

# DEVILS OF THE SEA.

### That Is What Mariners Call the Submarine Boats.

Six of Them Are Now Being Finished and Tested at New Suffolk, L. I.—How the Boats Are Operated.

Because of the secrecy which guards Uncle Sam's venture with the submarine torpedo boat little has been heard of this saucy little newcomer in naval warfare since the explosion of the Fulton off Delaware breakwater last April while it was attempting a trip in the open sea from New York to Washington, a feat never before undertaken by a similar craft.

The world at large, says the Chicago Tribune, is totally ignorant of the fact that a formidable flotilla of submarine boats is being hatched out in American waters. Floated about a secluded landing in the Great Peconic bay in a remote corner of Long Island six of these little daredevils of the sea are daily exploiting their wondrous feats, diving out of sight, rising again in four seconds, firing their deadly torpedoes under the water at targets, and performing all the tasks laid for them by their inventor when he first dreamed of this means of destroying an entire navy.

Since the United States navy accepted the boat invented by Holland six others have been built and are awaiting the inspection of experts. They are the Fulton, the Adder, the Moccasin, the Shark, the Plunger and the Porpoise. All of them are afloat at New Suffolk, L. I., the testing and finishing station especially fitted up for this work.

All of the boats which are now being finished and tested at New Suffolk, L. I., have been fitted with apparatus which will make explosions impossible in the future; and there can be no doubt that a long step has been taken in the perfecting of the submarine boat.

The safety of the crew from suffocation while spending a long time under



IN A SUBMARINE BOAT. (Compartment and Tap for Regulating the Water Ballast.)

the water in the air-tight boats has been proved by recent exploits of the Fulton. The boat was sent to the bottom of the sea and held there overnight, four persons being locked within its iron hull. They were supplied with great tanks of compressed air, to be turned loose when needed, but the men all declared that they did not turn on any compressed air whatever, and that they experienced no ill effects from the close confinement. They played cards and read books at the bottom of the sea for 15 hours, and came up perfectly astonished to find that a terrific storm was dashing the white caps over them.

The submarine boat is nine-tenths submerged even when "afloat." This means that while it is traveling under naphtha-motor power for cruising it shows but a small speck of its cigar-shaped hull. Barely enough room is left on top above water for its crew to stand upon a little table-like platform on its back around the conning tower. When it starts about the business it was fashioned to perform, the crew retires to the inside of the boat through the conning tower or manhole on its back, first "trimming" it for the dive.

Every opening is closed air-tight and the man who stands at the pilot turns a big lever which allows water to rush into a huge tank under the boat set aside for this purpose. The rush of water decreases the buoyant force of the craft and it sinks or dives. The buoyancy can be regulated at the lever. When it has been lowered so that no sign of it is seen above the water, it is started on its course towards the foe; electricity is now taking the place of naphtha as the motor power. When within firing range of the ship it has been sent to destroy, the torpedo is exploded by impact upon the sides of the ship. The fuse is touched off by a plunger which dashes against percussion caps when the torpedo strikes the ship, this sets off the gun cotton in the torpedo, and there is enough to destroy the biggest battleship afloat.

**Richest Nation on Earth.** The Osage Indians, of Oklahoma, afford the best example of socialism in the world. The tribe is said to have \$8,000,000 cash on deposit in Washington and to own 1,500,000 acres of land, worth another \$8,000,000. Their realty holdings give a per capita wealth of \$4,000 for every brave, squaw and popoose in the tribe. The interest on their money in Washington affords annually a little over \$300 to each member, old, middle-aged and young. This makes the Osages the richest people in the world.

# KAISER'S LATEST MOVE.

### Will Strengthen North Atlantic Squadron and Send His Son to Go with His Fleet.

The kaiser intends to strengthen the squadron of German war vessels stationed in the North Atlantic. Two large cruisers and three gunboats will be devoted to this purpose, and the whole will be placed under the command of a distinguished admiral, Prince Adalbert, the kaiser's third son, will be attached to the squadron, and probably placed in command of one of the gunboats.

