

BERGER IN COURT.

Government Suit Against Northern Securities Company.

Testimony Taken in St. Paul, Minn., Before Commissioner Appointed for that Purpose by Court—Mr. Hill on the Stand.

The fact that the government of the United States has instituted a suit under the Sherman anti-trust law against the Northern Securities company, to prevent that company from doing business and carry out the so-called merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, is well known. Testimony has been taken in New York, and is now to be taken in St. Paul before Mr. F. S. Ingels, commissioner appointed by court for that purpose. Naturally, Mr. J. J. Hill was a prominent and important witness. His testimony was very voluminous, giving many details of the great deal not heretofore made public. He was on the stand for two days, but space permits only a fragment of his evidence. He was followed by Mr. Harris, president of the Burlington system, and Mr. Weyerhaeuser, the great lumber dealer, who is a director in the Great Northern, and others. There was a great array of eminent attorneys present as participants or listeners.

Mr. Hill told in a general way of the building of a great railway system, of the development of the trade in the Orient, and of the coal situation of the country. Mr. Hill largely told his story in his own way, none of the learned counsel having disposition to throw out a hint that Mr. Hill might better tell it some other way. He began by relating briefly the organization of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road, and later its reorganization into the Great Northern road, and admitted without very much pressing that he had very largely determined the policy of the roads, especially the policy of extending the lines. This was, however, he explained, largely due to the fact that many of the other directors had been non-residents.

Built for Keese.

Explaining how the Great Northern had been pushed through to the coast in 1892, Mr. Hill said that \$500,000 had been expended for surveying alone, as he desired to be certain that he was building his road on the best possible locations. He dropped in a little aside remark at this point by saying that while riding along the Pennsylvania system once he observed a portion of that system being built on the fourth right of way, and he said, "I wanted to avoid all that sort of thing."

The traffic of the western country consisted mostly of lumber, and it was essential for the Great Northern to handle this lumber if it was to do business at all. The rate that time was 70 cents a hundred pounds, which was prohibitive. "I conferred with lumber manufacturers and they thought that if they had a rate of 65 cents they could send lumber east. I knew they couldn't do it with a rate higher than 1901 was 12,250,000 pounds against 41,243,000 pounds the next year. "Continuing his testimony Mr. Hill explained that they made their ships large for the purpose of reducing rates. They could carry a cargo equal to what five ordinary sized steamers could carry, and only one crew instead of five crews. In all their movements there was no intention to hinder commerce, but to promote it, and it has greatly increased commerce between the United States and foreign nations. These arrangements have only been perfected about a year and the business has more than doubled on the Great Northern road. He said he thought the total tonnage of the Great Northern in 1901 was 12,250,000 pounds, and in 1902 it was 41,243,000 pounds, an increase of 33 per cent, and the foreign business is increased over 100 per cent. "We have been able to reduce rates from 10 to 15 per cent in a year on the local business and from 20 to 30 per cent on the coast and north of the Ohio river was more and more dependent upon the Washington and Oregon forests, and that the time was rapidly approaching when the states which were furnishing lumber to the east would not have enough lumber for their own needs (Michigan, for instance, now consumes more than she can manufacture). I was especially interested in the timber traffic, because it was the only lumber for us to carry from the west there was nothing at all for us to carry on our road. I saw that it was only a question of time when Washington and Oregon would supply all the lumber of the country. It is soon to be so in order to have a low rate we must have a large tonnage, and have markets to which we could send anything made in the east, and thus have a continuing eastern trade westward. In fact, the Japanese purchase a trial lot of American rails instead of the Belgian and English rails, and later I induced them to buy American cotton, on a guarantee that if it was not satisfactory they would pay for it."

"The cotton trade has been growing very rapidly ever since. We chartered ships to take this cotton and these rails to Japan. We can make a rate to Hongkong which will enable the Minneapolis millers to ship their flour to China if they can get the Chinese trade."

Coal Supply.

