIN.
<i>Commissioner of Insurance,</i>	- - -		- - -	A. L. CAREY.
<i>Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor,</i>	- - -		- - -	H. F. HELGESEN.
<i>Public Examiner,</i>	- - -		- - -	J. A. PERCIVAL.

## COMMISSIONERS OF RAILROADS.

GEO. S. MONTGOMERY, D. BARTLETT, F. S. UNDERHILL.

## SUPREME COURT.

*Chief Justice,* - - - - - GUY C. H. CORLISS.  
 JOSEPH M. BARTHOLOMEU, ALFRED WALLIN.  
*Clerk,* - - - R. D. HOSKINS. *Court Reporter,* - - E. W. CAMP.

## DISTRICT COURT.

*First District,* - - - - - CHARLES F. TEMPLETON, Judge.  
*Second District,* - - - - - D. E. MORGAN, Judge.  
*Third District,* - - - - - WM. B. MCCONNELL, Judge.  
*Fourth District,* - - - - - W. S. LAUDER, Judge.  
*Fifth District,* - - - - - RODERICK ROSE, Judge.  
*Sixth District,* - - - - - WALTER H. WINCHESTER, Judge.

## LAND DISTRICTS.

	Register.	Receiver.
Bismarck,	OSCAR E. REA,	D. W. HUTCHINSON.
Devils Lake,	E. G. SPILMAN,	S. S. SMITH.
Fargo,	M. F. BATTELLE,	FRANK S. DE MERS.
Grand Forks,	JAMES M. CORBET,	JAMES ELTON.

*U. S. District Attorney,* - JOHN MURPHEY, - - - Yankton, S. D.  
*U. S. Marshal,* - - - D. W. MARATTA, - - - Fargo.  
*Surveyor General,* - - B. H. SULLIVAN, - - - Huron, S. D.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS.

*University of North Dakota*—Grand Forks; Homer B. Sprague, M. A., Ph. D., president; John G. Hamilton, secretary.

*Hospital for Insane*—Jamestown; Dr. O. W. Archibald, superintendent.

*Penitentiary*—Bismarck; Dan Williams, warden.

*Board of Agriculture*—I. C. Wade, president, Jamestown; Gerald Pierce, secretary, Bismarck; G. E. Bowers, treasurer, Hillsboro.

*Board of Pharmacy*—Frank Frisby, president, Bismarck.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY — CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	Judicial District.	COUNTY SEAT.	COUNTY CLERK OR AUDITOR.	TREASURER.	SHERIFF.
Barnes.....	5	Valley City.....	Chas. S. Walker*..	O. H. de S. Irgens.	John Simons.
Benson.....	2	Minnewaukan.....	James M. Cubbison	Carl G. Brown.....	Fred Snore.
Billings.....	6	Medora.....	J. C. Williamson..	J. A. Ferris.....	E. G. Paddock.
Bottineau.....	2	Bottineau.....	M. O. Tibbits.....	P. R. Ferguson.....	David Hoover.
Burleigh.....	6	Bismarck.....	R. R. Marsh*.....	John P. Dunn.....	Frank Donnelly.
Cass.....	3	Fargo.....	P. S. Golberg*....	A. H. Burk.....	C. W. Smith.
Cavalier.....	1	Langdon.....	H. D. Allert*.....	Geo. F. Winter.....	Gunder Nelson.
Dickey.....	4	Ellendale.....	Thurlow Weed*..	T. W. Millham.....	W. A. Cross.
Eddy.....	5	New Rockford.....	H. E. Gardner.....	L. G. Willis.....	Jas. E. Daley.
Emmons.....	6	Williamsport.....	E. T. Herrick.....	Dugald Campbell.	James S. McGee.
Foster.....	5	Carrington.....	G. L. Farnham.....	E. F. Porter.....	Ralph Hall.
Grand Forks.....	1	Grand Forks.....	W. J. Anderson*..	A. Abrahamsen....	Jas. K. Swan.
Griggs.....	5	Cooperstown.....	P. A. Meigard*..	Knud Thompson..	M. L. Michaels.
Kidder.....	6	Steele.....	Albert G. Clark..	Isaac A. Foye.....	T. J. Woodmause.
La Moure.....	5	La Moure.....	George R. Fralick*	W. E. Brewer.....	J. W. Stoddard.
Logan.....	5	Napoleon.....	Geo. A. Bryant.....	Chas. J. Hoof.....	O. T. House.
McHenry.....	2	Towner.....	Allen Mitchell*..	Geo. H. Soule.....	W. R. Pitts.
McIntosh.....	4	Ashley.....	J. H. Wishek.....	T. O. Gulark.....	C. D. Johnson.
McLean.....	6	Washburn.....	Herman Hanson..	J. J. Robinson.....	Peter Landquist.
Mercer.....	6	Stanton.....	Henry C. Loy.....	D. P. Tresler.....	C. C. Moore (mer.
Morton.....	6	Mandan.....	John Foran.....	Frank A. Briggs..	G. F. Bingenhei-
Nelson.....	1	Lakota.....	N. F. Webb*.....	W. C. Daniels.....	F. K. McCoy.
Oliver.....	6	Sanger.....	George Sanger.....	J. W. Hendricks..	P. H. Bagnell.
Pembina.....	1	Pembina.....	J. Kabernagle*..	E. T. Thompson..	Wm. James
Pierce.....	2	Rugby.....	C. A. Erickson..	Christian Evenson	Frank J. Sikes.
Ramsey.....	2	Devils Lake.....	Henry Hale*.....	Ole Serumgard....	Ever Wagness.
Ransom.....	4	Lisbon.....	Thos. J. Harris..	Hans P. Grinagr..	T. N. Onim.
Richland.....	4	Wahpeton.....	O. H. Ferry*.....	O. K. Ulsaker.....	J. H. Miller.
Rolette.....	2	St. John.....	Chas. J. Partridge*	Thos. Hesketh....	Thos. C. Flynn.
Sargent.....	4	Forman.....	Chas. Afdem.....	J. D. Yaiser.....	F. G. Bartlett.
Stark.....	6	Dickinson.....	George Auld.....	J. A. Farrah.....	Jerry Hayes.
Steele.....	6	Sherbrooke.....	C. G. Huntley*..	K. H. Brunsdale..	S. L. Linn.
Stutsman.....	5	Jamestown.....	Wm. W. Graves*..	S. R. McGinnis....	M. H. Schmitz.
Towner.....	2	Cando.....	B. F. Berry*.....	Chas. H. Ensign..	J. H. McCune.
Trails.....	3	Caledonia.....	H. A. Langlie*..	K. J. Nomland....	S. N. Heskin.
Walsh.....	1	Grafton.....	O. M. Fraser.....	N. O. Noben.....	Gunden Olson.
Ward.....	2	Mirot.....	Wm. Collins.....	G. S. Reishus.....	E. Coleman.
Wells.....	5	Sykeston.....	C. V. Brown.....	D. T. Davis.....	Jay Carr.

\*Auditor.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY — CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Judicial District.	CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.	REGISTER OF DEEDS.	ATTORNEY.	SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.
Barnes.....	5	A. J. Henry.....	J. D. Black.....	G. K. Andrus.....	Belle S. Spurr.
Benson.....	2	J. L. Richmond.....	J. M. Cubbison.....	E. S. Rolfe.....	M. F. Minehau.
Billings.....	6	J. S. Seaton.....	J. C. Williamson.....	W. H. Francis.....	W. F. Dantz.
Bottineau.....	2	John W. Bennett.....	M. O. Tibbits.....	V. B. Noble.....	F. W. Cathro.
Burleigh.....	6	Ed. S. Allen.....	John N. Richards.....	F. V. Barnes.....	W. T. Perkins.
Cass.....	3	L. W. Schruth.....	J. H. Hanson.....	S. B. Bartlett.....	W. Clapp.
Cavalier.....	1	John E. Truax.....	P. K. Haugen.....	Fred Zick.....	E. J. Fox.
Dickey.....	4	T. M. Evans.....	Geo. H. Keyes.....	John H. Boyle.....	C. A. Kent.
Eddy.....	5	Wm. O. Baird.....	H. E. Gardner.....	Joseph Curry.....	.....
Emmons.....	6	D. R. Streeter.....	E. T. Herrick.....	.....	W. B. Andrus.
Foster.....	5	James Murphy.....	G. L. Farnham.....	Heber McHugh.....	L. J. Eisenbuth.
Grand Forks.....	1	L. K. Hassell.....	E. C. Elwood.....	John M. Cochran.....	M. A. Shirley.
Griggs.....	5	J. P. Jorgenson.....	Rollef Berg.....	Iver Jacobson.....	Theo. F. Kerr.
Kidder.....	6	L. B. Roseberry.....	Albert G. Clark.....	W. F. Cochrane.....	Mamie Portner.
La Moure.....	5	E. M. Whitman.....	J. T. Butler.....	N. B. Wilkinson.....	J. M. Devine.
Logan.....	5	James A. Weed.....	Geo. A. Bryant.....	.....	Janie C. Foster.
McHenry.....	2	C. D. Rice.....	Geo. T. Inkster.....	Chas. E. Jones.....	H. J. Koppeadahl.
McIntosh.....	4	C. C. Hammond.....	J. H. Wishek.....	Geo. H. Fay.....	A. S. Wiles.
McLean.....	6	Charles E. Merrill.....	Herman Hanson.....	N. F. Boucher.....	L. M. Wallin.
Mercer.....	6	S. C. Walker.....	Henry C. Loy.....	.....	Alice V. Cook.
Morton.....	6	M. B. Doyle.....	Joseph Miller.....	H. G. Voss.....	E. J. Steele.
Nelson.....	1	Chas. Adler.....	A. M. Tofthagen.....	M. N. Johnson.....	M. L. Williams.
Oliver.....	6	George Sanger.....	George Sanger.....	B. W. Shaw.....	Mrs. E. R. Thurston.
Pembina.....	1	Henry D. Borden.....	J. H. Anderson.....	Wm. J. Kneeshaw.....	C. E. Jackson.
Pierce.....	2	Wm. S. Russell.....	C. A. Erickson.....	.....	I. M. McBride.
Ramsey.....	2	T. C. Saunders.....	H. M. Creel.....	J. F. O'Brien.....	John F. Cowan.
Ransom.....	4	Gilbert LaDu.....	R. M. Davis.....	Pat Rourke.....	W. F. Granger.
Richland.....	4	J. Shippam.....	J. M. Ruggles.....	W. S. Lander.....	W. M. House.
Rolette.....	2	Frank F. Phillips.....	Ole E. Petesron.....	.....	John E. Brown.
Sargent.....	4	J. W. Christian.....	A. F. Price.....	J. E. Bishop.....	S. A. Danford.
Stark.....	6	E. R. Bonney.....	George Auld.....	J. G. Campbell.....	Alice A. Allison.
Steele.....	3	W. A. Winslow.....	M. B. Cassell.....	C. J. Paul.....	S. J. Axdahl.
Stutsman.....	5	T. F. Branch.....	A. B. Ashley.....	J. A. Frye.....	T. S. Wadsworth.
Towner.....	2	A. H. Riggs.....	W. E. Pew.....	O. O. Whited.....	H. C. Meacham.
Trail.....	3	O. P. Clark.....	Asa Sargeant.....	F. W. Ames.....	Joseph Kennedy.
Walsh.....	1	James Garbutt.....	Wm. Tierney.....	W. J. Hughes.....	R. M. Evans.
Ward.....	2	James Johnson.....	Wm. Collins.....	E. A. Mears.....	Sade Webber.
Wells.....	5	John A. Williams.....	C. V. Brown.....	A. G. Corell.....	Kate Needham.



## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	Judicial District.	SURVEYOR.	ASSESSOR.	COUNTY JUDGE.	CHAIRMAN BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
Barnes.....	5	Frank White.....	Nicholas Flagler.....	J. Jeff Dobbin.....	D. Green.
Benson.....	2	V. B. Matthews.....	Samuel Ellis.....	Henry U. Thomas.....	James Michels.
Billings.....	6	C. H. Mason.....	C. H. Mason.....	J. E. McCaul.....	J. A. Van Eeghen.
Bottineau.....	2	Ole Honeman.....	Anton Svensrum.....	Archie McArthur.....	L. D. Dana.
Burleigh.....	6	Thos. B. Herron.....	A. M. Thompson.....	John F. Philbrick.....	Anderson Healy.
Cass.....	3	J. D. White.....	E. H. Holte.....	A. Roberts.....	Wm. Strehlow.
Cavalier.....	1	O. McGuinn.....	Tp. Assessors.....	H. E. Dorval.....	E. I. Donovan.
Dickey.....	4	E. J. Hermans.....	Tp. Assessors.....	S. A. Boves.....	D. B. McDonald.
Eddy.....	5	H. W. Allen.....	A. D. Tomlinson.....	A. C. Buck.....	J. W. Hackney.
Emmons.....	6	H. W. Allen.....	Charles McIntyre.....	John Klefristra.....	James B. Guyton.
Foster.....	5	Alex. Oldham.....	E. T. Guptil.....	Geo. H. Estabrook.....	F. G. Barlow.
Grand Forks.....	1	Alex. Oldham.....	Tp. Assessors.....	Richard Bennett.....	O. L. Steele.
Griggs.....	5	U. A. Ueland.....	F. Greenland.....	Peter E. Nelson.....	R. C. Cooper.
Kidder.....	6	Frank R. Hill.....	J. D. Williams.....	R. P. Allison.....	John Harcourt.
La Moure.....	5	C. N. Valentine.....	John Flaherty.....	J. W. Johnston.....	A. E. Raney.
Logan.....	5	John T. Bailey.....	S. M. Barry.....	John Orner.....	Wm. E. Hoke.
McHenry.....	2	LaMotte Miles.....	Peter N. Gilbert.....	W. D. McClintock.....	G. W. Strong.
McIntosh.....	4	M. T. Records.....	H. A. Garbelmann.....	R. A. Larimer.....	C. V. Bosye.
McLean.....	6	Stephen Card.....	P. H. Nelson.....	A. C. Ranard.....	Oliver O. Rhude.
Mercer.....	6	Lyman N. Cary.....	Samuel Sprecher.....	George Hawley.....	Wm. T. Jones.
Morton.....	1	Frank E. Hebert.....	G. A. Breckenridge.....	E. C. Rice.....	J. J. Luck.
Nelson.....	1	Frank E. Hebert.....	Ole O. Forde.....	H. D. Fruit.....	J. H. McLaughlin.
Oliver.....	6	Frank Creek.....	Henry Albers.....	C. M. Griffith.....	Louis Connolly.
Pembina.....	1	Frank E. Hebert.....	Tp. Assessors.....	E. A. Armstrong.....	S. L. Haight.
Pierce.....	2	Frank E. Hebert.....	E. T. Stromman.....	David P. Thomas.....	Geo. W. Spaun.
Ramsey.....	2	M. E. Severance.....	Albert Roberts.....	D. G. Duell.....	Geo. McCormick.
Ransom.....	4	J. W. Blanding.....	E. O. Faucette.....	E. J. Ryman.....	L. B. Chanberlin.
Richland.....	4	Gus. E. Deschene.....	Tp. Assessors.....	John Shippam.....	P. S. Larson.
Rolette.....	2	John W. Peck.....	Alex. Charlebois.....	John Burke.....	Patrick Forest.
Sargent.....	4	John W. Peck.....	Thos. Johnson.....	J. M. Vall.....	John Herman.
Stark.....	6	E. W. Palmer.....	Lewis L. Lewis.....	W H Richards.....	A. C. McGillivray.
Steele.....	3	J. H. Horney.....	Warren Archer.....	John Duncan.....	Martin Hanson.
Stutsman.....	5	J. M. Snyder.....	C. R. Flint.....	Thos. Hayes.....	J. J. Eddy.
Towner.....	2	John Amb.....	T. J. Noyes.....	Ed. F. Sibley.....	Jas. J. McCanna.
Trall.....	3	J. B. Warren.....	Tp. Assessors.....	J. O. Kjelsberg.....	P. Herbrandson.
Walsh.....	1	Chas. Biladeau.....	Tp. Assessors.....	I. L. Currie.....	Joseph Tombs.
Ward.....	2	Chas. Biladeau.....	H. B. Johnson.....	J. B. Roark.....	Wm. Nack.
Wells.....	5	Chas. Biladeau.....	J. B. Hardy.....	H. B. Chess.....	Mark Kady.

## THE STATE LEGISLATURE OF 1889.

## SENATE.

President, Lieut. Gov. ALFRED DICKEY.

DIST.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
1—	Judson La Moure.....	Pembina.....
2—	*A. F. Appleton.....	Crystal.....
3—	Roger Allen.....	Park River.....
4—	*James H. Bell.....	Minto.....
5—	J. E. Stevens.....	Northwood.....
6—	*M. L. McCormack.....	Grand Forks.....
7—	Geo. B. Winship.....	Grand Forks.....
8—	W. H. Robinson.....	Mayville.....
9—	John E. Haggart.....	Fargo.....
10—	H. J. Rowe.....	Casselton.....
11—	*H. R. Hartman.....	Wheatland.....
12—	Andrew Slotten.....	Wahpeton.....
13—	Andrew Hegleson.....	Milnor.....
14—	Andrew Sandager.....	Lisbon.....
15—	Samuel A. Fisher.....	Valley City.....
16—	J. O. Smith.....	Hatton.....
17—	D. S. Dodds.....	Lakota.....
18—	*John McBride.....	Langdon.....
19—	*R. D. Cowan.....	Rolla.....
20—	E. L. Yager.....	Minnewaukan.....
21—	W. E. Swanston.....	Grand Harbor.....
22—	F. G. Barlow.....	Barlow.....
23—	Bailey Fuller.....	Jamestown.....
24—	H. S. Deisem.....	La Moure.....
25—	*M. E. Randall.....	Ellendale.....
26—	J. H. Worst.....	Williamsport.....
27—	C. B. Little.....	Bismarck.....
28—	Anton Svensrud.....	Bottineau.....
29—	E. H. Belyea.....	Minot.....
30—	George Harmon.....	Mandan.....
31—	N. C. Lawrence.....	Dickinson.....

Secretary: C. C. BOWSFIELD. Sergeant-at-Arms: J. W. WOODS.

## HOUSE.

Speaker, DAVID B. WELLMAN.