The object of this move is openly to strengthen the good relations between Germany and the United States, and to extend these relations to the fleets of both nations. It is this which induces the kaiser to part with Prince Adalbert, probably his best beloved son, who bids fair to be a gentleman as well as a gallant sailor.



PRINCE ADALBERT. (Son of Emperor William. Now in Command of a Gunboat.)

Prince Adalbert is physically a fine type of young fellow with an open, frank bearing, perfect manners and a thorough knowledge of idiomatic English. He will devote much time to the study of American naval matters while in North Atlantic ports. It is the kaiser's most earnest wish that constant communication should be opened up with the British and American squadrons in the North Atlantic, and with this object in view the German North Atlantic squadron will not only visit numerous stations in North America, but will also visit the Bahamas, Bermuda and the greater Antilles.

In this way the kaiser hopes to make a beginning in carrying out his favorite idea that the three Germanic nations of the world—Germany, Great Britain and the United States—shall form a strong and united front in the van of the world's progress. It was this idea which found eloquent expression in the letter he wrote to Mrs. Kipling when her husband was ill in America.

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CHARLES S. DENEEN. (Chicago Official Who Has Sent Many Criminals to Jail.)

terror to malefactors, rich and poor alike, and a tower of strength to honest people. Since his first election as state's attorney in 1896, Mr. Deneen has been the means of convicting many men of prominence in the community, and of breaking up all sorts of grafts, "gangs" and other offenders against the law. A few of his noted cases were Luetger, Rollinger and Becker, wife murderers; Spalding, Dreyer, Robert Berger, Paulsen and Magill, bank wreckers; a number of jury fixers, including Alexander Sullivan and the O'Donnell crowd; men guilty of breaches of public trust, including W. S. Young, public guardian; C. E. George, lawyer; George Bogert, treasurer of Evanston, and a long list of other malefactors. Mr. Deneen was born in Lebanon, Ill., in 1863. He served in the legislature in 1893, and for one year just prior to his election as state's attorney was counsel for the drainage board.

**Hard on Lodge Members.** Husbands in Lunenburg, Prussia, must be home at 11 o'clock at night or pay a fine of about \$2.50, half of which goes to the complainant, who is usually the wife.

# PEACE NOW IN SIGHT.

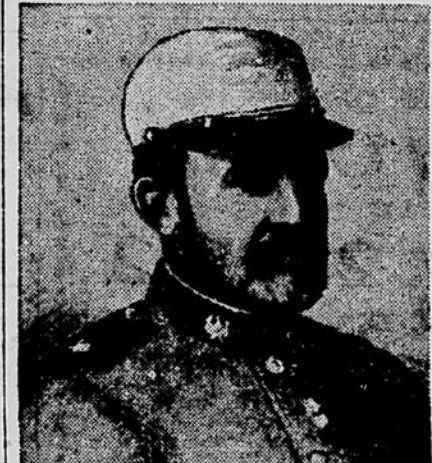
### Gen. Fred D. Grant Brings Good News from Philippines.

Inhabitants of Samar Will Make No Further Trouble and Moros Can Be Controlled by a Small Force.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, who pacified the dark and bloody Island of Samar, has returned from the Philippines after three years' service in the islands. He came on the transport Logan and brought with him a bushel of facts about the situation in the island, together with a rather concise idea of the situation down there. Since Gen. Smith, of the "kill and burn" order fame, relinquished his authority over this blood-stained island, Gen. Grant has been in charge. He began the work of bringing the fiery native spirit of the islanders under civil and military control, where Gen. Smith left off, and he pursued the task with a mixed combination of aggressiveness and diplomacy, qualities that predominated in his father, the late president of the United States, U. S. Grant.

Gen. Grant has been in the Philippines since the first outbreak, and during that time he has only been home once, and that was on a two months' sick leave. He goes to San Antonio, Tex., having been appointed to take charge of the department of Texas.

"Samar is enjoying the first period of peace it has ever known," said Gen. Grant, "and I am entirely satisfied that the inhabitants of the island will not attempt to make any further trouble for our government. Now that they have been forced by the stress of military operations to cease their hostility, the natives for the most part seem actually and absolutely contented with the new order of things. An incident which occurred just before I left has convinced me that even the natives who live in the thinly populated portions of the islands are no longer opposed



GEN. FRED D. GRANT. (New Commander of the Military Department of Texas.)

to the invasion of our civil system into their lives, and that they bear no ill will to American citizens or American soldiers.

