

ARMY PROUD OF HIM.

Gen. MacArthur Is a Fine Type of the American Soldier.

He is brave, courteous and has deep insight into human nature—Enlisted Forty Years Ago, a Boy of Seventeen.

Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, who is at present in command of the department of the east, the most important military station in the United States, has risen from the ranks, literally. He is at present stationed at Governor's island, in New York harbor, and has command of 10,000 infantrymen. Gen. MacArthur will remain in command of the department of the east until the arrival of Gen. Chaffee, who has been ordered home from the Philippines, and who will come home late in the fall. After that Gen. Chaffee will assume command at Governor's island and Gen. MacArthur will return to Chicago and resume command of the department of the lakes.

Gen. MacArthur is not a graduate of any military academy nor has he ever received any instruction in warfare beyond what he has received on the battlefield, but he has proved himself a capable and even a great general since the opportunity was offered in the war in the Philippines.

At 17 years of age young MacArthur went into the civil war. He enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin regiment, and although but a beardless youth, with no military experience whatever, he was at once made regimental adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant. His regiment took part in many of the important engagements of the civil war and when he was but 19 years old he was made a major. Before he was 20 he was breveted colonel and as a colonel served the remainder of the war. When the war was over and he was mustered out he immediately joined the regular army. That was in 1866. He loved army life and decided to remain in the service.

When the Spanish-American war opened MacArthur was immediately made a brigadier general of volunteers and sent to Manila with the first detachment of troops dispatched there. His work immediately attracted attention and he was made major general in the line. He is the



GEN. ARTHUR MACARTHUR. (At Present in Command of the Department of the East.)

youngest major general the United States army ever had, which is something of a distinction. It is more than probable that he will some day be the commander of the armies of the United States, his age being in his favor.

Gen. MacArthur was made governor general of the Philippines and his administration was clean, vigorous and eventful.

His grasp of affairs in the Philippines was the result of an intelligence beyond the scope of most men. It has shown us that the modern soldier must succeed in other ways beside those required of him in action. While his attitude as commander of the occupying army at Manila demanded that he should regard the Filipinos with suspicion, he was always alert to discover the human motives of the individual. Human nature is not at its best held up at the muzzle of a loaded gun, and Gen. MacArthur was intelligent enough to recognize that the native Filipino required teaching more than shooting. Coercion is better than absolute subjugation.

The faculties that helped him most in his policy at Manila were the scholarly ones. He is a fine historian, and there is nothing ripe judgment so safely as a knowledge of the world's history. It is a sure index of national evolution, in which racial motives can be traced, and if expansion is the will of the people force of arms alone is but a shock that subdues temporarily.

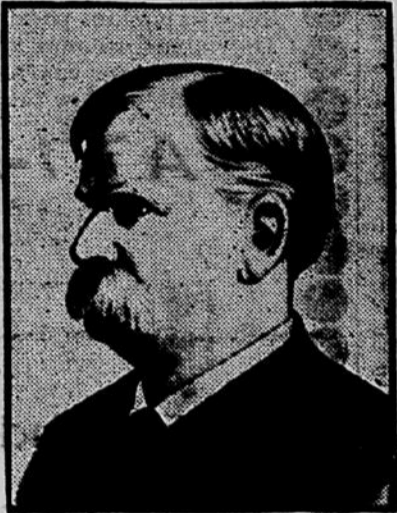
Gen. MacArthur is a diplomat. The gift of reasonableness is his. He has, beyond the harmonic poise that is required in the service, the instincts of a gentleman. We all know what that quality involves, the relationships it can establish, the dignity it entails and exacts. The training of an army man is intended to develop the best that is in him. Sometimes it does, and sometimes it does not. There are all kinds, all sorts and conditions of men in every service, but the best executive quality in a man is integrity of purpose toward his fellow man, white or black, and that quality is distinctively Gen. MacArthur's.

Five Jaws and Five Teeth. The sea urchin has five jaws, each with a single tooth.

THE "FOUR HUNDRED."

Kentucky Editor Says the Smart Set's Distinguishing Trait is Its Moral Abandon.