Q. What advantage, if any, did you expect to derive and have you derived from the Burlington purchase in regard to the supply of coal for the country traversed by your line? A. Replying to the above question, Mr. Hill thought that on the west end they had a local supply of coal and on the east end the coal in the past has come from Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and from Ohio, but now it was apparent that they could no longer rely on the previous resources in the east, and it is consequently of vital interest to use the supply they can obtain not only for themselves but for the public as well from the Illinois coal fields. The grades of the Burlington road enabled them to carry an enormous tonnage and the public would soon be compelled to rely upon the bituminous coal supply instead of on the anthracite from the east. This coal is a necessity to the people of the northwest, which would have to abandon the country for five months in the year if they could not get coal at reasonable prices, and they cannot get it from the east at a reasonable price. He did not claim that this was due to the strike and the local situation this year, but that the permanent situation of the northwest had not to face, and in the future they could not bring coal from the western end of their line because the haul was too far to furnish it at moderate prices.

Over Trade With St. Louis.

Within the last week we had advice of 75,000 or 100,000 tons of iron ore to go through the winter from the iron mines of northern Minnesota to St. Louis to load the coal cars back. The fact that the coal has to come north or that there is coal to send south makes it possible to make a lower rate on the iron ore, and together the iron ore rates and the coal rate are both affected, and are both reduced to the extent that we can load the cars both ways. This is a matter we have under consideration, this year, but we have had under consideration many times for a couple of months, but it has

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Oct. 25. Thirty persons were hurt in a wreck on the Big Four road near Parker, Ill. The king of Siam will visit the United States next year as the nation's guest. The Kentucky confederate veterans' home at Pewee Valley has been dedicated. Five men were drowned by the foundering of a craft off Fogo, N. F., during a gale. The trustees of the University of Chicago voted 13 to 3 for segregation of sexes. England, France and Germany will withdraw their troops from Shanghai, China, January 1. The next meeting of the National Educational association will be held in Boston next July. Nine Americans and Europeans were drowned by the capsizing of a launch on the Siberian coast. President Roosevelt decided to withhold all appointments until after the meeting of congress. The national W. C. T. U. convention at Portland, Me., declared for compulsory temperance instruction in public schools. Charles A. Russell, member of congress from the Third Connecticut district since 1886, died at Danielson, aged 50 years. Secretary Moody has decided to ask congress for a large increase in the navy's fighting ships and an increase of officers. Weekly trade reviews report retail business retarded in some places by mild weather, but movement of goods fully sustained. Arthur Moyer, aged 19, self-confessed murderer of Douglas Craft, has been sentenced at Kankakee, Ill., to 20 years' imprisonment. A jury at Clarinda, Ia., has found William Lucas guilty of the murder of Emma Moore and fixed his punishment at life imprisonment. Chief Engineer Melville, of the navy, in his annual report suggests the use of oil for fuel on the torpedo boat destroyers. Retail cigar dealers and manufacturers outside the American Tobacco company will meet in Chicago to plan a fight against the trust. John D. Rockefeller has given to the Teachers' college of Columbia university \$500,000, with a proviso that it raise a similar amount. Arthur Moyer, aged 19, self-confessed murderer of Douglas Craft, has been sentenced at Kankakee, Ill., to 20 years' imprisonment. Attorney General Knox, who investigated the Panama canal title, will in his report hold that the company can give a perfect title. F. A. Heinze, of Butte, Mont., is accused of offering a \$2,500,000 bribe to the son of Senator Clark for aid in getting political control of the state. The Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical association has begun a war on kissing, which is declared to be a nuisance and a breeder of disease. The American Tobacco company has appealed to the Iowa supreme court a case to test the validity of the state law taxing cigarette dealers \$25 a month. Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court, took a personal hand in a class fight at Columbian university, of which he is a director, and put a stop to the fray. Mrs. John Laine, wife of a farmer living near Brockton, N. D., poisoned her eight-months-old son and then committed suicide with poison. Domestic trouble is said to have been the cause. The National Association of Manufacturers has issued a circular declaring a war on union labor and demanding the defeat of the eighth-hour day and anti-conspiracy bills now before congress. Col. Mosby, special agent of the interior department, reports that cattle raisers are illegally occupying millions of acres of public lands in the west which ought to be open to homestead settlers. Andrew Carnegie was installed as lord rector of St. Andrews university, Glasgow. In his address he urged the German emperor to form a political and industrial union as "United States of Europe" to resist American invasion.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for New York Oct. 25 and Chicago. Includes items like LIVE STOCK, FLOUR, WHEAT, RICE, etc.

