

Cooperstown Courier.

COOPERSTOWN, N. DAKOTA

WHAT HE WAS THERE FOR.

A Sudden Sensation in Which Evangelist Sam Jones Furnished the Funny Figure.

"Traveling on the steamer Northumberland on the Hapahannock river lately," said Rev. E. B. Bagby, of Ninth Street Christian church, according to the Washington Post, "I fell in with a group of ministers on the upper deck, and soon we were swapping stories. The eccentricities of the famous evangelist, Sam Jones, proved a prolific topic. Rev. Mr. Butts, a Methodist minister from Gloucester county, said that the only time he had ever known Sam to be disconcerted was at H., Va., where he had been called to conduct a union revival. The first night of the meeting the pastors of the different churches were on the platform and crowds filled the pews. All were looking for something sensational and were not disappointed. Evangelist Jones arose, turned to the Methodist preacher, and said:

"Brother S., how many members have you in your church?"

"Three hundred," was the answer.

"How many are willing to pray in public?"

"About a dozen."

"What is your salary?"

"Five hundred dollars."

"Then each minister was called in turn and interrogated upon the same points, revealing the fact that the amount of salary received by the minister and the number taking part in the services was woefully small in comparison with the size of the congregation.

"Well," said Mr. Jones, addressing the ministers, but with a sidelong glance at the audience, "if I had such a mean, measly lot of people in my church, you know what I would do? I would get them up in a pen and send off and get a hound dog and set him on them, and say: 'Sic 'em, Tige; sic 'em, Tige.'"

"Excuse me, Brother Jones," said the Methodist minister, rising and stepping forward, "but that is just what we have done. We have gathered the people together. Now, 'Sic 'em, Sam; sic 'em, Sam.'"

"If Mr. Jones was not himself the balance of the evening, it was probable that he was thinking of the hound dog."

A CUTTING RETORT.

The Fine Presence of Mind of an American Who Was Mistreated by a London Guard.

A party of American tourists were recently passing through the houses of parliament in London, where the walls of one of the halls is lined with paintings, principally historical battle scenes, relates the New York Times.

Supposing that they were hung there to be looked at and studied, one of the party who had a better view of one of the paintings, began to back across the room and finally dropped down on one of the benches covered with red leather that line the side of the room.

Immediately one of the guards rushed up to the gentleman and said, roughly: "Get up. That is no place for the like of ye!"

"Excuse me," said the American, "what is the trouble?"

"I say—that is no place for the likes of ye!" reiterated the guard.

"But," said the American, "I am doing no harm. What are these seats here for?"

"They are for the lords and the peers, sir—and not for the likes of ye," replied the guard.

"My friend," said the American, "if you will come over to America, to the beautiful city of Washington, I will take you up into the great dome of the capitol, where there hangs a great painting. And I will give you an easy chair, upholstered in plush, and will let you sit in it as long as you wish, and study this painting; it is a picture of Lord Cornwallis surrendering his sword to Gen. Washington.

He Was Needed.

The front door bell rang furiously. A head adorned with shaggy and unmanageable whiskers was thrust out of the chamber window, and a voice that fitted the beard inquired: "Who is it?"

"Oh, is this Mr. Higgins?" came a shrill voice from the shade of the doorway below.

"Yes."

"Please come to No. 41 High street just as quick as you can, and bring your instruments."

"I ain't no doctor—I'm a carpenter. Dr. Higgins lives two doors below," and the window was coming down with a slam, when "Please, sir," said the little voice, "it's you, we want. Pa and ma is shut up in the foldin' bed, and we can't get them out!"—Chicago Journal.

One Pat's Obedience.

Patrick O'Grady was the "show" servant of his master in whose family he had lived for two generations. "I believe there's nothing he'd stop short of doing for me," the "squire explained to a friend one day affectionately, in his presence. There was a moment's pause. Patrick looked wooden. "Begorra, I obey the master's wishes, however foolish," he assented, mildly.—London Express.

Like a Book.

"Mrs. Judson says she knows her husband like a book."

"Yes, and she treats him like one."

