John E. Wilson, of Deadwood, Nominated by the Democrats at Sioux Palls for Delegate to Congress.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Special Telegram, Oct. 1.—The Democratic congressional delegate convention met in this city at 2 o'clock, and was called to order by D. M. Inman of Vermillion, chairman of the state central committee. Charles H. Price of Hyde county was chosen temporary chairman, and E. B. Palmer of Hughes county, temporary secretary. Mr. Price, announced the committees on credentials, resolutions and permanent organization:

Credentials—J. S. Foster of Davison, J. N. Conklin of Lincoln, J. J. Smith of Hand, A. G. Coveli of Foster, W. S. Wynn of Minnehaha, J. E. Slater of Kingsbury, and C. G. Lebland of Davids.

On Resolutions—F. M. Zerbach of Bon Homme, C. B. Harris of Yankton, N. W. Sheaf of Clay, T. B. McCarthy of Pennington, J. E. Hall of Cass, T. T. Ohlwein of Beadle and T. E. Altey of Hamilin.

Hamlin.

On Permanent Organization—L. A. Burke of Edmunds, T. Marsh of Ransom, F. B. Foster of Hanson, Miles Russell of Charles Mix, and W. H. Young of Sully.

The committee on credentials reported the

following counties present and represented: Vote. Vote.

The report was adopted and the committee on permanent organization reported the name of E. G. Wright of Sioux Falls as permanent chairman and J. E. Hall of Cass as secretary. These were duly elected. On motion, J. T. Gilbert of Minnehaha was elected assistant secretary.

NOMINATING A CANDIDATE. C. J. B. Harris of Yankton then nominated Morris Taylor of Yankton as a caudidate for delegate. F. M. Siebach nominated John R. Wilson of Deadwood, and D. M. Inman nominated M. W. Sheaf of Vermilion. An informal ballot being taken by counties, the vote stood:

Wilson.....37 | Taylor.....29 | Sheaf.....12
Mr. Sheaf gracefully withdrew in favor of the Deadwood candidate, and the convention proceeded to a formal ballot. A dozen counties were called, and all voting for Wilson, Mr. Taylor moved to dispense with the call and to elect Wilson by acclamation, which motion carried and Mr. Wilson unanimously nominated. E. H. Day of Bon Homme then threw a bomb into the smoothly gliding ceremonies by moving that the convention proceed to elect a chairman of the Democratic central committee. To which Major Smith of Minnehaha offered an amendment providing that a central committee of thirty . members-five from each judicial districtbe first selected from which a chairman might be chosen. This brought out some warm debate, and during this D. W. Maratta of Bismarck and D. M. Kelliher of Jamestown arrived, and were, on motion, given seats in The amendment was convention. adopted by a vote of 48 to 44. The committee on resolutions reported the following. which were adopted, and an adjournment till 8 o'clock taken:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Dakota do endorse the platform of the national party and the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all sumptuary laws, and all laws interfering with the personal liberty of individuals.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a high protective tariff and to all form of taxes not required for the economical administration of the government.

Resolved, That we are in favor of equal taxation for all classes of property, and opposed to one mode of taxation for farmers and another for corporations and believe that the welfare of the people is not subserved by the practice of making the attorneys and agents of corporations the representatives of political and national interests.

Resolved, That we believe that for the best interests of Dakota that a board of commissioners be appointed to regulate and equalize the freight tariffs of the various roads in this territory.

Resolved. That we believe our vast school land

freight tariffs of the various roads in this territory.

Resolved. That we believe our vast school land donation from the United States government should be so carefully fostered that when the territory is admitted into the Union the funds derived from this source will be sufficient to support the education of people perpetually.

Resoulved, That we are in favor of the division of the territory on the seventh standard parallel, and appeal to the Democratic members of congress to favor such division.

Resolved, That the best interest of the entire territory, especially of that portion of the Sioux reservation lying north of the White ariver, should be opened to settlement.

Resolved, That we deplore the sectional feeling engendered and perpetuated in the territory by the Republican party, and we hereby declare that the Democracy of Dakota is pledged to the welfare of the whole territory, knowing no north, no south, no east, no west.

Resolved, That every principle of justice requires that all the federal officers for the territory should be selected from the citizens therein.

At the Evening session

AT THE EVENING SESSION the first business after an overture by the Queen City band was the reports of the committees from the several judicial districts of names for members of the central committee, which are as follows:

First-B. J. Caulfield and Ben Bear, Lawrence; F. E. Stearns and P. B. McCarthy, Pennington; D. W. Flick, Custer. Second-S. G. Humphreys, Charles Mix, J.

