

# TOWSER HATES MEN.

### Considers Himself Official Watchdog of 300 Girls.

#### No Man Can Ascend Front Steps of Young Woman's Home at Chicago Without His Most Emphatic Protest.

There is at least one dog in Chicago that may be said to thoroughly understand his business. This is Towser, the pride and joy of the inmates of the Young Woman's Christian association home, at 288 Michigan avenue.

A "tramp dog," originally, of doubtful family and still more doubtful antecedents, Towser turned up at the doors of the home and not only insisted upon hospitality; but actually demanded adoption. He was gaunt, hungry, wretched, miserable, with ragged coat, unhappy expression, and every sign of dejection and misery. Finding his new quarters pleasant, he absolutely refused to leave them. So the home authorities, finding it practically impossible to get rid of him, capitulated, and Towser was informally adopted. Now, fat and in the pink of condition, Towser proves daily that he not only knows a grateful spirit, but that he has also a fine sense of loyalty, courage and discrimination.

More than 300 marriageable young women, most of them pretty and attractive, reside at the association home. Masculine visitors, while heartily welcomed at proper times and within due restrictions, are allowed only in the hall, parlors and reception-room of the big hostelry, and upon the front steps. Towser was not long in becoming acquainted with the rules and regulations in regard to these matters, and he carries his care and supervision of the 300 fair damsels, to whom he has constituted himself official watchdog in all literalness, to lengths of which even the most conventional and careful of chaperons would scarcely dream.

No man so much as ascends the front steps without an emphatic pro-



THE MAN-HATING DOG. (His Name is Towser and He Protects 300 Young Women.)

test from Towser, and this notwithstanding the fact that he is the pet and pride of almost every one of the pretty girls whom he would thus sequester from masculine admiration. The plumber, the electric light man, and workmen of similar ilk must be smuggled into the premises the back way if they would penetrate beyond the lower front hallway of the big building, and it would be a bold caller, indeed, who would dare defy Towser's excited challenge, small and insignificant as the devoted dog appears.

Most of his 300 fair charges Towser knows personally, and by most of them he is held in affectionate regard, despite his extreme attitude in regard to beaux or gallants, and few, if any, of them would admit him to be a dog of ordinary abilities or qualifications. Toward children of the kindergarten, including Miss Chandler, a kindergarten teacher who resides at the association home, Towser shows strong affections, although the pretty girls of the home proper come first in his regard.

That Towser's peculiar censorship is entirely self-taught and self-constituted, the residents and authorities of the association home are unanimously agreed. No slightest shade or degree of suggestion or training taught the odd fellow to keep men at a distance from the young lady inmates of his chosen home. But the dog evidently realizes that with pretty girls to look after it behooves him to be extraordinarily particular and watchful. To this duty, as he sees it, Towser devotes himself with an admirable faithfulness, devotion, and singleness of heart.

Towser, says the Chicago Tribune, is also remarkable because of his religious and social inclinations. He attends the services in the Home chapel almost every Sunday, and never an entertainment takes place within the home precincts but Towser insists upon taking at least a silent part in the exercises of the occasion. When, as sometimes occurs, he is ejected from the platform, his grief is extreme and unremitting in its expression, but if allowed to remain his behavior, according to many of his feminine charges, is dignified and exemplary almost beyond belief.

#### Biograph Whisky in Kansas.

The corn juice sold in Abilene, Kan., has a peculiar effect, and is called "biograph whisky," because after the third drink a fellow sees a variety of moving pictures.

#### Gardening is Hard Work.

A man turns 112,000 spadefuls of earth in digging an acre of ground, and the soil he has moved during his work weighs 850 tons.

# BLIND MAIL CARRIER.

### He Always Knows Where He Is and How to Keep His Path in All Kinds of Weather.

It has often been demonstrated that the blind can do almost anything that can be done by one of good sight, but it is not probable that many can be found who can do the work that Arnold Scott, of Bernardstown, Mass., does without receiving any special training, and after enjoying his sight for 21 years. He is now about 70 years old, and has been blind since he was 21, when he celebrated the Fourth of July so vigorously with the other boys that a cannon they were using exploded and destroyed the sight of his eyes.