ST. LOUIS.

Table with columns for CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, etc., with prices listed.

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NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

Work of Indians. The last lot of Indians working on the Northern Pacific extension between McKenzia and Linton arrived home recently. It is highly creditable to the Indians that they have worked from May until now with very small intervals. It was freely predicted they would not last two weeks at railroad work, but when it came to starving or working the Indians took to work. The contractor, who was at Cannon Ball, states that the Indians are fully as good workmen as white men, only they do not last as long, a fresh batch having to be hired every two weeks. He is offering \$2.25 a day for all the Indians he can get, and \$4 for men and teams. Jesse Flanders, ex-postmaster at Fort Yates, has been appointed financial clerk at the agency, in place of John Flittie. This appointment is a personal one with the agent, and is not controlled by the Indian department. The salary is \$1,200 a year. The Indians have just received a per capita payment of \$3, being the six months' rent money from the Lemon lease. A portion of this leased land has been burned over by prairie fires. Thirty-six young Indians passed through Cannon Ball on their way to Carlisle school.

Condition of Bonds.

A summary of the statements of the state banks in North Dakota on Sept. 30, 1901, and on Sept. 15, 1902, shows remarkable growth. In the year the number of state banks has increased from 138 to 176. The total deposits have increased from \$7,000,000 to more than \$10,000,000. Loans and discounts have increased from \$5,800,000 to \$8,400,000. Manager Atkinson of the By-Products Paper company, of Fargo, has returned from the East where he saw the results of the work in flax tow. The company owns four flax mills in this state and the flax straw is converted into tow and then shipped to Niagara Falls where it is changed into pulp. This pulp is being sent out to the leading manufacturers of letter paper and bank and stationery of that nature. The pulp is as tough as leather and very adhesive and is making a good impression. Mr. Atkinson thinks the flax tow that can be secured in North Dakota and predicts a big future for the business.

A Hot Suicide.

John J. Robinson, one of the wealthiest farmers of McLean county, who owned 2,000 acres of farm land near Coal Harbor, and possessed much fine stock, committed suicide by setting fire to a four hundred ton hay stack, into which he cast himself. He was missed when the fire was discovered, and search revealed the body burned nearly beyond recognition. He leaves a widow and several married sons and daughters. His brother is president of the First National bank. Melancholy over having sold his ranch is believed to be the immediate cause of his desperate deed.

Played Havoc.

A flywheel in the Northern Pacific machine shops burst and played havoc in the engine room. Several pieces went through the roof, the switch board was smashed to pieces and one window knocked out. Until a new wheel can be obtained, work will be delayed in the shops. It is probable arrangements for electric light will be made with the city system. At the time of the accident the engineer was in the boiler room, so no one was injured.

News in Brief.

