Archie Traveler Talka About His Overland Trip from Paris to New York—Han No Desire 15 Repeat It.

After nearly perishing on his third attempt to travel from Paris to New York overland, Harry de Winds has arrived at his destination.

Mr. de Windt left Paris on December 19, 1901, with three companions, determined to demonstrate that the proposed Transsiberian and Alaskan railroad was practicable, and that it would be possible to make the journey from Paris to New York by rail if such a line was ever constructed.

We have no doubt that the railroad will be constructed some time, and believe it will not be many years before one may take the trip by rail," said Mr. de Windt. "Ten thousand dollars, however, would not induce me to take the same trip again as we made it."

De Windt and his companions were found nearly dead from exposure in a cave on the Siberian coast by Capt. Cottle, of the whaler William Bayliss. This was early last June. They crossed Behring sea in the United States revenue cutter Thetis, and after that their hardships were nearly over.

The story of their trip is a continuous record of struggle against mighty obstacles. Undaunted by two previous failures they fought their way on, determined to succeed. The first stage of the journey was made over the Transsiberian railway. This took them as far as Irkutsk. There they embarked on a trip of 2,000 miles to Yakutsk, traveling the entire distance in horse sleighs. Yakutsk has the reputation of being the coldest town on earth, and Mr. de Windt declares the reputation is well earned.

Speaking of that part of his journey, the traveler said:

"The distance was covered by means of 122 drivers and 732 horses. The



1

1

HARRY DE WINDT. (Has Just Completed Overland Journey from Paris to New York.)

total cost for each sleigh was under From Yakutsk the travelers' journey

took them 700 miles to Verkoyansk, thence northeast 1,300 miles to the town of Srednikolynisk. sleighs that brought us from

Irkutsk were discarded at Yakutsk for small reindeer sleds about seven feet by three, covered in by canvas and reindeer skins," said Mr. de Windt. "Bear skins formed the beds and there we lay at full length, day after day, night after night, for the next two months, while a Yankute driver urged on his deer train. Light furs were useless in that region.

The traveler bound for the Kolyma district must take all his provisions in a frozen state, for food is scarce along that lonely tract of 1,800 miles. The reindeer stations are 150 to 200 miles apart, but shelter huts are located at shorter intervals. These are little houses of wood and water in the form of slabs of ice, but nothing else.

'The suspension difficulties of that overland journey from Paris to New York can be realized only by those who have encountered them.

"From Srednikolynisk our next dash was 2,000 miles to the shore of Behring sea, dogs being our motive power. The cold was terrible. At times the thermometer registered 78 degrees below zero, and for 500 miles we did not see a hut."

At last the inhospitable seashore was reached, and there the entire party nearly perished from exposure and hunger. They were found at a place called Whadyluk by Capt. Cottle, who supplied them with provisions and offered to take them off in his boat. This offer De Windt declined.

After reaching Cape Nome De Windt and his companions went to Seattle, and from there to San Francisco.

Twice before De Windt had failed in the effort, once being driven back by unfriendly savage tribes in northern Siberia, and once turned back by the war in China.

The Mother-in-Law Tabooed. According to Prof. Buldwin Spencer, formerly of Oxford, now of Melbourne university, the blacks of central Australia are free from one "white man's burden." He has spent several years making ethnological investigations among them, and one of his discoveries was that a mother-in-law was not allowed to come within a mile of the mia-mia" ((hut) of her married daughter. If she did so the husband was au-

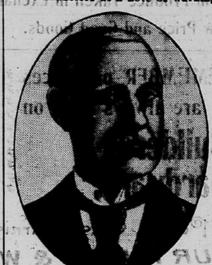
The Hardest Known Wood. The hardest wood is not ebony, but cocus. It grows in the West Indies ... and is used for making flutes and sima woman's. ilar instruments.

SAGE GIVES WAKNING.

Formation of Great Industrial Combines,

Russell Sage holds some positive views on the trust question, which are completely at variance with those held by J. Pierpont Morgan, America's leading exponent of the trust problem.

Mr. Sage took occasion the other day to atter some emphatic matements concerning the progress of the combination idea. bination idea. These views, spoken by the aged financier at the time Mr. Morgan began his first full business day after his European trip, were taken by some financiers as a note of warning



RUSSELL SAGE. (Nestor of Wall Street, who Is Afraid of Big Trusts.)

that the trust problem is being over-

done. "First, let me say that I am not antagonistic to Mr. Morgan," Mr. Sage explained. "He and I have been very friendly from a business standpoint for many years, but we differ on the trust question. I have been misquoted and my views exaggerated when I was quoted as saying that combinations of all kinds are a menace to the government. That is not right. I believe those which have been formed with the right idea and on a sound basis will live, but the others will fail or die of their own poor construction.