DIST.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
1	John H. Watt.....	Pembina.....
	R. B. Richardson.....	Drayton.....
2	*H. L. Norton.....	Hamilton.....
	John Stadelman.....	Cavalier.....
3	John H. McCullough.....	Park River.....
	A. N. Foss.....	Park River.....
4	John Montgomery.....	Ardoch.....
	A. O. Haugerud.....	Grafton.....
	Alex. Thompson.....	Minto.....
5	Franklin Estabrook.....	Inkster.....
	Nels Tanberg.....	Northwood.....
6	Geo. H. Walsh.....	Grand Forks.....
	*L. J. Zimmer.....	Manvel.....

DIST.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
7	A. P. Haugen .....	Reynolds.....Grand Forks.
	Ole T. Gronli .....	Emerado.....Grand Forks.
8	Roderick Johnson .....	Hillsboro.....Traill.
	*O. T. Jahr .....	Portland.....Traill.
	J. F. Selby.....	Hillsboro.....Traill.
9	H. H. Strom .....	Hillsboro.....Traill.
	E. S. Tyler.....	Fargo.....Cass.
	Frank J. Thompson.....	Fargo.....Cass.
10	Eli D. McIntyre.....	Casselton.....Cass.
	N. B. Pinkham.....	Fargo.....Cass.
	John O. Bye.....	Hickson.....Cass.
11	H. D. Court.....	Buffalo.....Cass.
	Frank Langer .....	Everest.....Cass.
	W. W. Beard.....	Hunter.....Cass.
12	B. H. Hankinson .....	Hankinson.....Richland.
	R. N. Ink.....	Walpeton.....Richland.
	A. O. Heglie.....	Walcott.....Richland.
13	E. W. Bowen.....	Forman.....Sargent.
	W. S. Buchanan.....	Forman.....Sargent.
14	R. N. Stevens.....	Lisbon.....Ransom.
	J. L. Green.....	Lisbon.....Ransom.
15	Duncan McDonald.....	Valley City.....Barnes.
	C. J. Christianson.....	Valley City.....Barnes.
16	W. H. H. Roney.....	Clifford (Traill).....Steele.
	Chris. Balkan.....	Cooperstown.....Griggs.
17	Ole E. Olsgard.....	Lakota.....Nelson.
18	*W. H. Murphy.....	Langdon.....Cavalier.
	*F. R. Renaud.....	Langdon.....Cavalier.
19	James Britten.....	Cando.....Towner.
20	Geo. E. Ingebretson.....	Minnewaukan.....Benson.
	D. P. Thomas.....	Rugby.....Pierce.
21	James McCormack.....	Devils Lake.....Ramsey.
	C. A. Currier.....	Devils Lake.....Ramsey.
22	D. B. Wellman, Speaker.....	New Rockford.....Eddy.
	Luther L. Walton.....	Sykeston.....Wells.
23	George Lutz.....	Jamestown.....Stutsman.
	John Milstad.....	Jamestown.....Stutsman.
24	L. A. Ueland.....	Edgeley.....La Moure.
25	W. B. Allen.....	Ludden.....Dickey.
	A. T. Cole.....	Ellendale.....Dickey.
26	George W. Lilly.....	Ashley.....McIntosh.
	W. L. Belden.....	Napoleon.....Logan.
27	E. A. Williams.....	Bismarck.....Burleigh.
	George W. Rawlings.....	Sterling.....Burleigh.
28	James Reed.....	Towner.....McHenry.
29	A. C. Nedrud.....	Minot.....Ward.
30	A. W. Hoyt.....	Mandan.....Morton.
	P. B. Wickham.....	New Salem.....Morton.
31	C. C. Moore.....	Stanton.....Mercer.

Chief Clerk: J. G. HAMILTON. Sergeant-at-Arms: FRED. SNORE.

\*Democrats; all others Republicans.

## PART II.

### IV.

#### BOUNDARIES.

The State of North Dakota is located on the northern boundary of the United States, about midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and half way between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's bay, in the heart of the North American continent. Its southern boundary is the 7th standard parallel, which separates it from South Dakota, its northern boundary being the 49th parallel, which separates it from the British provinces of Manitoba and Assiniboia, and barely half way between the equator and the north pole. The eastern boundary is formed by the Red River of the North, which separates it from Minnesota. The western boundary is the Greenwich meridian of  $104^{\circ}$ , and the Washington meridian of  $24^{\circ}$ , which separates it from Montana. Its extent from north to south is a little over 210 miles, while from east to west it is about 360 miles. It contains 52 counties, of which 14 are unorganized, and has an area of 74,312 square miles, or 47,569,680 acres.

**Geographical Divisions.**—The state has several marked geographical divisions; the principal ones being the Red river valley, the James river valley, the Devils lake and Turtle Mountain regions, the Mouse river country, the Missouri slope or coteau country, and the West Missouri or West North Dakota country. The main features of these sections are described under their respective headings.

**Red River Valley.**—The Red River of the North is so called to distinguish it from the large southern river of the same name. In speaking of the valley of the Red river it must not be understood to apply to a narrow depression, as is usually the case with rivers, but to a broad, level plain, from 50 to 60 miles wide, and high enough above the river to prevent overflow and afford the best of drainage; and yet it is "bottom land" in the sense of having a deep black mould as fertile as any in the world. The Red river valley is the garden spot of the North. In ancient times its surface was probably the bed of an immense lake, whose waters, receding, left a heavy, black alluvial deposit from two to four feet deep. This richest of soils produces the best of No. 1 hard wheat, and raises three-fourths of the crop of North Dakota. The valley is a veritable farmers' paradise; there is none other like it on the continent for the production of small grains. The Red river is navigable from Fargo to Winnipeg, and before the days of railroads it enjoyed a large traffic; it empties into Lake Winnipeg, the waters of which reach Hudson's bay through Nelson river. The valley is now well supplied with railroads; it contains over one-third of the present population of North Dakota, and has room for many thousands more. Only about one-fifth of the area of the valley is



in use at the present time, a fact which will give one some idea of the immense capacity and resources of this great wheat basin. The cost of wheat raising has been reduced to the minimum, the figures prepared by a large farmer showing an outlay of 40 cents per bushel. It is not only as a granary that the Red river valley is entitled to especial prominence. It is coming to be known as the home of fine horses and cattle, the thoroughbreds and popular breeds predominating in the stock raised on farms. There are a number of successful breeding farms in the valley, and this industry promises to assume very large proportions. Not the least significant showing in connection with the successful raising of the best and soundest of horses and cattle in the Red river valley, is the fact that but little or no corn is used in feeding. The substitution of barley ground with vegetable fodder is highly satisfactory. The use of this fodder with a certain proportion of small grain is no new thing in stock raising in northern climates. The Canadians prefer the barley and peas to any other feed, and claim it is better for stock than corn. Results are what tell and convince, and these may be studied to advantage in the Red river valley.

The valley of the Red river is not only of extreme fertility, but so is all of North Dakota. As early as 1882 Prof. Denton, a gentleman of high reputation as a geologist and agricultural chemist, and whose opinions have been verified by results, said:

"It would be hard to find as large a connected body of good land elsewhere on this continent, where the best food of man can be as readily produced, as that which exists within the boundaries of Dakota, and through the heart of which lies the Northern Pacific railroad. From Motley, Minn., west, the soil improves, being either underlain by limestone, or the limestone countries lying to the north have by glacial agency furnished the soil with valuable constituents. Boulders are comparatively few, and the soil becomes deeper, richer, blacker, every mile till the Red river valley is reached, when the soil is unsurpassed by that of the Nile valley. Here for nearly fifty miles in breadth is exceedingly deep, dark, fine soil"—(meant to include both surface and sub-soils)—"and with no boulders or gravel, a remarkable fact in a region so far north, and with boulders lying over the country east, west and south of it.

"When the cold of the glacial period gave place to the present climate, the indications are that the change took place instantaneously, and the great ice-sheet then covering this northern region—in some places a mile or more in thickness—was" (by a new inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit) "suddenly introduced to a temperate climate. Melting in the hot summer suns, it produced a flood, the effects of which are observable to the geologist, from north Minnesota to the Gulf. But such a body of ice melted not in one, or a dozen summers. For many years lay the great ice-field to the north, preventing the passage of waters in the direction the general slope of the country here would have led them, and thus, as far south as the slope of the land would permit, a lake existed where the Red river valley now is, and gradually enlarged to the north as the ice melted. At the bottom of the lake mud was continually being deposited, produced by the ground-down silurian, devonian and cretaceous beds lying to the north, over which the ice still for many years continued to move, bearing masses of their earthy substances; when it was all melted, the dammed-up waters found a natural outlet to Hudson's bay, and the Red river was formed. Thus in the Red river valley the glacial drift—

boulders, gravel, etc.— is covered deep beneath the lake mud, and that mud is now the soil of the country, admirably adapted to the production of grain best fitted to build up the physical system of man.

“From the Red river valley west to the Bad Lands, a breadth of more than 300 miles, is an exceedingly fertile prairie country, destined throughout its entire extent to be a very rich agricultural region. The poorest land anywhere to be found is better than the average of Massachusetts. In some places are large accumulations of glacial material— sand, gravel and boulders piled confusedly together where they had been pushed by the sliding glacier or left where they had melted out of its mass. But in most of the railroad cuttings— especially nearing the Missouri river— were evidences of the action of large bodies of water, which had modified the drift material, sorting it into stratified beds of sand and gravel;— evidences, also, that large bodies of water had rested at times on the land, depositing sediment— and beds of loess, very similar in appearance to that of Iowa and Missouri, had been formed— producing soils of great fertility.”

Lands can still be had in the Red river valley at very low price, considering the advantages of being near markets, railroads, schools, churches and post offices, and offering other of the comforts and conveniences of much older communities. There is still some Government land in the second and third tiers of counties from the river, the land offices for which are at Fargo and Grand Forks.

So fertile and productive has this great region proven to be, that it is estimated that it will furnish a heavy traffic for a railroad every 15 miles apart. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has three trunk lines through most of the western half of the valley, built to strike the very richest and best crop-producing sections of this region. This road hauls a large part of the entire grain tonnage of the valley, and it has been a most potent factor in a development so rapid that it has not been equaled in the settlement of any part of the United States. From Fargo north to the boundary one of the trunk lines of this railway reaches for a distance of 170 miles, and enjoys the distinction of having the largest grain elevators and grain tonnage at original points of any line in the world. The line from Wahpeton, with its various branches running north through the valley, also runs through a magnificent farming section, already well developed, and hardly, if any, less inferior in productive capacity. From Grand Forks north to the boundary, 90 miles, the railway stations of this modern Egypt, although but 4 to 5 miles apart, each have from 4 to 10 large grain elevators, with a combined storage capacity at each station ranging from 200,000 to 400,000 bushels of wheat, an elevator capacity which would be notable in other parts of the country in cities of 50,000 population. At certain stations in Walsh and Pembina counties this road has received as much as 1,000,000 bushels of wheat for freight from a single crop. The long lines of tall elevators are the most prominent objects seen in crossing the prairies, and although of such great capacity, yet during a year of average yield they have proven to have an insufficient capacity for the storage of the grain received from the surrounding farmers. During the fall of 1889 this branch line of railway has hauled an average of 75 cars a day of wheat, received from elevators and farmers along the line, within a distance of 90 miles. Besides this daily movement of wheat, which has continued since September 15th

on the crop of the present season, on December 1st there was quite 1,500,000 bushels in store at the 11 stations between Grand Forks and the boundary. This will convey some idea of the astonishing productiveness of even the northern part of the Red river valley. Contrary to general opinion, the yield and quality of crops grown in the valley increases slightly as we go northward until we reach the boundary, demonstrating the fact that in the northern part of the Red river valley is found the most favorable soil and climate for the production of the small grains. The valley is also traversed north and south of Fargo by branches of the Northern Pacific road. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul also comes to Fargo, making three great railroad systems in the great valley. Not only is this valley well supplied with railroads, but nearly every organized county in the state is penetrated by the iron rail.

**James River Valley.**—The James river valley in North Dakota contains some of the most prosperous counties of the state. The country along the river from La Moure to Jamestown is charming, and the lands are fertile. Large crops of wheat are harvested in this region and in the district north of Jamestown, and farming of every kind is profitable. All grain is sown in the spring. Fair crops of potatoes, flax, oats and light yields of wheat can be gathered from the soil the first year if the breaking is done early. Sod crops of flax have brought as high as \$15 to the acre, generally several times the cost of the land. Oats, after wheat, make a fine yield, and are the least exhausting of any crop produced. The summer nights are too cool for the large varieties of corn common to Iowa, Illinois and South Dakota, but the Indian varieties, small grained, give profitable yields. Sweet or table corn does as well as in Maine, where it is extensively grown for canning purposes. All the forage crops, millet, alfalfa, etc., do well, while the root crops, potatoes, turnips, etc., grow tons to the acre. The breaking season begins the first of June, after all seeding is usually over, the latter commencing about the tenth of April. The hay harvest commences during the middle part of July and continues about four weeks. The barley, oats and wheat harvesting season begins about the tenth of August, the crops coming in the order named. Stock raising is becoming more of a leading industry all the time, and cattle and horses are imported freely for breeding purposes. There are some fine herds of thoroughbred stock in the valley, in both North and South Dakota. Cattle from Jamestown took first premium at the Minnesota State Fair this year, as well as at the territorial fair at Grand Forks. The James river valley is one of the most noted artesian well districts in the world. The well at Jamestown is of sufficient volume and force to supply the city with water for all purposes. The Presbyterian College, standing on a high bluff three-quarters of a mile distant from this well, is supplied with water all over the building at a pressure of 60 pounds to the square inch. There is not any Government land to speak of along the James river, the little there is being found mostly in the Fargo and Devils Lake land districts. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company owns considerable land in this section, which can be bought on long time at low figures. Land can never be lower than now. On this subject E. V. Smalley of the *Northwest Magazine*, whose knowledge of Dakota lands is from extensive personal inspection, says:

“Land in Dakota will never be of lower value than at the present time. It will certainly rise with the fuller settlement of the country, the division and

admission of Dakota as two states, the building of new lines of railroad, and the growth of the towns. It is not extravagant to say that within five years all good virgin land in Dakota, suitable for farming and stock raising, will be worth at least \$10 per acre, as similar land now is in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas."

Branches of the Northern Pacific railroad run north and south from the main line at Jamestown through the valley of the James, the north branch intersecting the Manitoba at Leeds while the south line is crossed at La Moure by a branch coming from Fargo, and ends at Oakes, where connection is made with the Chicago & Northwestern, the Fargo branch terminating at Edgeley, where connection is made with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

During the hunting season this region, as well as all of watered sections, offers a great variety of game. On the prairies are to be found numerous members of the grouse family, while along the streams and lakes gather millions of geese, brant, ducks and other waterfowl. In the fields, after harvest, the geese settle down in such numbers that the ground for acres seems to be covered with snow. In the timbered section four-footed game is found, while the lakes and rivers afford plenty of fishing.

**Devils Lake and Turtle Mountains.**—The Devils Lake region and the Turtle Mountain and Big Coulee country lying north of it present numerous points of attraction to the settler. The magnificent body of water bearing the former name—a veritable inland sea—with its romantic scenery and heavy forest belts, constitutes a charm that contributes to one's residence anywhere within a day's riding distance from the lake. The climate is cold but bracing, the soil good, and the grasses most excellent. Crops of all kinds are raised, and special attention is being paid to the growing of fine stock. There are many Canadians of means located in this part of the state. They are raising and breeding fine cattle and horses, and have introduced some very valuable stock, and are rapidly transforming this into a stock country of some pretensions. The Turtle Mountains are a range of hills covering a region 20 by 40 miles, two-thirds lying in the United States and the remainder in Manitoba. The early maps depicted the region in the form of a turtle, but it has no such fanciful shape. The highest points, Butte St. Paul and Bear Butte, rise but a few hundred feet above the surrounding low rolling hills and prairies. Coal is abundant, and so is building stone, and iron ore is said to exist in paying quantities. There are numerous pretty streams of water. The timber in the Turtle Mountains draws a good deal of immigration that way, and the good farming land everywhere is being settled on and improved very fast. Besides the Canadians, there is a Missouri colony in the Big Coulee country, well known for their splendid mules, which make superior draught animals. The vacant public lands in this district may be entered at the Devils Lake land office. Here, as in all parts of the two Dakotas, the wagon roads are always good. In the East and South, where farmers haul their products to market over rough, uneven and muddy roads, the expenses often more than balance the profits. The advantages of good country roads are understood by those who have struggled and toiled over the bad fall, winter and spring roads of the Eastern and Southern states. In the Dakotas large loads can be hauled, and horses be spared the worry and strain caused by muddy and uneven roads. A good all-the-year-round dirt road is one of the boasts of North Dakota, but of which little is said in comparison to its value.



The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, by its Montana extension and various branch lines, has caused a rapid settlement and development of this part of North Dakota, from Devils lake, east, west and north. The main line, leaving Grand Forks, runs in general a direct westerly course to the eastern boundary of Montana at Buford. A branch line runs north from Church's Ferry to St. John at the eastern end of the Turtle Mountains, and another from Rugby Junction to Bottineau at the western end of the mountains, providing ample transportation facilities for those sections. This line of railway possessed no land grant in North Dakota, thus leaving every section of land on each side of the road free to settlers, which has been a very important advantage, and conduced to the settlement of the country tributary to the lines of the Manitoba more rapidly than where every other section was included within the limits of a land grant. The Turtle Mountain region is rapidly assuming prominence for stock raising as well as for grain raising. On the smooth southern slopes of the mountain at Bottineau was raised the wheat which took the premium at the New Orleans World's Fair. That part of the St. John's branch extending from Church's Ferry to Cando has all of the characteristics of soil and climate which have proved so favorable to grain growing in the Red river valley. This section is developing so rapidly that it will soon assume a front rank both in grain and stock raising.

