. DAKOTA. .

The Farevell Message of the Retiring Governor.

Introduction of Gov. Church to the Legislature.

Gov. Pierce delivered his 'dnal message January 12th, to the Dakota legislature, assembled in joi at session as

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives: Once more the legislature of the Territory of Dakota has assed middle in obedience to law. With few exceptions the faces of those who compose this general a seembly are new to these hails. In the exercity of their sovereign will and pleasure the people? Any seem tit to fill the places of their former servants with other men, who have gained in daily in accounse with them their esteem and confidence. But while the personel of law-making bodies: Any change, legislative authority and respons blifty remain. Men die, officials change, but lovernment endures. For the time being this a seemblage is empowered to speak and set for the 600,000 people who comprise the population of this territory. It is a grave responsibility. How you shall perform this representative work most a sithfully and effectively, is a question that may well inspire anxious thought and serious reflection.

La many respects sentleman, you come have at

most raithfully and effectively, is a question that may reall inspire anxious thought and serious reflection.

It a many respects, gentlemen, you come here at an auspicious time, and under favorable conditions. It do not remember a period when better and kinder feeling has prevailed; and in spite of the hard times so generally felt throughout the union, there has never been an assemblage of the legislature which found the fiscal concerns of the territory in so prosperous a condition. Taxation for territorial purposes is now so light as to be markely felt by the people and can be reduced still further in the near future. The treasury shows a balance on hand not only sufficient to pay all proper expenses of the territorial government and all reasonable appropriations, but to pay off all the bonded indebtedness of the territory, which under the option contained in the law, can be called in at this time.

Ninety thousand dollars of bonds, which it was provided might be paid by the territory at its option within five years of their issue, have already been called for by the treasurer, but owing to the magient of the law to provide exactly how this call might be issued, and under what circumstances interest on such bonds should thereafter cases, holders have refused to present them for redemption. This difficulty should be promptly met by the enactment of a law permitting the treasurer to take advantage of the option reserved, and holders be required to either refund the bonds at a lower rate of interest, or present them for redemption. The territory is paying about \$14 per day on these bonds, which can be stooped at once—4f the legislature will grant the necessary authority.

thority.

Sale of Bonds.

The bonds authorized by the last legislature, amounting to \$170,000, were sold at 1.05 2-10 and the premium, amounting to \$5,638,60, was credited to the territory on the books of the treasurer.

This is the first instance in the history of the territory where bonds have sold at a premium; indeed as late as the summer of 1884 a similar class of bonds were sold at 98 and 93%. While the sale, therefore, was in some respects gratifying, and the growth of confidence in the financial standing of Dakots very encouraging, there is no question but that the 5 per cent, bonds of the territory are worth much more than the amount received. Two or three things have operated to injure, in some degree, our financial standing; one is the fact that Dakota is still in a territorial condition, territorial bonds being purpopular as a rule. Another is the existence of the outstanding territorial warrants, issued under the law providing for the capital commission. In some places a non-payment of these warrants by the treasury seemed to give the impression that the territory was either unable to pay, or else was endeavoring to repudiate her obligations. With the latter obstanle removed, I believe that 4 per cent bonds can be sold at par, and if long-time bonds should be issued, the interest can be made even less than that named. It will not be a year before our 5 per cent bonds having 10 years to run will be worth at least 1.12 or 1.15; I am informed that such bonds cannot be purchased today for less than 1.10.

Mit wouldyne doubt be better if our bonds; were 100 classified as "Agricultural College bonds," "Normal School bonds," etc., but were issued as one general bond of the territory. This would came no embarrasument In any future division of territorial indebtedness, for the appropriation always states the object for which bonds are issued. It would also add to the popularity of our securities if the time for which they run were made certain instead of optional with the territory. Investors do not like to

Receipts and Expenditures.

The total receipts from all sources for the blen-nial period covered by the treasurer's report, in-cluding paintee or thand at the close of 1854, were \$1,865,16.67. \$1.20, \$10.57.