P. E. Steams and P. B. Accartny, Pennington;
D. W. Flick, Caster.
Second—S. G. Humphreys, Charles Mix, J.
La Faber, Brule: J. B. Harris, Yankton; J. S.
Foster, Davison; Nat Kern, Sanborn.
Third—J. A. Joy, Grant Webb, Pembina: F. E.
Marsh, Ransom; George Egbert, Cass; (Richland county to be supplied by the chairman); D. M.
Kalleder, Stutsman; J. C. Hollenback, Burleigh;
W. H. Becker, Dickey; A. G. Covell, Foster; W.
F. Vallandigham, Barnes.
Fourth—M. W. Sheafe, Union; D. Reese,
Turner; W. Van Epps, Minnehaha; A. Boynton,
Lincoln; John Bowman, Lake.
Fifth—J. A. Ward, Hughes; F. E. Lalley, Hamlin; L. A. Burke, Edmunds; J. B. Smith, Hand;
J. C. Slater, Beadle.
The report was adopted.

The report was adopted.

Adjourned. John R. Wilson, the Democratic nominee for delegate to congress from Dakota, was born in Fulton, Mo., in March, 1849, and is therefore thirty-five years of age. He studied law at his native place, and at the early age of seventeen was admitted to the bar as a practising attorney. In 1868 he removed to Dakota, locating at Deadwood, and soon after formed a partnership with Edwin Vancise under the name of Vancise & Wilson. The firm had a large law practice in the Black Hills, and among their most prominent cases were the familiar Richmond-Sitting Bull case, in which they were attorneys for the plaintiff, and who carried the case to a successful issue. Mr. Wilson was a member of the territorial council in 1881, and by his active service, in that body and made a record and won friends so numerous as to receive the numamious choice of his party as their standard bearer. John R. Wilson, the Democratic nominee for

An early history of Normandy, a ver lum manuscript, letely sold in Lezion

DAKOTA NEWS NOTES.

Dakota Episcopal Convocation,
Janoo Dak, Special Telegram, Sept. 24.—The
first Episcopal convocation of the jurisdiction of
church in this city this morning. The opening
services were conducted by J. V. Himes of Elit
Point. At 330 colock this afternoon a permanent organization was effected, after which
address to the clergy. This evening the regular
hurch service was held, and to-morrow
morning the constitution and by-laws will
be adopted. The reports of missionaries was
missionary work will be discussed. Among the
elierry in attendance are Bishop William G.
Walker, Rev. B. F. Cooley and Rev. M. Gowth
of Elk Point, R. V. Sidney and Rev. M. Gowth
of Elk Point, R. V. Sidney N. Woodurff and Rev.
In Trenaman of Wahpeton, Rev. J. V. Himes
fell kept. Charles McCattly of Sanborn, Rev.
John Trenaman of Wahpeton, Rev. J. V. Himes
fell kept. Rev. Sidney N. Woodurff and Rev.
Herbert Root of Valley City, Rev. Anselies
felk Point, R. V. Sidney N. Woodurff and Rev.
Herbert Root of Valley City, Rev. Anselies
aroti, Minn, and Rev. Thomas E. Dickey of
Moorhead. In the evening Bishop Walker
leilvered an address. After referring te
his new circumstances under which the
reputileman said: "A minister has to conlend with many hardships, but I do not
mean that he wants for bread. The laborer is
worthly of the offers and unworthy of the people
of God. Each house of God should build
be ursonage, for the minister's sermons
will be better if such is done. A man
better sermon. I have learned with norvow that
the rectors of some of the parishes are never
promptly paid. The subject of women's worth
in the church was next touched on, and the
therefore the result of the proposition of the purpose of securine such lesislation as may
be also better strong the result of the proposition of the purpose of securine such lesislation as may
as study the field. The following resonation was adopted: Rev. Mr. However, in the preserving the proposition of the proposition of the purpose of securine such lesislation as may
be a subject of women's w Dakota Episcopal Convocation, FARGO, Dak., Special Telegram, Sept. 24.—The

Canton enthused over the nomination of Judge Gifford.

The bank of Dakota at Mitchell has assigned to facilitate its collections.

Fred Walters is confined in the city lock-up at Aberdeen, charged with the forgery of grain tickets on H. M. Pratt

Casper Drilling, a well-known resident of Salem, has been arested for breaking into and robbing a freight car. In default of bail he was sent to the Sioux Falls jail.

