

LOVES A FAIR FIGHT

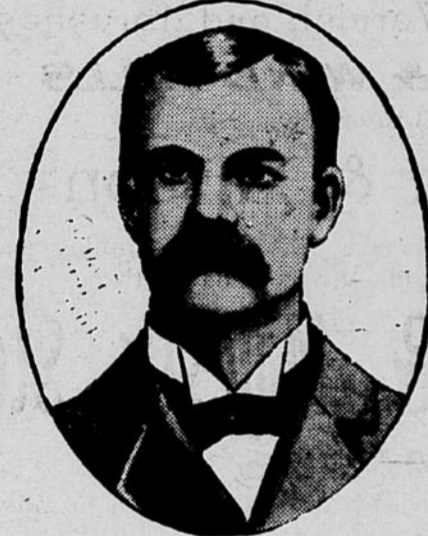
Charles E. Littlefield, Maine's Favorite Congressman.

May Become President's Champion Against Unjust Commercial Combinations—Not a Slave to Party Discipline.

"Straight as the pine, knotty as the spruce, wholesome as the balsam and clean as the birch." This is a description by one of his admiring constituents "way down in Maine" of Congressman Charles E. Littlefield, who has swung into prominence through the announcement, that he is to enter the legislative lists as administration champion in the contest with the trusts.

This hunter and challenger of the "octopus," as Jerry Simpson and the latter's old associates were wont to term combinations of capital, is a characteristic product of the Pine Tree state. He has helped to keep his native state prominent in the public mind, as have others of her celebrated sons, like Blaine and Dingley and Frye and Milliken and Boutelle and a goodly company of dead and gone statesmen. He has done it in his own way, without the fault of imitation and by presenting new phrases of the rugged New England character. Those who know him well would hesitate to call him a demagogue, although some of his performances have been almost as bizarre as those of men in congress and other public positions who are usually thought of as belonging to that class.

Mr. Littlefield, says the Chicago Daily News, stands six feet and over in his stocking feet. He carries no superfluous flesh, like his friend, ex-Speaker Reed, and is as quick and supple as a forest guide or a down-east sailor man. He has been in congress only three years, yet his figure is as familiar and he is as much of a public celebrity as many men who have sat in the house for a decade. The fact that he succeeded the late Nelson Dingley, author of the present tariff law, gave Mr. Littlefield a prominence from the first



PIETRO MASCAGNI. (Composer of Cavalleria Rusticana and Other Operas.)

day he assumed his congressional duties.

Congressman Littlefield is just 51 years of age and bears the impress of one who has fought through his half-century of existence. He is a fighter by nature and training. It is this strenuous element in his character that has recommended him to President Roosevelt. It was not until Littlefield dealt the administration a solar-plexus blow in the Cuban reciprocity fight that the president's attention was thoroughly riveted on the man from Maine. It was then that Roosevelt remarked to a friend: "That man Littlefield—why, he is an off ox, but an off ox that must be reckoned with."

Up in the Second district of Maine they tell you a good deal about Charles E. Littlefield and the way he has fought against adverse circumstances and men until he has compelled success.

He did not have time to go through college, but, having obtained a common school education, he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of 25. He has a natural love for politics and entered public life as a member of the Maine legislature and was chosen speaker of the house while serving his second term in that body.

As attorney general of Maine for four years, from 1889 to 1893, Mr. Littlefield achieved his first national reputation by fighting railroad corporations that are so powerful in his state. It was then that he developed a taste for "octopus hunting" that is now making him a national figure. He compelled payments from the railroads of large sums in the way of taxes that had been refused for years.

Mr. Littlefield's record in congress shows that he is not an indiscriminate fighter of trusts and does not follow the Irish maxim of "when you see a head, hit it," with regard to these combinations. The second set speech he made in the house of representatives was on this very subject of the restraint of combinations and at that time he advocated an amendment to the constitution which would confer greater power on congress to deal with corporations.