"When I first went to Samar it was a case of fight your way everywhere, and protect yourself while so doing. A soldier could not venture much out of hailing distance of even the conquered towns without being set upon and killed by savage natives. Now an American can go anywhere and go unarmed. One of our soldiers deserted for some reason or other, and he braved all sorts of dangers and made straight for the interior of the island. He met natives armed to the teeth, but none of them showed any disposition to molest him.

"This particular soldier, whose name I have forgotten, was being court-martialed when I left, but his experiences with the heretofore untamed and savage natives brushed away a doubt and left the authorities in the rather confident attitude of knowing that the island was conquered.

"The Moros, of course, will commit deeds of depredation now and again, but it needs only a strong police force to hold them in check.

"When I first went to Samar I had 56 garrisons and 5,600 men under my command. Peace dawned so rapidly that the forces were gradually withdrawn, and when I left there were but half as many men and only 14 garrisons. This force is more than necessary to keep insurrection down. The natives are showing a lively interest in the march of civilization that our government has started. Of course, they are a low type of manhood—not a low type in their physical development. They are brave and strong, and have good intellects, but they lack education. They do not know how to read or write. In fact, their education consists of their knowledge how to engage in all sorts of piracy and revel in bloodshed. The day will come, however, when these natives will reach a creditable stage of advancement.

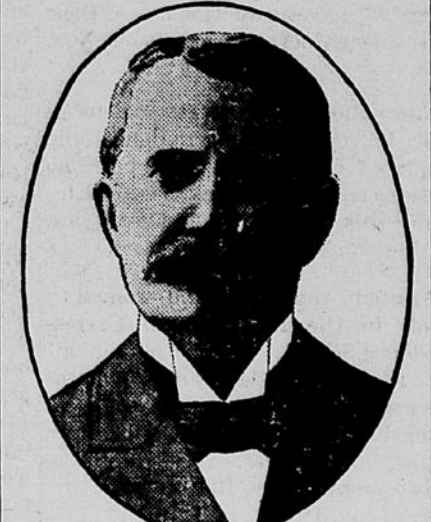
"The natives are not quite as primitive a class as our Indians, but they are still wholly uncivilized. We may expect a little trouble from the natives of the Holo group. They are ruled by a sultan, but they owe him a sort of informal allegiance. I don't think he will prove very strong with his people if ever the time comes that they get into serious trouble with our troops. They are an ignorant, low-bred class and less susceptible to restraint than any other of the natives of that country."

# AMBASSADOR TO ROME.

### High Diplomatic Post to Be Given to Henry White, One of McKinley's Protoges.

In compliance with the wish of the late William McKinley, Henry White, the present secretary of the United States embassy at London, will be made ambassador to Rome. The late President McKinley intended thus to reward Mr. White for his efficient services as secretary of the London legation, but found no opportunity during his incumbency to do so.

Henry White bears the distinction of being one of the most accomplished diplomats in the foreign service of the government. He is considered an invaluable assistant to the United States ambassador in



HON. HENRY WHITE. (President Will Soon Appoint Him Ambassador to Rome.)

London. In fact, despite the age that there is always a man ready to fill any place that is vacated, there is a tradition in London that the American embassy could not exist without its efficient secretary, Henry White.

To his friends he is familiarly known as "Harry" White. He is a recognized authority in Europe upon all matters diplomatic and American. It is said that he knows personally a greater number of Americans than any other man in the diplomatic service. Tens of thousands of transatlantic travelers have availed themselves of the courtesies of "the affable secretary of the American embassy at London."

Mr. White has frequently been left in absolute control of the embassy as charge d'affaires. He is about 47 years old. His diplomatic service has been extensive. He was secretary of legation at Vienna for a short time in 1883, and was then transferred to London as second secretary. He was promoted to first secretary of the embassy in 1886. He has held that position ever since, excepting during the Cleveland administration—1893 to 1897.