Henry Watterson in the Louisville Courier-Journal makes a scorching attack on the New York "400," referring to them again as a flock of unclean birds. The editorial occupies two columns of space, and says in part: "The term 'smart set' was adopted by society to save itself from a more odious description. The distinguishing trait of the 'smart set' is its moral abandon. It makes a business of defying and overleaping conventional restraints upon its pleasures and amusements. It sets itself above the law, both human and divine. Its women are equally depraved with its men. They know all the



HON. HENRY WATTERSON. (Kentucky Editor Who is Down on Top-Crust Society.)

dirt the men know. They talk freely with the men of things forbidden the decent and virtuous. They read the worst French fiction. They see the worst French plays.

"The women of this smart set no longer pretend to recognize virtue, even as a female accompaniment. Innocence is a badge of delinquency, a sign of the crude and raw, a deformity which, if tolerated at all, must carry some promise of amendment, for among these titled cyprians the one thing useful is to know it all.

"In London and in Paris and at Monte Carlo in the winter and at Trouville and Aix in the summer they make life one unending debauch; their only literary provender, when they read at all, the creeds of D'Annunzio and Bourget; their Mecca, the roulette table and the race course; their heaven, the modern yacht, with its luxuries and isolation. The ocean tells no tales, and as the smart set knows no law, in extremis it can go to sea.

"The 400 are rotten, through and through. They have not one redeeming feature. All their ends are achieved by money and largely by the unholy use of money. If one of them proposes to buy into jingo politics he expects to go his way, and the rogues who have seats in congress or foreign appointments to sell see that he pays the price. If one of them wants to marry a lord she expects to buy him, and the titled rascals who wish to recoup their broken fortunes see that she pays the price.

"Must these unclean birds of gaudy and therefore conspicuous plumage fly from gilded boughs to boughs, fouling the very air as they twitter their affectations of moral supremacy, and no one to shy a brick at them and say 'Scat, you devils?'"

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THEY SOUGHT QUAIL.

But the Englishman's Dogs Got Polecats Instead.

They Liked a Strong Scent and Had No Difficulty in Finding It—One of Senator Vest's Best Hunting Stories.

Senator Vest has told many stories, but one experience of his has not reached the general reader. It occurred many years ago, but the senator, telling it not long ago, was still chuckling.

In his younger days Senator Vest was an ardent hunter and an authority on the wild life of the prairies. He was living on the advance line of civilization and his home was known far and wide for its cordial and abundant hospitality. There Mr. Vest one day received a visit from a rich and famous hunter from London who brought a letter of introduction from a friend living in the English capital. And the Englishman had brought with him his own hunting dogs. Senator Vest had dogs of his own and he could not repress his surprise, but the Englishman asked him to wait and see. They drove for many miles and finally the wagon was left in care of the men, and Mr. Vest and the Englishman started out on the quest. They did well. The dogs of the Englishman were not worth much, but the Missouri breed gave excellent sport.

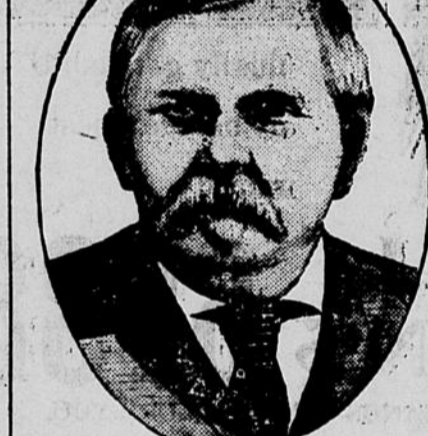
"Just wait and give my dogs a chance," declared the Englishman. "All they need is a stronger scent."

"They got it," said the senator, telling the story to a New York Sun man. "Yes, they got it. Some distance they were a little behind in the lead, but the Englishman's dog got the stronger scent and started for the little hill with the little holes.

"Call them back," I shouted to the Englishman. "Oh, no," he replied. "Now they've got it. Now they've got it."

"They will get it if they don't keep away from there," I answered. But with all I could do I could not call him back. He would not listen and he got so excited that he started on a run after his dogs.

"Well, it was my time to be moving. 'No, for I knew what was coming; so



HON. GEORGE G. VEST. (Missouri Senator Who Can Tell a Story and Make a Speech.)

I called my dogs and made for the wagon as fast as the good Lord would let me. Just as I crawled in I turned and saw the show, and I never pitied anybody in my life as much as I did that Englishman with the dogs that wanted a stronger scent. Out of the holes came little animals and you never saw such a mix up in your life. The dogs ran for the Englishman and jumped around him for protection. Then the Englishman tried to get away from the dogs for protection, too, and the whole combination started for the wagon.