**Mouse River Country.**—The building across North Dakota of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway brought thousands of settlers into the Mouse river country in 1886-87. The tide of immigration flowed on across the coteaus and along the upper Missouri. Settlement in this section was somewhat retarded by the delays in Government surveys, but immigrants are hardy and determined, and on once getting to a new country will take "squatter sovereignty" rights if they can't have something better right away. There are still some desirable lands left along the railroad, and more than half the entire vacant area at present open to settlement is found in the interior stretches of country where the early pioneers can have the choice of claims and will not have very long to wait for the building of branch lines of railway connecting with the trunk roads leading East. There is much fine coal land all along the Mouse river, farmers being able to dig their own supplies from the hillsides. These lands are situated in the Devils Lake and Bismarck land districts. The coming of the railroad has changed everything as if by magic, in a region where the grazing of cattle furnished the only pursuit a few years ago. The United States census of 1890 will show some remarkable comparisons, as between 1885 and 1890, for this section, and should furnish some very effective campaign material for immigration purposes. There are many large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep all through this region. The grass here does not die or decay the year of its growth, but sun-cures on the ground and remains as nature-made hay. The decay does not begin until the next year, after the snow has melted and the spring rains fall. The Mouse river comes down from the British territories, and after a long sweep in ox-bow shape through North Dakota, returns north to reach Hudson's bay along with the Red river.

Northwestern Dakota, through which the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway runs, has a contour of surface decidedly different from that of other parts of the state. The Mouse river, heavily timbered, is a valley sunken on an average of 200 to 300 feet below the level of the surrounding plains.

The settlers in this section of the country are engaged very largely in sheep and cattle raising. The sheep industry, especially, has rapidly increased in the past year. An abundance of shelter and plenty of nutritious grasses, with a winter climate modified by chinook winds from the Pacific, make this an ideal section for sheep and stock raising. The farm-steads of the settlers along the river are mostly built of logs. Although many of them have only been in the country from two to four years, yet there is a general increase of prosperity throughout this section.

The Des Lacs river, tributary to the Mouse, has a valley 75 miles in length, with an abundance of wood and coal in the bluffs, making most inviting opportunities to the stock raiser and farmer for settlement. Leaving the Mouse river valley near Minot, the line of the Manitoba pushes directly westward to the Missouri slope, which river it reaches at Williston, thence following its valley to the Montana line. This section, though thinly settled, has been occupied along the Missouri river for a number of years, by ranchers who came into the country by steamer on the Missouri before the advent of the railway. Here thousands of acres are still open to the settler under the homestead, pre-emption and tree claim acts.

**The Missouri Slope.**—The Missouri slope comprises that part of North Dakota lying west of the divide, or coteau region, between the James and Missouri rivers. The intermediate region consists of natural meadows, lake lands, knolls, rolling hills and sloping vales. In this region there is much Government land. Those who have settled here like it. The climate is as healthful as anywhere in the world, and the country is not only excellent for raising horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, but for the growth of wheat and all of the cereals and root crops. The free range and the fine native grasses offer great inducements to stockmen. Above and below Bismarck, along the Missouri, considerable attention has been successfully given to small fruits. Wild fruits grow in much profusion along the Missouri and other streams. The term "coteau," as applied to the dividing ridge, is from the French, and means "little hills." It is a region of geological interest, and swarms with game birds during the season. No northern land has a greater variety of wild roses than North Dakota, and from early spring to late autumn the prairies and hillsides bloom with dainty flowers. There never was a time in Dakota, no matter how the weather affected the field crops, that there was not plenty of wild grasses, which, sun-dried on the ground, made nutritious feed, and preferred by stock to tame hay in the stack. This region is opened up by the main line of the Northern Pacific.

**West North Dakota.**—West of the great river the country is known as the West Missouri country, and extensively advertised as such. This is misleading, because readers are liable to confound it with the State of Missouri. It should be called West North Dakota. It is quite unlike East North Dakota. The surface is more undulating, being a succession of widely separated hills and broad valleys, with conical, flat-topped and rounded buttes present in every landscape. There is little snow west of the divide formed by the Coteau range, and the climate in other respects is different from that of eastern North Dakota. The streams are open first to the north and west, and the season begins at Bismarck and Mandan a little earlier than in the same latitude east of the James river. There is generally a certain prospect for corn, which has time to

mature. In the West North Dakota country there are a number of German-American colonies, which have proved thrifty and prosperous. Crops of all kinds are raised with uniform success. The country is well watered by the Heart, Knife, Cannon Ball, Green, Sweetbriar, Curlew, Little Missouri, and other streams. The country is fertile, pleasing to the eye, and free homesteads can be had in sight of the Northern Pacific railroad. The soil contains mineral and vegetable deposits of great value, cases being known where it was so strongly impregnated with lime that the subsoil could be used for plastering purposes, the earth being simply mixed with sand and hair to form a good mortar. The native coal is found on both sides of the Missouri river in this region, cropping out from the grassy sides of buttes and ridges in great abundance. There are as fine farming lands yet untaken in this part of North Dakota as have ever been filed on. By going a little distance from the railroad persons can get the pick of these lands, and they will not have to wait long before the tracks of some new line are laid to their doors. The lands in this section lie within the Bismarck land district.

## V.

## POPULATION.

There has been no official enumeration of Dakota since 1885, when the total of both sections of the territory was 415,610, the increase in the preceding five years having been 230,433, but the increase in the last four years has not been at an equal rate. To figure on the basis of 5 persons to each voter the present population of North Dakota is 190,490, the total vote for governor at the October election being 38,098. There are 14 unorganized counties in which votes were not cast nor counted, taking which, together with the stay-at-homes in the organized counties, will safely allow an estimate for North Dakota of 200,000 population. The following is the vote and estimates by counties:

COUNTIES.	Votes Cast for Governor.	Estimated Popula- tion.	COUNTIES.	Votes Cast for Governor.	Estimated Popula- tion.
Barnes.....	1,689	8,425	Morton.....	1,015	5,075
Benson.....	578	2,890	Nelson.....	888	4,440
Billings.....	59	295	Oliver.....	76	380
Bottineau.....	639	3,195	Pembina.....	2,794	13,970
Burleigh.....	1,093	5,465	Pierce.....	227	1,135
Cass.....	4,123	20,615	Ramsey.....	1,122	5,610
Cavalier.....	1,181	5,905	Ransom.....	1,259	6,295
Dickey.....	1,593	7,965	Richland.....	1,970	9,850
Eddy.....	402	2,010	Rolette.....	488	2,440
Emmons.....	469	2,345	Sargent.....	1,243	6,215
Foster.....	366	1,830	Stark.....	614	3,070
Grand Forks.....	3,192	15,960	Steele.....	638	3,190
Griggs.....	551	2,755	Stutsman.....	1,421	7,105
Kidder.....	347	1,735	Towner.....	428	2,140
La Moure.....	829	4,145	Trail.....	1,993	9,965
Logan.....	90	450	Walsh.....	2,942	14,710
McHenry.....	287	1,435	Ward.....	410	2,050
McIntosh.....	395	1,975	Wells.....	338	1,690
McLean.....	264	1,320			
Mercer.....	85	445	Total.....	38,098	190,490

The Scandinavians — the Norwegians outnumbering the Swedes — and Canadians comprise the bulk of the foreign population of North Dakota, and both classes are very desirable. So, too, are the German colonists west of the Missouri river. The native American population comes from the Eastern and prairie states, and are an energetic, thrifty people.

## VI.

### CLIMATE.

**Seasons.**—North Dakota is cold in winter, but dry, and both human beings and animals can stand a pretty low temperature under such circumstances without feeling it much or suffering from it. There is no rain in winter, and no mud or slush. Under foot the snow lies crisp and hard. The storms are not so frequent as in Ohio or New York, and blizzards like that of 1888 are of short duration and occur only once in many years. The winter breaks in March, and seeding and farming operations begin as soon as the frost is out of the ground to the depth of a few inches. There is no stormy weather and muddy roads in the spring or autumn. The summers are distinguished by warm days tempered by constant breezes, and by cool nights. The fall is a delightful season of bright, sunny weather, and frequently extends far into December. Plowing generally continues until about the middle of November. During the winter of 1888-89 farmers were able to do some kind of work in their fields every month.

**Temperature.**—The mean annual temperature, as shown by the records of signal offices at widely separated points in North Dakota, is as follows: Bismarck, 39.4°; Fargo, 37°; Pembina, 34.4°; Fort Buford, 38.7°. The annual rainfall at the same places is as follows: Bismarck, 20.10 inches; Fargo, 27.17 inches; Pembina, 21.91 inches; Fort Buford, 13.91 inches. For general healthfulness there are few climates that can equal that of North Dakota; consumption rarely originates here, and malarial diseases are unknown.

Eastern people who think North Dakota is hyperborean or sub-arctic, will be astonished to learn that winter is not a dreaded season; on the contrary it is an agreeable time of rest and refreshment from the labors of the harvest, and without the slush and variability of Atlantic and lake state winters. That it is healthy is seen in the robust, active and energetic people. Warm clothing is necessary and with it the cold is rendered powerless. Cold can be kept out, but not heat. The cold of a humid region is felt much more keenly than in a dry climate. Down on the Gulf coast 30° above zero is more penetrating and chilly than zero in North Dakota, and 20° or 25° above zero temperature in New Orleans will give a Northern man shakes like an ague. The winds of North Dakota are not as piercing as those of Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas, or nearest to the warmer rising air currents which cause the winds.

**Rainfall.**—There has been more or less discouragement at what seems a diminished rainfall. It is a well-established fact that affairs in both the material and moral worlds have their seasons. We have heat waves and cold waves, and the results from long periods of observation show that a series of years of decreased rainfall and increased rainfall succeed each other as regularly as night follows day. Prof. Warren Upham of the United States Geological Survey, who



has been spending much time during the last four years in North Dakota, claims to have found a scientific basis for the theory of changing periods of maximum and minimum moisture by studying the shore lines of Devils lake and other bodies of water which show regular fluctuations of wet and dry periods. It is his opinion, and he is willing to stake his professional reputation upon the assertion, that the greatest degree of aridity or lack of moisture has been reached, and that wet seasons may be expected for a series of years. It is his opinion that the range from most moisture to the least swings over a period of from ten to twelve years. Confidence of more than ordinary importance can be placed in the utterance of such a man, who has had superior opportunities to delve into the mysteries of Nature and learn her secrets.

The rainfall may not be materially increased by settlement, cultivation and tree planting, but better use is made of what falls, and conditions more conducive to the growth of new and better forms of plant life are developed. Man is changing and subverting the climate and country to his own use, not in violation of, but in accordance with, natural law. By turning over the sod and breaking up the upper crust, so long impervious to rain, a storehouse is made for water, which gradually evaporating, instead of rushing off in torrents, relieves the aridity of the air and establishes relationship with the clouds through electric conductors from the ground in the form of ascending moisture. It has not been long since meteorologists placed the western line of agriculture at the 97th meridian, the eastern boundary of the Dakotas, but settlers paid little attention to the rain limit, and pushed on west after homes until they are now found cultivating the ground in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado, to our benefit, hundreds of miles beyond the old meridian, and the once sun-dried and hard-trodden plains of Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas have blossomed into fields and gardens. It is quite evident that we are in the period of diminished rainfall, while other regions are suffering from an oversupply, but our fat years will come, and in the exuberance of plenty the present lean ones will be forgotten.

**The North.**—Those who come here with the idea that they are on the northern limit of agriculture are surprised to learn that the North is further on, just as the West is further on. Hundreds of miles north of the northern boundary line of the state white people live and cultivate the ground. North of the international boundary line permanent white settlement was made before what is now Dakota was purchased by the United States. Few persons realize the enormous extent of territory lying north of the 49th parallel. It is a region larger than the entire area of the United States. Although under the general name of Canada, it is divided into eight distinct provinces, in all having a combined area of nearly 3,500,000 square miles and a population of 4,500,000. The railroad mileage is about 15,000 miles; the banks have \$230,000,000 assets; the imports and exports exceed \$200,000,000 a year, and the governmental revenues aggregate \$35,000,000 per annum. Wheat is raised hundreds of miles north of the northern boundary of North Dakota. The resources of fields, pastures, forests and mines of this vast region are boundless, and in the future must add immensely to the world's wealth.

## VII.

## AGRICULTURE.

The foundation of the wealth and prosperity of the Dakotas is in their agricultural products, and development is still in its infancy. The older states are overtaking their food-producing capacity, while the possibilities of our agricultural interests are still an unknown quantity. So rapid has been the growth of the Dakotas and so marvelous the yield of cereals, that the great trade centres have not ceased wondering at the new factors in food production.

North Dakota attracted attention by producing a wheat that is a grade unto itself,—No. 1 hard,—famous now all over the civilized world as making the best flour ever known. Civilization has kept pace with the use of white bread among the masses. North Dakota not only produces bread for its own people, but sends millions of bushels of the bread-making cereal away to feed the hungry of other lands. Of 2,500 samples of wheat from all parts of the world tested by the chemist of the National Department of Agriculture, No. 1 hard from North Dakota led all others for possessing the largest percentage of nutritious properties. For the past three years the Territory of Dakota led all the states and territories in the total yield of wheat, of which quantity the north state's share was more than half. North Dakota's claim to agricultural greatness is not confined solely to the growth of wheat, it produces all the small grains in gracious abundance and of splendid quality.

The Board of Agriculture of North Dakota is constituted as follows: I. C. Wade, president, Jamestown; J. P. Power, vice president, Wahpeton; Gerald Pierce, secretary, Bismarck; E. Y. Searles, treasurer, Hillsboro; J. B. Vallandigham, Valley City; Joseph Tombs, Grafton; R. T. Kingman, Hillsboro; R. D. Glasgow, Casselton; Clarence Price, Bismarck; H. I. Norton, Hamilton; Wm. Budge, Grand Forks.

The North Dakota Farmers Alliance is now a state organization to itself, independent of the South Dakota alliance. The officers are Walter Muir of Cass county, president; James Dobie of Pembina county, and Andrew Slotten of Richland county, respectively first and second vice presidents; M. D. Williams of Stutsman county, secretary; S. W. Unkenholz of Morton county, treasurer; Ira S. Lampman of Barnes county, lecturer. F. B. Fancher of Stutsman county has charge of the insurance department. The official organ is the *Capital*, published at Jamestown.

**Statistics.**—The accompanying tables, which show the acreage and yield of crops for 1888 and 1889, are of interest, and furnish food for reflection. It will be seen that in 1888 the little more than 3,000,000 acres in cultivation, out of a total of quite 48,000,000 in the state, produced nearly 40,000,000 bushels of small grains, not including divers other products of the soil. The table of acreage and yield in 1888 is combined, while those of 1889 are given separately. The first table is the report of 1888:

## AGRICULTURE, 1888.

COUNTIES.	LAND IN FARM AND USED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.			PRESENT CASH VALUE.		ACREAGE AND YIELD.	
	Acres Under Cultivation.	Acres Under Fence.	Total number of Acres in Farm (Cultivated and Uncultivated).	Of Farm Including Improvements.	Of Farming Implements and Machinery.	CORN.	
						Acres.	Bush.
Barnes.....	154,620	6,743	276,189	\$1,550,049	\$152,058	207	2,391
Benson.....	34,576	4,125	83,585	383,915	52,490	9	.....
*Billings.....	200	1,000	.....	.....	1,197	15	1,500
Bottineau.....	30,788	2,123	115,062	399,930	32,648	.....	.....
*Burleigh.....	35,345	13,877	99,085	530,565	71,871	2,832	31,776
Cass.....	595,645	35,275	664,713	4,295,004	263,748	1,064	12,940
Cavalier.....	71,375	10,778	227,228	929,170	105,903	.....	.....
*Dickey.....	131,939	11,317	407,860	2,409,693	75,204	2,280	38,648
Eddy.....	31,541	3,405	70,066	341,740	32,130	42	.....
*Emmons.....	14,909	1,268	87,433	347,795	22,820	2,100	33,900
Foster.....	40,675	1,194	112,691	454,031	18,825	.....	.....
*Grand Forks.....	323,214	37,882	513,035	4,222,766	242,787	66	987
*Griggs.....	55,782	7,812	114,106	527,120	57,773	16	.....
Kidder.....	30,090	1,327	61,976	338,020	25,785	235	1,379
La Moure.....	73,694	3,723	166,692	1,145,607	90,537	469	6,940
Logan.....	2,716	1,465	15,280	130,500	4,616	62	675
McHenry.....	8,483	8,066	59,437	93,726	9,809	199	293
*McIntosh.....	39,061	200	.....	.....	.....	215	2,364
McLean.....	10,008	833	45,562	308,900	13,777	462	2,497
*Mercer.....	3,080	186	15,900	10,175	2,614	610	3,767
Morton.....	23,532	4,916	135,269	264,296	32,816	2,485	34,127
Nelson.....	91,930	8,373	237,627	1,139,344	76,147	26	10
Oliver.....	3,066	.....	17,916	67,928	5,049	795	3,078
*Pembina.....	270,196	35,799	455,461	4,679,672	272,121	51	100
*Pierce.....	6,760	.....	22,896	72,895	12,203	.....	.....
*Ramsey.....	106,167	11,297	401,916	1,462,255	113,403	.....	.....
Ransom.....	114,025	13,950	191,615	1,927,710	123,438	760	13,570
Richland.....	158,808	20,626	304,680	1,833,558	123,927	1,608	45,174
Rolette.....	23,651	4,381	120,052	620,727	41,810	.....	.....
Sargent.....	94,313	11,779	211,614	967,319	111,292	836	14,137
Stark.....	15,124	1,282	56,865	209,252	14,576	836	22,465
Steele.....	114,423	13,152	192,151	1,426,828	88,044	172	1,190
Stutsman.....	62,707	4,204	122,875	729,610	51,406	45	225
*Towner.....	4,473	1,241	102,794	684,130	35,157	.....	.....
*Traill.....	254,424	29,953	359,615	4,713,145	260,623	371	1,972
*Walsh.....	276,585	35,742	466,959	3,003,704	152,642	.....	.....
Ward.....	6,161	3,875	49,770	124,650	6,777	85	1,336
Wells.....	30,057	282	26,816	49,810	22,283	13	.....
Total.....	3,344,053	353,451	6,604,791	\$42,341,539	\$2,819,806	18,966	277,441

\* Incomplete.