The total art has paid out for same period was \$1.25.40.

List of \$2.50.

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balance of \$706,22, which represents the amount expended during the blennial period. Take from this the cost of the constitutional convention, the census, New Officials exposition, furniture and heating for capital, and other extraordinary appropriations made to years ago (but not required now) and the total expenditure, less the bond interest, is \$588,279.73 for the ordinary expenses of the territorial government, or \$269,139.86 per year This sum is divided as follows:

 This sum is divided as follows:
 \$80,639.27

 Grand Forks University.
 \$80,639.27

 Grand Forks University.
 26,837.16

 Deaf Mute School.
 18,860.42

 School of Mines.
 1,211.41

 Madison Normal School.
 13,817.67

 Spearfish Normal School.
 5,488.85

 Agricultural College.
 21,777.16
 Total for Education Insti-\$118,661.94 Yankton Hospital for the In-

\$173,116.18 \$13,543.08 2,463.97

Total for Prisons
Railway Commission
Afjutant General's office
Riffith maintenance, including expense of adjutantgeneral's office.
Courage further from justice.
Commissioner of Immigration. 85,009.88 9,241.00 81,217.71 7,021.44

\$141,692.50

at the last session of the legislature I recom-

mended the distantial manage of the capital compressement at a seast an act providing for a reappraisement at a and the payment of the debts couract that the to between \$30,000 and \$30,000. Nothing was done and the commission, with almost over at powers, was continued. Something stan \$30,000 has been added to the amount outsian and,000 has been added to the amount outsian and,000 has been added to the amount outsian and an anomaly in our financial system. They are an anomaly in our financial system. They are a constant menace to our credit, and detrimental to our good name. The people interested in our securities persist in misunderstanding the attitude of the territory, and protests are received from various quarters against what is called our repudication of the territory's obligations, an old law provides that all warrants shall be received for taxes, and an application was made a year ago to have them taken for this purpose. To test the case the treasurer, under my direction, refused to so receive them. But was brought and the district court held that they must be taken. Under the peculiar circumstances, I directed an appeal. This appeal is still pending, although I some time ago requested the attorney-general to dismiss it on condition that no more warrants, except those them provided for, were issued, and that the commission would resign and pay accrued costs.

The property belonging to this fund, worth certainly much more than the debt, should be sold and some plan adopted whick would no longer permit these warrants, bearing the official seal of the territory, to be hawked about the country, an embarrassment and disgrace to the people.

The report of the auditors shows that a vast volume of business has been transacted in his office. Nothing more clearly denotes the growth and development of the territory than the exhibition of the growth of t

Board of Agriculture.

The board of agriculture has accomplished more than was hoped at its formation. It deserves encouragement. Two fairs have been held at Huron, which were surprising in their completeness and in the success which attended them. I believe an experimental farm under the direction of this board, or other competent direction, would be a valuable help to our agricultural interests. We do not want a scheme to provide places for more officials, but a plain, simple provision, for practical experiments, which shall be of service to the farmers of the territory.

Board of Dental Examiners.

The board of dental examiners aubmit a report showing 98 registered dentists in the territory. The receipts of the board for two years in fees have been \$309; expenditures, \$478.86. The board asks that the difference be made good by an appropriation.

Railway Commission.

Ratiway Commission.

The creation of the railway commission, while an experiment, has certainly redounded to the public benefit. Perhaps the greatest advantage has accrued from the speedy estilement of disputes between the people and the companies, the railways having for the most part complied very promptly with the requests of the commission. All the roads in the territory have reduced the rates of freight since the organization of the commission, and some the passenger rates also. Considering that the powers of the commission continued and that the law itself was very

All the roads in the territory have reduced the rates of freight since the organization of the commission, and some the passenger rates also. Considering that the powers of the commission were limited, and that the law itself was very crude and incomplete, the people have reason to be done, however, before the full measure of usefulness is attained by the commission, How this shall be realized is a difficult problem, as the question of transportation always has been. If does seem, however, as if some medus ought to be devised whereby the farmers' product could be taken to market with reasonable promptness, and at rates which shall not invite bankruptcy. There has been more than one period in the past few years when the more grain a farmer raised the poorer he became. This is disastrous to the railroads as well as to the farmer, for their hope, as well as his, lies in agricultural prosperity.