"How's that?"

"Treats him carelessly and shuts him up."—Chicago Daily News.

TAKES DEADLY REVENGE.

Terrible Tragedy Enacted in the Offices of a Firm of New York Lawyers.

FORMER BUSINESS PARTNERS QUARREL

One of Them, William C. Turner, is Charged with Defalcation and is Pressed for Settlement—Shoots His Two Accusers Dead, and Takes His Own Life.

New York, Oct. 18.—Using a new automatic magazine pistol, William C. Turner, former president and treasurer of the Climax Bottling company, to-day shot and killed W. J. Mallard, secretary and treasurer of the company, and Robert Hamilton, its president, and then killed himself with the same weapon. A second revolver, loaded in every chamber, was found in Turner's pocket, and it is believed he planned to take more lives than he did. The shooting was caused by a quarrel between the three men over an alleged shortage in Turner's accounts. The tragedy occurred in the offices of the law firm of Cantor, Adams & McIntyre, in the heart of the Wall Street district, during the busy noon hour. Turner, who was 45 years old, and lived at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., a suburb of this city, was a cousin of Gov. Odell, of this state, and the head of the law firm in whose offices the shooting occurred, is President Cantor, of the borough of Manhattan. Soon after the shots rang out in the office building a wild rumor was started that the borough president had been killed.

The three men met in the law offices by appointment to allow Turner to make a partial settlement, and he was asked for a certified check. "I have it," he said, and then he closed the door of the room. An instant later he drew a revolver and began firing. Mallard fell, shot through the heart, and Hamilton lived only a few moments. A number of other persons who were in the room, clerks and members of the firm, fled in a panic. After killing Hamilton and Mallard, Turner shot himself in the head. Some moments later, hearing no more shots, the persons who fled ventured back into the room and found the three bodies.

Was a Defaulter.

Turner retired as president of the Climax Bottling company last April, when he was bought out by Hamilton. After the sale it was discovered in examining the books of the concern that there was a shortage of \$3,100 in Turner's accounts. Lawyers were employed by both parties, and it was finally agreed to accept \$2,700 and give Turner a release in full. Tuesday night it was agreed that the settlement should take place in the offices of Cantor, Adams & McIntyre Friday at 11 o'clock.

On Turner's corpse the coroner also found a certified check for \$2,700. The latter is regarded as throwing a peculiar light on the case, for it is thought to indicate that Turner went to the offices with the probable intention of paying the sum of money which was to have settled the difficulty. If he did intend to pay, it is argued, he changed his mind suddenly and decided to kill.

THE CROPS ABROAD.

Prospect of an Abundant Yield of Grain in Europe Only Partially Fulfilled.

Washington, Oct. 18.—The department of agriculture's summary of the crops of the world shows that owing to the remarkably cool and wet summer experienced throughout a considerable part of Europe, the harvest of 1902 is one of the latest on record. The promise of an abundant yield, therefore, has been only partly fulfilled in Europe, allowing for grain gathered in a damaged condition and for that actually spoiled. In the case of bread grains there will be a demand among millers, in the countries so suffering, for good, dry grain to mix with the home product.

To Reduce the Army.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The war department has promulgated a general order reducing the strength of the army to 59,000, or the minimum prescribed by law. This reduction is made by direction of the president, who considers it no longer necessary, in view of the comparatively peaceful situation in the Philippines, to maintain the present strength, which is about 65,000 men.

Broke the Record.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 16.—Onward Silver, the great chestnut son of Onward and Sylvan Maid, went two miles over the Kentucky Breeders' association track Wednesday at 4:29 1/2, breaking the American two mile record of 4:32, made by Greendander in 1893.

Convicted After 31 Years.

Evergreen, Ala., Oct. 17.—In the circuit court Albert Brown, colored, has been found guilty of killing Levi Brown in this town in 1871 and sentenced to prison for life. The accused is a gray-haired man, 66 years old.

Challenge Accepted.

New York, Oct. 17.—The New York Yacht club has sent a cablegram to Sir Thomas Lipton accepting his challenge for the America cup on the same conditions for which it was raced for the last time.

