

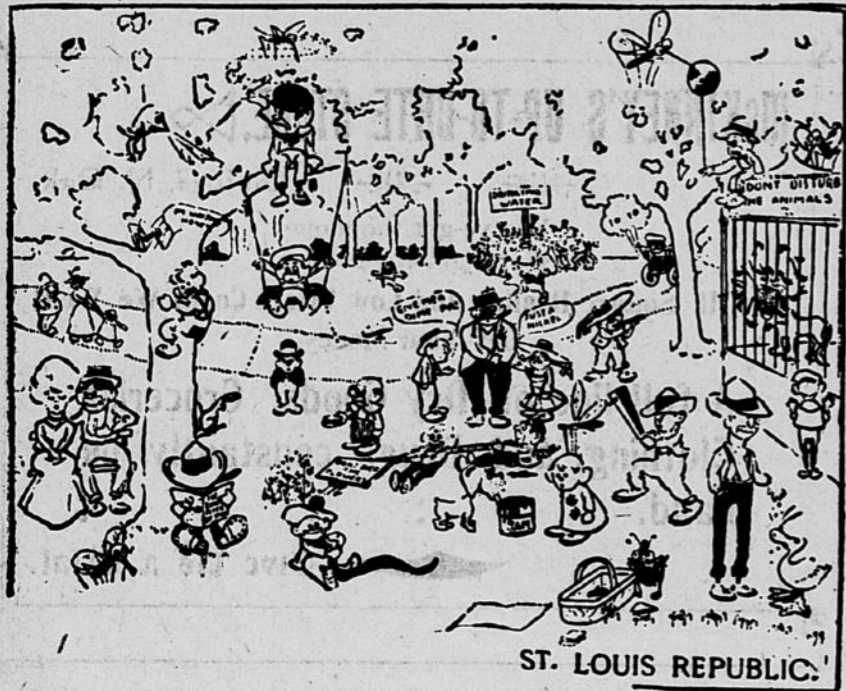
**TRAINS CRASH TOGETHER**

**Open Switch on the Northern Pacific Near Staples, Minn., Causes an Awful Wreck.**

**SIX MEN ARE KNOWN TO BE DEAD.**

**Passenger and Three Other Trains Badly Injured—Wrecked Cars Take Fire and Are Burned Despite the Efforts of Bucket Brigade—List of the Dead.**

Staples, Minn., June 21.—A head-on collision occurred at Lower Lake siding, two miles west of here, on the Northern Pacific, at 1:45 Friday morning, between No. 7 passenger, westbound, and No. 8 passenger, eastbound. Engineer Scott, of No. 7, took the siding, expecting No. 8, which had the right of way, to pass. The latter, believing everything clear, came along at a high rate of speed. The switch, however, had in some way not yet explained been turned and No. 8 dashed into the waiting train. All the passengers escaped injury except Harry Zeigler, of Hammond, Ind., in the smoker of No. 8, which was telescoped. He received serious internal injuries and was taken to the hospital at Brainerd. The dead are:  
Conductor Noble, of No. 8.  
George Rasmussen, fireman of No. 8.  
Walter Scott, engineer of No. 7.  
Unknown tramp on No. 8.  
Ernest Schults, engineer on No. 8.  
Moeller, baggage man on No. 8.



THE MERRY PICNIC SEASON IS NOW UPON US.

Besides these, W. H. Montgomery, fireman of No. 7, and express messengers Gibson and Peidrick are badly injured.

**Fire Completes Destruction.**  
The wreck caught fire, but the passengers formed a bucket brigade and kept the flames under control for a time. But at 4:35 the work was given up and the fire burned four coaches and three or four mail, express and baggage cars.  
Engineer Scott's body has not yet been recovered and it is thought that two or three mail clerks and baggage men are not yet accounted for.

**Injured Number Twenty-Nine.**  
St. Paul, Minn., June 21.—Five killed and 29 injured are given in the latest list of casualties in the wreck near Staples Friday morning in the reports to the general offices of the Northern Pacific railway in this city.

**Hanna and Burton Reconciled.**  
Washington, June 21.—Senator Hanna and Representatives Burton and Dick held a conference Friday afternoon over Burton's accepting the renomination from the Cleveland district. After the conference it was stated that as a satisfactory adjustment was assured Burton would remain a candidate.

