

HARRY DANIEL'S MINOR OBSERVATIONS

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THE FOURTH IS COMING.

The day will soon be here when the people of this rising young republic will stand first on one foot and then on the other and listen to three hours of red-white-and-blue oratory on the birth of freedom while their hearts are stirred, and their coat tails are shot off by fire-crackers.

The Fourth of July the greatest of holidays, especially for the undertaker and the man who sells wooden legs, is coming, bringing with it cheers for the grand old flag and the man who catches the greased pig.

The American Fourth of July celebration this year will be conducted in accordance with the usual programme. In the forenoon the exercises will be opened with a selection by the Sunburnt brass band, after which the chairman will read the Declaration of Independence with a rising inflection. The orator of the day will then speak a kind word for the government after which dinner will be indulged. Immediately after dinner the Sunburnt brass band will give a concert to all who have the heart to listen, after which there will be a greased pig climbing and other patriotic exercises.

For the benefit of those who may be called upon to perpetrate the oration of the day this year, we submit the following, which has been designed both for male or female voice and may be given either with or without gestures, according to the discretion of the speaker:

"Ladies, Gentlemen and Others: I have been invited to stand up here and work off a few star-spangled-banner remarks for you to-day in commemoration of this great day, and if somebody, in a moment of patriotic ardor, don't blow off one of my legs with a fire cracker or shoot a hole through me with a sky-rocket, I will say what I can for the American brand of liberty as I have been permitted to use it, and get through in time for the greased pig free-for-all and the fat women's scuffle."

"One hundred and twenty-six years ago to-day, my fellow citizens, we had no liberty in this country. There was no liberty of speech, no liberty of the press, no liberty of the pulpit, no liberty of the store box, nor no liberty of the divorce court, but to-day we have so much liberty that it keeps us awake nights. (Slight pause caused by disturbance in outskirts of crowd where small boy placed bunch of lighted fire crackers in pocket of gentleman who was listening to speech.) Yes, liberty was so scarce in these days that people didn't know what color it was, and when a man felt moved to cuss the government he had to take out a license and give bond, and to-day the man who never paid taxes on anything in his life but a hound pup and a sewing machine and never intends to, can stand out and criticize our national government till we feel like hauling down the flag."

"In all the history of the world there never was a country where such a large supply of liberty was kept constantly on hand. We have liberty of all sizes and shapes guaranteed to fit and not to bag at the knees, liberty for the tall, for the short, for the great, for the small, for the aristocrat, for the dead-beat, for the high, for the low, for the free born American who tells the tax assessor that his piano only cost him \$2.50, and for the down-trodden alien who hurried into this country before he had time to take a bath."

"To-day, my friends, we have met here not as a duty, but as a pleasure. We have closed up the livery stable, and the barber shop and the horse shoeing emporium and the political argument and have come out here to this beautiful grove to burn the incense of love, loyalty and praise at the altar of our common country; we have met here to extol the deeds of those who wrote the immortal document which has given to every man, woman and child throughout the proud domain of our nation the birthright of freedom, and to bow in veneration before that emblem of liberty which waves o'er us all. (Prolonged applause, interrupted by scattering remarks of man who sat down on fire cracker while the latter had the floor.)"

"One hundred and twenty-six years ago to-day the fact came to light that all men are born equal, provided their parents are left out of the question. Many efforts had been made to discover this fact before, but they had all failed. When the fact leaked out that all men are born equal, but that some of them succeed in keeping it a profound secret, it caused intense excitement and some bitterness of feeling. Some there were who resented it, others stood up for it, while there were still others who stated that they did not know whether they had been born equal or not, because they could not remember back that far."

"But the result of it all, my fellow

citizens, was the planting in the western hemisphere, of the greatest nation of which the historian can call to mind, a nation where every boy is born a prince and every girl a princess, where the hod carrier of to-day is the congressman of tomorrow, where 'tis but a step from the laundry to the legislature and where the man who is honest but awkward with his table knife has some show."

"Ah! my friends, we should all be proud of this our own beloved land, the home of the brave and free, where the tyrant is sent to the penitentiary and the bigot is confined in the home of the feeble-minded. And, my fellow countrymen, we are proud of it, and proud, too, to be here to-day where the chairman here at my right has gone to sleep, where the old flag waves in the breeze, where patriotism is rife, and where I look over yonder to see that the committee has commenced to grease the pig, so I will now bring my remarks to a close, hoping that you will enjoy the exercises this afternoon and that you will all be able to stay and partake of the fireworks this evening!"