Again in Eruption.

Kingston, St. Vincent, Oct. 17.—Grave fears are entertained that Georgetown has been destroyed by the eruption of La Soufriere. Mont Pelee is again in eruption.

BRIGHTENS THE OUTLOOK.

Settlement of the Coal Strike Removes Only Serious Handicap to Trade Progress.

New York, Oct. 18.—Bradstreet's says: "With the settlement of the great coal strike of 1902, the most remarkable in some respects of modern record, practically the only unfavorable feature in general trade and industry disappears. Coincident with this, also, have been the ending of several minor troubles of a similar nature. While relief to the public mind is, perhaps, the most immediate result, it is natural to expect that present abnormal prices and conditions in fuel supply will gradually disappear. Some scars of course will be left, and the effect of the costly trouble will, no doubt, be reflected in some permanent loss of trade in the mining regions and in rather higher prices for fuel the coming winter than were paid a year ago. All other trade developments this week are largely favorable. Retail trade has generally improved, stimulated by the west, northwest and south by cooler weather, fall festivals and carnivals. Jobbing demand is also better, particularly at the west."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Settlement of the coal strike removes the only serious handicap to industrial progress. Five months of restricted fuel production had begun to check the wheels at many manufacturing centers, while there was a perceptible diminution in consumptive demands as the purchasing power of the wage earners steadily decreased. Savings have been exhausted and much money has gone out of the country because of this struggle, but the nation's remarkably strong position assures a speedy restoration of prosperous conditions. Transportation is now the worst feature and threatens to continue disturbing. While the grain crops are being moved the supply of raising stock and motive power will prove insufficient, although every effort is made at the shops, liberal premiums being offered for early delivery.

"Failures for the week number 206 in the United States, against 229 last year, and 24 in Canada, compared with 31."

OFFER OF BOND PURCHASE.

Secretary Shaw Gives Notice That He Will Give 137 3-4 for Four Per Cent.

Washington, Oct. 18.—Secretary Shaw has telegraphed instructions from Chicago to the treasury department to give notice that he will purchase for the sinking fund on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th inst., any United States four per cent. bonds of the loan of 1925 and pay for them at the rate of 137 3/4 and interest to date of purchase. The department will also accept the bonds of the same issue until the close of business, Monday, October 20, and pay therefor as of Saturday, the 18th inst. This will give an opportunity for anyone to sell at the same price who may not be able to make immediate delivery.

Bonds may be presented to the treasury department, division of loans and currency or at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States at Chicago and New York.

New York, Oct. 18.—The subtreasury under the order of Secretary Shaw, disbursed during the day the sum of \$11,293,789, representing principal and interest on bonds of the face value of \$8,253,490. This included a block of \$5,000,000 offered by a single interest. The syndicate consisted of the National City bank, Fiske & Robinson, Harvey, Fiske & Sons, Vermilye & Co., and Farnon, Leach & Co. It is expected that the syndicate will offer another block of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 to-day.

RESPONSIBILITY FIXED.

Conductor and Motorman Charged with Unlawfulness in Accident to President's Carriage.

Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 16.—The finding in the inquest following the accident in which President Roosevelt's bodyguard, William Craig, was killed here last September, filed Wednesday, says that the "unlawful acts of James T. Kelly, conductor, and Euclid Madden, motorman," of the electric car which ran into the president's carriage "contributed" to the death of Mr. Craig.

Killed Himself.

Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 16.—Fred Hollman, Jr., son of Postmaster F. A. Hollman, of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head Wednesday night. Hollman was 26 years old and was employed by his father. The young man left the following note in the room where the deed was committed: "Here is the end of a worthless life. I advise all men and boys to be right and upright, not to think a sport is the only life, because they are all wrong."

Killed in a Wreck.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 16.—The fast west-bound passenger train No. 24 on the Vandavia railroad, and No. 8, the Terre Haute and Indianapolis accommodation train, collided at Reelsville, eight miles west of here, Wednesday afternoon about 3 o'clock, killing two men and seriously injuring six others. The dead are: Fred H. Hermanson, mail clerk, Greencastle; G. B. Kilby, Marshallville, Pa.

