

DRAKE PLAYED WELL

Chicago Horseman Cleaned Up a Fortune on the Turf.

His Companion, John W. Gates, Also Was a Heavy Winner This Season—Gambling Fever Rampant Everywhere.

Never in the history of the American turf has the gambling fever possessed the habitues of the race tracks so completely as it has this season, says a special from New York. Fortunes have on several occasions changed hands in less than a minute and a half. Men who started in the season with small bets became intoxicated with early gains and subsequently developed into plungers of the first water.

Such is G. Langdon, who began with a small amount early in the season, and is now \$40,000 richer. Of the old school of plungers, men who have fought the bookmakers for years, John A. Drake is easily first in point of winning, for he has secured \$300,000 from the ring during the short space of four months. John W. Gates, Drake's friend, is third on the list. Senator P. H. McCarrren leads all the eastern plungers with \$200,000 to his credit.

Drake heads the list of winning plungers. From the time his colt Wyeth won the American Derby at Chicago he has had but few big losses in bets. His worst meeting financially was at Saratoga. At the Spa fortune sided with him for a time, and he lost a large amount—\$100,000, well-informed bookmakers say. His horses were all out of form and lost repeatedly. As he always backed them whenever they appeared to have the slightest chance to win, he lost 85 per cent. of his wagers.

At the Sheepshead Bay meeting Drake more than made up for his Saratoga losses. He cleaned up \$150,000 on his colt Savable when he won the Futurity, and his friend, John W. Gates, won \$100,000.

Since that day he has won all his bets with the exception of the big wager



JOHN A. DRAKE.
(Western Horseman Known as the King of Turf Plungers.)

he lost on Runnels, when Hezo defeated him. With Runnels standing on his ledger at a loss of over \$50,000, bets and purchase money included, Drake placed enough money in the ring on Thursday of last week and in the out-of-town poolrooms to win him out. When the colt galloped home a winner in front of Roxane he had evened up the score against Runnels and had a profit to show.

He won heavily during the Chicago meeting on his horses. This money, with the amounts won at Sheepshead Bay and Gravesend, placed him a net winner of \$300,000 on the season.

John W. Gates, unlike his friend and companion Drake, won at Saratoga. He played Drake's horses when they first started, but soon realized that they were out of form, and bet his money subsequently on eastern horses. In this way he recovered his early losses and quit the famous watering place several thousand dollars richer than when he arrived there. He plunged on Savable in the Futurity, and, like Drake, won a fortune on the result.

Senator P. H. McCarrren has won more money this year than any other eastern plunger. He has picked the winners with great frequency all season. Hardly a day passed without recording a profit for him on the day's speculation. He won many thousands on his own horses, but the biggest winning he made was on the Rival, at Sheepshead Bay, when John E. Madden's colt defeated Articulate. In that race the senator won \$40,000.

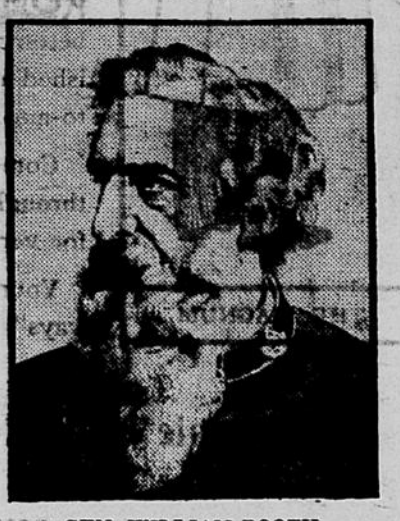
There's Nothing Like Paper.
Artificial teeth made of paper and "uppers" for boots and shoes of the same material are among the new uses to which paper is being put. The old saying, "There is nothing like leather," may some time be changed to "There's nothing like paper." At this very moment a substantial business firm in Boston is considering a proposition to take up the work of manufacturing paper hats. By and by a high hat, dress suit, and shoes rivaling patent leathers, all made of paper, may be considered quite the correct thing. The paper age may astonish the world to a greater degree than any that has preceded it.

No Swearing by Telephone.
It is a finable offense in St. Louis to swear through a telephone. Now, it is usual, when a man feels disposed to make the wire warm with blasphemous expressions, to just hang up the receiver and then give full play to his indignation. This avoids a fine, saves the wire, and the man at the other end does not know what is going on.