JULY WEATHER FORECAST.

July is primarily the month of patriotism and perspiration. It is the month when the busy mosquito reaches the prime of life and becomes the most affectionate; it is the month when the night-blooming hives becomes universally stylish; it is the month when the potato bug and the amateur elocutionist become ripe, and it is the month when the rural lad with the low-necked overalls steals watermelons and cholera morbus from the neighbors.

July this year will open cool, but the normal temperature will be regained by the Fourth, so that the nose of the orator of the day will have the customary blister burned on it. Exceedingly hot and dry weather will continue until the 7th, when the temperature will change for the hotter. This condition will continue until the 12th, during which time the regular crop of hot weather jokes will be harvested.

This will be followed by a backactionary storm period during which much damage will be done on land and sea. There will be severe winds, dashing rains, thunder, lightning and rural profanity. Farms will be torn up by the roots, and hail stones about three inches larger than the newspaper readers' incredulity will fall. This storm will last until the 15th, when the temperature will drop from six to eight inches throughout the United States.

During the cold nights of this period we advise housewives to throw a superannuated newspaper over the family veranda, and to upholster the non-blooming oleander with an overworked bed quilt. We also advise farmers to keep the shoats and the spring calves in out of the night air as much as possible and to bed down the hens a little more generously.

From the 15th to the 20th a ho' wave will sweep through the country from south to north. Persons who, during the cold snap, had concluded that summer was practically over and were preparing to put up the baseburner and carry the cactus down cellar, will suddenly change their minds and their wearing apparel when this warm wave comes.

During this time there will be quite a drop in butter, especially where the farmer tries to bring it to town in a porous bottomed market basket. The summer resort mosquito will go down to the depot to meet the big delegations from city and town; the hired man will leave the plow in the furrow and go fishing; the country merchant will roll in the barrel of ax handles from in front of his store, lock up shop and wander off some place where he can dangle a line in the water and catch a blister on the back of his neck; and the annual grasshopper delegation will march across the country and trample down the hay, eat up the garden, kidnap the children and burglarize the smokehouse.

On the 21st there will be three bank robberies and a thunder storm. On the 22d there will be a balloon ascension. On the 23d there will be open hostilities between a bald-headed man and a fly, on the 24th the wind will shift to the west, and on the 25th there will be a Sunday school picnic in northern Texas which will break up in a cyclone.

The rest of the month will continue hot and sultry, and people will divide their time between looking at the tops of their thermometers and saying mean and unkind things about the state of the weather. And, thus discouraged, out of sorts and universally cussed, with no one to speak a kind word for her, July will sneak quietly out and away, while August will hop upon the scene.

Harry Daniel

CAPITAL AND LABOR

Their Relations Discussed by Ex-President Cleveland.

He Believes All Industrial Misunderstandings Could Be Settled by a National Board of Arbitration.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland, apropos of the miners' strike, outlined in an interview with a New York World reporter, a plan to settle conflicts between capital and labor:

The interview is as follows: "It is necessary that I should remain noncommittal with regard to the present most lamentable conflict between the coal miners and the operators," said he to the reporter, "because, being a member of the Civic federation, I may at any time be summoned to one of its meetings, and wish to be in position to act impartially."

"The Civic federation has already done much good. It is a commendable attempt to promote industrial peace, and worthy of support from labor and capital alike."

"In such labor troubles as the present the interests of non-combatants should be considered. It should be generally known that the sympathy of the public would be alienated from any corporation or body of wage workers that has rashly and inconsiderately brought about an industrial conflict."

"But it is not my belief that arbitration must be insisted upon in the present instance or at any time. Compulsory arbitration would be apt to increase the number of industrial disputes, by awakening expectations of favorable decisions from the board of arbitrators."

"In 1886 I sent a special message to congress recommending the formation of a permanent commission of labor, to which all such disputes



HON. GROVER CLEVELAND.
(Ex-President Who Is Still Interested in Public Affairs.)

might be referred. In that message I said:

"Something may be done under federal authority to prevent the disturbances which so often arise from disputes between employers and the employed, and which at times seriously threaten the business interests of the country; and in my opinion the proper theory upon which to proceed is that of voluntary arbitration as the means of settling difficulties."