Several Pennsylvania coal miners have come to North Dakota during the summer and fall to work in the lignite mines. They get better pay, and they say the conditions under which the work is done are immensely superior to those in the hard coal mines. Benj. Mattison of Minneapolis, residing at the Newport house, fell from a scaffold 100 feet high at Fairmount, N. D., and sustained injuries which will cripple him for life. In the football game between Grafton and Fargo high schools, Fargo fell all over Grafton to the tune of 75 to 0. The halves were 25 and 20 minutes. Up in Cavalier county there are several cases of smallpox which are said to have been introduced by members of a threshing crew who have since scattered in every direction. General Washburn is experimenting with a method of briquetting lignite which it is claimed will permit the formation of coal dust into solid chunks of any size or shape which will not disintegrate while burning. Major, the pioneer horse of the Fargo fire department, dropped dead in the harness just after returning from a fire. He was 21 years old. Work was suspended on the Elakton bank building by the non-arrival of a car of brick. There has been about 400,000 bushels of grain marketed at Bathgate this season, and there is more to follow. J. W. Tell and John Hamilton were bound over to the district court at Fessenden for breaking into a Soo car at Harvey and jailed in default of bonds. The men were trying to steal beer. The police of Jamestown unearthed the plant of a widow and her boy who have been doing a wholesale business in the thriving line. A miscellaneous lot of plunder was found, including a bicycle. The circumstances are such there will be no prosecution. Some time ago her sanity was questioned, but the board decided she was sane. A stranger bucconed the bank at Tower City on a forged check. The man asserted he was representing a well known eastern house and carried letters purporting to be from the firm. He had some days' start before the forgery was discovered. Seventeen head of George Harkins' native 3-year-old steers, averaging 1,423 pounds, sold in Chicago at \$7.40 per 100, which is the highest live weight price ever paid for grass fed cattle in any market in the United States. This makes an average gross selling price of \$105.30 a head, or a net price of \$99. The cattle were targeted forty miles south of Dickinson.

Coal Supply.

Witness: I do not want to be misunderstood, and from the questions I think I have been. The Great Northern Railway company and the Northern Pacific Railway company have a common interest in the coal fields of the northwest, and inasmuch as our winters are cold, it would be difficult for them to live here without fuel, and it is a very serious matter. It is a very serious matter for the railway, because if the coal supply were to be cut off, they would be unable to run their trains to the first day of February, with the lack of supply of coal, without bringing coal from Illinois, and we don't know but we would have to bring it from Illinois. The supply of steam coal to keep people from freezing before spring—and it is not due by any means to the anthracite strike, and I tried to make it plain yesterday that it was not; but it is due to the inability of the coal fields between the Erie and the mines in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio to move the coal. They are unable to move the coal up to Lake Erie ports, and we are unable to get a supply. As I have not been able to get one-half of our purchase for the year, and navigation will close some time next month. That is the importance of the control of us of access to the coal fields of Illinois, which are the nearest coal mines to this country, and the importance of that will be apparent more and more as time goes on. Mr. Hill further testified that when the Union Pacific desired to get control of the Burlington road, Mr. Harris came to him while they were negotiating and wanted to take a half interest, but the proposition was declined. The purchase of the Northern Pacific by the Union Pacific, he said, has been a helplessness condition because the Great Northern was jointly and severally responsible to the business lions, that being the purchase price of the Burlington stock, and if the Northern Pacific owned a joint interest in the deal, the law would require that the purchase of that amount, but if the Northern Pacific was in the hands of a rival transportation company, such as the Santa Francisco and from Omaha through the Platte Valley to San Francisco they could influence the Burlington to help their Northern interests and would be in a position to prevent the building up or aiding the development of the Northwest that the Great Northern has worked so long and hard to establish. The gist of Mr. Hill's testimony during the two days he was on the stand was that the organization of the Northern Securities company was in no sense a restriction of the coal business between the Northern Pacific and Burlington were operated separately and independently. That there was no actual merger, but that the coal business was of vital interest to the Northwest. That rates had been reduced as the result of this co-operation, and could not be still further reduced as tariff increases. That the whole proposition was within the law, and every responsible to the purchase of the stock of the Northern Securities company was open to any one who had the money to pay for it and could agree with the owners as to the price. That there was no combination or agreement expressed or implied, but that the corporation was simply a holding company, really for the purpose of making the property it holds have greater stability and not likely to be purchased by parties to use to destroy other property. In fact, that the whole movement would prove beneficial to the Northwest. That the cost of the railroad and equipment having been incurred, the great increase of tonnage and business growing out of the Burlington road, and the fact that the coal business would be increased against adverse interests would increase the value of the property, and the building up of commercial manufacturing and agricultural interests.

POINTS ABOUT FACES.