**Imperial Customs Union Impossible.**  
London, June 21.—In an interview Friday on the subject of the forthcoming colonial conference, Edmund Barton, premier of Australia, said he considered that the imperial customs union was not within the bounds of practical politics, though it might be possible many years hence.

**Bank Cashier Shoots Himself.**  
Newport, R. I., June 21.—Anthony S. Sherman, cashier of the Merchants' bank, of this city, shot himself in the head Thursday night. It is believed the wound is mortal. Friday the bank, which is a private institution, was closed.

**Hanged.**  
Baltimore, Md., June 21.—Frank Jones and John Johnson, negro murderers of Israel Radetsky, a Hebrew peddler, were hanged in the jail yard at Ellicott City, near this city, at eight o'clock Friday morning.

**Received by Pope.**  
Rome, June 21.—The Pope received in audience Friday Rt. Rev. Nicholas Gallagher, bishop of Galveston, Tex.

**REFUSES TO GIVE NAMES.**

**Malvar, Former Filipino General, Sustained by the Military Board at Manila.**

Manila, June 21.—Malvar, the former insurgent general, continuing Friday his evidence before the board which is investigating the charges of cruelty, etc., brought by Maj. Cornelius Gardner, governor of Tayabas province, island of Luzon, against American officers and soldiers, implicated all the native civil officials of Tayabas in assisting in continuing the insurrection. The general said his commission visited the federal party in surrender. Malvar refused to give the names of the principals who assisted him, on account of fact that they were liable to be cited to appear before the sedition court. The board sustained the witness.

**CRY FOR HARVESTERS.**  
Kansas Said to Need Ten Thousand Men to Help Take Care of the Wheat Crop.

Kansas City, Mo., June 21.—There has been a serious miscalculation of the size of the Kansas wheat crop and the number of men required to harvest it. It was stated last month that no help would be needed, but now there is a call for 10,000 men in addition to the number already secured. Superintendent Howard, of the state free employment bureau, said he could ship 3,000 men to the field Friday if he had them. Laborers bound for distant points in Kansas are intercepted on the way by farmers, who

**NORTH DAKOTA NEWS**

**Butter and Cheese.**  
The census bulletin on butter, cheese and condensed milk factory products, issued by the census office, shows that there were 9,242 establishments in the United States in 1900, against 4,552 in 1890. The capital employed was \$36,303,164, against \$60,635,705 ten years ago. In Minnesota the capital employed increased from \$606,164 to \$2,364,956, and the value of the products from \$2,958,476 to \$8,475,896.

In North Dakota the number of establishments increased from 10 to 21; the capital employed from \$38,490 to \$51,515, and the value of the products from \$85,140 to \$4,222,128.  
In South Dakota the number of establishments increased from 16 to 138; the capital employed from \$33,993 to \$460,932, and the value of the products from \$100,884 to \$1,199,493.

**Scandinavian Baptists.**  
There was a large attendance at the sessions of the annual conference of the Scandinavian Baptist Church association, at the Norwegian Baptist church in Grand Forks. After the devotional exercises led by Rev. J. A. H. Johnson and the reports of committees, the election of officers took place, resulting in the choice of the following:

President—Rev. P. Larson of Hillsboro.  
Vice-President—Rev. A. A. Ohen, Hillsboro.  
Secretary—Rev. E. P. Johnson, Vang.  
Assistant Secretary—Rev. E. Knudsen, Grand Forks.  
Treasurer—O. S. Hadelund, Fargo.  
Representative to the State Convention—Rev. J. A. H. Johnson, Fargo.  
**Work Begun.**  
Ground has recently been broken for the state institute of feeble-minded at Grafton. When completed this will be one of the finest public institutions in the state.  
It will give employment to a large corps of teachers. Nollman & Lewis, a local firm, have secured the contract and are pushing work rapidly.  
The executive committee in charge of the new Deaconess hospital, to be erected in Grafton, report very encouraging results and work will be begun on the buildings in a few months.  
**Burned.**  
The flour mills of Courtenay burned to the ground. The destruction was entire but the loss is said to be nearly covered by insurance.  
The fire is supposed to have originated from a hot journal.  
The mills will be rebuilt at once but upon a smaller scale.  
The fire started in the top story after the day's run, starting about 7 p. m.  
The mill was valued at \$20,000, insurance, \$12,000.  
It opened for business last September. The loss is a severe blow to A. B. McDaniels, the owner.  
**Democratic Convention.**  
The next state Democratic convention for North Dakota will be held in Fargo Friday, Aug. 1. The central committee, in addition to selecting the time and place, elected B. S. Brynjolfsson of Grand Forks chairman to succeed Thomas Kleinogel of Seattle. John Connolly of Grafton was chosen secretary, and it was determined to make the headquarters at Grand Forks. It is thought there may be some difficulty in getting a ticket in the field and there was little enthusiasm.  
**Wool.**  
Wool is commencing to come in freely and it is expected that Dickinson will market very nearly 2,000,000 pounds this year, an increase of 25 per cent over the 1901 clip. The wool is free from grease and a very clean, nice quality this year. The wool growers are in good spirits, having saved on an average of about 70 per cent of lambs, and they have prospects of from 2 to 3 cents more per pound this year for their wool than they received last year.  
**Held Over.**  
Of the five men who were held for the murder of Fritz Prillip at Bowdon, two, O'Brien and Davis, have been bound over to await the action of the district court. O'Brien waived examination and Davis had a hearing before Justice Hunt at Fessenden. The other three men, who were implicated in the murder, had a hearing, but as the evidence against them was very slight and wholly circumstantial, they were bound over as witnesses, and, in default of bail, are in the custody of the sheriff at Fessenden.  
**Large Business.**  
The United States land office at Grand Forks has completed its report for the month of May. The receipts from cash entries amounted to \$2,950. Twenty-four homestead entries were recorded, netting \$284, and 43 final homestead entries brought in \$162,777. Four final timber cultures amounted to \$16, while testimony fees increased the receipts \$71.15, making the total receipts of the office for the month \$3,483.92.  
**News in Brief.**  
T. E. Smith, night clerk at the N. P. offices in Jamestown, was held up in the yards and struck with a club over the head. He was not robbed, and it is supposed that his assailants were frightened away.  
Herbert, the 8-year-old son of Ole Avxig of Milton, was accidentally shot in the head by a 22 calibre rifle in the hands of a playmate. The wound bled profusely, but will not prove fatal.  
Free text books will be furnished to all pupils below the eighth grade in the Fargo schools.

**FIRE IN MID OCEAN.**

**Captain and Crew of British Vessel Have Hard Struggle—Valuable Cargo Lost.**

San Francisco, June 23.—That the British ship Monkbarns, which has arrived here, 149 days from Liverpool, ever reached her destination is due to the gallant fight against fire made for four days and nights by Capt. McNeely and his crew.  
The Monkbarns left Liverpool January 21. All went well until February 21, when at 4:30 a. m. smoke was discovered coming out of the ventilators leading to the forehold. An investigation revealed the fact that the cargo was on fire. Four holes were cut in the deck and water was pumped on the blazing merchandise until the flames were subdued sufficiently to allow sailors to descend into the hold, fix tackle to the smoldering bales and hoist them to the deck, from which they were promptly thrown overboard.  
Nearly all the cargo in the forward hold was jettisoned before the fire was extinguished. Little harm was done to the hull of the ship. The cargo jettisoned and in which the fire started by spontaneous combustion, it is thought, consisted of oakum, felt and chemicals.

**ENGLISH POLO TEAM WINS.**  
Americans Unable to Cope with British Players—Score Was Seven Goals to One.  
London, June 23.—England won the polo game between American and British team at Hurlingham Saturday by 7 goals to 1. The latter half of the game was the hottest playing of the kind ever seen at Hurlingham. The score stood 6 to 1 in favor of England just before the close. In the last period the Americans attacked vigorously and held the ball right in front of the English goal, keeping the whole team engaged in defending it. Just before the final bell England broke away and scored.  
**THE DERBY WINNER.**  
Wyeth Carries Off the Honors at Chicago—John A. Drake Owner of the Successful Horse.  
Chicago, June 23.—Wyeth has won the great American Derby; time, 2:40 1/4. Lucien Appleby is second, and Corrigan third. There was an attendance of 50,000.  
It was the richest American Derby since the world's fair year, and to the winner went over \$20,000, a prize worth all the striving, all the anxiety, owners, trainers and caretakers have undergone during the last week.  
**CORNELL WINS.**  
Four-Oared Inter-Collegiate Boat Race at Poughkeepsie—Pennsylvania Second.  
Poughkeepsie, June 23.—Cornell won the intercollegiate four-oared race Saturday; time, 10:45 3/5, unofficial. Cornell led by seven lengths. Pennsylvania was second, and Columbia came in a bad third.