The commission make a number of recommendations looking to the improvement of the law, to which I invite attention. Those relating to the regulation of elevators, requiring them to be licensed and operated under bond, so as to afford the farmer assurance that his grain is safely deposited, and stamping warehouse receipts with the necessary authority to make them negotiable, seem reasonable and timely.

An extraordinary state of affairs existed in October and November, particularly along the line of the Manitoba road, it being impossible to furnish cars to carry the grain brought in by the farmers. All the elevators were filled, teams were waiting at the stations to unload, and complaints poured in upon the commissioners from all quarters. Perhaps so serious a blockade is not likely to occur again, but there seems but one remedy for the difficulty, and that is in multiplying the number of cars. The roads will probably take steps in this direction, but as these cars, and indeed a great number of the present complement must remain idle nine months in the year, the outlay will necessarily be a losing one, and will be incurred

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The School for the Deaf and Domb The School for the Deaf and Dumb, at Sloux Falls, is in excellent condition and well managed. The appropriation made by the last legislature for new buildings, etc., seems to have been wisely and judiciously expended, and the dormitory is not only well adapted for the purposes designed, but it is a beautiful edifice, of which the territory may well be proud. It affords room for 70 publis.

The North Dakota University shows an attendance of 58 students, entirely toe

The University at Vermillio The University at Vermillion is in a flourishing condition. The entire attendance last year was 195, and the first week of this year shows 125 students present, which gives promise of a total attendance during the year of some 250. The college building proper is a substantial structure, worthy of Hs name and the territory. The dormitory built from the appropriation of two years ago is a monstrosity, illy designed, badly constructed and entirely out of keeping with the rest of the university buildings. I hope to see it supplanted at no distant day with something more worthy of the institution.

at Brookings, makes a report through its secretary, which is herewith submitted. No institution in Dakota has a brighter future that this college of agriculture, if propery managed and fairty fostered by the territory. The attendance is already good, 252 students being enrolled for the last college year. There at present 191 students in the college, and the number of this collegate year will undoubtedly exceed the last. The absence of a proper report from the directors makes it impossible to fully understand the expenditures of the board, or the condition of the fund appropriated for the college two years ago!

I recommend that the legislature call for a full and complete exhibit of the transactions of the toard, required by law, before making an appropriation for the next two years.

The Normal School at Madison shows a very large attendance, and commends itself as a successful and well-managed institution. A calamity tefell the school in the destruction of the old building by fire in 1836. The citizens of the town took the responsibility of rebuilding, trusting to the legislature to make the appropriation for their relief. I recommend that this be done. The new building has cost \$26,00, and is certainly one of the best as well as cheapest structures for public use in the territory. The new dormitory is also well designed, and well worth the cost, although this is somewhat in excess of the appropriation.

The time named for the redemption of the bonds authorized by the last legislature for this building should be corrected, a marsake having evidently been made in the engrossing bill.

Hencol of Mines.

The school of mines at Rapid City, provided for by the last legislature, will open for the reception.

Methool of Mines.

The school of mines at Rapid City, provided for by the last legislature, will open for the reception of pupils next month. The board of trustees and the dean of the faculty express great confidence in the success of the school when fairly established. At the special term, beginning in February, there will be taught mineralogy, geology, chemistry, engineering, assaying, and the practical treatment of ores.

Insane Hospitals.

Insane Hospitals.

practical treatment of ores.

Insane Hospitals.