The Art of Conversation. Conversation should not be monologue. Do not start stories, which, like those in the "Arabian Nights," cannot be told in one evening. Suggestion in conversation is everything. The charm of conversation is the unexpected.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Precedence of Women of the Embassies May Lead to Another Clash at the National Capital.

It is just announced at the embassy that Senora de Aspiroz, wife of the Mexican ambassador, will not return to the American capital this winter. The Washington climate never agreed with her, and her physician gave a positive order that she should remain in her native country for several years. At the head of the Mexican embassy will be the graceful elder daughter of the ambassador, Senora de Parez, but she will not occupy the position at the head of diplomatic housewives which her mother would have occupied had she remained in Washington.

The first ambassador in rank who has a woman at the head of his menage is Sig. Mayor des Blancs, the Italian ambassador, and with



SENORA DE QUESADA. (The Charming Wife of Cuba's Minister at Washington.)

what must almost seem a miraculous change in affairs the country which stood at the bottom socially will now be foremost in the brilliant social events of the coming winter.

Neither the German, who heads the diplomatic list, nor the Russian ambassador is married. Count Cassini has as hostess at his embassy his young niece and adopted daughter, Countess Cassini, but the only effort he makes to place her in equal rank with himself is at the white house diplomatic receptions. If this position is insisted upon this season the little countess with her high red-heeled shoes will be the first woman to be presented to the president at the diplomatic reception, and it is believed this will excite another diplomatic discussion.

Later will come the wife of the British ambassador, who is hastening here to avoid being placed lower on the diplomatic list of ambassadors than the Austrian representative. Speaking English and being an American born, she will naturally have much the advantage over the wife of the Italian ambassador, who speaks no English.

Baroness Hengelmuller is probably now the most popular wife of a diplomat in Washington society, as she adapts herself admirably to all phases of life and is an accomplished woman of the world.

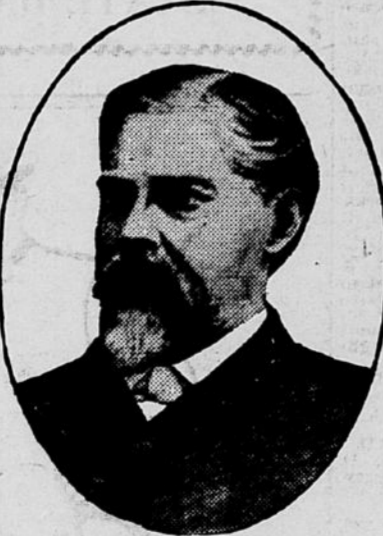
The new French ambassador's wife is a scholarly woman of rare mental attributes, and is also fond of the quieter side of social life. From one who knows it is learned that the French embassy is likely to be again noted for a series of brilliant dinners.

With a new French ambassador, a new British ambassador, a new Spanish minister, Cuban minister and Chinese minister, with a large number of new attaches, the season promises to be rich in entertainment from the diplomatic contingent.

GEN. JOHN C. BLACK.

Prominent Chicago Lawyer is a Candidate for Commander in Chief of the G. A. R.

Gen. John C. Black, who has come out as a candidate for commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and who is having quite a boom among the veterans in the east, is generally known to



GEN. JOHN C. BLACK. (Western Candidate for Commander in Chief of the Grand Army.)

Grand Army men through his former service as commissioner of pensions. Gen. Black is a well-known lawyer of Chicago. He was a member of congress at large from 1893 to 1895, was United States district attorney for the northern district of Illinois from 1895 until 1899, and is a prominent member of the Loyal Legion. His war record is prime. He entered the army as private, and left it as a brevet brigadier general. His friends think him an ideal candidate for the command of the Grand Army.

PICTURE OF LAURIER

How the Canadian Premier Impressed T. P. O'Connor.

Irish Journalist and Parliamentarian Considers Him a Briton in Patriotism and a Frenchman in Sentiment.