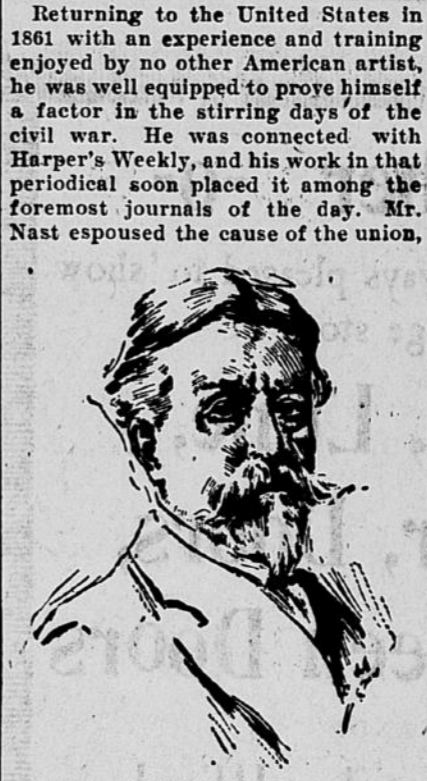
**THE MARKETS.**  
Grain, Provisions, Etc.  
Chicago, June 21.  
WHEAT—Ruled lower. July, 7 1/8@7 3/8c; September, 7 1/4@7 5/8c; December, 7 3/4@8c. CORN—Quiet. July, 6 5/8@6c; September, 6 5/8@6c; December, 6 5/8@6c. OATS—Weaker. New July, 3 3/4@4c; new September, 3 1/4@3 1/2c. BUTTER—Ruled steady. Creamery, 18 @22c per pound; dairies, 17 1/2@19c. OLD POTATOES—Market steady. Russia, 15c@16c; Idaho, 13c@14c; new potatoes, market steady; good to choice Triumpfs, per bu., 6c@7c. EGGS—Market firm. At mark, cases returned, 14c; losses off, cases returned, 15c.  
LIVE POULTRY—Quiet and feeling weak. Turkeys, 10@12c; chickens, 10c; ducks, 9@10c.  
New York, June 21.  
FLOUR—Dull again and a shade easier with wheat.  
WHEAT—Weaker. July, 7 3/4@8c; September, 7 1/4@7 5/8c; December, 7 3/4@8c. RYE—Easy. State, 6c@6 1/2c. i. f. New York car lots; No. 2 western, 6 1/2c f. o. b. abroad.  
CORN—Stronger. July, 6 5/8@6c; September, 6 5/8@6c. OATS—Eased off a little. Track white, 5c@5 1/2c.  
BEEF—Dull. Family, 13.50@16.00; mess, 13.50@14.00; packet, 14.50@15.00.  
PORK—Firm. Mess, 18.75@19.50.  
LARD—Firm. Prime western steam, 19.50.  
BUTTER—Market steady. State dairy, 18 @21c; state creamery, 19 @22c; renovated, 17 @20c; factory, 16 @18c; imitation creamery, 15 @20c.  
CHEESE—Market dull and weak. New state full cream, small, colored, choice, 14 @15c; small white, 14 @15c; large, colored, 14 @15c; large, white, 13 @14c.  
EGGS—Market firm. State and Pennsylvania, 15c; western candied, 17 1/2@18c; Kentucky, 15 @16c.  
Live Stock.  
Chicago, June 21.  
HOGS—Choice to fancy, strong-weight shipping, \$7.00@7.75; common to choice heavy packing, \$7.00@7.55; plain to choice heavy mixed, \$7.15@7.55; selected butcher weights, \$7.50@7.70; assorted light, \$7.50@7.45; common to fancy light mixed, \$6.90@7.40; thin to choice, \$6.80@6.60.  
CATTLE—Prime beefs, \$7.90@8.10; good to choice beefs, \$7.20@7.55; fair to good export shipping steers, \$6.60@7.00; plain to medium beef steers, \$6.70@6.50; common to rough, \$4.70@5.50; good to choice feeders, \$4.50@5.40; poor to good stock steers, \$2.50@4.40; bulls, plain to fancy, \$2.75@5.00; corn-fed western steers, \$5.00@7.55; fed Texas steers, \$5.20@7.00; Texas cows, bulls and grass steers, \$3.25@5.10.  
South Omaha, Neb., June 21.  
CATTLE—Market steady. Native steers, \$5.00@7.15; cows and heifers, \$3.00@6.15; western steers, \$4.50@6.75; Texas steers, \$4.25@4.40; canners, \$1.50@2.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@7.55; fed Texas steers, \$5.20@7.00; Texas cows, bulls and grass steers, \$3.25@5.10.  
HOGS—Market steady to strong. Heavy, \$7.00@7.50; mixed, \$7.30@7.40; light, \$7.00@7.30; pigs, \$4.00@7.00; bulk of sales, 7.35@7.50.  
SHEEP—Market steady. Fed muttons, \$4.50@5.25; westerns, \$3.50@4.25; ewes, \$3.00@4.00; common and stockers, \$3.00@4.25; lambs, \$5.00@7.00.