Physiognomy by Which the Physiognomist Recognizes a Person's Characteristics. The physiognomist divides the faces into three so-called grand classes. The oblong face, the round face and the pyriform or pear-shaped face. The oblong face is one which would fit more readily into an oval than a round or pear-shaped diagram, says London Spare Moments. For mere physical beauty the oblong or oval face has the highest standing, and the artists who paint youthful beauty endeavor to get what is called the pure oval to the face. Individuals with an oblong or oval face are naturally of a strong and active nature, with keen powers of perception and much imagination. They are self-reliant and persevering. They are not, strictly speaking, highly intellectual, although they are often talented. They are constant in friendship and strong in their affections. The round face belongs usually to a subject whose neck is short, shoulders broad and round, chest full, and in whom a tendency to stoutness in middle life is indicated by the plumpness of youth. The round-faced woman very often has small feet and hands. In character the round-faced subject is lively, amiable, impulsive and frequently fickle. She lacks persistence and she loves ease too much to do any serious and patient plodding, which we all know is necessary to attain good results. The pyriform face indicates the intellectual type. The woman with the pear-shaped face has a high, broad forehead. Her features are generally delicate and finely modeled. Her neck is slender; she is tall rather than short; her chest is not broad—frequently, on the contrary, it is narrow. She has intelligent eyes, and she never appears to have great physical endurance.

ANECDOTES OF THE SHAH.

His Persian Highness is Not Entirely Without a Sense of Humor. The shah supplies a fair crop of anecdotes daily, says the London Telegraph's Paris Letter. His sayings and doings lend themselves largely to anecdote treatment, and they are therefore carefully recorded. The latest story is about the shah and the dentist. His majesty suffered from toothache soon after his arrival in Paris, and a professional extractor of high-class molars was sent for. The professional looked at his majesty's teeth and advised the extraction not of one, but of several. The operation was postponed for a day, but when the dentist returned to the Elysee Palace hotel he found the shah all right and in a playful mood. The toothache had gone, and there was no longer any need for the dentist's services. As the professional was preparing to leave the shah called him back, saying: "I do not like to have troubled you for nothing, so, as you have come, you had better draw a molar from each of my counselors." The shah spoke with his eyes fixed on the ground and in a meditative manner. When he looked up all the counselors had vanished, with the exception of the grand vizier, who manfully stood his ground unmindful as to whether his all-powerful master was in joke or in earnest. The other counselors evidently believed in the earnestness of the master's utterances. The anecdote is something like that old one told of the present shah's predecessor, who, when in Paris, asked to see M. Deibler at work with the guillotine. When he was informed that there was nobody in La Boquette at the time waiting for execution he proposed that one of his suite should be handed over to Deibler and decapitated in the Champs Elysees.

WHERE DO SALMON FEED?

A Question That Even the Fish Experts Are Unable to Satisfactorily Answer. There is no family of fish more interesting than the salmon, and in no other fishery have the benefits of artificial propagation been more clearly demonstrated. The homing instinct of the salmon enabled the propagators of fry to learn, at the beginning of their work, that it was worth doing, writes John R. Spears, in Success. Salmon hatched in any stream usually return to that stream when they are of spawning age. The propagators reared salmon to the size of fingerlings, marked them, and turned them loose. In due time the marked fish returned and were caught in the home stream. It is a curious fact, however, that, in spite of the homing instinct, salmon are found at the spawning season in the brackish water at the foot of Alaskan glaciers, where, it is believed, no fish was ever hatched. Another curious fact, learned through marking the artificially propagated fish, is that a fingerling weighing from one to two ounces may grow to weigh from two to ten pounds in six or eight months, and in two years a weight of 40 pounds has been reached. The growth depends, of course, on the food supply. But where salmon feed and what they feed on have not yet been learned. It is supposed that they find small marine animals so numerous in their deep-sea haunts that they swim about "as if in a soup." Perhaps the deep-sea haunts will sometime be discovered.

No Gambling in Austria.

For playing "heads and tails" for stakes of a farthing an apprentice named Paul Riedel has been sentenced to banishment from Austria. According to the Austrian criminal law the uniform punishment for all games of chance, including the game "heads and tails," is banishment.—N. V. Post.