GEN. WILLIAM BOOTH.

Chief of Salvation Army Now Visiting the United States on a Tour of Inspection.

Gen. William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, has arrived from England. He will spend four months in this country and one in Canada, inspecting the army and delivering addresses. While here he will lessen considerably the two countries' visible supply of tea and toast. Those who are intimately acquainted with the venerable general and his habits declare that they know of no more inveterate tea drinker and toast eater. T. P. O'Connor recently asked the general: "What is your chief weakness?"



GEN. WILLIAM BOOTH.
(Chief of Salvation Army, Now Visiting the United States.)

"Tea and toast," was the laconic response.

Gen. Booth acquired this habit in his early years, when, during the course of a day's work, he would take tea and toast as a stimulant, for then, as now, he worked 14 and 16 hours a day. He has never been able to break the custom thus formed.

"Perhaps I could," he once said to a friend, "but then I'd have to break the habit of working 14 hours each day; and I don't expect to do this until I die."

The general is 73 years old, but he shows no sign of breaking down. It is not an uncommon thing for him to keep six secretaries busy taking letters for an unbroken stretch of eight or ten hours.

It was while dictating to a secretary that Gen. Booth got his idea of the present name of the movement of which he is the head. At first he called it the Christian Mission. One day, as he was dictating a circular on the Christian Mission's work, he said: "The Christian Mission is a volunteer army," and wrote "salvation" above it. "The Salvation Army will be our new name," he exclaimed.

Gen. Booth attributes his ability to wear out his secretaries and assistants largely to traits which enable him to put aside care at an instant's notice and to see the humor that lies in all things.

DAVID E. THOMPSON.

New Minister to Brazil Is One of the Leading Republican Politicians of Nebraska.

David E. Thompson, of Lincoln, Neb., nominated by the president to be minister to Brazil, has been prominent in Nebraska politics for six years. He began life as a brakeman on the Burlington & Missouri River railroad, was promoted into the mechanical department, and finally became a progressive railroad man. He is interested now largely in real estate. One of his latest enterprises is the establishment in Lincoln of an evening newspaper.

He was one of the leading figures in the triangular senatorial contest among Meiklejohn, Thompson and Dietrich, which resulted in the election of Dietrich, the present senator.



DAVID E. THOMPSON.
(Appointed Minister to Brazil, to Succeed Col. C. P. Bryan.)

It is understood that the senator is the principal sponsor of Mr. Thompson in his diplomatic aspiration. The compensation of the post to which he is appointed is \$12,000 per annum, and while in recent years it has not been the scene of any particular diplomatic episodes, it is believed that, owing to the pending dispute between Brazil, Bolivia and Peru over the territory of Acre, and the necessity in the near future of a rearrangement of tariff arrangements between Brazil and the United States, Mr. Thompson's post will offer considerable opportunities for personal distinction.

From Tree to Newspaper.
In two hours and 25 minutes a growing tree in Elsenath, Austria, was converted into newspapers. At 7:35 a. m., the tree was sawed down; at 9:34 the wood, having been stripped of the bark, was turned into pulp and made into paper; at 10 o'clock the paper was printed and sold on the streets.

TOWER IS PROMOTED

Chosen to Succeed White as Ambassador to Germany.

Is Taken from St. Petersburg, Where He Has Been Stationed for Several Years—Appointment Pleases Germans.

President Roosevelt has chosen Charlemagne Tower, ambassador to Russia, to succeed Mr. White as ambassador to Germany. Notifications of this decision and that Mr. White's letters of recall had been issued by the state department have reached the foreign office at Berlin.

Mr. Tower brings to his new office great wealth, a valuable library and a mind well stocked with the fruits of years spent in historical research. He is the son of one of the leading business men of Pennsylvania, and inherited a fortune of about \$10,000,000, which he has increased by wise transactions. The new ambassador was born in Philadelphia April 17, 1848, and is the eighth in descent from John Tower, who came to this country from England in 1637. Mr. Tower had the advantages of the public schools in his preliminary education, and then went to a military academy at New Haven, Conn. Thence he went to Phillips academy at Exeter, N. H., and graduated from Harvard in 1872.