"What I am afraid of is the constant formation of inflated securities which are disposed of to the American people with a good brand on them.

"Securities have been made in great quantities and sold at high prices on the idea that economies to be effected. will give them the arbitrary value which has been placed upon them. This theory will be exploded later on, for there will always be competition. When the crash comes it will be a national disaster. Everyone will be more or less affected, and the industrial stagnation will be far greater than if half a dozen small concerns became bankrupt. When a great big company goes under thousands will have to bear the loss.

"Another thing I fear is the centralization of big industries in the hands of five or six men. The control of the industries of our country should be more widely distributed, but if the trust idea continues to progress at the same speed that it has done within the ceivers attached to one and the

BABOON AS SIGNALMAN.

Railway Switch Signals Accurately Given by a "Missing Link" in South Africa.

In a recent number of Animal Life is a photograph of a baboon performing the work of a signalman. Uitenhage, the South African station where this



BABOON THROWING SWITCH. (Simian Railway Employe in South Africa Hard at Work.)

strange railway employe has been seen, is about 23 miles from Port Elizabeth, and Wylde, the official signalman, trained the baboon to such perfection that he was able to sit in his cabin stuffing birds, etc., while the animal, which was chained up outside. pulled all the levers and points, the signalman having certain signs to denote which lever it was to pull. As soon as the last train at night had gone the signalman, who has lost both his legs. fixed a trolley on the rails and sat upon it, while the baboon pulled it along. "I noticed," writes Mr. Fuller (the contributor of the photograph), "that the baboon never started the trolley pulling with its collar, but used to grip its chain and run on three legs until the trolley got into a good swing. It was very fond of Boer brandy and tobacco. If ever it broke away it never associated with the other baboons as thorized by the tribal law to use his it had been brought from some dis-

> Women Have the Advantage. It has been observed that a man's hair turns gray five years sooner than

tance and baboons seem very clan-

MARCONI IS BEATEN.

American Inventor Puts Italian's Device in the Shade.

Can Transmit 52 Words a Minute to Two Wires - Atmosphere Will Not Affect the Work of the New Instruments.

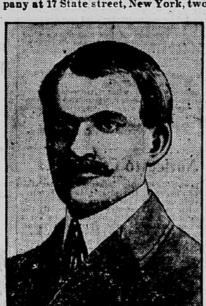
Wireless telegraphy has been taken out of the realm of theory and experiment and made a profitable commercial possibility by the invention of Dr. Lee De Forest, an American inventor and a graduate of Yale. He has perfected the DeForest receiver, or "responder," which consists of a small glass tube, open at both ends and holding in its bore two small wires. Between the ends of this is is placed a small bit of special paste which ordinarily offers a passage for the local current. When the electrical wave from the sending machine traverses the responder on its way from the upright wire to the ground it increases the resistance of this device, but its conductivity is automatically restored the instant the electrical wave has nassed.

A telephone receiver in circuit with the responder will give a sound which is an exact reproduction of the sound of the sending spark, from which emanates the electrical waves.

No relay or tapping-back device is required, as is the case with Marconi's receiver. Hence the simplicity and the great speed of transmission possible with the De Forest system.

During the last week two operators of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph company accomplished a feat which, while new in the annals of wireless telegraphy, is only significant of the possibilities before the responder or automatic receiver in combination with the telephone.

At the station of the De Forest company at 17 State street, New York, two



DR. LEE DE FOREST. (Inventor Who Has Just Improved the Wireless Telegraph.)

messages were received and read simultaneously by the two operators listening at two separate telephone remessage was from the De Forest Staten island station and was sent quite rapidly, 30 words per minute, with a high-frequency spark (120 per second). The other was from some foreign station, evidently a Marconi installation. The speed was about ten words per minute, sent with a low-frequency interrupter. One operator concentrated his attention upon the Staten island message while the other was able to pick out by their peculiar drumming sound the signals from the

other station. The fact that without any tuning device this can be accomplished with one and the same responder demonstrates the advantages of the telephone receiver over any sounder or tape-recording device, and the greater immunity of the De Forest system from atmospheric and foreign disturbances.

So far as has been published two simultaneous messages is the record to-day for any tuned or syntonized system in its present development, and it is interesting to know that, with two styles of interrupter and sending speed sufficiently diversified, the same can be accomplished by the human ear listinening in a telephone connected with a De Forest responder.