The Yankton hospital for the insane has 144 inmates. The present superintedent reports capacity for only 125, although all previous reports have placed the number of patients who could be accommodated at 200.

The Jamestown hospital has 136 inmates, while the reported capacity is but 100. In making calculations regarding necessary quarters for inmates, much depends upon the views of the superintendent, regarding the room required for patients. It is a question which requires examination, but I presume that 40 or 50 more patients might be accommodated without any serious difficulty. At the same time of think it undeniable that there will be need of eularging both hospitals before two years have expired. According to the estimates of the superintendents in charge, the territory will have 630 patients by the end of 1888. But my experience is that these estimates are delusory. Two years ago the superintendent of the Dakota hospital estimated that by December 1886, there would be 235 patients to be cared for from South Dakota alone, while the report now submitted shows that there are actually but 144. Still, as I have said, more room will undoubtedly be required. Just what additional improvements will be necessary is a matter for study and investigation.

The trustees of the Jamestown hospital show an

will be necessary is a matter for study and investigation.

The trustees of the Jamestown hospital show an expenditure of several thousand dollars in excess of their appropriation, this being for fuel, lights, and necessary furniture to accommodate the unexpected number of applicants for admission. Under the circumstances this seems justifiable, though expenditures of this character ought to be discouraged by the legislature. The trustees in their very excellent report, give in detail the amounts of the bills contracted with the reacons therefor. They also ask that a committee of the legislature visit the hospital and see for themselves what has been done, and what it is proposed to do.

legislature visit the nospital and see for themselves what has been done, and what it is proposed to do.

The trustees of the Yankton hospital have kept within their appropriation and have expended the money provided for repairs, improvements and buildings, in what seems to me a very judicious and economical manner. Both our institutions seem to be well conducted; indeed it would be difficult to find a hospital of a similar character in the country which is superior to either of them in this respect. The only apparent reason for complaint is the amount expended for main tenancé, which seems too large.

Inspection of Instane Respitals.

There is no provision under the law for the official inspection of our hospitals for the insane. There ought to be. The people of the territory, many of whom have friends and relatives in the asylums, and all of whom are interested in the humans features of this work, have a right to know how patients are treated and hugt these

asylum, and all of whom are interested in the humans features of this work, have a right to know how patients are treated and how these public charities are governed and administered. I confess that with all my facilities for knowing the inside workings of these institutions I am uncortain as to the treatment of unfortunates. I believe the officers in Charge are kind, worthy and competent, but I have no means of knowing this to be true, for even had the governor the authority to fully investigate these matters, which he has not, the pressure of other official duties would make it difficult to give that attention to the subject which the matter demands. The unfortunates confined in the insane asylums are practically alone in their affliction. The kind hand of the friend or relative is necessarily withdrawn. Their lives are committed to the care of straugers accustomed to sights of distress, and who, however kind they may be, cannot feel that personal interest which is such a solace in times of trial, and without which care is but perfunctors, and sympathy mechanical. We cannot provide our unfortunes with that tender nursing and attention which is the offspring of affection alone, but we can see to it that kind treatment is extended to them, and that those who are placed in charge of these important trusts are not only qualified by education, but by temper, disposition and patience for the responsible duty required of them. We can see to it that the unhappy limates are well fed and comfortably clothed; that they have cleanly apartments, wholesome food and exercise, and are free from unnecessary restraint, and especially from cruel punishments. We can see that the institutions are conducted with honesty, idelity and economy.

If this duty were confided to a competent perform whose labor should also include a straight and reference whose labor should also include a straight and reference when the straight and reference whose labor should also include a stone performent.

economy.

If this duty were confided to a competent person whose labor should also include prison visitation and the examination of applications for pardon, he would supply for the time being the place of a board of charities and corrections, which must in time be created in the territory.

Prisons.

Prisons.