Mr. White is wealthy. He has a charming wife, and lives in London at an expense double the amount of the salary the United States pays him as secretary of the legation.

# NEW ENGLAND DIPLOMAT.

### Arthur Sherburne Hardy, New Minister to Spain, Is Quite Popular in the East.

Arthur Sherburne Hardy, appointed minister to Spain in the recent diplomatic shifts, is a son of New England. His father was the late Hon. Alpheus Hardy. Born in Andover, Mass., in 1847, he was graduated from West Point, served as a second lieutenant in the Third art-



ARTHUR SHERBURNE HARDY. (Appointed Minister to Spain in Recent Diplomatic Shifts.)

illery, and was professor of mathematics at Dartmouth college. He wrote novels, the best-known of which were "But Yet a Woman" and "Passe Rose." During his career as a diplomat he has been minister resident and consul general at Teheran, Persia; minister to Greece, Roumania and Serbia, and minister to Switzerland, having been assigned to the last named post in December of 1900 by President McKinley.

# Ballooning and the Lungs.

Ballooning is now receiving attention as a possible remedy for pulmonary affections. The conditions are not the same as those of mountaineering, the change of altitude being more rapid and muscular fatigue being absent. In the trip of the French Society of Physiology Dr. Henocque purposes to regard the atmosphere as divided into three zones. Up to about three miles the surrounding air supplies all the oxygen needed, but ascents beyond five miles are held to require a closed car, as was first suggested in 1871, or an aerial diving suit.

# NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

### North Dakota Lands.

In North Dakota there are 15,071,477 acres of unappropriated lands, of which 10,121,977 acres are surveyed and 4,949,500 acres are unsurveyed. The reserved area embraces 3,324,490 acres, and the appropriated lands 28,513,113 acres.

The report of the surveyor general of the United States gives data of four surveying contracts, about equal in extent, covering the amount of the appropriation of \$20,000 for the past fiscal year. No other class of surveys or office work, except those on public lands, belongs to this district.

The field work which was examined, approved, plated and otherwise completed, from prior contracts, gave a total of 3,120 miles. Township plats to the number of 137 were made, and 77 books of transcripts, while the correspondence involved the issue of 171 letters.

The replacing of the records of the office which were destroyed by fire has been continued and will soon be completed. The copies of the field notes, correspondence and plats necessarily had to be made at the general land office and transmitted to the surveyor general for binding, indexing and filing.

# Found Dead.

Conductor Lawrence reported to Coroner Fish of Wheatland, that he had found a man's body in a ditch two miles east of town.

An investigation disclosed it to be the body of James M. Sullivan, a cook, about 26 years old, who has been missing for two weeks. The face was eaten away. A watch, pocketbook and a postal card in the clothes proved the identity of the body.

# Deadly Blind Pig.

W. P. Jones is dead as a result of injuries received in a drunken row in a blind pig in Goodrich, a new town on the Bowdon branch of the Northern Pacific. It is alleged that the crime was committed by two well known residents of Goodrich who will be arrested. The men entered the blind pig owned by Jones, destroyed most of the goods and damaged the building. In his attempt to defend his property, Jones was so badly beaten that death resulted. He was possessed of considerable money and this is missing, and is believed to have been taken by the murderers. Jones was about 55 years of age.

# Killed by the Cars.

Frank Fuller was killed by the Milwaukee freight four miles north of Wahpeton. He and a companion were returning from Woodhull, and as the night was very dark they drove on the railroad track. At the time the train, coming from Wahpeton, ran into the buggy, only Mr. Fuller was riding. The rig was shattered to fragments, one horse was mangled, and the driver instantly killed. The other horse was unhurt. Its harness was stripped from it, and the animal ran to Wahpeton.

# Strangled.

The little four year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Strommen was strangled by the falling of the top of a buggy around which she was playing. The little one was not discovered until nearly night, and as she was cold when found death had evidently taken place some time before. Mrs. Strommen and the child were at home just south of town, and the child was playing alone. She had climbed up on the wheel of a buggy and placed her head between the bows of the top, when it fell down and strangulation soon occurred.