The Fargo carriage works were burned. Loss, \$10,000.

The wheat being threshed in Walsh county averages from twenty-six to forty bushels per acre. Jacob Burfiend, living near Hudson,

Dickey county, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting.

Edmund Yorsted, living near Woonsocket, accidentally shot himself while hunting, dying in a few hours.

aged ninety-four years. She leaves a husband who is ninety-one years old.

has already bought and shipped over 9,-

Times says that there has been no indication of the disease north of the Platte.

The boiler of a steam thresher exploded at Wahpeton, throwing pieces half

wile but injuring no one of the transfer of the Times this morning says:

The statement which Mr. Blaine makes in his a mile, but injuring no one.

The Mitchell band took the first prize at the Watertown tournament; Huron second and Ashton third.

In a personal encounter between John, Robert anh Joseph Campbell, & Strong Letter from Mrs. J. Ellen brothers, at Yankton, Robert was stabbed by John, receiving injuries from which he may die.

La Moure county has paid premium on 7,287 gophers since the premium was offered some months ago, amounting to \$364.

A boy twelve years old, named Ernest Beyer, was terribly gored by a cate such action as unwise, untimely, and sure bull in Bon Homme, county. The hora entered the boy's neck, and passing upward passed through the roof of his from Mrs. J. Ellen Foster to Rev. Dr. E.O. K. mouth. It was thought that the wound Young, which will be read with great interest would not prove fatal.

Pierre, has been in dabt to Lapp & officer in the National Woman's Christian Tem-Flescham of Chicago, some time, recently his entire stock was seized under a chattel mortgage for \$1,220.

A new bank is to be established at Jamestown, incorporated under the of Stutsman County bank, with capital stock of \$50,000. The gentlemen composing the firm are William Larabee. stock of \$50,000. The gentlemen composing the firm are William Larabee, G. L. Raymond and A. J. Feezer of Clermont, Iowa.

The bank of Dakota at Mitchell suspended temporarily. Liabilities, \$6,pended temporarity. Liabilities, \$0,000; resources, \$25,000. It is understood that the suspension is only to enable the bank to collect its account, and business will be resumed in sixty days, if not sooner.

our organizations withholding party effort and give themselves wholly to the regular lines of temperance work which have been developed by God's providence during the ten years since the crusade. We have some twenty-five distinct departments of work under the general divisions, preventive, educational, evangelistic, so-

MR. BLAINE'S MARRIAGE.

Mr Blaine Tells All About His Mar-

ad, at the end of six months, in an engagement, which, without prospect of speedy marriage, we naturally

SOUGHT TO KEEP TO OURSELVES.

Two years later, in the spring of 1850, when I was maturing plans to leave my profession in Kentucky and establish myself elsewhere, I was suddenly summoned to Pennsylvania by the death of my father. It being very doubtful if I could return to Kentucky, I was threathened with an indefinite separation from her who possessed my entire devotion. My one wish was to secure her to myself by an indissoluble tie against every possible contingency in life, and on the 30th of June, 1850, just prior to my departure from Kentucky, we were, in the presence of trusted friends, united by what I knew was in my state of Pennsylvania a perfect and fully legal form of marriage. On reaching home I found my family, and especially my becreaved mother, strongly discountenanced my business plans as involving too long a separation from home and kindred. I complied with her wish that I should resume at least for a time, my occupation in Kentucky, whither I returned in the latter part of August. During the ensuing winter, induced by misgivings which were increased by legal consultations. I the ensuing winter, induced by misgivings which were increased by legal consultations, I became alarmed least a doubt might be thrown upon the validity of our marriage, by reason of non-campliance with the law of the state where it had occurred for I had learned that the laws of Kentucky made a license, certified by the clerk of the county court, an indispensable requisite of a legal marriage. After much deliberation and with an ardent desire to guard in the most effectual an ardent desire to guard in the most effectual manner against any possible embaarassment resulting from our position, for which I alone was responsible, we decided that the simplest and at the same time surest way, was to repair to Pennsylvania and have another marriage service performed. This was done in the presence of witnesses, in the city of Pittsburg, in the month of March, 1851, but was not otherwise made public for obvious reasons. It was solemnized only to procure an indisputable validity, the first marriage being by my wife and myself always held sacred. At the mature age of fifty-four I do not defend the wisdom or prudence of a secret marriage, suggested by the

ARDOR AND INEXPERIENCE OF YOUTH. but its honor and its purity were inviolate as I believe in the sight of God, and cannot be Edmund Yorsted, living near Woonocket, accidentally shot himself
while hunting, dying in a few hours.