## AGRICULTURE, 1888—CONTINUED.

## ACREAGE SOWN AND THE YIELD OF THE CROPS FOR THE YEAR.

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.		OATS.		RYE.		BARLEY.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Barnes .....	100,795	719,225	21,139	334,015	137	2,054	4,995	136,394
Benson .....	19,249	155,872	3,717	106,876	2	40	518	13,013
*Billings .....			90	900				
Bottineau.....	11,732	94,795	2,580	46,852	3	84	90	1,196
*Burleigh.....	18,313	176,641	6,939	163,250	120	1,864	366	2,694
Cass .....	368,728	3,179,093	55,433	1,706,187	72	1,674	6,617	167,270
Cavalier .....	42,528	517,691	10,162	326,632			3,782	92,912
*Dickey .....	62,099	847,247	15,613	359,640	35	514	5,537	123,721
Eddy .....	22,183	133,965	3,832	122,806			799	14,947
*Emmons.....	7,670	63,885	2,476	57,528	3	30	565	11,254
Foster.....	22,013	216,885	4,193	127,628			513	12,593
*Grand Forks..	296,421	2,169,396	33,475	1,120,013	7	110	10,196	259,160
*Griggs .....	36,618	190,992	6,013	206,569	32	606	1,796	39,667
Kidder .....	24,891	220,141	3,806	105,235	2	25	459	11,424
La Moure.....	46,031	530,798	9,998	258,514	227	4,256	1,534	38,207
Logan .....	1,386	13,840	447	11,858			56	1,560
McHenry.....	2,029	20,746	1,475	32,389	10	77	119	2,244
*McIntosh.....	10,392	125,715	4,023	89,931	7	201	681	15,882
McLean.....	4,342	49,313	2,396	50,060	7	257	100	2,074
*Mercer.....	464	3,895	350	4,729			44	506
Morton.....	8,361	84,212	4,024	77,908			176	1,758
Nelson.....	55,320	295,480	8,544	290,245	18	192	2,092	42,048
Oliver.....	649	5,795	761	13,338	3	17	18	228
*Pembina.....	173,793	2,089,208	25,963	957,872			10,579	299,405
*Pierce.....	6,760	66,600	1,012	20,240				
*Ramsey .....	66,967	418,463	10,391	345,675	7	69	2,291	72,047
Ransom.....	81,288	942,092	19,101	484,465	122	1,997	1,167	27,067
Richland.....	110,186	1,086,674	23,671	614,208	15	236	2,728	63,336
Rolette.....	9,677	70,867	3,269	65,150	4	30	571	6,546
Sargent.....	61,355	831,792	12,759	366,444	42	802	2,526	53,822
Stark.....	5,242	58,543	2,338	79,654	96	702	133	3,527
Steele.....	72,910	594,053	13,175	451,728	94	980	118	29,970
Stutsman.....	42,975	339,736	8,801	259,219	11	70	1,575	40,053
*Towner.....	22,459	75,073	4,229	117,032			405	7,161
*Traill.....	227,712	2,174,568	27,538	953,001	17	515	3,711	103,296
*Walsh.....	187,523	2,284,392	31,039	915,865			5,734	147,337
Ward.....	1,932	19,527	1,279	23,203			58	750
Wells.....	17,931	184,335	3,338	95,760			76	2,915
Total.....	2,161,429	21,051,598	390,018	11,362,174	1,093	17,402	72,725	1,847,894

\* Incomplete.



## AGRICULTURE, 1888 — CONCLUDED.

ACREAGE SOWN AND THE YIELD OF THE CROPS FOR THE YEAR.

COUNTIES.	FLAX.		BEANS.		PEAS.		BROOM CORN.		IRISH POTATOES.		BUCK-WHEAT.		Sorghum, Acres.
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	
Barnes.....	728	2,699	11	48	9	54	1	75	732	75,477	.....	.....	.....
Benson.....	182	1,918	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	89	9,639	.....	.....	.....
*Billings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,000	.....	.....	.....
*Bottineau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	134	7,673	.....	.....	.....
*Burleigh.....	375	2,548	123	83	83	158	5	.....	627	63,805	.....	.....	.....
Cass.....	271	1,172	12	67	8	115	.....	.....	1,395	144,010	.....	.....	.....
Cavalier.....	52	223	.....	.....	2	20	.....	.....	248	25,202	.....	.....	.....
*Dickey.....	8,407	67,711	12	71	5	74	.....	.....	831	76,452	8	27	.....
Eddy.....	366	777	.....	.....	6	49	.....	.....	58	9,668	2	15	.....
*Emmons.....	543	5,948	20	129	4	44	.....	.....	276	29,510	.....	.....	.....
Foster.....	550	4,575	2	60	1	20	.....	.....	170	16,755	.....	.....	.....
*Grand Forks..	25	382	4	39	1	11	.....	.....	924	83,883	.....	.....	.....
*Griggs.....	277	440	.....	.....	26	161	.....	.....	167	14,517	.....	.....	.....
Kidder.....	75	272	3	12	2	6	.....	.....	188	26,100	3	40	.....
La Moure....	1,034	11,997	11	69	8	71	.....	.....	470	54,635	4	60	.....
Logan.....	291	1,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	3,119	.....	.....	.....
McHenry.....	12	85	.....	.....	8	59	.....	.....	108	8,927	.....	.....	.....
*McIntosh.....	8,312	54,819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	17,532	.....	.....	.....
McLean.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	35	.....	.....	115	13,823	.....	.....	.....
*Mercer.....	292	1,916	114	54	2	12	.....	.....	47	4,217	.....	.....	.....
Morton.....	606	3,581	16	136	46	497	.....	.....	610	66,945	2	30	9
Nelson.....	180	478	.....	.....	17	51	.....	.....	234	19,942	.....	.....	.....
Oliver.....	20	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	6,524	.....	.....	.....
*Pembina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	50	.....	.....	529	79,595	.....	.....	.....
*Pierce.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	5,600	.....	.....	.....
*Ramsey.....	59	450	.....	.....	3	45	.....	.....	276	20,332	.....	.....	.....
Ransom.....	10	40	27	47	1	15	2	31	478	46,449	3	.....	.....
Richland.....	564	4,732	18	106	3	18	.....	.....	715	65,124	23	253	.....
Rolette.....	86	574	4	.....	9	101	.....	.....	.....	9,654	64	.....	.....
Sargent.....	2,147	14,965	10	92	8	165	.....	.....	583	47,219	13	100	.....
Stark.....	37	208	18	2	8	115	.....	.....	358	39,742	10	100	.....
Steele.....	239	2,102	.....	.....	2	24	.....	.....	400	33,441	.....	.....	.....
Stutsman....	236	1,702	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	496	71,415	.....	.....	.....
*Towner.....	50	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	2,683	.....	.....	.....
*Traill.....	84	303	4	20	4	75	.....	.....	670	71,209	7	.....	.....
*Walsh.....	688	6,581	.....	.....	9	15	82	.....	861	76,907	.....	.....	.....
Ward.....	1	8	2	4	4	45	.....	.....	82	8,777	.....	.....	.....
Wells.....	562	5,148	.....	.....	12	213	.....	.....	96	11,345	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	27,361	200,068	412	1,057	318	2,385	8	106	13,249	1,368,847	139	625	9

\* Incomplete.

## AGRICULTURE, 1889.

COUNTIES.	WHEAT.		OATS.		CORN.		BARLEY.		RYE.		BUCK- WHEAT.		POTATOES.		FLAX.	
	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Ac.	Bus.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.
Barnes.....	120,452	915,435	25,922	399,198	220	3,549	11,672	147,065	202	4,587	22	229	836	38,454	877	6,358
Benson.....	28,927	216,922	4,678	114,103	1,511	52,990	1,285	21,416	2	37	.....	.....	105	9,811	662	7,282
Billing.....	.....	.....	70	2,100	20	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,809	.....	176
Bottineau.....	34,066	272,528	5,936	109,222	.....	4,653	308	4,433	11	198	.....	.....	258	37,087	229	.....
Burlingh.....	83,991	739,120	6,681	184,314	8,099	4,531	431	5,531	389	5,416	8	120	711	86,028	689	7,062
Cass.....	376,632	3,008,256	59,130	1,350,015	1,112	50,040	13,082	261,640	18	359	.....	.....	1,519	134,521	512	3,925
Cavaller.....	94,607	848,333	12,440	311,000	.....	.....	5,175	123,375	24	480	.....	.....	358	66,683	981	10,791
Dickey.....	91,002	634,890	17,513	284,586	2,185	49,163	7,866	91,442	123	1,845	9	80	1,020	46,110	15,403	82,276
Eddy.....	28,367	217,480	5,492	146,452	12	420	1,392	24,692	8	80	.....	.....	246	22,960	559	8,560
Emmons.....	8,356	124,554	2,330	83,953	2,417	52,368	1,036	24,561	13	182	.....	.....	195	5,505	1,203	15,998
Foster.....	29,765	274,771	6,443	105,028	4	45	1,229	13,211	6	90	.....	.....	838	12,894	372	7,440
Grand Forks.....	251,429	2,147,584	39,792	362,876	134	5,527	18,387	706,125	125	2,500	.....	.....	903	39,332	341	2,614
Griggs.....	40,287	372,655	8,150	179,300	4	180	3,584	89,600	232	2,088	1	15	203	39,332	155	2,948
Kidder.....	29,499	127,829	4,873	40,608	128	610	988	10,269	91	2,730	4	60	126	3,993	155	2,948
Lauder.....	51,249	256,245	10,678	208,221	426	6,390	2,702	43,232	716	9,308	4	28	570	17,109	3,589	22,431
Logan.....	2,340	32,769	711	21,390	142	2,840	1,156	4,056	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	5,339	508	6,080
McHenry.....	4,688	35,941	2,573	72,904	83	2,698	544	8,176	18	270	3	45	133	12,837	30	900
McIntosh.....	19,236	250,068	5,502	171,937	680	14,960	1,597	21,958	31	186	.....	.....	288	37,080	12,359	135,948
Melland.....	5,062	43,583	9,299	50,578	585	21,060	1,597	21,958	19	340	.....	.....	114	9,006	6	60
Mercer.....	1,160	10,082	603	11,665	702	9,300	139	926	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	1,640	571	4,996
Morton.....	10,314	76,324	3,733	52,254	3,162	104,346	240	1,800	13	130	3	18	600	58,800	601	9,216
Nelson.....	66,185	286,585	14,269	157,766	7	33,000	2,889	41,409	71	1,436	11	110	256	29,867	304	3,456
*Oliver.....	969	4,845	995	4,975	1,200	33,840	256	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	7,188	150	750
Pembina.....	223,046	2,631,943	34,181	586,202	21	840	17,456	362,658	252	3,480	10	100	626	66,512	61	488
Pierce.....	8,760	85,310	2,050	40,487	.....	.....	3,528	31,752	5	75	.....	.....	75	100	100	800
Ransom.....	106,762	516,017	13,215	167,390	.....	.....	1,928	12,854	204	2,448	16	240	563	27,935	76	491
Ransom.....	116,176	774,507	18,002	162,018	944	.....	2,946	92,062	54	990	23	345	705	17,828	58	580
Richland.....	127,811	2,460,746	25,814	645,340	2,125	70,833	1,928	12,854	18	270	14	956	218	27,091	1,225	16,078
Rolette.....	8,359	93,143	4,105	95,002	8	200	2,827	11,556	160	2,240	15	150	600	38,812	463	735
Sargent.....	77,255	762,695	14,384	282,986	1,219	20,459	2,827	45,511	160	1,000	.....	.....	475	60	3,845	28,612
*Stark.....	7,806	89,769	4,100	71,750	81	2,430	925	6,500	100	1,000	.....	.....	387	42,967	424	2,250
Steele.....	86,410	777,690	14,718	265,461	81	2,430	2,315	37,903	146	1,460	1	15	683	73,676	429	4,576
Stutsman.....	48,880	374,747	10,290	263,800	68	1,700	3,667	79,452	41	820	52	180	621	49,680	70	665
*Towner.....	239,215	2,374,717	5,374	68,827	.....	.....	654	6,213	43	753	1	15	716	97,853	1	10
Truff.....	205,832	1,990,289	29,208	659,820	327	11,445	6,334	110,664	43	753	1	15	1,055	98,748	5,512	56,957
Wash.....	222,840	2,806,920	33,268	1,097,811	10	500	9,102	233,687	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	19,950	10	150
Ward.....	3,875	23,250	1,708	15,941	277	7,651	1,165	928	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	9,600	4,362	35,696
Wells.....	24,439	122,150	4,630	70,350	.....	.....	609	7,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,675,991	25,721,650	150,563	9,746,093	30,022	1,000,175	128,631	2,760,992	3,167	45,487	205	2,897	16,119	1,401,130	57,511	495,292

\*Average estimated.  
 Note.—The acreage in the above table is from the assessor's returns, while the yield is based upon estimates furnished by county officials, farmers and other crop correspondents of this office.

**Small Farming.**—It is the aggregation of small things that makes large ones. It is the small farmer of the East who comes out ahead in the long run. By the term small farmer, we mean the one who makes good use of all the chances presented by farm life. Money is made in bulk by securing large crops of any marketable product, but in handling large crops the odds and ends should not be neglected, because in these in the off years there may be salvation. There is money in gardening, in poultry and eggs, in butter and cheese, and a score of other things which seem trifling to a man who harvests 3,000 or 4,000 bushels of dollar wheat, but supposing there is a hot wind, a lack of rain or a frost? The man who puts all his eggs in one basket is liable to go to smash. In a country and climate as suitable and favorable to the growth of poultry and the production of eggs as North Dakota, the product ought to exceed \$119,565, as shown by the returns of 1888. It is the tendency of Americans to run to large results, and for this reason we call upon foreign lands for products so easily and generously yielded on our own soil with but little attention and care. During the month of September, 1889, according to the report of the National Bureau of Statistics, the United States imported 20,000,000 dozen eggs, and the past fiscal year shows the country to have imported \$50,000,000 more than it exported—an enormous drain of treasure. Many small articles that can be readily produced in Dakota are imported every year, yet in spite of that the country is growing, but it will grow faster in the direction of prosperity through the medium of the small savings, economies and productions. The table on the following page shows the value of garden products, poultry, butter, cheese and honey produced during 1888:

## SMALL FARMING, 1888.

COUNTIES.	GARDENS.	POULTRY.	DAIRY PRODUCTS DURING THE YEAR 1888.			BEES.	
	Value of Products of Gardens Marketed during the Year 1888.	Value of Poultry and Eggs sold during the Year 1888.	Made in Family.		Value of Milk sold during the Year other than that sold to Cheese Factories and Creameries.	Number of Stands of.	Number of Pounds Honey, 1888.
			Cheese.	Butter.			
			Number of lbs. made.	Number of lbs. made.			
Barnes .....	\$2,658	\$9,356	4,080	207,434	\$3,435	1	6
Benson.....	20	287	200	63,685			
*Billings.....	200				50		
Bottineau.....	338	382	405	40,179			
*Burleigh.....	3,819	8,695	9,704	53,582	10,141		1
Cass.....	3,741	12,974	1,481	382,802	1,723		32
Cavalier.....	1,185	1,631	50	96,855			2
*Dickey.....	671	3,606	1,360	152,963	7,938	1	
Eddy.....	25	655	500	29,600	100		
*Emmons.....	155	2,151		520	419		
Foster.....	280	395	1,250	34,610			
*Grand Forks.....	2,477	8,581	3,101	275,363	7,946	1	
*Griggs.....	210	905	1,047	50,626	721		
Kidder.....	288	1,623	150	25,832	79		
La Moure.....	1,345	3,031	255	76,528	1,594		
Logan.....			9,400	7,930			
McHenry.....			1,025	39,988	25		
*McIntosh.....	423	596					
McLean.....	27	1,557	915	41,360			
*Mercer.....	99	239	1,086	9,255	100		1
*Morton.....	1,384	9,252	2,515	91,415	65		
Nelson.....	401	3,553	2,570	87,165	187	2	
Oliver.....	146	607	1,550	17,775			
*Pembina.....	972	5,668	590	243,554	78		1
*Pierce.....	400	350		600			
*Ramsey.....	11,229	5,190	930	110,622	1,677		
Ransom.....	938	2,989	4,235	159,810	198		294
Richland.....	1,315	6,367	2,024	139,669	2,370	6	250
Rollette.....	170	1,020	980	45,768	61		
Sargent.....	1,663	4,664	1,455	97,880	2,119		
Stark.....	1,142	2,408	6,000	34,538	5,625		
Steele.....	810	1,768	999	95,130	300		
Stutsman.....	259	3,978	4,325	120,880			
*Tower.....	3	1,450		37,573	400		
*Traill.....	1,741	4,886	3,415	189,654	956		
*Walsh.....	2,327	6,771	5,092	238,513	2,745		
Ward.....	176	1,530		45,606	2,005	24	
Wells.....	205	445		5,855			1
Total .....	\$43,744	\$119,565	72,689	3,301,159	\$53,057	35	588

\* Incomplete.



**Fruits.**—The abundance of wild fruits to be found in the timber along the streams is evidence that with right care in selection, planting, etc., tame varieties can be successfully grown in North Dakota. Fruits are among the last things to come in the settlement of a new country, but the time will come when orchards will be found in every part of the north state. It is reasonable to believe this, when fruit trees grow to the east in parallels far north of ours. The returns of nurseries, and the numbers of fruit trees and acres of berries, for 1888, appear in the following table:

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres in Nurseries.	ORCHARDS.		BERRIES.	GRAPES	Value of Fruit Market- ed in the Year 1888.
		Number of Fruit Trees in Bearing.	Number of Fruit Trees not in Bearing.	Strawberries, Blackberries, etc., Acres of.	Vineyards, number of Acres.	
Barnes.....	9	11	127	17		10
Benson.....						
Billings.....						
Bottineau.....						
*Burleigh.....	1	16	498	4		9
Cass.....	81	618	1,095	15		
Cavalier.....		204	100			
*Dickey.....		16	520	43		10
Eddy.....		5	12			
*Emmons.....	10	300	1,000	5		
Foster.....	35					
*Grand Forks.....	1	766	262	1		
*Griggs.....	15	43	14			
Kidder.....						
La Moure.....	10		648			
Logan.....						
McHenry.....						
McIntosh.....						
McLean.....						
Mercer.....						
Morton.....	9	6	541	89	10	10
Nelson.....	34					
Oliver.....			32			
*Pembina.....	29	682	88			
Pierce.....						
*Ramsey.....	2		150	1		
Ransom.....	33	58	212		5	
Richland.....	3	141	149	2		
Rolette.....	42	1,252	98			
Sargent.....	18	29	611	157		
Stark.....						
Steele.....	15	69	348	1		
Stutsman.....		1	110	1		
*Towner.....				1		
*Traill.....	6	898	809	2		2
*Walsh.....	57	142	368	418		
Ward.....						
Wells.....						7
Total.....	410	4,987	7,792	757	15	48

\* Incomplete.

NOTE.—The term acre as applied to berries probably means patches or gardens.