Eclipse of the Moon.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Thousands of persons on Thursday night observed the total eclipse of the moon. Dispatches say that the eclipse was observed by scientists in Ann Arbor, Beloit, Cambridge and at other colleges. At Harvard a number of excellent photographs were secured.

GREAT STRIKE IS ENDED.

After Long Conferences, Agreement Upon Peace in the Coal War Is Reached.

PRESIDENT NAMES SIX ARBITRATORS.

Differences as to Personnel of the Commission Are Adjusted and Both Sides Are Satisfied—Immediate Resumption of Work at the Mines Is Expected.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The great anthracite coal strike is settled at last. A commission of six persons, with a seventh, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, as recorder, will adjust differences between operators and miners. President Mitchell, of the miners' union, will take the necessary measures to call the strike off. The president will urge immediate resumption of mining, and operations are expected to begin next week.

Represents Organized Labor. Announcement that the great strike was off was made by Secretary Root.

THE COAL STRIKE COMMISSION.



The Six Members of Coal Commission Named by President Roosevelt and the Recorder of the Commission.

with exuberant good humor at the white house shortly after 1 o'clock. Organized labor has a representative on the commission in the person of E. E. Clark, grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, named as a sociologist. The president added Bishop Spalding, of Illinois, to the list of the five members suggested by the operators. As named the commission is perfectly satisfactory to both miners and operators.

Both Sides Assent.

Assent of the miners was given through President Mitchell and Mr. Sargent, commissioner of immigration, and of the operators through Messrs. Bacon and George W. Perkins, of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. The final outcome followed a series of conferences, beginning with two during the day with Mr. Mitchell and two during the night with Messrs. Bacon and Perkins. Events moved quickly at the last, the president being determined on a speedy settlement.

Official Statement.

The following official statement announcing the close of the strike was issued at the white house at 2:20 a. m.: "After a conference with Mr. Mitchell and some further conference with representatives of the coal operators, the president has appointed the members of the commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon all questions at issue between the operators and miners in the anthracite coal fields:

The Commission.

"Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. army, retired (late chief of engineers, U. S. A.), Washington, D. C., as an officer of the engineer corps, either the military or naval service of the United States.

"Mr. E. W. Parker, Washington, D. C., as an expert mining engineer. Mr. Parker is chief statistician of the coal division of the United States geological survey and editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, of New York.

"Hon. George Gray, of Wilmington, Del., as a judge of a United States court.

"Mr. E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Ia., grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, as a sociologist, the president assuming that for the purpose of such a commission the term sociologist means a man who has taught and studied deeply on social questions and has practically applied his knowledge.

"Mr. Thomas H. Watkins, Scranton, Pa., as a man practically acquainted with the mining and selling of coal.

"Bishop John L. Spalding, of Peoria, Ill. The president has added Bishop Spalding's name to the commission.

"Hon. Carroll D. Wright, has been appointed recorder of the commission."

Its Work Outlined.

Washington, Oct. 17.—President

Roosevelt's arbitration commission will be called upon to pass on the following demands of the mine workers:

1. An eight-hour day for all employees working by the week, day or hour.
2. An increase of 20 per cent. in the wages of all miners employed by the ton.
3. The establishment of a 2,240-pound ton in all mines.
4. Recognition of mine committees in adjusting disputes or grievances.
5. More thorough organization of all skilled mechanics employed in and about the mines.
6. Condemnation of the alleged act of the Delaware & Hudson company in reducing wages at the Plymouth colliery.
7. Reinstatement of the colliery firemen discharged by the Delaware & Hudson company for refusing to work on "swing" shifts.
8. Revision of the contract system and limitation to two in the number of laborers to be employed by any one contractor.
9. Abolition of the blacklist system.

Work to Be Thorough.

The work of the commission will be exhaustive and will take considerable time. It is the president's desire that

JUSTICE ACTS SWIFTLY.