There are 86 prisoners in the territorial penitentiary at Sioux Falls. By placing two in a cell this prison will accommodate 144 males and 10 females, so that it would not seem necessary to provide further room at present, unless it is desired that desired that prisoners should be entirely separated. A very clear and concise report is furnished by the directors, which, together with estimates for improvements and maintenance, I submit herewith.

The Bismarck penitentiary contains 52 prisoners, all but one of whom have been sentenced from North Dakota in the past 12 months. The present wing contains room for 144 prisoners, by placing two is a cell, or 72 single occupants. An exhibit is submitted herewith, largely made up of the able report of the warden, addressed to the directors. He advances many strong reasons for the separate confinement of prisoners, to which I direct attention. Upon this subject of single or dual occupancy of cells depends the question of whether provision shall be made for enlarging both prisons.

The law of 1883, allowing the Governor, at his option, to open the Bismarck penitentiary as a reform school, was found inoperative, owing to the failure to confer upon the courts power to senitence prisoners of this class to confinement at Bismarck.

The Government of Prisoners.

The Government of Prisoners. I should be glad to have a committee of the leg-islature examine into the workings and manage-ment of the two pentientiaries. I think it impor-tant for the respon that there is doubt in my own

ial officers from doubt in a number of cases which arise every year in the transaction of public business.

largely upon my recommendation the appropriation of two years ago for the militis was cut down from \$25,000 to \$15,000 per annua. This is abundant to keep up an effective organization, provided authority is given the Governor solimit the number of men in each company. Under the present statute the number may be wo or 100, at the option of the captain, and we found at Fargo about 1,000 men to be transported, substitute and paid a per diem. I sook the responsibility of limiting the number taken to the Aberdeen encampantes, and these present at the last inspection. The result was gralifying in all respects and the expense scarcely more than half the former gathering. Beyond the natural pride which a state or territory must present in a well expanded militia, is the fact referred to in my message of two years ago that under the law every shiebodied male citizen between the ages of its and is required to be enrolled, and is subject to call at any time for military duty. This organization, therefore, not only saves the people from the annoyance of a demand upon their time for such service, but is found very convenient in case of local disturbance, in all the states of the legislature the organization will continue as now, the appropriation, being a permanent one. I am not lumined, I hope, to permit my pride in the militis, organization to affect my judgment, but I am perfectly confident that in appearance, drill and general effectiveness the National Guard of Dakota stands in advance, not only of all territories, but of many states long since admitted to the union and in advance, not only of all territories, but of many states long since admitted to the union and granted the privileges said denied her.

The question of pardons is one that demands the consideration of the legis acure. No duty that devolves upon the Governor is filled with more perplexity, than that relating to prisoners applying for mercy or justice at his hands. Since my last communication to the legislature I have issued pardons to the following persons:

0 6 5 - t s	hhn Malloy hhn Malloy hhn Malloy arcus Liverson arcus Liverson en Wimplebury filliam Smith si R. Smith rank H. King E. Ellerson corge Sues celling'in Reynolds harles Reynolds ranker Donahue F. McCumber	N.JE.
el erisitaceleirrys.	Manalaughter. Robbery. Robbery. Robbery. Robersement. Grand larceny. Assault. Assault. Robbery. Porgery. Rape Grand larceny. Assault. Blagamy.	•шно
	Feb. 1896 July 1898 April 1894 April 1894 April 1894 Nov. 1894 Dec. 1894 Dec. 1894 Dec. 1894 Duly 1898 April 1896 April 1896 June 1895	реопециев
n	30 days 10 years 4 years 8 years 11 year 11 year 12 years 12 years 13 years 14 years 15 years 15 years	Term,
Taba bres	July 21, 18-8 April 10, 1886 April 10, 1886 April 10, 1886 March 17, 1886 March 19, 1886 June 11, 1886 Aug. 21, 1886 Oct. 10, 1886 Jan. 20, 1886 Feb. 28, 1886	Pardoned
	Sentences have been com	muted in the cases of:

1 5-12 Yra 5 Years 5 Years 4 Years	Jan. 1885. Feb. 1884. Nov. 1884 Sept. 1888 Nov. 1888	Grand Largery Robbery Robbery Wand Largery Wanslaughter Falsely imper Fonst ganoth'r	R. H. Woodsworth J. O. Rice Charles Robliard Mitchell Hadwin Thomas S. Weiss Frank Barnstetter.
Term.	Sentenced.	Crime.	NAMES.