For several years after leaving Harvard Mr. Tower traveled extensively and gratified his desire to be a student of history, languages and literature. At one time he was the intimate of the distinguished German writer, Herr Heribert Rau. While Gen. Daniel Sickles was United States minister to the court of Spain Mr. Tower became an attaché of the legation at Madrid for the purpose of making a study of diplomacy. In 1876 the young Philadelphian traversed the Holy Land on horseback and added greatly to his store of knowledge of Biblical times. Returning to Philadelphia he read law in the office of the late William



CHARLEMAGNE TOWER.
(New American Ambassador to the Seat of the German Empire.)

Henry Rawle and was admitted to the bar in 1878.

It was largely owing to Mr. Tower's energy that the great iron deposits of northern Minnesota were developed. He took the presidency of the Duluth & Iron Range Railway company in 1882, and for five years was one of Minnesota's leading citizens. Returning to Philadelphia in 1887, he became vice president of the Finance company, was soon made president, and remained in that office until 1891, when he was elected to leave active business for his pursuits in literature. His most notable production was the book, "The Marquis de Lafayette and the American Revolution." Mr. Tower is a regent of the University of Pennsylvania, and was president of its department of archaeology and paleontology, and he is a member of a number of scientific societies. He married Miss Helen Smith at Oakland, Cal., in 1888, and has three sons. Lafayette college recently conferred on Mr. Tower the degree of LL. D.

Although a highly-cultured man the ambassador has "roughed it" in the mines of this country and is a practical engineer and chemist. He is pre-eminently a student and never has sought the glare of the society calcium. All efforts to get him interested in office-holding in Pennsylvania because of his sterling worth, his prominence in the business world and his high ideals were fruitless until he had taken up the lance in favor of municipal reforms in Philadelphia. Subsequently he expressed a desire to enter the diplomatic service and was nominated for the post of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary. He is now rated as one of Philadelphia's richest men.

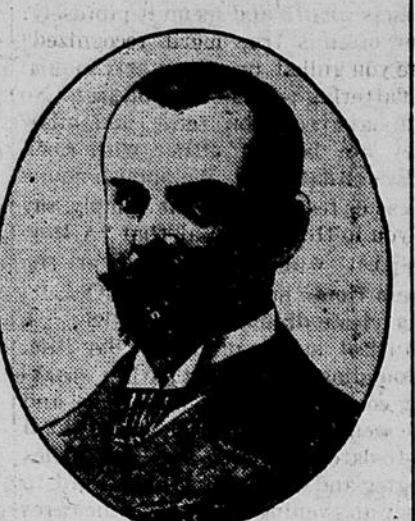
Fox Farming in Alaska.
Within the last 15 years the new industry of "fox-farming" has been developed in Alaska. It originated in the desire to preserve the valuable blue fox from extermination. The experiment was begun by placing 20 foxes on an unoccupied island. In the course of a few years some 30 islands were thus turned into fox ranches. It was found that the animals soon became sufficiently domesticated to cease fearing their keepers, and to assemble at feeding places. Eight hundred or a thousand foxes are included in a ranch. At the proper age a certain number are killed for their pelts. The business appears to pay very well, and it is suggested that other fur-bearing animals might be domesticated and propagated in a similar manner.

City of Wonderful Growth.
In Beaumont, Tex., 1,500 residences were built in the last 12 months. It has a population of 30,000.

EXPERIENCED DIPLOMAT.

Jean Jules Jusserand, Newly-Appointed Ambassador from France to United States.

M. Jean Jules Jusserand, who will succeed M. Cambon as ambassador to the United States, will be received with open arms by Washington society. He is 48 years old, and half of his life has been spent in diplomatic service. Throughout his career M. Jusserand has been a devoted admirer of America and American institutions.



JEAN JULES JUSSERAND.
(New Ambassador from France to the United States.)

first sight. The match was facilitated by the fact that M. Jusserand speaks English fluently. He is thoroughly informed on English and American history, and in his public speeches refers frequently to American enterprise and versatility.

In literary circles here M. Jusserand occupies a prominent place. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1883, and nine years later was made an officer of the order. He is a voluminous writer. Among some of his noted works are "La Vie Nomade et les Routes d'Angleterre au XIV. Siecle," "Les Anglais au Moyen Age," "Le Roman Anglais," "Le Roman au Temps de Shakespeare" and "Le Theater en Angleterre depuis la Conquete jusqu'aux Predecessors Immediats de Shakespeare."

M. Jusserand entered the French diplomatic service in the London consulate in 1878. From 1887 to 1890 he was consul to the embassy in London, and since 1899 he has been minister to Denmark.