For several years after the accident



UNCLE ARNOLD SCOTT. (Blind Mail Carrier is a Popular Character in Massachusetts.)

Mr. Scott did not think it possible for him to do any work, and life was a good deal of a burden to him, but, at length, at the suggestion of one of his friends, he began to saw wood. Since then he has become quite independent, and boasts, with a good deal of pride, that for 14 years he has done the most of his cooking, cared for himself, shaved himself and cut his own hair.

Soon after coming to the town he began to carry the mail for one or two families, and presently was making two trips a day the length of the village to the post office and back, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. He has a whistle which he blows as he comes to each house, so that, if there is mail for him, it may be brought out to him. He comes back in that same way, except that he blows the whistle only at the houses where he has mail to leave. When his mail is given him at the office he puts it into his pockets, of which he has more even than the ordinary man, and into two or three bags carried in his hands or slung over his shoulders. The mail for each family has a separate place. Occasionally he becomes confused in distributing it, and then some one on the road looks at what he has and straightens him out. The introduction of rural delivery has shortened his route, and, as it shortens his income correspondingly (for each of his patrons pays him a certain sum for his year's work), he is not pleased with the march of progress.

# MISS MARY BARBER.

### Favorite Niece of Mrs. McKinley Engaged to Harry Maj. Hartzel, of Denver.

The betrothal is announced of Maj. Ralph Hartzel, of Denver, Col., and Miss Mary Barber, of Canton, O., the favorite niece of Mrs. McKinley.

Maj. Hartzel is a lawyer, and during the Spanish war he was commissioned by President McKinley as paymaster in the volunteer army, with the rank of



MISS MARY BARBER. (Favorite Niece of Mrs. McKinley, Soon to Be Married.)

major. His brother, Charles Hartzel, is a government representative in Cuba. When a boy, Maj. Hartzel lived in Canton with his parents, and was a near neighbor of the little girl who is now to become his wife.

Miss Barber was much at the white house during McKinley's presidency, and with Mrs. McKinley accompanied the president on his visit to Mt. Holyoke college, Holyoke, Mass., when his niece was graduated, and on his last visit to the home of Mr. Plunkett at Adams, Mass.

Miss Barber is petite, with a graceful carriage, and a slender, well-molded figure. Her eyes and hair are dark brown. Like her aunt she is fond of blue, and some of the daintiest of her evening gowns are of the palest azure, a hue particularly becoming to her fair skin and brilliant coloring.

This bright young girl is, to use Mrs. McKinley's words, like a tonic, and the former mistress of the white house was never so happy as when her niece was with her. Miss Barber is barely 21.

# FLAG OF PRESIDENT.

### Radical Changes Have Been Made in Its Appearance.

#### Rarely-Seen Ensign Has Been in Existence Ever Since There Has Been a Nation—The Colors Have Been Altered.

The emblem known as "the president's flag," which has been used on rare occasions for many years, will hereafter appear with a changed design. The new flag is now being made at the navy department.

The design of the present flag, which has been so long in use, is simply the coat of arms of the United States on a blue field. Aside from the new arrangement of the colors in the coat of arms, which will appear in the president's flag now in process of manufacture, the principal change is in the arrangement of the 13 stars above the eagle's head.

It is proposed to have a sunburst exactly circular in form above the head of the eagle, with the rays radiating from the group of stars. The new design consists otherwise of a pure, white eagle, its feathers heavily outlined with black, the constellation in white, with the rays in heavy stitching of yellow on a blue ground. The flag is to be of bunting, 14 by 10 1/2 feet, for outside use, and of heavy taffeta silk, gold thread, and embroidery, for interior decoration. The president's flag is used only at sea on the mainmast of the vessel when the president is on board.