"Put the whip to the horses," I told my man, "and don't let them get within half a mile of us."

"Hi, there, wait for me!" cried the Englishman.

"Keep your distance," I responded, and to the driver I said, "Whip 'em up."

So we went mile after mile over that prairie. I pitied the Englishman from the bottom of my heart, but there are times when pity must not get too close. I kept him in sight so that he should not miss the way, but he had to walk. Once in a while he would run as though I would allow him to catch up with the wagon, but every time he did we put on more speed. When we neared town, I had to call back to him that his company would not be desirable for at least 24 hours. I never saw him again.

"And the little animals in the little holes in the little hill, senator?" Mr. Vest was asked.

"Polecats," replied the senator. "The Englishman had read about quail living in holes in the prairie hills and he wouldn't change his mind when I tried to explain things to him. But those dogs of his certainly did get all the scent they wanted—there was no mistake about that."

Died for Her Baby Brother. One of the touching stories of the season comes from a little town in northern Wisconsin, where a six-year-old child died for her baby brother. The baby had been left in the yard, sleeping in its buggy, and the sister had been asked to go out and see to him. There the little girl saw a big rattlesnake coiled at the feet of the infant, and realizing the danger, seized a broom and tried to kill the reptile. The snake, disturbed, darted at the little girl, coiled around the handle of the broom and slipped down it, striking its fangs into the child's neck. The infant boy was untouched, but the motherly baby sister died in great agony.

The Tip of the Tongue. The most sensitive part of the human body is the tip of the tongue. Next come the lips and then the tips of the fingers.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

Son of British Colonial Secretary Who Has Been Appointed Postmaster General.

Austen Chamberlain recently succeeded Lord Londonderry and with his father, Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, now occupies a place in the British cabinet. He is a "chip of the old block" and a young man of great promise. He was educated at Rugby and Trinity college, Cambridge, and has already served as civil lord of the admiralty and as financial secretary to the treasury.

Mr. Chamberlain's appointment has some direct interest for the United States, for there has been a lot of complaint about the delay in get-

ting the new cabinet together. The British cabinet is expected to be formed in the near future. The new cabinet is expected to be formed in the near future. The new cabinet is expected to be formed in the near future.



HON. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN. (Postmaster General in the Reconstructed British Cabinet.)

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NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

Women's Clubs. The North Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs closed a very successful convention at Devils Lake and decided to hold its next annual meeting in Grand Forks, in October, 1903. The officers elected for the coming year are as follows:

President, Mrs. H. S. Oliver, Lisbon; vice president-at-large, Mrs. A. M. Powell, Devils Lake; recording secretary, Mrs. Grant Hagar, St. Thomas; corresponding secretary, Mrs. T. A. Bandon, Lisbon; treasurer, Mrs. D. A. Holmes, Grand Forks; auditor, Mrs. W. Wilson, Sanborn; general federation secretary, Mrs. Alice W. Davidson, Wahpeton; vice presidents, Mrs. W. L. Stockwell, Grafton; Mrs. E. J. Lander, Grand Forks; Mrs. R. M. Pollock, Fargo; Mrs. C. A. Morrison, Ellendale; Mrs. Featherstone, Valley City; Mrs. Smith, Bismarck; directors, Mrs. C. J. Lord, the retiring president, Cando; Mrs. George Rubberg, Devils Lake; Mrs. James Board, Grand Forks; Mrs. Smith, Jamestown.

Mrs. Oliver was elected president over Mrs. A. M. Powell by one vote.

Found the Papers. A party of five men engaged with a threshing crew near Sheldon, found the bundle of valuable papers stolen from Mr. Kraft's store in Sheldon. The papers were found in a wheat field but the cash that was stolen from the store at the same time was not found. The papers consisted of \$1,500 in farmers' notes, \$550 certificate of deposit, and \$2,250 in Texas oil stock. The men had heard of the burglary and drove to Sheldon where they called upon Mr. Kraft and offered to tell him where he could find the papers if he would pay them \$20. Mr. Kraft did so and the men turned the papers over to him. He immediately made a complaint against the men, charging them with the burglary of the store and they were arrested. At the hearing the men proved that they had stopped all night with a farmer some six or eight miles from Sheldon, and that they were innocent of any connection with the crime whatsoever. They were accordingly released.