MISS RUTH HANNA.

She Will Soon Become the Bride of the Oldest Son of Ambassador McCormick, of Chicago.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Ruth Hanna, daughter of Senator Marcus A. Hanna, to Joseph Medill McCormick, son of Robert McCormick, of Chicago, recently appointed ambassador to Russia, was made the other day. The engagement is not only of interest to Cleveland and Chicago society, where the two young people have been reared, but to the leading political and social circles of two continents. Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick recently returned to America. Whether the visit means a vacation to the ambassador at the time of his change from the Austrian mission to that of Russia or whether it means the wedding is soon to take place has not been announced; in fact, the date for the wedding is not yet public. Miss Hanna is well known in Chicago so-



MISS RUTH HANNA.
(Youngest Daughter of Senator Marcus A. Hanna, of Ohio.)

ciety. She has visited many of the young society women here, but the greater portion of her time in Chicago always has been spent with her school friend, Miss Adelaide Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Hamilton, of Michigan avenue. To Chicago society folk the engagement did not come as a great matter of surprise. The existence of a betrothal, or at least the possibility of one, has been hinted at before. Miss Hanna, whose coming-out party was an event in Washington society two seasons ago, is a graduate of Farmington. She is a fine equestrienne and a lover of outdoor sport generally. Mr. McCormick, who is the namesake and grandson of the late Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, has adopted his grandfather's profession since his graduation from Yale, and is on the Tribune staff.

Women Rule the Roost.
Woman's rights prevail in Abyssinia. There the wife is boss of the shanty. The house, with all its contents, belongs to her, and if the husband offends her she turns him out until he is fully repentant and makes amends.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Killed by a Blow.

At Garake, eighteen miles north of Devils Lake, on the Devils Lake & Northern railway, George Miller, aged 22, was killed in a quarrel.

It appears that Miller, whose home was in Montana, assisted John E. Martin in threshing. Martin, it is said, refused to pay Miller, who sued him. The two met in a livery barn at Garake. A quarrel arose. Miller, it is alleged calling Martin names. Witnesses say Martin hit him, and that the assaulted man fell toward the door. He was found dead near the barn some time later.

There is another story to the effect that Miller was killed by a man who left the city with him.

The dead man bore marks of a hard blow on the right side of the head.

The Candidates.

The time for filing certificates of nomination of state and legislative nominees with the secretary of state expired Saturday, Oct. 4, at midnight, thirty days before election. Under the holding of the secretary's office all nominations mailed to the office on or before Saturday will be filed and placed on the official ballot.

All of the republican nominations for legislative offices have been filed, but a large number of the districts are missing from the democratic and independent list.

Of the state tickets the republicans, democrats and socialists have filed their lists of nominees. These have to be certified by the secretary of state to the county auditors for printing on the official ballot.

Burned to Death.

The residence of Jacob Schwab, whose farm joins the townsite of Sawyer, on the Soo, some 15 miles east of Minot, was burned to the ground a few days ago, and the two-year-old daughter is known to have perished in the flames. The other members of the family were in the potato field at the time, and the little one was sleeping in the house. Two other children of the family have died within the past two months.

Dead Man Found.

The body of an unknown man was found in the river at Manvel. His shoes and stockings were found on the river bank. An examination of the body by Coroner Rounsvell reveals the fact that his neck was broken, and there was no water in the body, which would indicate that he was dead before being placed in the water. He was not bloated or decomposed, and appeared to have been in the water but a short time. There was nothing on his person by which to identify him. He was about six feet in height and weighed about 180 pounds.

Condition of Banks.

The controller of the currency has made public the report on the condition of the national banks of North Dakota at the close of business Sept. 15. Compared with the statement of the banks in the corresponding month last year their total resources have increased from \$10,466,117 to \$14,466,157, and loans and discounts from \$3,495,927 to \$9,217,556. The banks have also increased their circulation from \$733,300 to \$817,750. Average reserves stand at 6.85 per cent, as compared with 24.96 per cent a year ago. In September there were thirty-five national banks in North Dakota. The number has increased to forty-nine.

Profitable.

There seems to be some intensive farming at Grafton. The Record says: Levi Blades makes his garden farm almost talk when it comes to raising onions. On a piece of ground consisting of sixty-six square rods, something less than one-half acre, he raised 330 bushels of onions. And his strawberry patch isn't so slow either. On a patch of twenty square rods he picked 420 quarts of elegant berries.