**Grasses.**—The wild grasses have heretofore been so abundant and nutritious that the need of cultivating tame varieties has been little felt; but as the ranges become more circumscribed the cultivated grasses and forage plants are given more attention. All the varieties common to the Northern states will grow; in fact, the north temperate zone is the only part of the world in which the grasses reach perfection. The following table shows the acres of grasses in cultivation or to be cultivated in 1889, together with the tons of tame and wild hay cut in 1888:

COUNTIES.	ACRES OF GRASSES IN CULTIVATION OR TO BE CULTIVATED IN 1889.					HAY.	
	Millet and Hungarian.	Timothy.	Clover.	Other Tame Grasses.	Prairie Under Fence or Used for Mowdow.	Number Tons Tame Hay Cut In 1888.	Number Tons Prairie Hay Cut in 1888.
Barnes.....	1,069	266	.....	47	3,187	1,238	37,704
Benson.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,661
*Billings.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100
Bottineau.....	79	.....	1	8	1,814	.....	10,016
*Burleigh.....	2,104	10	1	2	8,305	4,419	16,647
Cass.....	7,237	4,851	10	126	38,167	9,723	59,825
Cavalier.....	362	119	.....	.....	3,821	1,146	20,376
*Dickey.....	3,797	55	1	73	6,924	2,883	23,031
Eddy.....	182	208	4	2	215	.....	.....
*Emmons.....	537	.....	.....	.....	2,042	600	12,852
Foster.....	410	.....	.....	.....	1,188	676	7,581
*Grand Forks.....	5,109	3,417	39	84	25,875	9,474	45,723
*Griggs.....	289	34	1	1	3,801	843	15,935
Kidder.....	530	18	.....	.....	360	144	6,801
La Moure.....	2,773	51	.....	14	2,870	3,193	13,337
Logan.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,582
McHenry.....	11	1	.....	2	970	.....	16,473
*McIntosh.....	140	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	11,793
McLean.....	412	5	.....	5	552	754	4,461
*Mercer.....	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	2,019
Morton.....	1,939	48	8	.....	1,710	1,751	12,374
Nelson.....	133	52	1	.....	6,721	245	25,292
Oliver.....	451	.....	.....	65	330	.....	2,943
*Pembina.....	1,393	609	34	142	21,276	2,159	42,559
*Pierce.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000
*Ramsey.....	190	86	.....	7	3,490	395	22,945
Ransom.....	2,105	200	.....	4	13,202	1,928	28,788
Richland.....	1,422	1,066	6	24	7,152	1,131	50,086
Rollette.....	6	21	1	.....	4,826	12	11,337
Sargent.....	1,023	503	14	6	14,235	660	23,595
Stark.....	1,535	4	.....	.....	198	2,244	5,609
Steele.....	843	204	9	18	7,038	2,576	24,575
Stutsman.....	2,117	53	.....	11	595	3,176	14,615
*Towner.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1,336	.....	8,206
*Traill.....	2,670	3,529	131	43	29,246	7,232	44,980
*Walsh.....	2,975	799	.....	.....	25,587	3,231	29,438
Ward.....	94	.....	2	.....	902	.....	5,719
Wells.....	398	.....	.....	.....	170	387	7,689
Total.....	44,799	16,213	263	692	238,125	62,431	692,576

\* Incomplete.

## VIII.

## IRRIGATION.

The rainfall of North Dakota is sufficient to mature crops, but it is not always seasonable, and owing to the droughty character of a few seasons past, the question of irrigation is coming prominently to the front. A convention was held at Grand Forks recently, and a memorial was prepared asking Congress to take steps preliminary to the construction of a canal from the Missouri river in Montana, eastward through Montana and North Dakota to the Red river. From this water could be drawn for a vast acreage. The convention adopted resolutions urging Congress to give the settled regions first attention, rather than the unsettled sections. The two Dakotas have a fair settlement of people, and have paid into the United States treasury over \$20,000,000 for lands, besides vast sums expended in the improvement of these lands. If aid is given less settled regions the people of the Dakotas could not be benefited, even if they had money, because they have already exercised their rights under the claim laws. Another and important feature attending the conversion of arid lands to the west of us into productive fields, when there is already an over-production of cereals, is one of interest if not alarm to every Dakotan, as well as to dwellers in all of the humid and sub-humid prairie states. Had the farmers of Dakota been able to irrigate their fields this year, their crops would have been enormous instead of being merely fair. By tapping the artesian basin and utilizing the flow of rivers, the fields of both Dakotas could be made to rival those of the Nile in productiveness. This artificial supply of water would not only produce wonderful crops of grain, but vegetables, grasses, forage plants, small fruits and trees would spring forth in plenty, covering the face of the country with orchards and forest groves, and giving character and beauty to the landscape not possible now without great labor.

## IX.

## STOCK.

The growing of wheat has been engaged in by the farmers of North Dakota largely to the exclusion of all other means for making money from the soil. This was only natural because it took very little capital to raise wheat and the returns were speedy and profitable. Of late years, however, farmers find that mixed or diversified farming pays better in the long run. The adaptability of North Dakota to successful stock raising in connection with mixed farming is becoming better understood. The success in raising live stock has become so satisfactory that every farmer is providing himself, as fast as he can, with as many head of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs as he can obtain. While wheat is the principal harvest crop, oats, flax, barley, rye, corn and all of the root crops are largely and profitably raised, yet the climate has proven most favorable for the rapid and healthful growth of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, and the native grasses are so plentiful and nutritious that the live stock industry, both with farmers and with stock raisers who make it a speciality, is growing in importance. There is no more desirable part of the republic to engage in the stock-growing industry than is offered on the broad and open grazing ranges of North Dakota. The coteaus, a chain of low, grassy hills running through a portion of the new state east of the Missouri river, and also the wide extent of rolling prairies west of the Missouri, afford unsurpassed advantages for the profitable raising of sheep, cattle and horses as a business. Sheep, wherever tried, have done remarkably well, the dry atmosphere giving exemption from diseases peculiar to them, which have always formed so formidable an enemy to sheep raising in sections of the East. It may also be stated that North Dakota is free from the dreaded scourge, hog cholera. Hogs raised on roots and grains make sweeter and better meat, and not so fat and gross as the corn-fed swine. Hogs weighing from 500 to 600 pounds have been raised without a grain of corn.

**Statistics.**—The returns herewith presented are incomplete, but they give an idea of the general distribution of the stock interests in the various counties of the state. The table giving the death loss is one of value, in that it shows a very low percentage of mortality, particularly when the fact is known that much of this stock received very little care or extra feed during the winter season:



Wool.

LIVE STOCK.

Number of Pounds of Wool Clipped in 1888.

Value of Animals Fattened and Killed During the Year 1888.

DIED OF DISEASES DURING YEAR 1888.

ON HAND AT TIME OF TAKING ASSESSMENT, 1889.

COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	ON HAND AT TIME OF TAKING ASSESSMENT, 1889.				DIED OF DISEASES DURING YEAR 1888.						Value of Animals Fattened and Killed During the Year 1888.	Number of Pounds of Wool Clipped in 1888.		
	Horses.	Mules and Asses.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Swine.	Horses.	Mules & Asses.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.			Sheep.	Swine.
Barnes.....	1,396	292	3,241	4,680	1,779	3,458	154	2	16	51	48	55	31,783	2,672
Benson.....	857	64	1,724	1,103	1,724	426	5	1	2	10	.....	.....	2,395	75
*Billings.....	3,320	.....	8,360	25	25	14	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	8	2,612	299
Bottineau.....	1,218	38	1,008	4,988	241	689	53	2	12	45	14	23	20,471	4,893
*Burleigh.....	2,184	189	2,273	3,259	2,010	1,806	482	30	35	41	29	93	87,099	3,949
Cass.....	10,972	6,783	5,095	2,264	2,264	6,877	95	10	33	36	16	70	30,329	1,742
Cavalier.....	2,628	104	1,811	3,318	593	2,877	61	8	16	23	28	28	14,546	4,337
*Dickey.....	3,502	212	2,387	4,298	2,086	2,169	61	2	7	30	18	1	9,901	113
Eddy.....	3,758	55	549	779	333	333	36	2	7	30	33	1	9,901	113
*Emmons.....	1,479	40	1,156	2,208	4,491	535	17	7	36	15	8	5	4,985	5,844
Foster.....	941	124	682	1,112	630	368	39	7	13	32	16	11	5,677	2,392
*Grand Forks.....	8,973	702	5,261	7,052	1,770	4,899	277	19	60	136	27	302	49,838	6,096
*Griggs.....	1,489	141	1,648	3,094	4,007	1,098	27	1	5	18	2	5	40,314	725
Kidder.....	864	265	1,720	1,219	3,485	386	19	1	1	2	.....	.....	5,810	18,365
La Moure.....	2,014	266	1,465	2,385	1,727	1,249	75	8	13	31	10	22	13,536	813
Logan.....	151	7	188	335	50	79	6	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	400	35
McHenry.....	911	67	1,578	6,100	1,691	468	2	3	4	37	50	.....	36,446	5,217
*McIntosh.....	1,513	18	1,255	3,155	668	1,547	11	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	2,103	.....
McLean.....	621	82	607	1,252	173	1,415	9	4	2	24	4	20	8,054	40
*Mercer.....	92	2	227	487	134	257	1	3	8	.....	.....	1	1,797	60
Morton.....	1,808	66	2,062	4,012	1,616	1,401	15	7	20	107	19	24	15,975	5,646
Nelson.....	2,103	213	2,080	4,737	1,388	1,835	68	7	19	70	65	31	12,247	3,829
Oliver.....	236	5	355	816	640	1,445	1	.....	.....	4	10	.....	4,919	4,079
*Pembina.....	7,194	190	3,737	5,392	3,211	5,747	320	20	70	84	203	145	66,452	12,150
*Pierce.....	285	75	378	760	25	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	450
*Ramsey.....	2,644	177	1,808	3,078	96	1,288	68	4	8	35	.....	36	10,833	902
Ransom.....	3,759	201	2,584	4,096	1,051	1,869	176	9	35	53	26	58	25,091	1,744
Richard.....	5,417	463	4,145	7,365	1,907	3,964	97	.....	43	120	44	144	43,361	4,485
Rolette.....	814	18	882	1,890	253	842	19	.....	4	25	5	8	14,709	691
Sargent.....	2,703	197	2,123	3,679	787	2,179	46	17	24	41	13	12	21,978	2,156
Stark.....	1,086	16	1,420	2,546	645	504	24	5	6	10	.....	.....	16,373	1,667

LIVE STOCK.

COUNTIES	ON HAND AT TIME OF TAKING ASSESSMENT, 1889.						DIED OF DISEASES DURING YEAR 1888.						Value of Animals Patented and Killed During the year 1888.	Number of Pounds of Wool Clipped in 1888.
	Number of Horses.	Number of Mules and Asses.	Number of Milch Cows.	Number of Other Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Swine.	Horses.	Mules & Asses.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.		
Steele.....	2,894	271	2,020	3,317	770	2,311	80	6	22	17	13	61	17,947	1,927
Stutsman.....	1,724	245	2,028	3,287	2,738	1,094	34	11	11	30	4	4	15,504	1,378
*Towner.....	1,772	239	426	3,287	9	663	28	6	11	13	.....	6	1,636	.....
*Traill.....	7,153	912	4,306	5,914	2,045	5,050	78	12	17	48	14	179	52,321	6,738
*Walsh.....	5,482	298	5,840	6,397	1,433	6,925	230	83	54	140	31	167	31,015	2,735
Ward.....	468	16	1,030	1,748	1,066	401	3	1	1	8	2	4	14,701	4,310
Wells.....	658	89	554	301	654	217	15	.....	2	11	1	.....	14,701	4,692
Total.....	100,083	13,132	70,764	125,447	45,734	67,176	2,632	286	611	1,368	719	1,525	753,013	115,407

\* Incomplete.

## X.

## TIMBER.

North Dakota is not all a treeless plain, by any means, and the settlers on her open prairies have no reason whatever to feel discouraged about the future of their own section. All they have to do is to apply themselves industriously to the task of planting, and replanting when necessary, the timber that can and does grow in this fruitful soil. The timber area of North Dakota may be classified as native and cultivated. The extent of the native timber belts alone will surprise most people. The Red river valley is in part a well-wooded country. A number of forest varieties are thrifty natives of the bottom lands adjacent to the Red River of the North, and its tributary streams, the Sheyenne, Wild Rice, Maple, Goose, Turtle, Forest, Park, Tongue and Pembina rivers. There is considerable oak and other timber bordering on Devils lake, and a heavy growth of poplar, balm of Gilead, ash and oak in the Turtle Mountains. The timber along the Missouri river is mostly cottonwood, which in places grows to an immense size. There is not much timber on the James river, what is found there being confined to a number of straggling patches and a few larger groves. Fringes of trees line all the streams tributary to the Missouri. The cultivated area of timber is larger than would be supposed, the returns of artificial forests, by counties, being as follows:

## ARTIFICIAL FORESTS.

COUNTIES.	TREES ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER.				
	No. Acres Cottonwood	No. Acres Box Elder.	No. Acres Ash.	No. Acres Maple.	No. Acres Other Vari- eties.
Barnes.....	622	739	70	3	512
Benson.....	62	255	25		18
*Billings.....					
†Bottineau.....	19	59	30		
†Burleigh.....	864	612	550		110
Cass.....	676	989	62	19	73
Cavalier.....	349	116	17	5	62
†Dickey.....	158	586	133	27	1,472
Eddy.....	131	133	59	10	531
†Emmons.....	87	1,219			
Foster.....		30			
†Grand Forks.....	703	573	65	10	461
†Griggs.....	111	135	42		12
Kidder.....	4,056	222	74		
LaMoure.....	79	470	29	3	3
Logan.....	12	71	21	2	
*McHenry.....					
*McIntosh.....					
McLean.....	52	200	66		1
*Mercer.....					
Morton.....	720	186	171		5
Nelson.....	143	173	49		12
Oliver.....	30	5	3		
†Pembina.....	181	479	8	31	900
†Pierce.....				50	60
†Ramey.....	235	230	74		13
Ransom.....	334	393	20	43	
Richland.....	415	432	42	96	140
Rolette.....	2	68	5	1	94
Sargent.....	6,991	8,405	3,596	3,027	1,072
Stark.....	15	98	37		10
Steele.....	253	157	31	1	102
Stutsman.....	293	393	54		23
†Towner.....	4	1	1	3	1
†Traill.....	733	342	59	2	122
†Walsb.....	2,260	824	126	21	533
Ward.....	1		1		706
Wells.....	63	54			
Total.....	20,314	18,663	5,528	3,354	7,123

\* Not reported.

† Incomplete.



## XI.

## MINERAL RESOURCES.

**Coal.**—The mines of North Dakota are chiefly coal. The whole of the country west of the Missouri river and a considerable part of that east of the Missouri river is underlaid with deposits of lignite coal, which crops out in many places in veins from 4 to 20 feet in thickness. "The lignite coal, sometimes known as brown coal," says E. V. Smalley in the *Northwest Magazine*, "is less rich in heating properties in proportion to its weight than anthracite or bituminous coal, but is nevertheless an excellent fuel for domestic purposes and for stationary engines. It is much better domestic fuel than wood. It is mined very cheaply from the outcroppings in the sides of the hills, and is more and more coming into general use as the common domestic fuel of the country." Lignite coal is largely mined for shipment at Sims, Morton county, and at Dickinson, Stark county, on the Northern Pacific railroad. It is also mined for local consumption at New England City, in Hettinger county, and at all of the towns in each of the counties west of the Missouri river. It is also mined east of the Missouri river; at Coal Harbor and other places in McLean county; at the Hawley mine in Burleigh county; at several points in Emmons county; at several points in the Mouse river country and at the Pony Gulch mines in Wells county. Settlers in the region west of the Missouri river, where numerous outcroppings of coal are found in almost every township, are in the habit of mining their own fuel. A little work with pick and shovel uncovers a vein on the side of a hill from which a wagon can be loaded without much labor. Lignite coal is wood in the first conversion into coal. It retains to a great extent the texture of the wood from which it was formed, and its vegetable character can often be seen in the carbonized sections of limbs and trunks of trees. The proportion of carbon in this variety of coal will average about 50 per cent. The existence of these extensive coal beds is an important matter for the future development of North Dakota, and for the comfort and prosperity of the settlers, insuring them an ample supply of cheap fuel for all future time.

**Building Stones.**—There are fine deposits of various kinds of stone in the Turtle Mountains, and boulders suitable for foundation purposes are plentifully scattered over North Dakota. The discovery of valuable minerals has been announced from the Turtle Mountains, but coal, iron and oil are known to exist in quantities. A geological survey of the state would no doubt reveal wealth of which we now have no knowledge.

Clays for brick making, pottery, etc., abound. At Dickinson, Stark county, an excellent cream-colored brick is made.

## XII.

## MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interests of North Dakota are not commensurate with its possibilities and wants. Its largest and most important industry is flour making, a business capable of large expansion, which is also true of a varied class of factories for which the fields and pastures can furnish an abundance of raw material.

**Flouring Mills.**—The milling statistics of the state, as far as could be obtained, are as follows:

## OVER 200 BARRELS CAPACITY.

LOCATION.	Capital Em- ployed.	Value of Annual Product.	LOCATION.	Capital Em- ployed.	Value of Annual Product.
Bismarck.....	\$50,000	\$160,000	Hillsboro.....	\$42,000	\$160,000
Devils Lake.....	40,000	150,000	Jamestown.....	38,000	140,000
Fargo.....	75,000	240,000	Mandan.....	60,000	210,000
Grafton.....	45,000	175,000	Minto.....	36,000	155,000
*Grand Forks.....	100,000	250,000	Valley City.....	48,000	190,000

\* Grand Forks has two other mills of a combined capital of \$40,000 with an output of \$120,000.