Last week also the De Forest operators established a new record as to speed in its wireless transmission. A commercial message 48 words in length was transmitted and successfully read at the rate of 52 words per minute. This is by far the fastest speed yet attained by the wireless telegraph, being five times as rapid as is ordinarily attained by the coherer system, such as Marconi commonly uses, which only has a speed of ten or twelve words a minute.

The United States army has adopted the De Forest system to take the place of the cable system of communication between Forts Wadsworth and Hancock. New York harbor. The signal service of the United States government has purchased a De Forest apparatus to place on a war vessel in the fal maneuvres off Sandy Hook.

Freese Their Winter Milk Cows are scarce in Labrador, be-

cause it is extremely difficult to keep them in the extremely cold weather. The natives procure their milk for the winter and then kill their cows. The milk is kept in barrels, where it freezes and never turns sour throughout the entire season. When one wishes the barrel and cut out a slice.

THE DRAKE OIL WELL.

It Was the Forerunner of the Phonomenal Gushers in the Pennsylvania Fields.

One of the strongest, most important battles in the history of commerce was fought by Col. Edwin L. Drake, who, about 44 years ago, went to Titusville, Pa., a poor man, but a state. The act was unconstitutional, man with a scheme in mind which, al- as the matter was never properly subthough received with distrust by mitted to the vote of the people and strangers, was perfectly lucid to him, it is the object of this county to carry and finally resulted in contributing to the question before the supreme court for decision. J. A. Sorley of entire world.

The existence of petroleum, says the Four-Track News, had been known by all peoples since the time of Moses,



THE OLD DRAKE WELL. (The Forerunner of Pennsylvania's Phe-nomenal "Gushers.")

but the task of drilling into the rocks, and compelling them to give up their treasures was left for the last half of the nineteenth century, and for an American. - That pioneer well, on Watson's flats, with a production of 20 barrels a day for a year, was but the price. forerunner of the phenomenal "gushers" that were to come, and was the beginning of a wonderful industry and one unparalleled in the history of the Hitherto worthless lands brought fortunes to their owners; towns sprung up in a night; exchanges were instituted and men were in a frenzy to obtain their portion of the wealth which flowed from the deep confines of Mother Earth. Men such as Drake, those whose deeds benefit all future generations, are the ones whose likenesses "should be cast in deathless bronze," and whose names should be honored for all time to come.

ANIMALS CAN TALK.

Du Chaillu, the French Traveler and Explorer, Has Heard Them Laugh and Chat.

Paul B. du Chaillu, the explorer, says there is no doubt that animals talk in certain ways among themselves. In Africa he has heard gorillas laugh and guffaw when they came to rob a man's field and found that elephants had already destroyed everything, as if they appreciated the joke themselves. Again, he heard a gorilla, which had found some choice berries, calling another that was a long way off. He last year all the leading industries of the nation will be left in the control, as I said before, of half a dozen men."

ceivers attached to one and the another that was a long way on. He same De Forest responder, and without any especial attuning or syntoning device in circuit. One move. These animals, by the way, rarely drink water, but eat juicy ber-



PAUL B. DU CHAILLU. (Famous French Explorer, Well Known is the United States.)

ries and fruits instead. Du Chaillu was impressed by the fact that even in a tropical forest animals have to work hard for a living. Some of them travel miles every day to get food, and have all kinds of trouble in finding a safe place to spend the night. Even elephants are very careful about their sleeping places. They hate snakes, and before lying down they carefully trample over a large area to kill or drive out reptiles and rodents. And big as they are they go in herds for greater

Translator Was Staggered.

A Frenchman was engaged in translating an American novel and came to a description of a man "hitching his horse to a locust." This staggered the translator as he had never heard of the locust tree; but he was equal to the emergency and in explanation stated that "sauterelles" or grasshoppers grew to an immense size in the United States.

The Holy Ghost Plant,

The Holy Ghost plant, a product of Mexico, Central and South America, is so called because of the shape of the flower, which has the appearance of a dove with expanded wings.

The Latest in Incubators.

As a living incubator, John Fitson, a farmer of Eminence, Ky., holds the record. During a prolonged fit of sickness his wife placed 48 eggs in bed with to use any milk he has simply to go to him, and in due time 44 chickens emerged.

NURTH DAKOTA NEWS

A mass meeting was held at Renville, having for its object the organization of old Renville county. This county is one of those which the legislature of 1891 divided and parceled out to neighboring counties in order to increase the revenues of the Grand Forks has been retained as counsel and in all likelihood the offi-cials of Bottineau and Ward counties will be enjoined from collecting taxes

Wholesale Hold-Up.

in Renville county.