Accidentally Shot.

Ralph Junod, aged 12, son of F. M. Junod, of La Moure, went out in a boat hunting, not returning. He was found by his father in the boat at 6 o'clock in the morning shot through the heart. He had evidently accidentally shot himself with his 22-calibre rifle. Ralph was a bright boy and the entire community is shocked at the distressing accident.

News in Brief.

The Dakota Central Telephone company of Aberdeen has purchased the Oakes telephone exchange and will operate it in connection with the entire system.

Julius Brown, a traveling photographer, was shot and instantly killed at Milnor by Perry Vangsuesa, of Minneapolis, while personating the assassin of President McKinley. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental killing.

The Dakota elevator at Fessenden burned, with 20,000 bushels of grain. The fire is supposed to have started from a spark from a locomotive. Coal sheds containing the principal supply for the town also burned.

The North Dakota W. C. T. U. gets a banner from the national union for making the greatest proportionate gain in membership.

Duluth is said to be overbidding Minneapolis in the wheat market, and the people of this state don't care how hard the buyers fight.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Oct. 11.

Gov. Yates opened the republican state campaign at Anna.

The Cuban senate has discontinued its legislative sessions until November 3.

A French coal miners' national strike, involving 60,000 men, was ordered at Paris.

Sir Thomas Lipton has sent another challenge to the New York Yacht club for America's cup.

Four men were killed and two wounded in a shooting affray in the streets at El Dorado, Ark.

Earl Bush and Frank Anspaugh were blown to pieces by an explosion of nitroglycerine near Lima, O.

The private bank of F. H. Cutting and J. T. Willett at Oto, Ia., closed its doors with liabilities of \$20,000.

Rev. Kate Hughes, of Table Grove, has been elected president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage association.

With over 5,000 students, Columbia university in New York opened for its one hundred and forty-ninth academic year.

Garfield Burley and Curtis Brown, negroes, were lynched at Newbern, Tenn., by a mob for the murder of a farmer.

Violence continues in the anthracite region. One striker was killed by a guard, and two trains were wrecked by dynamite.

The first annual meeting of the trustees of the McKinley National Memorial association will be held in Canton October 25.

Rhode Island republicans nominated Charles Dean Kimball for governor and endorsed President Roosevelt for re-nomination.

Prof. John Trowbridge, of Harvard, claims that experiments conducted by him have shown lightning will not strike water.

President Roosevelt is opposed to bulky government reports and has asked department chiefs to make them shorter.

The British Miners' federation adopted a resolution favoring government control of land, mines, minerals and railways.

Five persons were drowned near Kincardine, Ont., in an attempt to rescue the crew of the stranded schooner Anna Maria.

Lady Henry Somerset, president of the world's W. C. T. U., reached New York and declared England is becoming a nation of drunkards.

The Beaumont oil field in Texas has again been swept by fire. Fifty-five derricks were burned, and there were reports of loss of life.

Vice President Barabas caused an uproar in the Hungarian parliament by openly accusing the emperor of conspiring to ruin the kingdom.

The largest increase in the postal receipts in the history of the service is shown in reports of 50 leading post offices for September.

Rev. J. L. Prince, a Baptist preacher, was shot and killed by Pole Watson near Henderson, Ky., because he persisted in visiting Watson's daughter.

Officials at Washington are much disturbed over the delay and apparent indifference on the part of Cuba in concluding the commercial treaty.

An attempt of the New Orleans Railway company to start cars on its lines which have been tied up for 11 days precipitated a riot and troops were called out.

Henry I. Toews, a teacher at Altona, Manitoba, fatally shot two school trustees who criticized him, shot two of his pupils fatally, and then killed himself.

The New York police fear coal riots by the poor when freezing weather comes. The city refuse dumps now being sorted over and appraised under police guard.

The shoe manufacturing trade is being transferred from the east to the middle and western states. Boston trade for the year decreased 357,000 cases. Chicago and St. Louis gained 16 per cent.

The government monthly crop report showed condition of corn as 79.6 against 84.3 for 1901; oats yield, 34.5 bushels an acre, against 25.1 for 1901; condition of potatoes, 82.5, against 89.1 for September 1.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various commodities like Live Stock, Flour, Wheat, etc. Columns include item names and prices.