## UNDER 200 BARRELS CAPACITY.

LOCATION.	Capital Em- ployed.	Value of Annual Product.	LOCATION.	Capital Em- ployed.	Value of Annual Product.
Colfax.....	\$12,000	\$42,000	New Rockford.....	\$10,000	\$35,000
Pembina.....	25,000	70,000	Arvilla.....	40,000	110,000
New Salem.....	10,000	35,000	Oakes.....	8,000	30,000
Washburn.....	6,000	23,000	Minor.....	8,000	29,000
Salem.....	10,000	33,000	Grandin.....	8,000	30,000
La Moure.....	10,000	35,000	Caledonia.....	15,000	48,000
Wahpeton.....	25,000	70,000	Mayville.....	50,000	135,000
Lisbon.....	10,000	33,000	Portland.....	20,000	60,000
Walhalla.....	10,000	36,000	Daily.....	20,000	50,000
Gladstone.....	15,000	40,000	St. John.....	8,000	25,000
Glen Ullin.....	8,000	35,000	Dunseith.....	12,000	30,000
Tower City.....	20,000	63,000			

These mills are furnished with the latest and most approved rolling appliances and the best attainable machinery, and make superior grades of flour, such as only can be made from No. 1 hard wheat. When it is understood that millions of bushels of wheat are annually shipped to Eastern milling points, one can readily see the chance for expanding the manufacture of flour.

**Creameries.**—Attention is being turned to the manufacture of butter in creameries, the number, value and output being as follows:

LOCATION.	Capital Invested.	Value of Product.	LOCATION.	Capital Invested.	Value of Product.
Valley City.....	\$8,000	\$24,000	Taylor.....	\$5,000	\$12,000
Bismarck.....	12,000	35,000	Jamestown.....	12,000	38,000
Grand Forks.....	15,000	50,000	Mayville.....	10,000	26,000
La Moure.....	8,000	25,000	Richardton.....	6,000	18,000
Mandan.....	12,000	35,000	Wahpeton.....	8,000	25,000
Walhalla.....	5,000	15,000			

This, too, is an industry capable of indefinite expansion, owing to free ranges. The creamery product is gilt edge and brings high prices. A good article of dairy butter is also extensively made, and has become a valuable addition to the income of every practical farmer. Reports of the establishment of creameries and of an occasional cheese factory are on the increase. Most of them are organized on a liberal scale, and the work entered upon with all the energy that Dakota men usually give to enterprises which promise to be of public good. Dairy products will soon present quite a figure in the statistics of our new state. The statistics of butter and cheese made on farms will be found in a table elsewhere.

**Lumbering.**—The principal saw mills of North Dakota are at Grand Forks, the logs coming on the Red river from the pinneries of Minnesota. Every leading town of the state, however, has planing mills and wood-working shops of various kinds.

**Minor Industries.**—Besides the saw and flour mills, every community has small factories engaged principally in repair work and manufacturing for local demands. There are several large brickyards, and clay of excellent quality abounds.

## XIII.

## EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

North Dakota enters the Union with 1,362 public schools, giving employment to 1,741 teachers. Money for the support of these schools was raised from direct taxation, the territory having in the last five years expended over \$10,000,000 for this purpose alone. Is this not wonderful for a region so recently marked off on the map as a part of the "Great American Desert?" By admission the state comes into possession of its school lands, Secs. 16 and 36, or 1,280 acres, in each township, or a couple of million acres in all, none of which can be sold under \$10 an acre. The money from the sale of these lands will create a permanent school fund such as none of the other states had on entering the Union. Besides the common schools, all the towns have graded and high schools, the state has a university of splendid character, the constitution makes provision for additional institutions, giving higher, special and technical education, while several of the religious organizations have colleges and academies bearing records for efficiency and good results.

The graded schools are modeled upon the best experience of the older East, with courses of study equal to any in much larger Eastern cities. A noticeable feature is the large percentage of attendance as compared with the enumeration, as shown by the following table:

CITIES.	No. of Teachers.	Pupils Enumerated.	Pupils in School.
Fargo.....	22	1,158	1,147
Grand Forks.....	14	1,301	827
Jamestown.....	11	594	510
Bismarck.....	8	421	394
Lisbon.....	5	206	247
Wahpeton.....	4	410	220

These schools are all supplied with suitable buildings and apparatus to properly carry on the work. Good teachers are employed, and good salaries are paid. Very few states show a higher percentage of pupils in regular attendance in schools than in North Dakota, a significant fact and one in which all take pardonable pride, when it is known that in the sparsely settled localities pupils often live long distances from school.

The constitution of North Dakota has two articles, divided into nineteen sections, devoted to the question of schools and school lands. The educational sections proper are six in number and provide for all grades of instruction from the common school to the university. Sec. 147 makes it the duty of the legislature to establish and maintain a system of public schools, and then declares that "this legislative requirement shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States and of the people of North Dakota." This is probably the first instance of a constitutional provision making it impossible for a state to change a common legislative requirement without the consent of the United States.

**Denominational Schools.**—The Congregationalists have a college at Fargo; the Presbyterians have one at Jamestown; the Baptists have a university at Tower City, while the Catholics have schools at Fargo, Grand Forks and Bismarck. And since Jamestown has been made the see city of the Catholic diocese of North Dakota, no doubt schools of this sect will be established there. All these schools present facilities for a liberal education under christian influences.

#### XIV.

##### CHURCHES.

No new community is better supplied with churches and religious advantages than North Dakota; every town and thickly settled farm neighborhood has its church, and all the leading christian denominations are represented. The Methodists are in numbers sufficient to have the north state set apart as a conference field; the Episcopalians have a bishop, and so have the Catholics, the state having enough of both sects to be made into a separate diocese. The Congregationalists, Presbyterians and Baptists, too, have governing bodies confined to the state borders. Considering its years, North Dakota can point with pride to its church, school and social privileges.

#### XV.

##### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The educational, benevolent and reformatory institutions of North Dakota are among the best in the land, and reflect great credit upon the people for their broad and liberal methods and expenditures in providing higher educational advantages, and in caring for the defective and criminal classes. Of the latter, however, there are few, there being but 55 convicts in the penitentiary, or one in every 3,300 of the population, a ratio smaller than in any other state in the Union. The cause of higher education is cared for by a state university, besides several denominational colleges, to which aid is given in support of normal courses.



**North Dakota University.**—Prominent among Western educational institutions is the university at Grand Forks. The object of this university, according to its charter, is to “provide means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches connected with scientific, industrial and professional pursuits, in the instruction and training of persons in the theory and art of teaching, and also instruction in the fundamental laws of the United States.” The main building of the university is 51x150 feet in size, four stories high, and is furnished throughout with modern appliances. There are two wings to the main building, besides an astronomical observatory, and a dormitory building 55x103 feet forms a part of the college building, the cost of all being over \$80,000. The natural history, anatomical, mineralogical and geological collections consist of about 2,500 specimens. The collection of skulls and skeletons representing the different order of mammalia, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fishes, is especially good. A very large and choice collection of Black Hills minerals is one of the features of the museum. The typical fossils of the various formations of the silurian and devonian ages are well represented, and there is an unusually fine collection of birds mounted and classified. There are likewise many anatomical models and other preparations for illustrating the lectures in the several departments of natural science. Every department is well equipped with apparatus. The library numbers nearly 1,000 volumes, embracing, in addition to the leading encyclopedias, dictionaries and atlases, a fine collection of standard works on science, metaphysics, history, etc. No student who has resided in the state for one year next preceding the date of his or her admission, is required to pay for tuition in any department in the university yet established. A nominal fee to cover incidental expenses, consisting of \$5 for all students who reside in the state and \$10 for all others, is required to be paid at the beginning of each year. Two degrees, bachelor of arts and bachelor of science, are conferred, and teachers’ certificates are given to the graduates of the normal department. Dr. Homer B. Sprague is president, assisted by a very competent corps of instructors. John G. Hamilton, is secretary. The trustees are as follows: W. N. Roach, Larimore; H. G. Mendenhall, Grand Forks; Albert L. Hanson, Hillsboro; James Twamley, Minto; Chas. E. Heidel, Valley City.

**Hospital for the Insane.**—This institution, located at Jamestown, is a model of its kind. “The buildings consist of four ward buildings, two for each sex, kitchen buildings, assembly hall, office building and residence, engine house, water tower, barns, etc., and cost \$276,000. Except the barns and stables, all the buildings are substantially erected of brick, on solid stone basements, in the most approved style of modern architecture for hospital purposes, designed with a view to securing the best sanitary conditions, with strict reference to comfort and convenience in the care and treatment of patients. The buildings are all separate and distinct, so that while more room, comfort and privacy is secured between the sexes, any extensions may be easily made as needed. The buildings are connected with corridors. In case of fire or epidemic diseases the advantage of separate buildings is apparent. The buildings are lighted with incandescent electric lights, supplied with water pipes throughout, steam-heating apparatus, and a perfect system of sewage. It has been the constant aim of the management to have the furnishings perfect and convenient, even to the smallest details. Pictures, musical instruments, flowers and

other evidences of refinement and taste are found in profusion. The patients are kept as neat and clean as possible. Their minds are diverted from despondent subjects, and all are cheered and amused and exercised in every reasonable way, which method seems to be the only proper course to pursue with insanity. Many, with his treatment, recover. There is very little if any force used, and there are no jail cells or iron bars to give the impression of confinement or prison life. Kindness and cheerfulness, judging from the results here, certainly seem to be the best remedies for unhinged minds.

The location for the hospital is all that can be desired, commanding a view that is unsurpassed for beauty,—the varying landscape spread out for miles in every direction,—the James river, skirted with timber, winding around the foot of the bluff, with a grand view of the city of Jamestown and the valley of the James for miles around. There is a large farm and garden connected with the institution, much of the work being done by the patients. All the vegetables used are grown in the garden, and the fields supply all the grain and hay needed for horses and cows. The officers and trustees are as follows: Resident officers: Dr. O. W. Archibald, superintendent; E. Schwellenbach, steward; D. S. Moore, assistant physician; Mrs. M. A. Archibald, matron. Trustees: F. B. Fancher, Jamestown; John A. Rea, Bismarck; N. K. Hubbard, Fargo; David Russell, Steele; E. R. Kennedy, Ludden.

**Penitentiary.**—This is one of the complete prisons of the country. It is a well-constructed and suitably arranged building of brick, iron and stone, and contains 72 cells, warden's office, departments for guards, officers' and guards' dining hall, chapel, barber shop, kitchen and storeroom. It stands on a tract of 43 acres, two miles east of the business centre of Bismarck, and cost nearly \$100,000. The furnishings and appliances are of the plans adopted by the older states, including steel cells, water works, sewers, laundry and steam-heating apparatus. The prison grounds have been nicely laid out, and several hundred young trees planted, stables, root houses, and other out buildings erected, mostly by prison labor. The prisoners have also been employed in improving the capitol grounds. This is one of the few penitentiaries in the land in which the convicts are not dressed in stripes, and the large number of "trusties"—those on good behavior—and no escapes, indicate that kind treatment is more beneficial, not to say humane, than to subject convicts to harsh and humiliating treatment. There are 55 inmates, or one in every 3,300 of the population of the state. Dan Williams is warden. The trustees are as follows: R. M. Tuttle, Mandan; John Haggart, Fargo; John Simons, Valley City; Alex. McKenzie, Bismarck; P. McHugh, Langdon.

**New Institutions.**—While the north state begins with three public institutions as against ten in the south state, the constitution of North Dakota makes liberal provisions for all that may be needed in that direction. It takes the matter out of the hands of legislative bodies, and thus prevents locality contests. It locates the capital at Bismarck, the state university (already established) and school of mines at Grand Forks, the agricultural college at Fargo, a normal school at Valley City, appropriating 50,000 acres of land therefor; the deaf and dumb school at Devils Lake, the reform school at Mandan, a normal school at Mayville, appropriating 20,000 acres of land therefor; an hospital for the insane with an institution for the feeble-minded in connection therewith, at Jamestown, appropriating 20,000 acres of land therefor.

The insane hospital is already established, and has become famed all over the whole country for its completeness and perfect management. It also permanently locates the following institutions: A soldiers' home at Lisbon, with a grant of 40,000 acres of land; a blind asylum at such place in the county of Pembina as the electors may determine at an election, with a grant of 30,000 acres; an industrial school for manual training at Ellendale, with a grant of 40,000 acres; a school of forestry at such place in one of the counties of McHenry, Ward, Bottineau or Rolette, as the electors of said counties may determine by an election for that purpose, and a scientific school at Wahpeton, with a grant of 40,000 acres; provided, that no other institution of a character similar to any one of those located shall be established or maintained without a revision of the constitution.

**The Capitol.**—North Dakota begins business with a permanent capital city. When the capital was removed from Yankton to Bismarck, the citizens of the latter city donated a capitol building costing \$100,000, and grounds of 320 acres, largely laid out in town lots, to be sold for the benefit of the territory. The main part of the building only is completed, it being without the north and south wings. As planned it is four stories high, built of native pressed brick and terra cotta, trimmed with white limestone facings, columns and sills, and heated throughout by steam. It occupies a commanding site on an elevated plateau about a mile north of the business centre. On the second floor are the offices of the governor, secretary, auditor, treasurer and attorney general. The third floor is occupied by the offices of the railroad commission, rooms for the various legislative committees, library, and historical collections, and the legislative chamber, which extends in height through the fourth story. The senate hall is on the fourth floor. The building when completed will be one of the finest edifices in the Northwest. The report of the capitol commission furnishes the following data concerning the financial status of the capitol building and grounds:

Cash donated by citizens of Bismarck.....	\$100,000 00
Cash received from 24 lots sold .....	38,849 00
Total indebtedness, including interest to April 1, 1889.....	83,507 46
Total cost of capitol and grounds, including interest and indebtedness to April 1, 1889.....	222,356 46
Unsold lots now owned by state, 749—appraised value.....	85,521 00
The north half of the north half of section 9, township 139, range 80, 160 acres, not valued.	
Capitol Park, 20 acres, and buildings, not valued.	

## XVI.

## PUBLIC LANDS.

The land offices in North Dakota, there being four, Fargo, Grand Forks, Devils Lake and Bismarek, represent districts in which there can be found millions of acres of land subject to entry under the various land laws. The annexed tables give the average of vacant lands yet remaining in the different counties of the state, except that Dickey county has 21,540 acres, McIntosh 49,920, and Emons 42,400 acres, attached to the Aberdeen district in South Dakota; and 2,080 acres in Sargent county; and 1,520 acres in Richland county, in the Watertown (S. D.) district.

## FARGO LAND DISTRICT.

OFFICE AT FARGO, CASS COUNTY.

MICHAEL F. BATTELLE, *Register.*FRANK S. DEMERS, *Receiver.*

COUNTIES.	Acres Va- cant Oct. 1, 1889.	COUNTIES.	Acres Va- cant Oct. 1, 1889.
Dickey.....	50,560	Barnes.....	7,599
Sargent.....	5,187	Stutsman.....	49,765
Richland.....	16,673	Griggs.....	21,075
Ransom.....	16,646	Poster.....	49,429
La Moure.....	30,820	Eddy.....	25,988
Total acres vacant.....		263,833.	

## GRAND FORKS LAND DISTRICT.

OFFICE AT GRAND FORKS, GRAND FORKS COUNTY.

JAMES M. CORBET, *Register.*JAMES ELTON, *Receiver.*

COUNTIES.	Acres Va- cant Oct. 1, 1889.	COUNTIES.	Acres Va- cant Oct. 1, 1889.
Eddy.....	22,000	Cavalier.....	*225,000
Nelson.....	33,000	Ramsey.....	†91,500
Walsh.....	10,000	Not in any county.....	‡173,700
Total acres vacant.....		560,200.	

\* Six towns unsurveyed, 133,000 acres. † Four towns unsurveyed, 90,000 acres. ‡ Four towns unsurveyed, 90,700 acres.

## DEVILS LAKE LAND DISTRICT.

OFFICE AT DEVILS LAKE, RAMSEY COUNTY.

E. G. SPILMAN, *Register.*S. S. SMITH, *Receiver.*

COUNTIES.	Acres Va- cant Oct. 1, 1889.	COUNTIES.	Acres Va- cant Oct. 1, 1889.
Eddy.....	39,500	Rolette.....	306,790
Wells.....	213,650	Towner.....	536,150
Benson.....	551,651	Church.....	641,260
McHenry.....	806,740	Pierce.....	541,470
Bottineau.....	517,440	Ramsey.....	28,280
Total acres vacant.....		4,182,930	



## BISMARCK LAND DISTRICT.

OFFICE AT BISMARCK, BURLEIGH COUNTY.

OSCAR E. REA, *Register.*D. W. HUTCHINSON, *Receiver.*

COUNTIES.	ACRES.	COUNTIES.	ACRES.
McIntosh.....	178, 660	Mercer.....	184, 480
Emmons.....	237, 960	Dunn.....	358, 400
Logan.....	230, 380	McKenzie.....	368, 640
Morton.....	738, 550	Stevens.....	737, 280
Hettinger.....	624, 640	Ward.....	473, 440
Bowman.....	348, 160	Renville.....	880, 640
Billings.....	671, 040	Mountraille.....	819, 200
Stark.....	450, 240	Flannery.....	1, 187, 840
Oliver.....	159, 840	Buford.....	942, 080
Burleigh.....	285, 560	Allred.....	163, 840
Kidder.....	265, 120	McHenry.....	81, 920
Stutsman.....	215, 200	Williams.....	317, 440
Wells.....	183, 680	Foster.....	3, 524
Sheridan.....	311, 790	Eddy.....	960
Wallace.....	85, 640	Garfield.....	20, 200
McLean.....	96, 160		
Total acres vacant.....			11,622,500

**How to Obtain Public Lands.**—There are four land offices in North Dakota, and all can be reached by rail. In each office there are two officers—a register, who records the filings made by settlers and keeps run of the disposition of lands, and a receiver, who takes charge of the moneys paid for public lands and is the authority to whom proof of settlement must be made to secure the deed or patent from the Government in the closing act known as “proving up.” He is also judge in contests made for non-compliance with the land laws. In securing agricultural lands there are three methods: By taking a homestead, pre-emption or tree claim, 160 acres being the maximum amount that can be filed on in each case. A homestead and tree claim, or a pre-emption and tree claim can be taken at the same time, but a pre-emption cannot be taken up before the homestead is “proved up,” or *vice versa*. The pre-emption and homestead require residence on the land to secure title. In tree claims of 160 acres each, eight years are given in which to raise ten acres of trees, the law requiring proof that 675 thrifty trees are growing on each acre, or 6,750 in all. Thus it is seen that the settler can secure 480 acres of public land.