"But I suggest that instead of arbitrators chosen in the heat of conflicting claims, and after each dispute shall arise, for the purpose of determining the same there be created a commission of labor, consisting of three members, who shall be regular officers of the government, charged among other duties with the consideration and settlement, when possible, of all controversies between labor and capital."

"If such a commission were fairly organized the risk of a loss of popular support and sympathy, resulting from a refusal to submit to so peaceful an instrumentality, would constrain both parties to such disputes to invoke its interference and abide by its decisions. There would also be good reason to hope that the very existence of such an agency would invite application to it for advice and counsel, frequently resulting in the avoidance of contention and misunderstanding."

"I examined the question very thoroughly at that time, and came to the conclusion that the time had come to constitute a permanent and national board of arbitration. Since then I have had no reason to form a different opinion. My idea was, and still is, that this national board of arbitration should operate in a similar manner to the railroad commissions which have been organized in many of the states."

"It is also necessary that such a board should be permanent. If arbitrators are chosen for temporary service as cases of dispute arise, experience in rendering equitable decisions will be lacking, extreme partisanship will tend to be the qualification sought on either side, and the side that loses the decision will make complaints of unfairness."

"My hope for an arbitration board under federal auspices was that it should be so efficient and impartial as to commend itself to both parties in an industrial deadlock."

"In 1884, by a law of congress, a bureau of labor was established and placed in charge of a commissioner of labor. The commission which I suggested could easily have been engrafted upon the bureau thus organized by the addition of two more commissioners, and permitting them to act as arbitrators, when necessary, between labor and capital."

GRAND DUKE BORIS.

Russian Prince of the Blood Royal Who Is About to Visit the United States.

A year which has been memorable for important international amenities will be rendered still more famous during the coming summer and fall, when no fewer than three scions of imperial houses will be entertained in this country. They are Grand Duke Boris, Prince Cheng of China and the crown prince of Siam.

Grand Duke Boris, first cousin of the czar and younger son of the brother of Alexander III, Grand Duke Vladimir, is scheduled to arrive in this country about July 20. He is making a tour of the world and is now in India.



GRAND DUKE BORIS.
(Russian Prince Who Will Visit the United States This Summer.)

He is not traveling incognito, but his visit is not official and no state functions will be organized in his honor. On account of his near relationship to the czar he will be accorded all the courtesy and formality possible at a season when the officials of Washington are scattered to the four corners of the earth. Count Cassini has already informed Secretary Hay of the intentions of the imperial visitor. The secretary will be at his summer home, in Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire, and it will not be possible for him to receive the prince officially. Count Cassini has arranged, however, that the distinguished visitor shall pay his respects to the president at Oyster Bay. The ambassador has taken a handsome cottage at Bar Harbor and a number of brilliant entertainments will be given. The prince will visit New York, Boston and Philadelphia, but it is unlikely that he will come to Washington. He will land at San Francisco, where he will be met by Mr. Zelonoff, second secretary of the Russian embassy. After spending a few days at the metropolis of the Pacific he will cross the continent, making leisurely stops in such cities as interest him.

The prince is a handsome young man, not yet 25 years old. He is unmarried and possesses all those qualifications of mind and person for which the house of Romanoff is famous. He is a soldier by profession and is at present a member of the imperial guard and colonel of the Azoff regiment of infantry.

HATES GREAT BRITAIN.

Michael Davitt Emphasizes His Dislike in a Book on the Boer Fight for Freedom.

Michael Davitt, the stormy petrel of Anglo-Irish politics, has just given a new proof of his undying enmity to England by writing a bitterly anti-British history of "The Boer Fight for Freedom." Mr. Davitt's own history



MICHAEL DAVITT.
(Irish Parliamentarian and Publicist Who Hates the British.)

is checked and romantic. When he was a small boy his parents were evicted from an Irish home. At the age of 11 he lost his right arm in the machinery of a Lancashire mill where he was working. From a precarious career as a newsboy and a printer's devil he drifted into the Fenian brotherhood before he was 20, and was sentenced to 15 years of penal servitude in 1870, but after five years in prison he was released. With Parnell he helped to found the Irish Land league in 1879, visiting America on that mission. Shortly after his return he was again thrown into prison, was released, was again imprisoned, was elected to parliament while in prison, and has spent his latter years partly in parliament and partly in traveling. In writing his book on the Boers he spent some months inside the Boer lines.