**GOOD JOB FOR NAST.**

**Cartoonist Now Is Consul General at Guayaquil, Ecuador.**

**Although Born Abroad He Is an American of the Highest Type—The Father of Pictorial Art in Weekly Journalism.**

Thomas Nast, the veteran cartoonist, is again prominently before the public, having recently been appointed consul general to Guayaquil, Ecuador. Nast was born in Landaff, Bavaria, in 1840. His father was a musician of ability, and held a position in the Bavarian army; but in '46, having received a timely warning of the approach of the revolution which later swept over Europe, he emigrated to America, where he became a member of the famous Philharmonic society, of New York city. The son, Thomas, was educated in the public schools of that city, and early displayed marked artistic ability. After a few months of study under Theodore Kauffman, he began to furnish sketches of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, which accepted and appreciated his work from the first. Before he was 20 years of age the New York Illustrated News sent him to England to sketch the great international prize fight between Heenan and Sayers. Soon after that memorable affair, Mr. Nast went to Italy and joined the army of Garibaldi, and served throughout the victorious campaign in Sicily and Calabria. During this time he contributed numerous "battle pictures" to the illustrated press of New York, London and Paris, and as an aide on Gen. Garibaldi's staff he was entrusted with several diplomatic missions of importance.  
Returning to the United States in 1861 with an experience and training enjoyed by no other American artist, he was well equipped to prove himself a factor in the stirring days of the civil war. He was connected with Harper's Weekly, and his work in that periodical soon placed it among the foremost journals of the day. Mr. Nast espoused the cause of the union,



THOMAS NAST.  
(First to Realize Power of Pictorial Art in Journalism.)

and it is said that President Lincoln once remarked that Mr. Nast's pictures were the best recruiting sergeants on the side of the north.  
It was, however, during the reconstruction period, after the close of the war, that Mr. Nast did his most memorable and historic work. In the campaign against William M. Tweed and the political rings which had control of the various departments of the New York city government, his humorous cartoons exposing these frauds and corruptions so influenced public opinion that investigation was ordered and the rings were broken up. Tweed once remarked that he cared little for the published stories of his shortcomings, but he would admit that he was much afraid of Tom Nast's graphic pencil. Nast's colored caricatures of well-known men in the "Bal d'Opera" show strikingly his ability to portray the individuality of a subject by caricaturing some characteristic pose or peculiarity of apparel, never leaving a doubt as to the identity of the object of his satire. His work in this direction was one of the pioneer efforts in the substitution of the topical cartoon for the "leader" of the old-fashioned newspaper. Comparatively few would read and appreciate the former, but the latter appealed to all classes. Many symbols which are the common stock of present-day cartoonists were originated by Nast, notably the American tiger for Tammany, the republican G. O. P. elephant, the democratic donkey, and the inflationist rag baby. As a painter he has also attained exceptional success, and for beauty of execution and conception he ranks high in American art. His largest painting is called the "Departure of the Seventh Regiment," and hangs in the regimental armory in New York.  
Mr. Nast has made several successful lecture tours, and all of his entertaining and witty talks were accompanied with off-hand sketches and caricatures in colored crayons. Some of his best efforts in the latter line were published in a weekly paper which he started in '92, and called Nast's Weekly.  
It was Thomas Nast who first realized the power of pictorial art in journalism, and his signal development of its possibilities made him famous.

**Case for Hague Court.**  
The international court of arbitration has been notified of the conclusion of an agreement between the United States and Mexico to submit to the court the dispute regarding the payment of damages in connection with certain church property in California. If this convention is ratified it will be the first case to come before the court.