The president's flag is a century-old institution, and has practically been in existence ever since there has been a nation. Some ten years ago, when the late President Harrison went up the Atlantic coast on the Dolphin with the "president's flag" flying at the main, the writers for certain newspapers severely criticised the over-a-century-old custom they had never before observed, probably because latter-day presidents up to Harrison's



THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG. (Cut Shows the Old Design and the Latest Standard.)

time had gone boating but little, yet it had been the custom up to 1865 for the blue field of the flag, known as the union jack, to be placed on the main when the president was aboard the ship, and all other flags were struck till the president left the vessel. Congress has never legislated on the president's flag. It was established arbitrarily by the secretary of the navy, and presumably the changes made in the device upon the always blue field have been made at the suggestion of the president.

The first regulations authoritatively prescribing a flag to denote the presence of the president or vice president of the United States, members of the cabinet and governors of states were issued by Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy, April 18, 1865. By these rules the flag of the president of the United States was the American ensign displayed at the main royal, the flag of the officer commanding being struck for the time; the same flag for the vice president displayed at the fore. This flag was the union jack. These regulations were reaffirmed in 1866, again in 1869, and have been in existence ever since.

About 1879 the president's flag displayed upon its blue field, by order of the secretary of the navy, the coat of arms of the United States, slightly changed—the spread eagle in white, bearing the shield in pointed design, and the constellation spread in a single curved line.

A few years later the seal colors, sunburst and all, were exactly copied, the shield being squared, the eagle brown and the constellation appearing through a sunburst and encircled by clouds. It is almost impossible, it is said at the navy department, to put the cloud ring upon bunting, so that it will not look ridiculous. It has hitherto been painted, and when flying to the breeze and the main whips out in a few hours.

With the consent of the president the design is now a pure white eagle, its features heavily outlined with black, the constellation in white, with the rays in heavy stitching of yellow, on a blue ground. This flag is of bunting, 14 by 10 1/2 feet, for outdoor use, and of heavy taffeta silk, gold thread and embroidery for indoor decoration.

#### A New Thing in Baths.

The electric bath is one of the newest things, although it isn't a bath at all. A thick robe is entwined with wires, and this is switched on, and the wearer of the electrical robe soon finds his body getting warmer, until in a little while he perspires as freely as if he were in a Turkish bath.

# EDISON'S LATEST.

### Wizard of West Park Discusses Revolutionary Storage Battery Recently Invented.

In an article, "The Storage Battery and the Motor Car," in the North American Review, Mr. Thomas A. Edison describes his new storage battery. He has been working upon the problem for a number of years, and for the last three years his experiments have been continuous. The essential feature of a real storage battery, Mr. Edison explains, is that it must be a perfectly reversible instrument, receiving and giving out power like a dynamo motor, without any deterioration of the mechanism of conversion. This condition is not met by the lead storage battery, which gradually be-



THOMAS A. EDISON. (His Latest Invention is an Economical Storage Battery.)

comes less and less efficient and in a few months wholly inoperative; but the nickel-iron storage cell, which has been evolved from Mr. Edison's experiments, and of which he gives a most interesting description, remains uninjured under any condition one can imagine, even in the hands of an expert. The result of this invention will be to make it practicable for a large number of persons who cannot afford the luxury of a carriage to possess a serviceable pleasure vehicle which will be always at their beck and call. With an initial outlay of \$700, the storage-battery automobile can be used at any time at the cost of a 50-cent charge, the cost being met as it is incurred. Mr. Edison predicts that automobile accidents, which occur so frequently at present, will soon be things of the past.

"The French types of electric carriages come nearer to my ideas in strength and stability than any other models. This result has been attained, of course, only by experience. At first I was inclined to the opinion that the French machines were abnormally heavy; but when I study out the conceptions and strains to which they are subjected, my inclination is to make the touring carriage even heavier still. It is surprising to me that American builders have not more closely followed these French models, since experiments costing millions must have been made to reach the present stage.