Frog in Woman's Stomach. Strange symptoms were manifested by Mrs. Charles Burtis, of Hopewell Junction, N.Y., and the doctors thought she had appendicitis. An operation was performed, and in her stomach was discovered a live frog five inches in length. It is supposed she swallowed it when it was very small, while drinking water.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Grand Army Officers.

The following officers were chosen by the state G. A. R. encampment: Commander, J. C. Gibson, Valley City; senior vice commander, James Carpenter, Park River; junior vice commander, A. L. Robert, Wahpeton; medical director, J. H. Johnston, Lisbon; department chaplain, M. H. Kiff, Tower City. Delegates are F. W. Wright, Jamestown; Adolph Bressie, Wahpeton; council of administration, W. Ackerman, Grand Forks; Smith Stimmel, Fargo; D. Elemater, Minnewaukan; A. J. Ames, Towner; E. Tibbits, Bismarck. The W. R. C. officers elected were: President, Mrs. Fannie A. Valkar, Wahpeton; senior vice, Florence Pates, Devils Lake; junior vice, Ella J. Ryman, Lisbon; treasurer, Susan R. Morrill, Wahpeton. Delegates, Jessie Tracy, Bismarck; Agnes Comstock, Minnewaukan. The next meeting will be at Lisbon. Commander-in-Chief Torrance was given a banquet and made an interesting speech. Colonel Plummer of Fargo also spoke.

Confessed. James O'Brien, one of the men arrested for the murder of Fred Prillipp in a blind pig at Bowdon, has confessed that he killed Prillipp and wrecked his place.

O'Brien said he entered Prillipp's place between 1 and 2 a. m., called him and asked for a drink, whereupon O'Brien caught him by the leg and threw him down. Prillipp fell, striking his head on the table with such force as to break the table. He then struck him several blows with his fist, but denies using any club or instrument. He then rolled Prillipp over onto the mattress and covered him with the quilt, and the deed was accomplished. He then proceeded to smash the glasses, bottles, lamps, etc.

Fighting Mustard.

The prevalence of mustard in many of the fields south of Fargo has caused the authorities to take action and it is probable the owners will be compelled to use a solution of copper sulphate to kill the weeds. If the field is sprayed with a 3 per cent solution, obtained by dissolving fifteen pounds of sulphate of copper in fifty gallons of water, it is said the mustard will be killed and the crop uninjured. The proper amount to be used is fifty gallons to the acre. This is less expensive than having the weeds pulled, and does not destroy the crop like plowing the mustard under.

Located.

Forger Saunders is comfortably located in the North Dakota penitentiary after having been extradited and returned here from Winnipeg, after having pleaded guilty to forgery and having been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. On his return from Winnipeg, Sheriff Twitchell took no chances with him, but kept him locked up in the dungeon between trains. Saunders assumed a repentant attitude for his conduct, but declined to make any statement regarding his escape or his wanderings.

Masonic.

The date for the laying of the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple at Grand Forks is set for the 14th of July next at 8 o'clock p. m. Following the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner stone there will be a reception and banquet at the Masonic hall in the Herald block. It is intended that this shall be an event in Masonic circles in the northwest such as will be long remembered by all who participate or witness the ceremonies of the evening.

News in Brief.

Three tramps were ordered off a Great Northern freight near Minot. They got off at the Soo crossing and the brakeman waited till the train started to see that they didn't get on. They grabbed brake and held him till his train was gone, when they let him walk into town and report.

The city council of Minot is taking steps to collect the water rents, some of which have not been collected for six years.

The Security bank, of Minot, has been changed to a national bank, and the capital is increased from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

The bodies of the two young men who were drowned in Stump lake a week ago have been recovered.

At Kenmare a regular cloudburst occurred. The streets were flooded and the water ran into the cellars. The cellar for the new bank building was filled and three inches of water stood on the floor of the dining room of the Benson hotel. The rain was quite general and the farmers felt as pleased as if gold dollars had been falling.

The Northern Electric company has filed articles of incorporation, having for its purpose the furnishing of electric light and power. The company is comprised of Fargo parties and they already have three plants in operation. The incorporators are J. D. Watson, D. G. Maclay, Alex. Stern, Max Stern and Maurice Kaufman. It is understood other plants will be put in operation in the near future.

Over at Gladstone the twentieth anniversary of the settlement of Stark county was celebrated last week. Old and new settlers plied their tongues in Grandstone park and listened to speeches and told stories.