William Mumby, a returned Philippine veteran, who was in the famous Samar massacre, and was given the indorsement of his commanding officer, was one of the victims of a wholesale hold-up in Fargo. He had taken a young lady home, and on his return was commanded to throw up his hands. He was a trifle tardy and was struck a blow. His hands went up and the robbers got \$10 from him, then forced the ex-soldier to go over into the weeds, sit down by the side of three other victims from whom \$13 had been secured. The quartet was watched by a man with a big re-volver till the crooks got away and then told to remain still or they would be shot, allowing the guard to escape.

Fargo College.

Fargo college opens Wednesday, September 24. Field Secretary Shaw says the attendance will be large. Several improvements have been made on the interior of the college building. A house has been rented to pro-vide additional accommodation for the girls, and will be run on the co-oper-ative plan, the occupants doing their own work under the direction of a matron. This cottage will accommodate twelve girls who will be able to secure board and room at a reduced

An Awful Fall.

While Contractor H. G. Russell, the painter, and one of his men, named C. S. Willard, were standing on a swing-ing scaffold, painting the Kuhnert barn at Fargo, a broncho which was running in the yard became entangled in one of the scaffold ropes which was hanging to the ground. The board on which the men stood was pulled to the ground and Mr. Willard fell with it, a distance of thirty feet. Mr. Russell saved himself by making a quick leap and catching hold of the other ropes and remained hanging up alongside the building until let down by the spectators. Mr. Willard's injuries are quite serious and he was taken to a hospital. Mr. Russell was very lucky in escaping without a scratch.

Peculiar Case.

peculiar insanity case was brought before the county board at Grand Forks, and the patient, Mrs. Minnie Engel, was ordered committed to the asylum at Jamestown. She was put off the east bound Great Northern flyer at Larimore and later arrested on account of her strange actions. She has lucid intervals and at such times talks rationally. According to her story she was on her way to Osakis, Minn., to visit a brother. She is the wife of August Engel, a rancher living thirty-five miles from Williston. Her delusion is that she is being pursued by Odd Fellows, who want to kill her.

Asphalt.

What is asserted to be a superior quality of asphalt has been discovered on lands of the Cannon Ball River Land company, south of Dickinson.

The deposit resembles coal and is it

the vicinity of a coal vein.
Samples have been submitted to experts and upon their report a preliminary examination will be made of the region where the asphalt was discovered to calculate the extent of the deposit.

What You May Kill.

The open season for prairie chickens is between the first day of September and the fifteenth of October: geese and ducks between the first day of September and the first day of May. Snipe and plover are not pro-tected. Quail, English or Chinese pheasants or wild swan are protected until Sept 1, 1905, and after that date the open season for these birds is the same as for prairie chickens.

News Notes.

Lew Akin and Mait Babcock have gone in to the buffalo raising business near Sheldon. They bought three head of pure bred buffalo-a bull and two cows, which were shipped to Sioux City from the ranch of an Indian in Montana who has a herd o

A young man named A. R. Davis fell from a scaffold in the building of the McLaughlin elevator at Bis bee on Wednesday at a height of 50 feet, and died in about 10 minutes The additional weight of another man caused the scaffold to give way.

N. D. Noben, of Grafton, dug 40 big potatoes and 30 little ones from one hill.

Frank Gordon and Mike Finn pleaded guilty to robbing the general store of J. F. Sullivan at Durbin and were given two years each in the penitentiary.

A man at Hope was choked before the beginning of the hunting season by a chicken bone lodging in his throat, and the Fargo Call says it was a visitation of Providence. The state papers seem to be pretty

generally opposed to the proposed amendment lowering the minimum price of public lands. The amendment is likely to have a rocky road to travel in the next legislature. The tax levy for the ensuing year

has been received from the state auditor, and is 4½ mills—four mills for the general fund, three-tenths of a mill for interest on the state debt, and two-tenths of a mill for the state bond sinking fund. This is 11/2 mills less than the levy last year.

Grafton has 77 licensed dogs, and 30 of those without tags have been put out of their misery.

the st these from a the continue and

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Sept 6, Nebraska socialists have nominated

George E. Bigelow for governor. A score of persons were injured, 13 or more seriously, in a cable-car crash

in Chicago.

In the Third Ohio district the republicans have renominated R. M.

Nevin for congress. In northwestern Nebraska, portions of South Dakota and western Iowa

frosts have occurred. Gens. Chaffee and Davis recommend redistricting the Philippines into three departments.

The White Star line has ordered the construction of the largest ocean steamship in the world. A Boxer proclamation has been posted at Canton, China, inciting the

slaughter of foreigners. David P. James, of Holton township, Mich., killed his son and wounded a

neighbor in a family quarrel. Edgar V. Einstein & Co., proprietors of a large department store at Harris-

burg, Pa., failed for \$117,000. A negro named Hog Wilson was hanged near Stephens, Ark., by mob for assaulting a young woman.