**DEATH BY GARROTE.**

**How Four Criminals Were Executed Recently at Ponce, Island of Porto Rico.**

Four men were garroted at Ponce, Porto Rico, recently, for one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed in Porto Rico, the murder of Antonio Delgado de Pino, at Guayo, near Adjuntas, and the robbery and ill treatment of his family and servants, on the night of September 30, 1895.

The scaffold was erected during the night in the court yard of the prison, a few feet from the cells in which the four men—Bernabe, Acevedo, Jose Torres, Ramon Troche Cadeno and Juan Torres—were confined.

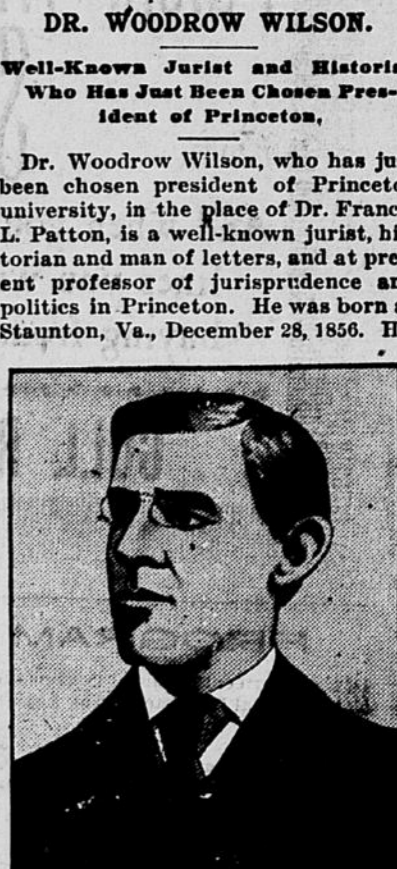
Priests were with each of the condemned men until the end, leading



DEATH BY GARROTE.  
(How Criminals Are Executed in the Island of Porto Rico.)

them to the scaffold. When the instrument had been adjusted to their necks, all of the prisoners, who had previously denied their crimes, made confessions.  
Jose Torres, who had become a fanatical spiritualist, violently resisted attempts to adjust the garrote, and insisted that he should die with his face uncovered. It was 15 minutes before he was subdued.  
They were all put to death within 50 minutes, and the average time taken to kill each man was two minutes. None, it is thought, suffered pain, as death was practically instantaneous, though violent twitchings of the limbs continued for a minute or two afterward.  
Evidence at the trial of the men showed that a band of about 25 went to the house of Delgado and called upon him to open the door in the name of the American police and municipal judge. When Delgado opened the door the outlaws rushed into the house and seized Delgado and about six others.  
The men were tied to the stairs leading to the roof. The women were locked up in a room, while two of the bandits took Delgado into a shed adjoining the house, and, after tying him hand and foot, hung him up by the feet.  
They then beat him and cut off his ears, afterward putting a rope around his neck and hanging him to one of the beams. He died in the morning of October 1, of strangulation.  
In the meantime the other bandits were ransacking the house. After several attacks upon the women, the band departed with their stolen goods.

**DR. WOODROW WILSON.**  
Well-Known Jurist and Historian Who Has Just Been Chosen President of Princeton.  
Dr. Woodrow Wilson, who has just been chosen president of Princeton university, in the place of Dr. Francis L. Patton, is a well-known jurist, historian and man of letters, and at present professor of jurisprudence and politics in Princeton. He was born at Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856. His



DR. WOODROW WILSON.  
(Just Chosen President of Princeton University.)

father, Joseph R. Wilson, was a prominent divine of the Southern Presbyterian church, and was himself a native of Ohio. Woodrow Wilson studied in the primary schools of Atlanta, Ga., and was later a student in Princeton, from which he was graduated in 1879. He next entered the law department of the University of Virginia, and subsequently began practice, but abandoned it to take up general study in Johns Hopkins. There he began his work in history and politics, and in 1885 took a position as instructor in these branches in Bryn Mawr. Johns Hopkins gave him Ph. D. in 1886. In 1888 he became a member of the faculty of Wesleyan university, of Middletown, Conn., and 12 years ago was called to the chair of jurisprudence at Princeton. Dr. Wilson has published "The State Elements of Historical and Practical Politics," "An Old Master and Other Political Essays," "Mere Literature," and "George Washington," a historical and biographical study of the first American president. The new head of Princeton is a fine scholar and eminently qualified for the position he is about to assume.