The intending settler by applying to the register can get a plat to townships in which there is still vacant land. This official will give the applicant all the information he possesses concerning the character of the land and how to reach it. With the plat he proceeds to the locality it designates, and by aid of the figures on the section posts or stones, makes his selection. Settlers already on the ground, and anxious to have neighbors, are always glad to assist in locating the home seeker. In every town adjacent to vacant lands are agents who for a small fee will aid persons in locating lands. After selection is made, the land office is again visited, where the register will supply the blanks on which the applicant will fill out a description of the township, range, section and quarter where his selection may be, and make affidavit of his intention to settle on the same. These are filed with the register and a fee of \$14 paid, if a homestead is taken, after which, at the expiration of five years, the Government will give a deed or patent with no additional cost except \$4 when final proof is made. If

the settler does not want to wait five years for deed, he can within one year of settlement change to pre-emption and pay \$1.25 an acre if outside of a railroad grant, or \$2.50 if within. The only land coming within the \$2.50 provision in North Dakota is along the Northern Pacific. The pre-emptor can pay in cash or by military bounty land warrants, agricultural college, private claims or supreme court scrip. Soldiers can deduct the term of their service in the army from the time necessary to secure a homestead, but must make entry at land office in person, and pay a declaratory fee of \$2. In making entry for tree claim, \$14 must be paid, and a like sum at the end of eight years on final proof.

Relinquishments of public lands may often be obtained at very low figures. Information about this class of lands must be sought from private parties, either the claimants themselves or their agents. There are cases where through improvidence or neglect the claimant has failed to comply fully with the provisions of law and is willing to sell out cheap rather than stand the risk of a contest. But these are opportunities a person must hunt up for himself.

**Deeded Lands.**—Farmers who wish to buy land outright and live in the more settled localities can find cheap deeded lands, improved and unimproved, at very reasonable figures. Superior improved farming lands worth \$50 to \$60 an acre can be bought for \$20 an acre. Land that sells at \$10 an acre is well worth \$20 to \$25 an acre. Unimproved land can often be obtained as cheap as \$5 and \$6 an acre, which is putting a North Dakota farm within nearly everybody's reach, aside from the free land area, where all may have one for the filing and *bona fide* settlement of the same. Among the leading advantages which North Dakota has to offer at this time, her cheap deeded lands should not be overlooked.

**Railroad Lands.**—Grants of land were made by the Government in aid of the construction of the Northern Pacific and other Western railroads at a time when public policy demanded the encouragement of such enterprises, which have since proved to be of many times the value which furnished the consideration of the land grant. In Dakota Territory, however, there were but two grants for this purpose, one of 500,000 acres to what is now the Chicago & Northwestern road in South Dakota, and the other of 10,000,000 acres to the Northern Pacific Railroad in North Dakota. This company has still for sale 7,000,000 acres of land on easy terms to settlers. The Northern Pacific lands are among the most desirable to be had, price, soil and location considered, and with the increasing tide of immigration flowing northward and westward from St. Paul, will be disposed of only less rapidly than the public domain. The prices of these lands range chiefly from \$3 to \$6 an acre for agricultural lands, and \$1.25 to \$4 an acre for grazing lands. Terms of sale allow five and ten years' time at 7 per cent, one-sixth or one-tenth of the amount of the purchase money being required in advance. Further information about these lands will be cheerfully furnished by the general emigration agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn., to whom all inquiries are referred.

## XVII.

## FINANCES.

**State Debt.**—North Dakota enters the Union with a bonded indebtedness of \$539,807.46, of which every dollar was well expended, for the erection of public institutions. The interest rate on this debt is very low, from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The schedule of bonds issued is as follows:

\$30,000.00	Six per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1883, issued for construction of University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, payable May 1, 1903, or at the option of the state after May 1, 1893.
50,000.00	Six per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1883, issued for the construction of the Second Dakota Penitentiary at Bismarck, payable May 1, 1903, or at the option of the state after May 1, 1888.
50,000.00	Six per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1884, issued for construction of North Dakota Hospital for Insane at Jamestown, payable May 1, 1904, or at option of state after May 1, 1894.
63,000.00	Six per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1885, issued for erection of additional buildings, etc., North Dakota Hospital for Insane at Jamestown, payable May 1, 1905, or at option of state after May 1, 1890.
24,000.00	Six per cent bonds, dated July 1, 1885, issued for deficiency in construction, etc., of North Dakota University at Grand Forks, payable July 1, 1905, or at option of state after July 1, 1895.
14,600.00	Six per cent bonds, dated July 1, 1885, issued for improvements, etc., North Dakota Penitentiary, payable July 1, 1905, or at the option of the state after July 1, 1895.
29,000.00	Four and one-half per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1887, issued for North Dakota Penitentiary at Bismarck, payable May 1, 1917, or at the option of the state after May 1, 1897.
153,000.00	Four and one-half per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1887, issued for North Dakota Hospital for Insane at Jamestown, payable May 1, 1902.
20,000.00	Four per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1887, issued for University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, payable May 1, 1897.
22,700.00	Four per cent bonds, dated May 1, 1889, issued for University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, payable May 1, 1909, or at option of the state after May 1, 1899.
83,507.46	Five per cent refunding warrants for "capitol" dated April 1, 1889, payable April 1, 1894.

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\$539,809.46

**County Debt.**—The county indebtedness June 1, 1889, was \$1,361,978, less \$226,303 cash on hand for payment of bonds and warrants, leaving the actual debt at that time \$1,125,667. This indebtedness was contracted for public improvements, court houses, bridges, etc. The summary of county indebtedness is given in the following table:

## SUMMARY OF COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS JUNE 1, 1889.

COMPILED FROM RETURNS OF COUNTY CLERKS AND AUDITORS TO THE TERRITORIAL STATISTICIAN.

COUNTIES.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Amount of Warrants Outstanding.	Amount of Cash in Sinking Fund.	Cash on Hand for Warrants.
Barnes.....	\$55,000	\$44,794	\$9,979	\$5,687
Benson.....	27,500	1,854		1,062
Billings.....		1,914	235	841
Bottineau.....	1,200	6,930	37	1,116
Burleigh.....	59,600	100,853	10,453	5,569
Cass.....	100,000	35,000	8,532	15,000
Cavalier.....	16,600	1,785		
Dickey.....	20,500	190	2,300	450
Eddy.....	14,900	3,054		105
Emmons.....	20,000	25,478	527	955
Foster.....	18,000			2,967
Grand Forks.....	39,000	2,437	14,952	14,851
Griggs.....	62,000	27,794		16,913
Kidder.....	37,000	11,559		1,894
La Moure.....		9,501		6,203
Logan.....	3,500	5,484		200
McHenry.....	6,500	7,604		734
McIntosh.....	9,000	5,533		6,970
McLean.....	19,000	8,740		1,014
Mercer.....		18,126		511
Morton.....	65,000	22,000	3,500	10,500
Nelson (a).....	40,000	1,621	772	3,527
Oliver.....	3,000	2,393		730
Pembina.....	40,000		3,430	19,426
Pierce(b).....				
Ramsey.....	58,000			
Ransom.....		14,167		6,635
Richland.....	28,906	2,714	8,184	
Rolette.....	20,000	9,333		
Sargent.....	10,000	16,300	1,380	2,120
Stark.....	15,000	9,041		1,006
Steele.....	20,000	2,909		10,624
Stutsman.....	62,500	16,526		3,321
Towner.....	21,300	8,343	143	819
Traill.....	105	918	162	14,053
Walsh.....	25,000			13,658
Ward.....		2,319		1,411
Wells.....	9,500	1,803		840
Total.....	\$933,011	\$423,967	\$64,591	\$171,712

(a) Nelson county. There were \$9,822 warrants issued in 1884, enjoined Aug. 14, 1885. Still in litigation and not included in the report.

(b) Pierce county. Newly organized county; has no debt and no money in treasury.

The combined state and county debt (\$1,665,482) may seem large, but the ratio per capita (\$8) is exceeded by 20 of the states, and few of them with as much to show for it. The per capita debt of Montana is nearly \$20.

**Assessed Value.**—The assessed valuation of the real and personal property of North Dakota — \$66,857,436.30 — not including the \$20,000,000 in railroads not assessed — represents less than one-half of the true value. In the assessment table given below it will be seen that only a little over 10,000,000 acres of the more than 47,500,000 in the state are assessed, and then at the low average of \$4 an acre. Millions of acres are not assessed, because the occupants have not “proved up” homesteads, etc., not being taxable until patents are issued. From this it will seem that the state has an enormous reserve fund, and there is something to show for every dollar of money borrowed and expended. The table of assessment is as follows:



STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

ASSESSMENT RETURNS, 1889.

COUNTIES.	ACRES OF LAND.		HORSES.		MULES AND ASSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.		TOTAL.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Barnes.....	669,011	\$2,353,219.00	4,368	\$199,857.00	308	\$13,812.00	6,748	\$87,353.00	1,917	\$2,616.00	1,937	\$4,682.00	\$3,182,450.00
Benson.....	71,814.22	303,205.00	1,072	73,272.00	100	7,405.00	2,340	56,620.00	323	196.00	1,597.00	1,597.00	\$3,577,033.00
Billings.....	5,180.00	5,180.00	3,320	85,000.00	29	.....	3,460	133,670.00	25	75.00	14	42.00	245,934.00
Bothineau.....	42,533	148,717.00	1,113	74,623.00	213	2,250.00	2,835	63,342.00	129	370.00	435	1,591.00	432,298.00
Burlingh.....	202,757	863,140.00	2,163	78,624.00	29	7,136.00	3,839	86,288.00	1,740	3,772.00	906	3,465.00	2,547,756.00
Cass.....	937,932	5,333,179.00	12,963	569,316.00	1,825	76,828.00	3,856	135,968.00	1,743	3,372.00	6,127	16,624.00	10,134,880.00
Cavalier.....	141,347	1,428,342.00	1,418	90,316.00	109	4,255.00	3,949	69,645.00	415	613.00	1,260	2,856.00	708,871.00
Dickey.....	300,625	1,428,342.00	3,535	164,298.00	270	11,854.00	5,276	135,968.00	1,369	1,444.00	1,880	2,576.00	2,079,310.00
Eddy.....	101,827	455,070.00	1,951	80,295.00	61	5,600.00	2,416	40,025.00	30	80.00	357	1,733.00	689,031.00
Emmons.....	262,635	391,449.00	1,479	67,411.00	60	4,220.00	3,373	84,102.00	4,491	8,121.00	535	1,948.00	508,300.50
Foster.....	264,120	812,820.00	973	59,715.00	135	8,205.00	1,559	28,310.00	600	1,155.00	243	1,190.00	1,639,125.00
G'd Forks.....	221,274	2,846,867.00	8,539	539,792.00	1,663	44,837.00	9,589	155,394.00	1,581	2,850.00	4,329	13,145.00	6,209,547.00
Griggs.....	294,703	1,111,576.00	1,666	98,601.00	160	10,173.00	4,557	76,245.00	451	1,308.00	845	2,898.00	1,576,592.00
Kiefer.....	458,478.50	1,173,157.00	1,028	43,745.00	113	6,250.00	1,227	25,343.00	3,903	5,776.50	225	888.95	1,423,971.55
La Motre.....	479,017	1,734,931.00	1,724	59,841.00	235	7,644.00	3,878	19,113.00	672	646.00	628	946.00	2,116,105.00
Logan.....	39,880	158,700.00	107	6,070.00	3	155.00	3,318	6,894.00	21	42.00	49	130.00	300,859.00
McHenry.....	32,940	84,645.00	1,219	31,903.00	57	3,640.00	6,470	98,940.00	1,141	2,283.00	295	1,002.00	300,770.00
McIntosh.....	173,155	353,860.00	1,807	60,610.00	13	1,045.00	3,265	68,205.00	104	650.00	900	1,731.00	552,446.00
McLean.....	225,532	675,894.00	576	21,688.00	87	4,230.00	1,191	16,179.00	385	218.00	406	1,004.00	768,029.00
Mercer.....	17,125	29,050.00	221	4,485.00	.....	.....	1,915	12,104.25	395	585.35	221	270.25	67,461.10
Morton.....	187,823	569,535.00	2,746	96,394.00	81	3,098.00	7,977	119,680.00	6,697	8,148.00	1,104	3,327.00	1,561,418.00
Nelson.....	302,124	1,058,000.00	2,286	124,589.00	266	15,043.00	5,468	82,587.00	1,928	1,815.00	1,137	3,578.00	1,538,245.00
Oliver.....	15,592	38,980.00	258	11,652.00	9	525.00	896	13,628.00	1,678	3,044.30	1,137	3,505.00	77,693.50
Pembina.....	539,429	1,594,165.00	8,510	464,649.00	262	12,650.00	9,419	422,137.00	2,719	5,391.00	4,064	8,136.00	2,902,389.00
Pierce.....	22,896.44	71,895.00	238	20,873.00	3	155.00	3,318	6,894.00	21	42.00	49	130.00	300,859.00
Ramsey.....	240,139	1,010,072.00	2,561	169,438.00	244	11,155.00	4,652	78,108.00	250	567.00	815	3,775.00	1,974,371.00
Ransom.....	344,337	1,661,800.00	3,993	131,190.00	164	7,830.00	5,153	64,206.00	1,137	2,057.00	919	1,417.00	2,325,200.00
Richland.....	655,626.49	2,777,879.00	6,291	318,582.00	675	38,991.00	11,464	427,072.00	2,270	6,918.00	3,747	11,315.00	4,142,865.00
Robtite.....	51,617	174,593.00	1,007	61,574.00	33	3,150.00	2,227	57,856.00	2,214	608.00	439	1,697.00	476,677.00
Sargent.....	290,398	1,154,634.00	2,881	156,259.00	187	9,410.00	5,217	87,358.00	558	902.00	1,647	3,205.00	1,739,938.00
Stark.....	31,349	1,229,597.00	1,045	38,756.00	24	1,144.00	3,314	54,313.00	997	1,495.00	1,338	1,758.00	1,800,813.00
Stutsman.....	880,872.15	1,453,921.00	2,754	118,040.00	280	11,945.00	4,198	57,360.00	656	1,479.00	1,038	1,888.00	2,765,346.00
Towner.....	71,639.86	362,670.65	854	61,500.00	264	22,093.00	4,540	32,131.00	3,095	3,674.00	417	1,024.00	588,274.65
Trall.....	478,490.28	2,190,875.00	7,025	300,432.00	1,058	50,465.00	8,380	74,793.00	1,652	1,747.00	3,311	5,868.00	3,428,549.00
Wahsh.....	559,711	2,510,783.00	9,442	608,369.00	341	22,170.00	10,799	135,397.00	1,199	2,403.00	4,934	10,058.00	4,315,247.00
Ward.....	20,904	42,593.00	457	20,111.00	21	1,195.00	1,906	32,775.00	1,352	2,579.00	282	1,025.00	241,727.00
Wells.....	203,621.66	655,250.00	789	41,095.00	103	7,670.00	1,518	28,540.00	703	760.00	297	1,110.00	824,910.00
Total.....	10,674,347.60	\$40,061,175.65	105,268	\$5,293,877.00	8,816	\$444,474.00	175,500	\$2,557,933.25	43,644	\$78,759.35	46,428	\$122,454.20	\$66,857,436.30

**Banks.**— Dakota, as a territory, had nearly 350 banks, or more than in the 6 Southern states of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee combined. Of these banks 57 were organized under the national banking law, North Dakota's share being 25, with nearly 100 private banks, or more than in any one of 13 of the older states. The banking capital of North Dakota is nearly \$1,000,000.

## XVIII.

### NEWSPAPERS.

North Dakota has 125 newspapers, or more than in the states of Vermont and Delaware combined, more than in Montana and Washington combined, and as many as in South Carolina. The dailies of Fargo, Grand Forks, Jamestown and Bismarck are publications which would do credit to large and populous centres of the East. The intellectual, moral and religious condition of the north state is presented in unmistakable terms by the independent and most excellent tone of both daily and weekly newspapers. With statehood a wider field opens before the press in urging the importance of industrial pursuits, in demanding diversity in agriculture, and insisting upon a continuance of the financial integrity and educational upbuilding that marked the entire career of the territory.

While the newspaper is an index to the character, intelligence and enterprise of a people, the post office is also a guide, indicating that the community believes in the use of the mails for carrying information, in which particular, as in the support of newspapers, North Dakota takes high rank. . As shown by the table elsewhere, the state has 454 post offices, two-fifths of the offices of the entire territory, which combined paid a revenue of a half million dollars to the National Government, something not recorded of a good many of the states.

## XIX.

## RAILROADS.

Two great transcontinental lines run across the state from east to west, with many branches, while other lines come up from the south, altogether forming important arteries of interstate commerce. The total mileage of North Dakota is 2,063 miles, divided between the Northern Pacific, the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie and the Chicago & Northwestern. The only new road constructed in either Dakotas in 1889 was an extension of the Jamestown Northern from Minnewaukan to Leeds, 18½ miles, where connection is made with the Manitoba. There is considerable roadway graded, in the aggregate over 250 miles, in the two Dakotas, on which iron will no doubt be laid in the next year or two.