New York and Chicago capitalists are about to invest \$5,000,000 in buying 300 retail coal yards in Chicago. Edward Besun (colored), charged with chasing a white girl, was shot and killed by a mob at East St. Louis, Ill.

the failure of his polar expedition. blamed open sea, poor ice and death of his dogs. The Odeon theater in Cincinnati has been burned at a loss of \$90,000, and

Explorer Baldwin, in a statement on

Music hall was damaged to the extent of \$10,000. A. J. Cummings & Co., one of the largest brokerage houses in Pittsburg,

Pa., with branches in 18 or 20 towns, suspended. The steamer Frithiof, unable to reach Franz Josef land, returned to

Tromsoe, thus delaying the Arctic expedition. Thirty-eight ships were wrecked in Algoa bay, near Cape Town. Fifty

bodies were recovered and others are being sought. The receipts of the treasury department for the month of August .

were \$48,605,812, and the expenditures \$42,650,000. The treasury department expects a surplus of \$15,000,000 in receipts for the year, basing the estimate upon the

business for August. The London trades union confer, ence rejected a resolution favoring woman suffrage and condemned the Boer war as wrong.

A French normal school is to be founded in Chicago by M. Mabilleau, of the Paris Social museum, during his visit this coming winter.

The island of Hayti is likely to be annexed by the United States unless revolutions there cease. Haytien and Santo Domingo republics are said to be a farce.

A tug strike, lasting five moutas, ended at Cleveland in recognition of the union and agreement by the Great Lakes Towing association to discharge nonunion men. In order to inspect Pacific coast ar-

tillery defenses Gen. Miles will sail from San Francisco for Manila September 30, instead of September 16, as at first intended. Veterans who served as confederates before becoming union soldiers

are entitled to pensions only from the date claims are filed after July 1, 1902, according to the commissioner. 'C. F. W. Neely has arrived at New York from Havana and says the Cu-

ban government, having decided it has no civil responsibility in his case, he fails to see how the United States can have any.

The Fleet Wina,

Newport, R. I., Sept. 6 .- Admiral Higginson's fleet of battleships ran the forts defending Newport harbor at 10 o'clock Friday night, and anchored off the torpedo statica, and the mimic war is practically at an end. The secondary fleet of smaller vessels followed about half an hour later, after the fight was over. After remaining at anchor half an hour the fleet suddenly steamed out of the harbor.

THE MARKETS

5	THE MARKETS.	
1	New York, Sept. 6.	
5	LIVE STOCK-Steers \$4 35 @ 6 66	
	Hogs	200.70
t	FLOUR-Winter Straights. 2 40 @ 2 50 WHEAT-September	4
19	December	
3		
	December 48% (# 49	
5	Factory 18 @ 151	4
1	CHEESE 9% 10- EGGS 17 60 22	3
1	CHICAGO.	
	CATTLE—Prime Beeves \$8 50 @ 8 85 Texas Steers	
	Common to Rough 4 10 4 5 20	
1	Bulle 2 65 60 5 60	
	Hogs-Light 7 50 @ 7 65 Heavy Mixed 7 50 @ 7 60	
	BUTTER-Creamery 3 25 @ 4 00 BUTTER-Creamery 15 @ 193	
	Dairy	3
	EGGS	
	MESS DODE Sentember 16 65 GIS TA	
1	LARD—September	•
	Ccrn. September 55% a 599	2
	Oats, September 24%@ 359 Barley, Choice 60 @ 63	4
	Rve No 2 494/00 50	
4	MILWAUKEE. GRAIN-Wheat, December \$ 68%@ 683	
l	Corn, December 43% 431	4
4	Oats, Standard 34 @ 35 Rye. No. 1 52 @ 523	4
,	Corn, December	4
3	CPAIN_Wheat September I bower Ho	4
3	GRAIN—Wheat, September. \$ 65% 667 Corn, September 49% 649 Oats, No. 2 White. 35 Rye, No. 2. 47 6 48	2
	Rve No. 2 41 60 48	
ą	ST. LOUIS. CATTLE-Beef Steers \$3 80 @ 7 50	
1	Texas Steers 2 75 @ 5 00	
3	Butchers' 7 60 @ 7 90	
	SHEEP-Natives 3 50 @ 3 60	
1	OMAHA. CATTLE—Native Steers	
)	Stockers and Feeders 2 80 67 4 40	
3	HOGS-Mixed	
	BILLET - Icarimes	