That acute observer, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, has been printing estimates of the three leading colonial premiers who have been in London throughout the coronation season. Of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, head of the Dominion government, he says:

"Here is a man who is a British subject by his finger tips; who has shown a very ardent form of British patriotism; whose every word is intended to cement in closer bonds the different races of his own country; and yet never was there a man who was more unmistakably un-English. Wherever you saw him you must have recognized in him the strain of that brilliant race across the channel, whose sons have done so much for letters, liberty and civilization. The long hair, the long, clean-shaven face; the forehead extended by the slight baldness in the front part of the head; the mobile and pursed mouth; the full nose—could there be anything more truly and primordially Gallic? I hope the comparison will not be considered unflattering, but somehow or other I could not help thinking of Claude Frolo—that doomed and haunted monk in Victor Hugo's greatest story—as I watched Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Perhaps it was that bald and high forehead—as though there had been a tonsure there; perhaps it was the slightly clerical expression that was suggested by the clean-shaven face; perhaps it was the high-bred, discreet, benignant air of a confessor who had been a man of the world—whatever the reason, the association of the great Canadian statesman and the obscure and passion wrecked friar of the romance was an obsession to me so long as I found myself opposite to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"The difference between the French and the English physique is not that the one is strong and the other weak; it is that their strength takes a different shape. The Frenchman, with his thin and spare frame, has often muscles of iron and nerves of steel; and yet to look at him is to be struck with a certain daintiness of shape, as well as of manner, which marks him out at once from an Englishman. But Sir Wilfrid Laurier is French rather of the eighteenth than of the twentieth century. Like his own people, who still retain their language expressions that are archaic to the ear of the modern Parisian, Sir Wilfrid strikes one as rather an old world type of Frenchman.

"He has less ebullient vivacity, less expansiveness, more slowness of movement and ceremoniousness of manner than one finds in the present day Frenchman. You think of him rather as the companion of Talleyrand and Chateaubriand than of Waldeck Rousseau and M. Henri Rochefort. 'Nobody,' said Talleyrand, 'knew the real charm of life in France who did not live before the revolution.' What, doubtless, he was thinking of was the stateliness of manner, the brilliancy of conversation, the romance of gallantry, the ease of fortune, and superiority to ordinary cares which were the characteristics of that wonderful aristocracy that robbed and enslaved and trampled on France, but meantime enjoyed itself in a grand manner, and did everything with a noble air. One thought of the France of the pre-revolutionary times as one gazed at the long, beautiful fingers of the delicate hands of Sir Wilfrid Laurier—at the perfection of every little gesture—at the apparent ease and open frankness, and yet the unmistakable tact and discretion with which he discussed everybody and everything. It is no wonder that he has such hold over the hearts of his people; he is the flower of their stock."



SIR WILFRID LAURIER. (Canadian Premier Who is Immensely Popular in England.)

The Salt Eating Habit. A new habit has asserted itself which suggests a curious train of thought as to the direction in which human aberrations in the matter of personal habits may eventually tend. It is said that the new habit, that of salt eating, is not only greatly on the increase, particularly among women of all classes, but that it is in many cases a most serious disease. It begins with a desire for large quantities of salt, with the food, and if not checked, reaches a stage in which the patient carries salt crystals about with her wherever she goes, and is continually nibbling at them. The symptoms are a peculiar yellowness and shrinking of the skin, which is followed by the loss of all the hair, even that of the eyelids.

WON FAME OVER NIGHT.

How Pietro Mascagni, the Famous Italian Composer, Rose from Obscurity to Dizzy Heights.

Pietro Mascagni, the famous Italian composer, is to make a tour of this country. His engagement opens at the Metropolitan opera house, New York, on October 8, in "Cavalleria Rusticana." He will bring over with him an orchestra and company of principals selected from among the finest musicians in Italy.

The tour of Mascagni in America has revived interest in the somewhat romantic career of the young composer, whose "Cavalleria Rusticana" served the double purpose of relieving his hunger and gaining him fame in a night.