In nearly every instance applications for pardons have been endorsed by the jury trying the prisoner, the judge passing sent ce and the officers of the court, as well as many citizens. I may say here that, whatever my own convictions have been regarding the propriety of granting a pardon to any person, I have been disposed to modify or suspend sentence when the jury and the judge who originally imposed the punishment have themselves deemed it too severe, either from subsequent reflection or the presentation of new facts to their minds. A board of pardons would be a valuable auxiliary in enabling the Governor to arrive at correct conclusions in pardon cases.

I have been very much and very favorably impressed with the law passed in 1885, in the State of Ohio, relating to the parole of prisoners. It provides that when any prisoner is imprisoned under a sentence other from that of faurder in the first or second degree, who has served the minimum term provided by law for the crime of which he was convicted, and who has not been previously convicted of felony, he may be allowed to go upon parole outside the building or enclosure, but to remain in the legal custody and under the control of the board, subject at any time to be taken back. Full power to retake and to reimprison is conferred upon the board. To my mind there are several excellent features about this law. In the first place the prisoner must have served the lesser time allotted for the punishment of the crime of which he has been convicted; in the next place he is placed at liberty with every incentive to become an honest and industrious citizen. If he falls to meet the expectation of the authorities, he is liable to, be retaken, imprisoned and punished to the full extent of the law, whereas, if he fulfils his duty and his promise, he is at performance and industry, if such a thing as reformation is at all possible in his case. It seems to me that after an experience of a few years of this kind, meeting, as men usually will, with fair success, the incenti

Contagions Pleane-Passmanais.

In Occaber last much excitement was created among the farmers and extin-owners of the territory by a report that contagious pleane-passmanis had broken out in a neerd of cattle owners of the territory by a report that contagious pleane-passmanis had broken out in a neerd of cattle owner of the territory by a report that contagious pleane-passmanish and broken out in a neerd of cattle owner of the state owner association. Of Monians, and to Dr. Ope, of the Morien county board of health, and the confiducion reached that this dames continued in the confiducion of Monians, and the confiducion reached that this dames continued in the confiducion reached that the dames of the city, where they were no doubt exposed. The cattle had been purchased in the cattle, in out of the disease in the stock yards of the city, where they were no doubt exposed. The catron meighboring states and territories, and the greatest anxiety regarding the opticity of the policity of the cattle, and for a walls it looked as if this could scarcely be avoided. I deemed it of the utmost importance that practice and rigorous measures be taken to stamp out the disease, and to this end requested the susperiatement of the board of health to issue the necessary orders for the confluement of the cattle, or if necessary, for their externisation, and an examination of the animals confirmed the pre-existing opinion that the disease was the worst form of this cattle scourge, and orders were finally issued to hill the animals confirmed the pre-existing opinion that the disease was the worst form of this cattle scourge, and orders were finally issued to hill the animals confirmed the pre-existing opinion that the disease was the worst form of this cattle scourge, and orders were finally issued to hill the animals confirmed the pre-existing opinion that the disease was the worst form of this cattle can be disease, although several herds in the neighboring towns which were supposed to have been exposed, were kept section of the l

mended:
123 yearlings, 2-year-olds and 3-year-olds,
at \$21 each \$2,500

Four oxen, at \$75 each 8,000

The entire expense of taking the census of the territory amounted to \$44,844. The amount allowed for the purpose by the treasury department was \$45,305.95, leaving a basance of \$4.61.55; \$3,241.37 of this allowance was withheld by the department to cover the direct tax leyied in 1861, and which Dakota, in common with dearly all the states, failed to pay in full. This amount will be returned to the territory as soon as authority can be obtained from congress.