The miles of road belonging to the different companies (the Leeds extension not included), and the territorial and county tax paid by each in 1888, according to the report of the territorial railroad commissioners, will be found in the following table:

ROADS.	MILES.	TERRITORIAL TAX.	COUNTY TAX.	TOTAL.
Northern Pacific .....	814.35	\$29,215.89	\$64,658.29	\$93,873.18
St. P., M. & M.....	998.02	31,083.33	40,783.69	71,867.02
Minn. & Soo.....	99.01	171.49	342.98	514.47
C., M. & St. P.....	117.94	1,607.56	3,215.12	4,822.68
C. & N. W.....	14.90	181.73	363.44	545.17
	2,044.22	\$62,260.00	\$109,363.52	\$171,623.52

## XX.

## POSTAL GUIDE FOR NORTH DAKOTA.

## AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POST OFFICES IN THE STATE OCT. 1, 1889.

POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Abbotsford .....	Denson.	Conkling.....	McLean.
Acton.....	Walsh.	Conway.....	Walsh.
Addison.....	Cass.	Coolin.....	Towner.
Adler.....	Nelson.	Cooperstown, C. H.....	Griggs.
Adrian.....	La Moure.	Corinne.....	Stutsman.
Albion.....	Stutsman.	Crary.....	Ramsey.
Alderman.....	Barnes.	Crofte.....	Burleigh.
Alma.....	Cavalier.	Cronwell.....	Burleigh.
Amenia.....	Cass.	Crosier.....	Nelson.
Aneta.....	Nelson.	Crystal.....	Pembina.
Antelope.....	Stark.	Crystal Springs.....	Kidder.
Ardoch.....	Walsh.	Cummings.....	Traill.
Argusville.....	Cass.	Daily.....	Barnes.
Armstrong.....	Emmons.	Danbury.....	Emmons.
Arrowood.....	Stutsman.	Davenport.....	Cass.
Arthur.....	Cass.	Dawson.....	Kidder.
Arvilla.....	Grand Forks.	Dazy.....	Barnes.
Ashley, C. H.....	McIntosh.	Deapolis.....	Mercer.
Ashtabula.....	Barnes.	De Groat.....	Ramsey.
Atwill.....	Stutsman.	De Lamere.....	Sargent.
Auburn.....	Walsh.	Denney.....	Pierce.
Ayr.....	Cass.	Des Lacs.....	Ward.
Backoo.....	Pembina.	De Villio.....	Richland.
Baconville.....	Nelson.	Devils Lake, C. H.....	Ramsey.
Barlow.....	Foster.	Dickey.....	La Moure.
Barnes.....	Barnes.	Dickinson, C. H.....	Stark.
Barrie.....	Richland.	Drayton.....	Pembina.
Bartlett.....	Ramsey.	Dundee.....	Walsh.
Bathgate.....	Pembina.	Dunseith.....	Rolette.
Bay Centre.....	Pembina.	Durbin.....	Cass.
Bean.....	Grand Forks.	Dwight.....	Richland.
Beaulieu.....	Pembina.	Easby.....	Cavalier.
Belcourt.....	Rolette.	Echo.....	Ward.
Belfield.....	Stark.	Eckelson.....	Barnes.
Belleville.....	Grand Forks.	Edberg.....	Burleigh.
Bellevyria.....	Steele.	Edgeley.....	La Moure.
Belmont.....	Traill.	Edinburgh.....	Walsh.
Binghamton.....	Cass.	Edmunds.....	Stutsman.
Bismarck, C. H.....	Burleigh.	Eldred.....	Cass.
Blanchard.....	Traill.	Eldridge.....	Stutsman.
Bollinger.....	Rolette.	Elkwood.....	Cavalier.
Bonnerville.....	Ransom.	Ellendale, C. H.....	Dickey.
Bottineau, C. H.....	Bottineau.	Ellerton.....	Cavalier.
Bowesmont.....	Pembina.	Elliott.....	Ransom.
Branpton.....	Sargent.	Ellsbury.....	Barnes.
Buchanan.....	Emmons.	Ely.....	McHenry.
Bue.....	Nelson.	Emden.....	Cass.
Buffalo.....	Cass.	Emerado.....	Grand Forks.
Burlington.....	Ward.	Emmonsburg.....	Emmons.
Buttville.....	Ransom.	Englevale.....	Ransom.
Buxton.....	Traill.	Erickson.....	McLean.
Byron.....	Cavalier.	Erie.....	Cass.
Cable.....	Grand Forks.	Ernest.....	Pembina.
Caledonia, C. H.....	Traill.	Esler.....	Stutsman.
Cando, C. H.....	Towner.	Everest.....	Cass.
Carlisle.....	Pembina.	Exeter.....	Emmons.
Carrington, C. H.....	Foster.	Eyford.....	Pembina.
Cashel.....	Walsh.	Fairmount.....	Richland.
Casselton.....	Cass.	Falconer.....	McLean.
Causey.....	Mercer.	Fargo, C. H.....	Cass.
Cavalier.....	Pembina.	Farmington.....	Richland.
Cayuga.....	Sargent.	Forest River.....	Walsh.
Cecil.....	Towner.	Forman, C. H.....	Sargent.
Christine.....	Richland.	Fort Abercrombie.....	Richland.
Church's Ferry.....	Ramsey.	Fort Abraham Lincoln.....	Morton.
Clement.....	Dickey.	Fort Berthold.....	Garfield.
Clifford.....	Traill.	Fort Buford.....	Buford.
Coal Harbor.....	McLean.	Fort Ransom.....	Ransom.
Coldwater.....	McIntosh.	Fort Stevenson.....	Stevens.
Colfax.....	Richland.	Fort Totten.....	Ramsey.
Colgate.....	Steele.	Fort Yates.....	Boreman.
Conger.....	Burleigh.	Fox Lake.....	Ramsey.



## POSTAL GUIDE FOR NORTH DAKOTA—CONTINUED.

POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Fullerton.....	Dickey.	King.....	Logan.
Galesburg.....	Traill.	Kinloss.....	Walsh.
Gallatin.....	Griggs.	Klein.....	Oliver.
Galt.....	Walsh.	Kloepfel.....	Richland.
Gardar.....	Pembina.	Knox.....	Benson.
Gardner.....	Cass.	Kongsberg.....	Richland.
Gayton.....	Emmons.	Krem.....	Mercer.
Geneseo.....	Sargent.	Kurtz.....	Morton.
Gertrude.....	Cavalier.	Lakota, C. H.....	Nelson.
Gilby.....	Grand Forks.	Langedahl.....	Kidder.
Gill.....	Cass.	Lambert.....	Walsh.
Gladstone.....	Stark.	La Moure, C. H.....	La Moure.
Glasscock.....	Burleigh.	Lane.....	McHenry.
Glaston.....	Pembina.	Langdon, C. H.....	Cavalier.
Glencoe.....	Emmons.	Larimore.....	Grand Forks.
Glenfield.....	Foster.	Larabee.....	Foster.
Glen Ullin.....	Morton.	Latona.....	Walsh.
Glover.....	Dickey.	Laureat.....	Rolette.
Golden Lake.....	Steele.	Lee.....	Nelson.
Grafton, C. H.....	Walsh.	Leeds.....	Benson.
Grand Forks, C. H.....	Grand Forks.	Leonard.....	Cass.
Grand Harbor.....	Ramsey.	Leroy.....	Pembina.
Grandin.....	Cass.	Lidgerwood.....	Richland.
Grand Rapids.....	La Moure.	Lisbon, C. H.....	Ransom.
Granville.....	McHenry.	Litchville.....	La Moure.
Gray.....	Stutsman.	Livona.....	Emmons.
Great Bend.....	Richland.	Locke.....	Ramsey.
Griswold.....	La Moure.	Logan.....	Ward.
Guelfh.....	Dickey.	Lordsburg.....	Bottineau.
Hackett.....	Barnes.	Lorraine.....	Dickey.
Hague.....	Traill.	Ludden.....	Dickey.
Hallson.....	Pembina.	McCanna.....	Grand Forks.
Hamilton.....	Pembina.	McConnell.....	Pembina.
Hamlin.....	Sargent.	McGuire.....	Kidder.
Hampton.....	Emmons.	McKenzie.....	Burleigh.
Hancock.....	McLean.	McKinney.....	Renville.
Hanson.....	Towner.	McRae.....	Bottineau.
Hankinson.....	Richland.	McVile.....	Nelson.
Hannaford.....	Griggs.	Maida.....	Cavalier.
Hannab.....	Cavalier.	Mandan, C. H.....	Morton.
Hanover.....	Oliver.	Manvel.....	Grand Forks.
Harlem.....	Sargent.	Mapes.....	Nelson.
Harmon.....	Oliver.	Mapleton.....	Cass.
Harrisburg.....	Nelson.	Mardell.....	Steele.
Harwood.....	Cass.	Mayville.....	Traill.
Hatton.....	Traill.	Medbery.....	La Moure.
Havana.....	Sargent.	Medford.....	Walsh.
Hazep.....	Mercer.	Medora, C. H.....	Billings.
Hebron.....	Morton.	McAnock.....	Grand Forks.
Helena.....	Griggs.	Melville.....	Foster.
Hensel.....	Pembina.	Menoken.....	Burleigh.
Hensler.....	Oliver.	Merricourt.....	Dickey.
Hickson.....	Cass.	Merrifield.....	Grand Forks.
Hillsboro.....	Traill.	Michigan.....	Nelson.
Hillsdale.....	Dickey.	Milnor, C. H.....	Sargent.
Holmes.....	Grand Forks.	Milton.....	Cavalier.
Hope.....	Steele.	Minnewaukan, C. H.....	Benson.
Horace.....	Cass.	Minne Lake.....	Barnes.
Horn.....	Stutsman.	Minot, C. H.....	Ward.
Hull.....	Emmons.	Minto.....	Walsh.
Hunter.....	Cass.	Mona.....	Cavalier.
Hurricane Lake.....	Pierce.	Monango.....	Dickey.
Hyde Park.....	Pembina.	Montpelier.....	Stutsman.
Ingersoll.....	McLean.	Mooretton.....	Richland.
Inkster.....	Grand Forks.	Morris.....	Eddy.
Island Lake.....	Rolette.	Mountain.....	Pembina.
Jackson.....	Ramsey.	Mount Carmel.....	Cavalier.
Jamestown, C. H.....	Stutsman.	Mouse River.....	McHenry.
Jerusalem.....	Ramsey.	Mugford.....	Pembina.
Jessie.....	Griggs.	Napoleon, C. H.....	Logan.
Jewell.....	McIntosh.	Neche.....	Pembina.
Johnstown.....	Grand Forks.	Nesson.....	Flannery.
Joliette.....	Pembina.	Newburg.....	La Moure.
Joslyn.....	Renville.	New England City.....	Hettinger.
Kelso.....	Traill.	New Rockford, C. H.....	Eddy.
Kelly's.....	Grand Forks.	New Salem.....	Morton.
Kempton.....	Grand Forks.	Niagara.....	Grand Forks.
Kildahl.....	Ramsey.	Nicholson.....	Sargent.
Kindred.....	Cass.	Noble.....	Cass.

## POSTAL GUIDE FOR NORTH DAKOTA.— CONCLUDED.

POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY.
Norman.....	Cass.	Slaughter.....	Burleigh.
Northwood.....	Grand Forks.	Snyder.....	Towner.
Nowesta.....	Pembina.	Sogn.....	Nelson.
Oakdale.....	Dickey.	Soper.....	Cavalier.
Oakes.....	Benson.	South Heart.....	Stark.
Oberon.....	Barnes.	Spiritwood.....	Stutsman.
Odell.....	Grand Forks.	Stanton, C. H.....	Mercer.
Ojata.....	Cavalier.	Starkweather.....	Ramsey.
Olga.....	Emmons.	Steele, C. H.....	Kidder.
Omio.....	Barnes.	Steide.....	Logan.
Oriska.....	Grand Forks.	Sterling.....	Burleigh.
Orr.....	Wells.	Stewartsdale.....	Burleigh.
Oshkosh.....	Cavalier.	Stillwell.....	Cavalier.
Osnabrock.....	Griggs.	Stokesville.....	Pembina.
Ottawa.....	Nelson.	Straubville.....	Sargent.
Ottofy.....	Ransom.	Svea.....	Barnes.
Owego.....	Cass.	Svenby.....	Barnes.
Page.....	Burleigh.	Sweet Briar.....	Morton.
Painted Woods.....	Walsh.	Sykeston, C. H.....	Wells.
Park River.....	Pembina.	Tappen.....	Kidder.
Pembina, C. H.....	McHenry.	Tarsus.....	Bottineau.
Pendroy.....	Ramsey.	Taylor.....	Stark.
Penn.....	Towner.	Tewaukon.....	Sargent.
Perth.....	Nelson.	Thexton.....	Pembina.
Petersburg.....	Steele.	Thompson.....	Grand Forks.
Pickert.....	Towner.	Tiffany.....	Eddy.
Pickton.....	Stutsman.	Tomey.....	Walsh.
Pingree.....	Walsh.	Tower City.....	Cass.
Pisek.....	Pembina.	Towner, C. H.....	McHenry.
Pittsburgh.....	Benson.	Trysil.....	Cass.
Pleasant Lake.....	Ransom.	Turtle Lake.....	McLean.
Plymouth.....	Trall.	Turtle River.....	Grand Forks.
Portland.....	Richland.	Twala.....	Rolette.
Power.....	Walsh.	Tyner.....	Pembina.
Praba.....	Pembina.	Uxbridge.....	Barnes.
Pratford.....	Trall.	Valley City, C. H.....	Barnes.
Quincy.....	Sargent.	Vang.....	Cavalier.
Ransom.....	Grand Forks.	Verner.....	Sargent.
Reinolds.....	Stark.	Verona.....	La Moure.
Richardton.....	Walsh.	Vesta.....	Walsh.
Richmond.....	Cavalier.	Viking.....	Benson.
Ridgefield.....	Stutsman.	Villard.....	McHenry.
Rio.....	Cass.	Voss.....	Walsh.
Ripon.....	Rolette.	Wahpeton, C. H.....	Richland.
Rolla.....	Cavalier.	Walcott.....	Richland.
Romfo.....	Griggs.	Wales.....	Burleigh.
Romness.....	Emmons.	Walballa.....	Pembina.
Roop.....	Nelson.	Walle.....	Grand Forks.
Ruby.....	Pierce.	Walshville.....	Walsh.
Rugby, C. H.....	La Moure.	Washburn, C. H.....	McLean.
Russell.....	Sargent.	Watson.....	Cass.
Rutland.....	Ramsey.	Weible.....	Trall.
Rutten.....	Walsh.	Welford.....	Pembina.
St. Andrew.....	Ward.	Weller.....	McLean.
St. Carl.....	Rolette.	Westfield.....	Emmons.
St. John's, C. H.....	Pembina.	Westboro.....	Dickey.
St. Thomas.....	Barnes.	Wheatland.....	Cass.
Sanborn.....	Oliver.	White Earth.....	Mountrail.
Sanger, C. H.....	Bottineau.	Wild Rice.....	Cass.
Sansahville.....	Sargent.	Williamsport, C. H.....	Emmons.
Sargent.....	Ramsey.	Williston.....	Buford.
Shapera.....	Ransom.	Willows.....	Griggs.
Scovill.....	Billings.	Winchester.....	Emmons.
Sentinel Butte.....	Richland.	Windsor.....	Stutsman.
Seymour.....	Stutsman.	Wines.....	McHenry.
Sharlow.....	Steele.	Winona.....	Emmons.
Sharon.....	Ransom.	Wogansport.....	Burleigh.
Sheldon.....	Ransom.	Woodbridge.....	Cavalier.
Shenford.....	Pembina.	Woods.....	Cass.
Shepard.....	Steele.	Wright.....	Dickey.
Sherbrooke, C. H.....	Eddy.	Wyndmere.....	Richland.
Shenenne.....	Towner.	York.....	Benson.
Sidney.....	Dickey.	Yorktown.....	Dickey.
Silverleaf.....	Walsh.	Young.....	Pembina.
Silvesta.....	Morton.	Youngstown.....	McIntosh.
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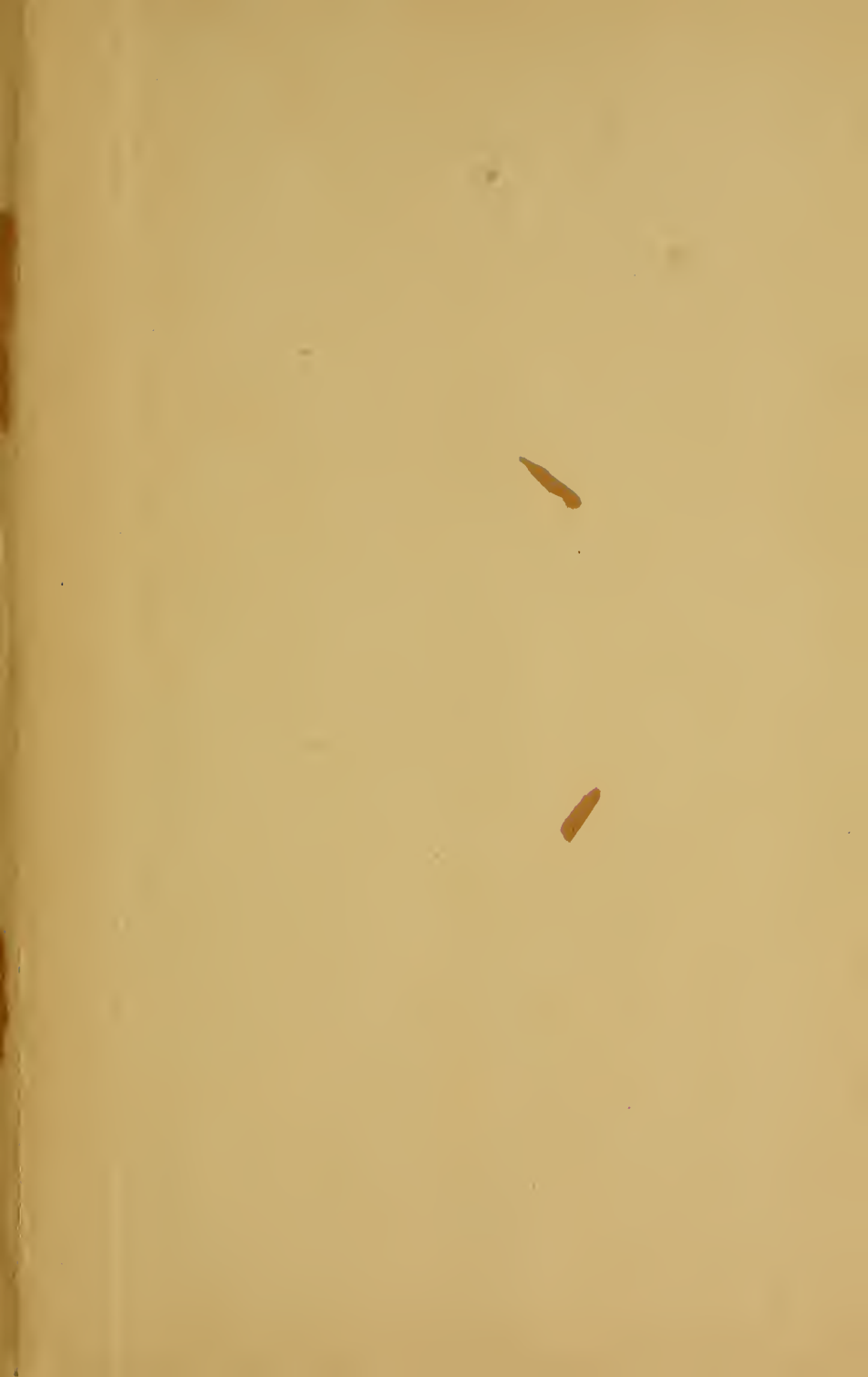
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 Wool clip, 67.









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