At the beginning of 1890 he was unknown and struggling; six months later his fame had spread over the civilized world. In light of his career it is an interesting and significant incident that the composer was so little known in Rome. He was refused admittance into the Teatro Costanzi, where "Cavalleria Rusticana" was being rehearsed for its first public performance. This opera had won the Sonzogno competition and was being prepared for presentation under Sig. Mascheroni. Mascagni, who for weeks had been experiencing the bitterness of great poverty, went to the Costanzi to see his work in preparation. He had never seen it on the stage—in fact, had never heard a note sung, except by his own badly trained voice, and he was full of nervous expectancy as he approached the theater. But the doorkeeper looked askance at his frayed garments and thought of calling an officer when the figure before him claimed to be the composer of the opera being rehearsed within. The indignant and disappointed musician paced up and down the sidewalk half an hour, when Sig. Mascheroni happened to come to the door, recognized the haggard young man and led him within. The evenings later, May 17, 1890, Mascagni, in immaculate garments, was bowing his acknowledgments before the most enthusiastic audience ever assembled within the historic Costanzi.



CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD. (Administration Champion in the Contest with Trusts.)

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NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Educational Association.

The executive committee of the State Educational association held a meeting at the Waldorf hotel, Fargo, to arrange for the time of the association meeting and also for the program. The committee decided that the most advantageous time for the meeting of the association will be the last week in December, and fixed the 29th, 30th and 31st as the dates. The papers this year will be confined to a well defined field in the educational work and among the subjects to be treated are "Agriculture in Education," "The Consolidation of Rural Schools," "Nature Studies," "Industrial Education" and many others. The committee are in hopes that an arrangement can be made with the University club of the city whereby it will be possible to have Hubbard or some other noted lecturer visit the city and deliver a lecture on one of the evenings of the meeting. It was hoped by many that the noted colored educator, Booker T. Washington, could be secured, but his time is fully taken up for the remainder of the year.

Trouble Between Officers. F. O. Getchell, Indian agent at Fort Totten, forcibly ejected Postmaster Ignatius Court, together with all mail matter and supplies, from the government building on the reservation used for postoffice purposes. Court is an educated Indian, with great influence in the tribe, but had offended Getchell and Indian Trader Frank Palmer by advising members of the tribe inheriting allotments of land from deceased Indians to trust their interests to Attorneys Butty and Christanson of this place rather than to Getchell and Palmer. This summary action took place on territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of the government, at the instigation of an officer not connected with the postoffice department and without any writ or order issued by a judicial officer. The postoffice authorities at Washington have instructed Court by wire to make temporary arrangements for handling the Fort Totten mail pending an investigation into Agent Getchell's unwise interference with postal affairs.

Valuable Find. According to a Forman dispatch a valuable archaeological find was made in the Elysian hills, west of Forman, the past week, by some workmen in cutting down a small hill on the public highway. After removing about four feet from the surface of the hill several small pieces of bones were thrown out by the shovel. On closer examination the hill was found to be an ancient mound or burial place of an extinct race of large stature. The bones taken out would indicate a body of seven and one-half feet in height when living. The skeleton was in a horizontal position. At its feet were found a quantity of small shell beads or wampum, one side of which had been perforated by rubbing the shells on some hard substance until worn through. Near the shells was found a large copper instrument, used probably for a knife or spear. It was eight inches long and three inches wide, and weighed eight and one-third ounces.

Arrested. A man giving his name as Arthur Miller in arrest at Fargo charged with attempting to shoot Brake-man Wilson of the Northern Pacific. At Cassellton some hobos got upon an eastbound freight and at Mapleton were ordered off by the two brakemen, but managed to conceal themselves for some distance. The brakemen went to the engine in search of the men, and Miller crawled over the tender and shoved his gun under Wilson's face. He swore, he would kill Wilson and pulled the trigger. The bullet went wild, but the powder burned the brakeman's eyes. Miller was disarmed and brought to Fargo.

Digging the Spades. The farmers of the state have begun to dig their potatoes now that the rush of threshing is over. In the vicinity of Fargo the tubers are of good quality. One or two men had in mind to start a potato and seed business. They had in the vicinity of 100 acres each. The latest machinery is used in digging and the task is a much less difficult one than years ago.