"We hear of fewer automobile accidents in France and in Europe generally than in our own country, and they are fewer in spite of heavy types of carriages. One reason for this is that in Europe there are wider roads and less traffic; another is that the public have been educated up to the situation. The electric carriage of the future, and of the near future, will in my opinion not only supersede other types of automobiles, but it will be built and run on such practical lines that accidents will soon become things of the past. Horse owners and drivers will educate their animals, as in old times they had to be educated up to the steam engine and later to the trolley car. The electric carriage will be practically noiseless and easily stopped in an emergency. Above all, it will need no irresponsible chauffeur."

# CHARMING YOUNG LADY.

### Miss Susan Quay, Who Will Christen the New United States Cruiser Pennsylvania.

Miss Susan Quay, who will act as sponsor for the new United States cruiser Pennsylvania, is the youngest daughter of Senator Matthew Stanley



MISS SUSAN QUAY. (Selected to Christen New American Cruiser Pennsylvania.)

Quay. She made her debut at Washington in 1896, and at once became popular in the younger set of society at the capital. The cruiser upon whose prow Miss Quay will break the traditional bottle of champagne will be the fastest warship in the American navy and will be one of the safest of the armored ships afloat. The launching will shortly take place at Cramp's shipyards in Philadelphia with very elaborate ceremonies.

#### American Rock Salt Mines.

Rock salt is mined and prepared for use in the states of New York, Kansas, Louisiana and California.

# NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

### State Finances.

The statement of State Treasurer McMillan for the six months from January 1 to June 30 of the present year, shows the state treasury in excellent condition. On the first day of July, there was a balance of about \$80,000 in the general fund, with all current expenses paid, and only \$10,000 in floating warrants standing against the fund. In addition to this, has been charged off, where before it was carried as a part of the funds of the state. The grand total of cash in all funds in the state treasury on July 1 was \$549,600, in the following funds:

General fund	\$78,900
Bond interest	23,142
Wolf bounty	9,900
State tuition fund	32,300
Permanent school fund	249,100
Grafton school fund	16,500
Twine plant fund	3,200

Collections in the past six months have been 12 to 15 per cent heavier than they were last year for the same period. The prosperous conditions of the state are reflected by the fact that over 78 per cent of the 1901 taxes have been collected. In addition to the payment of current expenses of state government, \$210,000 of funding warrants which were outstanding have been redeemed. In addition to this, \$123,000 worth of bonds issued years ago for the state insane asylum have been paid and only \$30,000 of the asylum issue is left outstanding.

A summary of the report of the state treasurer shows that the total collections of state taxes during the past six months have been \$395,200. For the redemption of asylum bonds the collections have been \$116,450. To the bond interest fund the collections have been \$49,697. For the several educational institutions of the state, which are now maintained from a special fund the following collections have been made during the six months:

State university	\$35,860.00
Agricultural college	17,939.00
School for deaf	11,754.00
Normal schools, each	10,758.00
School of forestry	2,689.52

To the wolf bounty fund, the collections have been \$19,737. This is for the redemption of outstanding wolf bounty certificates. The following sums were received by the several state institutions from the interest and income of their land endowment fund, and from the sale of their institution lands during the six months:

	Interest.	Endowment.
State university	\$4,121	\$5,724
Agricultural college	5,756	8,307
Mayville normal	1,061	1,045
Valley City normal	1,936	1,742
Blind asylum	1,548	1,889
Capitol building	3,852	4,207
School for deaf	2,179	1,956
Insane hospital	965	804
Industrial school	1,954	1,040
Reform school	1,768	2,090
Scientific school	1,172	940
School of mines	1,708	2,150
Soldiers' home	1,850	1,750

Miscellaneous collections to the general fund, from fees collected from state offices and other sources, were \$79,203. From the sale of bonds for the twine and cordage plant of the state penitentiary, \$57,600 was received. Disbursements from the general fund for the current expenses of the state were \$239,736. Funding warrants were redeemed to the amount of \$220,000. Of bonds issued for the operating fund of the twine and cordage plant, \$113,000 were redeemed. The sum of \$190,000 was paid to the schools of the state in the apportionment of the state tuition fund. The sum of \$174,450 was paid out of the permanent school fund for the purchase of school and institutional bonds.