Mrs. Jane Semple died at Yankton,
ged ninety-four years. She leaves a
susband who is ninety-one years old.

John Cuthbertson of St. Lawrence
as already bought and shipped over 9,has already bought and shipped over 9,000 bushels of flax seed this season.

W. R. Ruggles, clerk of the district
court of Edmunds county, has just been
held in \$1,000 bail for falsifying his held in \$1,000 bail for falsifying his records. The cause therefor was a small matter of \$30 which concerned himself.

The Deadwood Times denies the report that the Texas fever has broken out among Black Hills cattle. The Times says that there has been no indictions and the problem of the probl

James G. Blaine.

letter so William Walter Phelps should close all lips upon a subject which has been intro-duced in this campaign only where manliness

AGAINST THE ST. JOHN TICKET.

Foster.

There are hundreds of letters being written to those who have been prominently identified with the prohibition cause in Iowa and other States, asking what course is the wisest and best for avowed temperance people to follow. Some are urging the support of the St. John ticket, while others who look at the subject more clearly and with more foresight, depreto be unfortunate for the cause of temperance. We are permitted to print below a private letter at this time. Mrs. Foster is known all over the United States as one of the foremost work-F. F. Salmon, a jewelry dealer at ers in the cause of prohebition, and an efficient and perance Union. Her advice will be given the weight to which her successful work for years in the temperance cause entitles it. The letter is as follows:

should be non-partisan in our attitude toward should be non-partisan in our attitude toward the political questions of the day, even toward party prohibition. It is my sincere conviction, strengthened by a personal knowledge of the work the country over, that the overthrow of the liquor traffic will be soonest accomplished if our organizations withholding party effort and give themselves wholly to the regular lines of

cial and legal. These cover every phase of the question, and afford the widest scope of the work of our organization. I deprecate greatly the seeming attempt on the part of some of our women to ally the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union with the National Prohibition party. I believe the larger part of our membership and of our best advisers deplore what they consider an unwarranted and an untenable position.

Having been chosen by the National Unior Superintendent of the Department of Legislative work and petitions, I must keep myself free from partisanship. As an individual I cannot and do not smother my convictions. Either James G. Blains or Grover Cleveland will be President of these United States, as between them I do not see how any christian voter can

them I do not see how any christian voter can hesitate. Writing as I do from this city of Buf-falo, where Cleveland's home is—no, where he lives—he has no home—I do not hesitate to say as for me and mine, let it be the true husband, the honest father, the home man—James G. Blaine.

Further than this, I do not believe the de-

Further than this, I do not believe the demand for National Constitutional prohibition is the "best endorsement of prohibition principles." The prohibition of the liquor traffic is not, by either the letter or the spirit of the constitution, the subject of National legislation. It must come by states; it can come in no other way, unless by an armed resistance to law it the states it should become necessary for the general government as a war measure to aid the states by military intervention. Peaceable revolution according to constitutional methods. general government as a war measure to aid the states by military intervention. Peaceable revolution according to constitutional methods must come by state legislation. So also justas prohibition cannot be carried in the state 'till a considerable number of voters in the state are themselves prohibitionists, so natural prohibition cannot be a practical issue, until a considerable number of States are prohibition States. When three quarters of the States agree the constitution of the United States may be amended and national prohibition be the rule of the land. It is sometimes argued that the thirteenth amendment abolishing slavery is the States was submitted by Congress before the States had taken similiar State action, but we remember that at this time there was starge a majority of f.ee States that they controlled the Government, and carried on a great and terrible war. The question of slavery of its political side was a controversy between States, concerning which the General Government and a National legislation was the only Court of Appeal. The prohibition of the liquoi traffic is not a question between States, but between the people of a State, and National political action is not at this time the proper court in which to try this cause.

I have taught this doctrine from ocean to ocean; could I now fail to stand for the application of the truths I have taught? This is why I could not if I were a voter enter the political field for the nominees of the Pittsburg convention. I honor John P. St. John; he has my high esteem, my profound respect, and so of Mr. Daniel of whom I am honored by numbering among my personal friends. I believe they each were actuated by the high motivo of disinterested patriotism. I simply do not agree with them as to this one method of obtaining what we all desire.

I do not see how there can be two opinions at the duty of Lowa revolutions.

with them as to this one method of obtaining what we all desire.