Frosted Flax. Professor H. L. Bolley has issued a press bulletin in reply to many inquiries received at the agricultural college regarding the advisability of cutting frosted flax. The farmers have always cut frosted wheat as soon as possible and found that the wheat matured in the shock, but as the bolts of flax are on such a short stem, they will not mature and the large amount of foliage on the stalk will mould if cut at the present green stage. The professor advises strongly against cutting now, as the farmers have everything to gain and nothing to lose by giving the damaged crop a chance to mature if weather conditions are favorable. The flax is such a hardy crop that in many cases the damage by frost is thought to have been overestimated. The professor advises that late flax be let alone unless all the stalks seem to have been withered by the frost.

Building Collapses. The postoffice building at Minot, a two-story brick, collapsed, burying at least fifteen people in the ruins. The crash came without warning and those imprisoned were not recovered up to a late hour that night, though the work of rescue commenced at once and with a vengeance. The postmaster, Mr. Fugelse, is one of three persons in the building at the time who is known to have escaped death.

The offices of the Minot Optic and the Minot Independent were located in the building, and with the other business institutions in the same block, have practically lost everything.

The wreck is a complete one. County Attorney Lynch of Minot and N. Davis, a Fargo attorney, were seriously injured.

North Dakota Apples. Walter Cushing, state commissioner for the St. Louis world's fair, says he has recently received 40 letters from fruit growers in all parts of the state asking if he wanted samples of apples for exhibit. The letters come from the northern boundary line of the state, the Missouri slope, down to the South Dakota line. All state that their trees, though young, are loaded so that the limbs have to be propped up. The apples are large, sound and juicy, and will exceed many an Eastern product. Col. Hankinson of Hankinson, who has been growing apples with much success for a number of years, expects to place a hundred barrels on the market next season.

Peculiar Case. A peculiar final proof was made at Edgeley recently. Several years ago James H. Culley, a highly respected young farmer who was holding down a homestead in township 135, range 64, mysteriously disappeared and no trace of him has been found from that day to this. His father and friends have made every effort to find him. The supposition is that the young man was killed accidentally or waylaid, robbed and murdered and his remains secreted. The young man's father, Joseph Culley, has kept up the improvements on the land and made final proof on the claim. What became of the young man will doubtless always remain a mystery.

News in Brief. The new Roach elevator at Minot will be completed in time to handle the new crop.

Bids are invited for the erection of additional buildings at Fort Lincoln.

Dr. James A. Hickett, who lives on a claim south of Minot, is sole heir to a fortune of \$50,000,000, according to the Reporter.

Four of the five implement firms of Cando sold the present season thirty-eight threshing outfits, two extra engines, 178 binders, 283 wagons, 460 gang and sulky plows, 102 mowers, 85 rakes, 30 steam plow outfits, 200 buggies and carriages.

James Smith, held at Washburn for the murder of Anton Heiling, loosened a stone in the jail wall and made his escape. It is supposed that the stone came loose sooner than he expected, as he went off without hat, coat, or shoes.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Sept. 20.

The Illinois Central's new route to St. Paul will be open November 2. Census figures show increased efficiency in schools, western states holding the first six places in the list.

The Venezuelan government fleet was defeated by rebel gunboats at the mouth of the Orinoco, which the latter now controls.

Four thousand Jews are reported to have left Roumania within the past three months, many of whom are bound for America.

Mrs. W. Fletcher Barnes, of Rockford, Ill., was shot in the eye near Manitowish, Wis., by a hunter, who mistook feathers in her hat for a bird.

W. E. Weaver, a Chicago coal dealer, who has returned from the anthracite coal regions, predicts the end of the miners' strike within two weeks.

The total national bank circulation outstanding at the present time (\$363,626,206) exceeds that of any period in the history of the national banking system.

The Iowa attorney general held that the Rock Island railroad reorganization is not in conflict with the state law, and Gov. Cummins will not begin suit to prevent it.

Germany will furnish a large market for American crops this year. Cold weather and rains there have seriously damaged rye and other grains, which promised great yield.

The question of assignment to duty of Commander Peary by the navy department depends upon the plans of the explorer as to another arctic trip in the near future.

The dressmakers' national convention in Chicago says that skirts with soft folds and "mutton leg" sleeves will be popular styles this winter; bloused waists will be out of fashion.

Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, in an interview, declared arbitration a poor way to settle strikes. Both sides are usually dissatisfied over the decision.

A. E. Whitcomb and his victim, William Sampson, died within half an hour of each other at Battle Creek, Mich. Mrs. Notter, love for whom caused the tragedy, is likely to recover.

A bill putting anthracite coal mines in receivers' hands because the public welfare is infringed has been submitted to Senator Quay and President Mitchell by D. H. McCarthy, Hazleton, Pa.

Anthracite coal strikers destroyed a dam and bridge and wrecked the home of a nonunion miner with dynamite. A railroad was seized, troops called out and shipments were made under guard.

Officers of the United States signal corps are working on plans for a wireless telegraph system that may be transported on the backs of soldiers and operated in connection with small balloons.

The navy department ordered the gunboat Baneroff stationed at San Juan, Porto Rico, in order to be prepared for emergencies constantly arising on the Isthmus of Panama, Hayti and Venezuela.

The American Cycle Manufacturing company with \$8,000,000 capital and controlling the Rambler, Imperial, Crescent and Monarch factories in Chicago, has been placed in receivers' hands. It is believed to be solvent.

FIVE MEN ARE KILLED.

Terrible Result of a Head-On Collision Between Trains at Wilmer, Pa.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 20.—Five trainmen were killed and two seriously injured as the result of a head-on collision between Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh & Western passenger trains at Wilmer station, on the Pittsburgh & Western railroad, about ten o'clock Friday. A number of passengers were cut and bruised by flying splinters and broken glass, but none were seriously hurt.

The accident, it is alleged, was due to the failure to flag the passenger trains.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 20.

LIVE STOCK—STEERS..... 4 00 @ 6 25
Hogs..... 7 00 @ 7 15
Sheep..... 4 00 @ 4 35
WHEAT—Buckwheat..... 1 75 @ 2 25
WHEAT—September..... 1 40 @ 1 75
December..... 1 25 @ 1 75
RYE—No. 2 Western..... 63 1/2 @ 68
CORN—December..... 43 1/2 @ 49 1/2
May..... 45 1/2 @ 48 1/2
OATS—December..... 16 @ 22
BUTTER..... 16 @ 22
CHEESE..... 16 @ 22
EGGS..... 18 @ 22

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Prime Beves..... 8 20 @ 8 65
Texas Steers..... 4 00 @ 5 29
Common to Rough..... 4 00 @ 4 35
Plain and Medium..... 5 00 @ 5 30
Bulls..... 2 25 @ 5 19
HOGS—Light..... 7 30 @ 7 70
Heavy Mixed..... 7 30 @ 7 50
SHEEP..... 3 25 @ 4 10
BUTTER—Creamery..... 15 @ 22
Dairy..... 16 @ 22
EGGS..... 18 @ 20 1/2
POTATOES (per sack)..... 28 @ 25
MEATS—PORK—January..... 14 00 @ 15 15
LARD—January..... 8 45 @ 8 50
RIBS—January..... 7 85 @ 7 92 1/2
GRAIN—Wheat, December..... 63 1/2 @ 68 1/2
Corn, December..... 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Oats, December..... 20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Barley, Choice to Fine..... 49 1/2 @ 50
Rye, No. 2..... 49 1/2 @ 50

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, September..... 63 1/2 @ 68 1/2
Corn, December..... 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Oats, Standard..... 20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Rye, No. 1..... 51 1/2 @ 52
Barley, No. 2..... 49 1/2 @ 50

KANSAS CITY.

GRAIN—Wheat, September..... 61 1/2 @ 67
Corn, September..... 24 @ 25
Oats, No. 2 White..... 19 @ 19 1/2
Rye, No. 2..... 49 @ 49 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Beef Steers..... 4 25 @ 7 00
Texas Steers..... 4 40 @ 7 00
HOGS—Packers..... 7 40 @ 7 50
Butchers..... 7 50 @ 7 50
SHEEP..... 3 40 @ 5 25
CATTLE—Native Steers..... 4 75 @ 8 25
Cows and Heifers..... 3 25 @ 5 00
Stocks and Feeders..... 3 25 @ 5 00
HOGS—Heavy..... 7 30 @ 7 50
SHEEP—Yearlings..... 3 65 @ 5 30