News in Brief. Officer Costello of the N. P. arrested a man who had broken a seal in the yards. The fellow was armed with a brass knuckle and when searched had quite a sum of money in one of his shoes.

An Italian employe of the Northern Pacific named Delger was killed at Syleston, being run over by a train. He leaves a wife and five children in Minneapolis. No blame is attached to the train crew.

The gubernatorial mansion occupied by Governor White in Bismarck was entered by burglars. A pocket-book and some railroad transportation was carried off.

Rolla Roberts was found dead in a buggy at Wahpeton. He was a son of Captain R. L. Roberts, a prominent citizen. The postmortem examination indicated heart trouble.

A car load of coal was shipped the other day from Wilton to a station 200 miles south of Minneapolis, a few miles from the Iowa line. The coal sells there at \$5.00 per ton. Hard coal is \$15.00.

They are passing round the hat at Jamestown to get money to buy a new pump for a well from which the best water in the city is taken.

Mrs. Rosette R. Churchill has received notice that she was left \$10,000 by Mrs. Susan Hobbie of Rochester, Minn. Mrs. Hobbie was the aunt of Mrs. Churchill and left her property to charitable institutions and \$10,000 to each of five nieces.

New Yorkers have been here looking over Fargo as a distributing point for a wholesale business. They were so pleased that they instructed Architect Hancock to erect a building, two stories, with a basement.

A. J. Harold was arrested at Mandan charged with the murder of David Jones and turned over to the sheriff of Gage county, Nebraska.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Sept. 27.

Army maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kan., began with 8,000 troops in camp. An earthquake shook cracked many buildings in the City of Mexico. The Philadelphia baseball club has captured the American league pennant.

A steamship line will be inaugurated between Pensacola, Fla., and South Africa. Connecticut democrats have nominated Melbert B. Cary, of Hidgefield, for governor.

Dun & Co.'s review reported industrial activity unimpaired by money market trouble. Two freight trains collided two miles east of Mercer, Pa., and four men were killed.

President Roosevelt has signed the order providing for the taking of a census of the Philippines. The Eleventh Iowa district democrats have nominated J. M. Parsons, of Rock Rapids, for congress.

In a quarrel over money Charles Heffner and his wife were killed by Ludwig Sedlazo at Cleveland, O. Mining operations in Big creek district of Thunder mountain foreshadow gold fields there rivaling South Africa.

The evacuation of Manchuria (China) has been begun by the Russians, who already have returned the railway. Gen. Chaffee will sail from Manila for San Francisco on the transport Summer, which will leave Manila in a few days.

The comptroller of the treasury has allowed Kentucky \$120,860 for expenses incurred in raising troops for the war with Spain. Laura Digger, actress, is accused of conspiracy to divert the \$2,000,000 estate of Henry M. Bennett, of Pittsburg, Pa., to herself.

The request of Mary J. Winthrop, of New York, to Princeton seminary is found to exceed \$1,000,000 and may reach \$1,500,000. The New York republican state convention at Saratoga renominated Gov. Odell and pledged support to President Roosevelt in 1904.

Secretary Hay has urged all American representatives abroad to put forth efforts to secure displays for the St. Louis exposition. Will Mathison (white) and Orlando Lester (colored) were hanged at Oxford, Miss., for the murder of the Montgomery brothers.

The twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at New Orleans, beginning November 13 next. Roumania, in response to the note to the powers of Secretary Hay, intends to prevent further emigration of Jews to the United States.

A series of earthquake shocks in east Turkestan resulted in the loss of over 1,000 lives and the destruction of a number of villages. Lewis Russell was hanged at Michigan City, Ind., for the murder of Perry Stout near Princeton April 28 at a dance. Both were colored.

The republicans have nominated Nicholas Longworth for congress in the First Ohio district and Judge V. H. P. Gobel in the Second district. At Winchester, Tenn., a Robin Hood gang of desperadoes, who have shot and killed the present law-enforced Banker, Police caused the crime.

Gen. Booth, Chief of Salvation Army, to Seek Reconciliation with His Son Ballington. A former officer of the Salvation