Murder of the Hicks Family by a Negro in Texas Is Quickly Avenged.

CRIMINAL ENTERS A PLEA OF GUILTY.

Sentenced to Be Hanged November 17—Angry Populace Protests Against Delay—He Waives Legal Right, and Is Hanged Within Two Hours by Sheriff.

Nacogdoches, Tex., Oct. 18.—Jim Buchanan, colored, the murderer of the Hicks family, was tried here Friday, a plea of guilty was accepted by the judge, and the negro was legally hanged within two hours after sentence had been passed. "Buchanan" was brought to Nacogdoches under the protection of five companies of militia. Upon his arrival here the negro was immediately turned over to Sheriff Spradley, who told the people that he would be given a speedy trial. The town began to fill up rapidly and the excitement was intense. The telegraph wires were cut, the railway tracks were torn up for a short distance, and it was announced that an attempt would be made to get possession of Buchanan. District court was at once convened, a jury was impaneled without delay, and the negro's plea of guilty was accepted by the court. The judge ordered that the death sentence be executed November 17, but many people announced that they would have no delay. Buchanan then waived the 30 days allowed him by law and was hanged by Sheriff Spradley in the jail yard in the presence of a large crowd.

Ten days ago the dead bodies of Farmer Hicks, his wife and daughter were found in the Hicks home, and Sheriff Spradley began a search for the murderer. A week later Jim Buchanan was arrested and confessed to the murder. The news of the negro's confession spread rapidly, and a mob of several hundred people marched after the sheriff and his deputies with the intention of securing possession of the negro and burning him at the stake. Sheriff Spradley and his deputies refused to give over the prisoner, and later they were joined by Sheriff Bowers, of San Augustine county. The two officers, through a ruse, finally succeeded in spiriting the negro away to the parish jail at Shreveport. Buchanan was next taken to the jail at Henderson and a company of militia were ordered out to protect the negro from violence. A mob formed, and it was feared a collision with the troops would result in serious bloodshed. Two more companies of militia were dispatched to Henderson, and on Friday when the negro came into Nacogdoches he was guarded by five companies of militia.

IS INCORPORATED.

Company Which Is Understood to Be the Best Combine Authorized to Engage in Business.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 18.—The United States Packing company, which is understood to be the best combine, was incorporated here Friday with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. It is understood that this amount will be subsequently increased to probably \$50,000,000. The company is authorized to purchase and deal in cattle and other live stock and to carry on the business of butchers, packers, storekeepers, construct and operate steamship lines, etc. The incorporators of the company are Horace S. Gould, Frederick K. Seward and Kenneth K. McLaren, all of whom are clerks in a New Jersey corporation agency.

All Probably Lost.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 17.—J. C. Gilchrist, owner of the wrecked steamer C. B. Lockwood, received a telephone message from Ashtabula late Thursday afternoon stating that the yawl boat which put off from the steamer when it was sinking Monday evening has been found bottom up in the lake. There was no trace of the ten men who left in the boat, and it is believed they were drowned.

Drank Poisoned Coffee.

Youngstown, O., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Mary Joseph, aged 53, an Arabian, died Friday afternoon after drinking poisoned coffee. Three other members of the family, George Tupe, Chady Joseph and William Abraham are in a serious condition. Nicholas Joseph, who is no relation to the family, has been arrested charged with the crime.

May Visit America.

London, Oct. 18.—It is learned that Gens. Corbin, Young and Wood have tendered Earl Roberts a cordial invitation to visit the United States and that the British commander in chief replied at a late hour Friday evening that he had practically decided to accept the invitation in December of 1903.

Will Entertain the President.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 17.—The announcement is made here that President Roosevelt will be entertained at the home of ex-President Grover Cleveland if his health will allow him to attend the inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson on October 25.

Triple Tragedy.

Mount Pleasant, Mich., Oct. 17.—Joseph Gulick and wife were murdered at their home near here by Archie Woodin, their son-in-law, who also killed his own baby. A divorce suit instituted by Woodin's wife caused the tragedy.