The merchants of Granville raised \$260 for the improvement of the country roads leading to the town. And now it is rumored that they propose to drag the county seat of McHenry county to Granville over one of those roads if they can.

The Wheelock mine at Des Lacs, which is 200 feet deep, has been

AGAIN CONVICTED.

Third Trial of Jessie Morrison for Murder of Mrs. Castle Ends at Eldorado, Kan.

Eldorado, Kan., June 30.—Jessie Morrison, on trial here for the third time for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle at her home in this city in June, 1900, was found guilty of murder in the second degree Saturday. The jury was out 12 hours. The case may be appealed again.

The first trial resulted in a disagreement. At the second trial Miss Morrison was found guilty of manslaughter and given a five years' sentence. She spent but two months in the penitentiary, being released on bond on the day her case on appeal was taken up by the state supreme court. She was granted a new trial last February.

The present trial has been on for ten days. The case was given to the jury Friday evening. They announced Saturday morning that a verdict had been reached and Miss Morrison, accompanied by her father and brother Hayward, soon entered the courtroom. As the foreman finished reading the verdict Miss Morrison turned pale, threw her arms around her aged father's neck, hid her head on his shoulder and both wept bitterly. Later in her cell, Miss Morrison refused to talk other than to say that she had not expected a conviction, adding: "The judge was against me from first to last."

Half a dozen ballots were taken. One stood six for first degree murder, five for second degree murder and one for third degree manslaughter.

The jury made no suggestion of punishment. The matter of appeal will be taken up early next week when it is believed Miss Morrison will be sentenced.

PLAN CHANGES IN LESSONS.

Suggestion Before International Sunday School Convention for Graded Lesson Studies.

Denver, Col., June 30.—B. B. Tyler, the newly-elected president, called the morning session of the international Sunday school convention to order Saturday. Rev. N. E. Dunning, of Boston, in reading the report of the lesson committee, recounted the work of the committee formulating a uniform Sunday school lesson for use throughout the world, and dwelt upon the great benefit derived in the way of educating the youth in the history of the Bible. The suggestion that the lesson text be not printed in the lesson leaflet, but that the student be referred to pages in the Bible for the text, was applauded. The most important innovation recommended was a graduation of classes in Sunday schools. The plan proposed was that primary, intermediate and senior classes be formed with a special course in study provided for each class, a period of six years' attendance upon one class being required for advancement to another. The present course shall be the one for study by the intermediate class.

The nominating committee announced, amid great applause, the name of W. H. Hartshorn, of Boston, as chairman of the executive committee. Unanimous approval of the report followed.

TOO MUCH RAIN.

Crops in Central Illinois Being Damaged by Unprecedented Period of Wet Weather.

Decatur, Ill., June 30.—Two inches of rain fell in the last 24 hours, causing serious damage to wheat and oats just ready for harvest, and some damage to the new railroad between Decatur and Springfield.

Bloomington, Ill., June 30.—All weather records in central Illinois are being broken this year. Rain has been falling steadily for 24 hours, approaching a cloudburst in extent at times. At intervals Friday night snow fell while the temperature dropped to 45 degrees. But for the rain there would have been frost. Excess of moisture this summer has given all class of crops a serious basket. The oats harvest is past due, but the heads are blighted by long continued rainfall and the crop will be seriously curtailed. Hay crop also will be light, due to lack of sunshine to cure the grass. Corn is hardly far enough advanced to determine the damage, but it will be effected somewhat.

Galesburg, Ill., June 30.—Three and one-half inches of rain has fallen in Knox county during the past 24 hours. The damage to oats and wheat, it is estimated, will reach \$50,000.

Point Made Against Beef Trust.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 30.—The supreme court, en banc, Saturday sustained the motion of Attorney General Crow to strike out the returns of the packers in the ouster proceedings as to all their contentions, except the sixth, which raises the question as to whether the packers are in a combine to fix and maintain prices. On this latter point the court overruled the motion and appointed I. H. Kinley, of Kansas City, to take testimony and report on the first day of the October term of the supreme court.

Wind Blows Train from Track.

Houston, Tex., June 30.—It is said here that a wind of tornado proportions developed near Rosenberg and blew a Southern Pacific freight train from the track, wrecking it and injuring three or four men. The wires are down and there is no way of getting details.

New Jersey Newspaper Man Dead.

New York, June 30.—William H. Koons, one of the best known newspaper men in New Jersey, died early Saturday at Trenton.