#### "Where to Hunt and Fish"

This is a question that is frequently asked by those who love fishing and hunting. This is also the name of a new, finely illustrated, very attractive book published by the Northern Pacific Railway that answers the question. The finest hunting and fishing grounds are in the Northwest, the Northern Pacific reaches them, and the book shows where and how.

Live game illustrations are the feature of the book, and four of them are from drawings by Ernest Thompson Seton. Send six cents for the book to Chas. S. Fee, Gen'l Pass. Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

#### Work of Thags.

There was much excitement around Wild Rice, south of Fargo, on Sunday. The family of Ohmer Richards went to church leaving a 19-year-old daughter and an infant at home. Two hoboes appeared and after demanding a drink one of the men insisted on being paid some money. On being refused, he knocked the girl down and beat her brutally. The girl finally escaped and hid in a wheat field till the thugs left. She had over \$200 in money concealed on her person. Several men were arrested, but the girl was unable to identify any of them.

#### Murdered.

Thomas Walsh, an aged farmer who lived alone three miles south of Willow City, was murdered several days ago and his dead body found in the house, a neighbor having been attracted to the place by the strange actions of Walsh's dog.

#### News in Brief.

The 2-year-old child of Operator Lucklinger of Windsor wandered away and was found twenty-four hours later on the prairie uninjured.

The hailstorm destroyed 1,000 acres of grain in Eddy county, and did some damage in Foster.

At the meeting of the asylum board contracts were awarded for coal and butter for the ensuing year. The Washburn company secured the coal contract, its bid being \$3 a ton. The butter contract was awarded to Stutsman county farmers at from 18 to 20 cents a pound.

# MAY SIGN TAFT NOTE.

### Vatican May Agree to Sell Friars' Lands—Apostolic Delegate to Philippines Necessary.

Washington, July 21.—No matter how the negotiations at Rome end, even in the unlikely event that at the last moment the vatican officials should accept the principal proposition advanced by Gov. Taft, it is believed here that it will still be necessary for the apostolic delegate referred to in Cardinal Rampolla's notes, to go forward to Manila in the capacity of an appraiser of the friars' properties. Mr. Broderick, private secretary to Mr. Sbarretti, called at the war department Saturday and had a conference with Secretary Root, the substance of which has not been made public. M. Broderick's principal, M. Sbarretti, has been in Washington for many weeks. He started for Rome preceded by a declaration that he had been named as an archbishop at Manila, but when he reached Washington on his way to the orient, he was detained at the Catholic legation here. It was the original understanding that in his capacity of an archbishop of Manila, if he was appointed to that post, he was to negotiate directly with Gov. Taft respecting the church matters in the Philippines, including the friars' lands question. The outcome at Rome, taken in connection with M. Broderick's call, has led to the belief that M. Sbarretti is, after all, to be an archbishop of Manila. At any rate it is understood that he is to continue his journey to the Philippines, and, if he does not fill the post mentioned, he may still be named as apostolic delegate there, in view of the experience he has had in the same line in adjusting the status of the Catholic church properties in Cuba with Gov. Wood while M. Sbarretti was bishop of Cuba.

#### Trolley Car Struck by Train.

Council Bluffs, Ia., July 21.—A cross-river motor car was struck by an Illinois Central freight train at the Broadway crossing at noon Saturday. Forty passengers were on the car and eight were seriously but none fatally injured. All the rest were more or less bruised.

#### Castro Changes His Mind.

Washington, July 21.—Minister Bowen, at Caracas, has called the state department as follows: "The president of Venezuela has abandoned the idea of attacking the enemy at Barcelona and is proposing to return to Caracas soon."

#### Dead Prelate's Estate.

Chicago, July 21.—The late Archbishop Feehan's estate amounted to \$120,000, divided between life insurance and personal property. By the will two sisters are left over \$25,000 each, and servants and church schools are given the balance.

#### Sent to Prison.

Kansas City, Mo., July 21.—Harry Mercer, a typewriter thief who has operated in several eastern states, was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. He pleaded his own case.