Id no not believe that money was ever more advantageously expended than in this work. I went to direct attention to the fact that this census, taken so hurriedly and under discouragements and difficulties which it sometimes seemed impossible to surmount, has become the official record of the government, unquestioned and undisputed. I will not dwell on the details of the vexations and annoyances which met the officers intrusted with the work at every step. The magnitude of the task was not realized by me when the recommendation was originally made to the legislature. From the day when attempts were made to secure the netcessary blanks, and to ascertain just what would be regarded as a fulfillment of the law of congress, until the day when the completed returns were deposited in the department of the inserier, the observed as fulfillment of the law of congress, until the day when the completed returns were deposited in the department of the law of congress, until the day when the completed returns were deposited in the department of the law of congress, until the day when the completed returns were deposited in the department of the law of congress, until the day when the completed returns were deposited in the department of the law of congress, until the day when the completed returns were deposited in one of the law, and no other state save one did so, and that had an enumeration of only 70,007 people; and finally saw the entire appropriation che had earned withand no other state save one did se, and that had an enumeration of only 00,00° people; and finally saw the entire appropriation the had earned withheld by the treasury department to cover old investigation of the constant of the constant of the supervisors of the constant A. W. Edwards, of Fargo, and R. B. Fiske, of Pierge, and generally to the several hundrede numerators employed by them, for their faithful and uniting efforts in this work. But for the zeal and energy displayed by them the attempt would have been a failure, and the population and resources of Dakota would yet be a question of dispute.

Since the adjournment of the legislature the ac-

The New Orleans Exposition.

Since the adjournment of the legislature the accounts of the Dakota commissioner to the New Orleans Exhibition have been received, examined, and closed, by the officers elected by the legislature to perform this duty. The vouchers, papers and itemized accounts are in the office of the auditor, as are also those relating to the militia, the census, the capitol commission, the railway commission, and every other board authorized by law. I have also field in the auditor's office itemized accounts of the two funds contributed by the citizens of Fargo and Aberdeen, as a bonus for the holding of the military encampment in these places.

Though there is no statute governing the expenditure of such funds, the same case has been taken as in the case of moneys paid from the territorial treasury, and I invite attention to these accounts along with the rest.

Coming Exposition.

Coming Exposition.

Coming Exposition.

I have been strongly urged by the officers of the American exposition in London, to call the attention of the legislature to the necessity of having Dakota properly represented there.

I leave the question in the hands of my successor, and will turn over to him the various documents relating to the subject.

The same may be said of the proposed, American exposition in Washington, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the constitution. If this enterprise receives the sanction of congress it will be important that, Dakota be fairly represented there.

Women As Officials.

The law relating to notary publics, classes such

Women As Officials.

The law relating to notary publics, classes such persons as territorial officers, and subjects them to the qualifications required by the general law, one of which is that they must be male persons over the age of 21 years. I know of no reason, moral or political, why women should not hold the office of notary public. I speak of this here, because I have had applications from worthy, intelligent, capable women, which I have been compelled to refuse solely because of sex. The duties of a notary public are not such as to conflict with even the traditional sentiment regarding woman's sphere. Females may already, under the existing statute, hold the office of county superintendent of public education, which is certainly a position of much more importance, and vasity more difficult to fill, than the place of notary public. I hope the legislature will so amend the law as to do away with this restriction on account of sex.

Soldiers' Home.

Soldlers' Home.

Soldlers' Home.

The territory abould take the initial steps to construct a home for disabled soldiers. We do not need this now, but the time is coming when it will be required. There are between 10,000 and 20,000 old soldiers in Dakots. For the most part they are thrifty and prosperous, but mistortune will overtake some, and they should not be left without provision. Our old soldiers must not become mendicaute or occupy peorhouses. I recem-

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