I do not see how there can be two opinions as to the duty of Iowa prohibitionists. I have no arithmetic with which to estimate the mental calibre or the moral sense of any Iowa mas who claims to be for temperance and does not stand by the republican party, with the rights and privileges conferred by the 'bad man's plank."

The prohibitionists of Iowa dwelling in the

The prohibitionists of Iowa, dwelling in the Canaan of triumphant majorities, even though their enemies be not yet all cast out, can hardtheir enemies be not yet all cast out, can hardly appreciate the weariness, even the bitterness, of those still in the wilderness with their children daily dying by the wayside. God has many ways of accomplishing His purposes; there are many battalions in His great army. Let us not sit in judgment upon those who differ with us as to what is the most effective mode of warfare at this particular point of time in the long struggle. Let no friend be disturbed at this difference of opinnon; let no enemy be rejoiced thereby, we shall still keep the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace, and in the final victory shall rejoice together Yours sincerely,

J. ELLEN FOSTER.

Young Oliver T. Morton, son of the great "War Governor," is canvassing Indiana for Blaine and Logan, and draws largely wherever billed to speak. His speech is described as ex-tremely effective, his method of reasoning be-ing very much like his father's plain, simple "sledge-hammer" style.

Senator Harrison, Mr. Blaine's counsel in the Indianapolis Sentinel libel suit, says he is convinced that the Sentinel people will make every effort to prevent the case coming to trial until after the election. He last week offered to pro-duce Mr. Blaine within six days in court to an-swer the interrogatories filed by the defendants if the trial would be pushed. This offer was refused.

A member of the cabinet who spent a day with Cleveland at the funeral of Judge Folger, says he was very much disappointed in the man. He expected to find Mr. Cleveland a persor of broad views, with intelligence and pleasing presence, but on the contrary discovered him to be a logy, stupid and beefy individual, without energy of character or personal attractions of any character. He is slow, prosy and phleg-matic, dull in conversation, and of very ordinmate, duti in conversation, and of very ordin-ary talents. He judges, from his short ac-quaintance, that he is a man of obstinacy, but of low instincts and without any high purpose of statesmanlike qualities. "Would he make a good president, do you think?" was asked. "No; I think he would make a better police-man," was the reply.

Mr. Blaine answers the Shoemaker interrog atories in detail, telling in the main the same story he told of his two marriages in Kentucky and Pennsylvania in a letter to William Waland rennsylvania in a letter to William Wal-ter Phelps. The story is wholly credible, and explains all the discrepancies of dates which were the sole basis for the villainous imputa-tions of the Sentinel. Legal proofs of the first marriage will doubtless be forthcoming when the case gets into court, if that ever happens.

Ex-Congressman Thomas F. Potter, "Old Bowie Knife" of East Troy, Wis., denies the report that he has decided to vote against Blaine. He says: "I have been too many years a republican to be willing now, at my time of life, to repudiate the party to which have been so long attached on account of a mistake and blunder which it has made.

An ardent republican in Harrisburg, Pa., is prepared to bet \$1,000 that Blaine will be the next president, and another \$1,000 that he will carry New York; \$1,000 that he will get more majority in Pennsylvania than the combined majorities for Cleveland in New York, New Jersey, Connecti and Oregon. Connecticut, Indiana, California, Nevads

General Thomas Ewing says of Mr. Blaine: "He is my kinsman and my intimate friend. In every private relation of life-as son, husband, father, friend-I know no kinder, purer or better man; and among our public men he or better man; and among our public men he stands unsurpassed as an embodiment of the spirit and genius of the American people. I don't believe if every letter he ever wrote and every word he ever uttered were published to the world, that they would fasten on him a single act or thought of official corruption. In a man be true in all private relations, as from his boyhood I have known him to be, he is not his boyhood I have known him to be, he is no likely to be false to the people.'

Information has reached the national Republican committee that the Democratic managers in Ohio have already begun to import voters from Kentucky into their state for service at

LAND OFFICE.

GOVERNMENT LANDS, CHEAP RAILROAD LANDS.

Griggs County, Dak.

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

IVER JACOBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

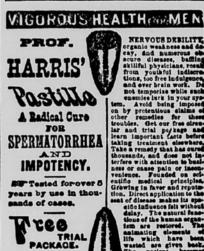
BUNELL AVENUE, COOPERSTOWN.

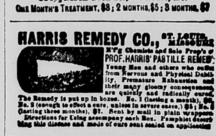
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