# THE MARKETS.

### Grain, Provisions, Etc.

Chicago, July 19.  
WHEAT—Lower. July sold at 76 3/4c; September, 72 3/4c; December, 72 3/4c. CORN—Closed weak. July sold at 96 1/4c; September, 92 3/4c; December, 43 3/4c.  
OATS—Excited and higher. July sold at 59 3/4c for new. September, new, 33 3/4c.  
BUTTER—Market about steady. Creamery, 17 1/2c to 18c per pound, delivered. POTATOES—Market feeling easy. Early Ohio, Kansas, sacked, 40c; Illinois of St. Louis, sacked, 41c.  
EGGS—Market steady. At mark, cases returned, 14 1/2c; loss off, cases returned, 17c.  
LIVE POULTRY—Market quiet and firm. Turkeys, 11 1/2c; chickens, 11c; ducks, 11c.

New York, July 19.  
WHEAT—Firm and higher on rains west, higher Paris cables, covering and sympathy with coarse grains. September, 77 1/2c; 10c; December, 73 1/2c; 10c; May, 78 1/2c.  
RICE—Steady. State, 60c c. l. f. New York car lots; No. 2 western, 6c f. o. b. afloat.  
CORN—Higher also on the wet weather, small receipts and light speculative offerings. September, 6 1/2c.  
OATS—Oats reflected a further scare of May shorts at Chicago, influenced by the excessive rains. Track white, 50c.  
BUTTER—Firm. Renovated, 17 1/2c; factory, 16 1/2c; imitation creamery, 17 1/2c.  
CHEESE—Firm. New state full cream small colored fancy, 10c; small white, 9 1/2c; large colored and white, 9 1/2c.  
EGGS—Steady to weak. State and Pennsylvania, 20c; western candied, 19c; southwestern, 16 1/2c.

#### Live Stock.

Chicago, July 19.  
HOGS—Market was dull with prices steady to be lower. Sales, \$5.90 to 7.15 for pigs, \$7.30 to 7.50 for light, \$7.60 to 7.80 for rough packing, \$7.50 to 8.30 for mixed, and \$7.30 to \$8.25 for heavy packing and shipping lots, with bulk of trading within the range of \$7.00 to 7.95.  
CATTLE—The market ruled rather quiet on packing and shipping account. Feeling steady and prices without material change. Quotations, \$7.00 to 7.75 for choice 16 extra steers, \$6.75 to 7.50 for good to choice do., \$5.00 to 6.50 for fair to good do., \$3.00 to 5.50 for common to medium do., \$4.00 to 5.50 for butchers' steers, \$6.50 to 7.50 for fed western steers, \$2.75 to 4.50 for stockers and feeders, \$1.50 to 2.50 for cows, \$3.00 to 4.50 for heifers, \$2.75 to 4.50 for bulls and oxen, \$1.00 to 2.50 for stags, \$5.00 to 6.50 for Texas steers, and \$4.75 to 6.50 for veal calves.  
SHEEP—Market ruled rather dull. Feeling steady and prices were without quotable change. Quotations, \$3.00 to 4.50 for westerns, \$3.00 to 4.25 for natives, \$5.00 to 7.50 for western lambs, and \$4.50 to 6.50 for native lambs.

South Omaha, Neb., July 19.  
CATTLE—Market steady. Native steers, \$4.50 to 6.50; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to 5.25; western steers, \$4.00 to 6.00; Texas steers, \$4.25 to 5.50; canners, \$1.75 to 2.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to 3.50; calves, \$2.00 to 3.50; bulls, stags, etc., \$2.25 to 4.25.  
HOGS—Market weak to lower. Heavy, \$7.00 to 7.90; mixed, \$7.00 to 7.75; light, \$7.50 to 7.70; pigs, \$5.50 to 7.25; bulk of sales, \$7.50 to 7.70.  
SHEEP—Market steady. Fed muttons, yearlings, \$2.50 to 4.25; westerns, \$2.25 to 4.15; ewes, \$2.00 to 3.40; common and stockers, \$1.75 to 3.25; lambs, \$3.50 to 6.00.