# Alfalfa.

Experiments on the Clark farm near Eldridge show that Turkestan alfalfa can be raised successfully in this state, and Mr. Clark believes that the plant is destined to work great changes in the feed supply. Ten acres were sown in the spring of 1901 from seed imported from Turkestan. The plant grew rapidly and came through the winter in good shape. Three years ago the extremely cold weather in February killed the clover in South Dakota and Minnesota, but wherever the Turkestan variety had a good start it was not injured.

# News in Brief.

Fargo claims an aged voter in George A. Signor. Election day was the fifty-first anniversary of his first ballot, which he cast in 1844 for James K. Polk. He is 79 years old and has voted in New York, Connecticut, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri and North Dakota. He is hale and strong and asserts he is good for many more elections.

Victorena Praille, aged 54 arrived at Wheatland from Germany and with E. Wilmar, aged 60 years, of Montpelier, repaired to the office of Judge Bigelow and were granted license to wed. The twain were lovers in their youth and after many years of faithful waiting are at last to be made happy.

Fred Fuller of Fairmont was killed on the Milwaukee railway.

It is announced that the fire underwriters have decided to increase the insurance rate of Fargo 50 per cent. The rates are regarded now as excessive.

Ole Thompson, a young man of Wheatland, fell from a horse and broke his leg at the ankle. John Baum of Georgetown, was kicked in the abdomen by a horse and very seriously injured. The incline leading to the Wilton coal mine caved in a few days ago, and it is necessary to hoist the coal through one of the air shafts, which makes the work slow. The work of laying water mains for the school for the deaf will be completed about the first of December, and the institution will then have an abundant supply of excellent water.

# THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

### For the Week Ending Nov. 8.

Senator Hanna has been initiated at Cleveland as a member of the Loyal Legion of Ohio.

Mrs. Annie O'Mahoney is the first woman in Ireland to be imprisoned under the crimes act.

Judge John H. Baker, of the United States district court of Indiana, has resigned.

Burglars wrecked the safe and robbed the post office at Culver, Ind., of \$1,000 in stamps.

French government arbitrator's in the coal strike decided not to raise miners' wage rates.

Earthquake shocks are said to have been felt in Hancock and Houghton counties in Michigan.

A dispatch announces the death of Gen. Manuel Lizando Barillas, former president of Guatemala.

Fire on the Rosebud Indian reservation in Nebraska burned 300 head of cattle and several ranches.

City Marshal Jordan, Tony Jones and Jeff Chenault were killed in a shooting affray at Orange, Tex.

President Roosevelt spent his first day at his desk in the new executive offices adjoining the white house.

The Grand opera house, one of the leading playhouses at Nashville, Tenn., has been destroyed by fire.

George Vest, Jr., aged 42, son and private secretary of Senator Vest, of Missouri, died suddenly in Washington.

Henri Fournier drove an automobile a mile in 47 1/3 seconds at Dourdan, France, making a new world's record.

Discovery has been made of a serum that has been successfully tested in treating ordinarily fatal cases of scarlet fever.

Prof. George Hausmann, aged 73 years, one of the best known pomologists in the United States, died at Napa, Cal.

The Delaware & Hudson railroad has been bought by the Pennsylvania and New York Central companies for \$80,000,000.

Ben Stell, of the Rival bowling team in the American league, broke the world's record in Chicago, rolling a score of 300.

The secretary of the treasury has discontinued the acceptance of state and municipal bonds as security for public deposits.

Colorado railroads will require doctor's certificate from sick persons after December 1 to avoid carrying contagious diseases.

Edward S. Bragg, formerly United States consul general at Havana, and transferred to Hong-Kong, arrived in New York from Cuba.

In its annual report the civil service commission urges that congress provide for the reclassification of the entire departmental service.

Eight men were drowned, three vessels driven ashore and practically every lighter on the Nome Beach in Alaska was wrecked in a storm.

Prof. Robert C. Kedzie, dean of the Michigan agricultural college and inventor of the kerosene safety test, died in Lansing, aged 70 years.

The Minnesota Harvester company, with a capital of \$5,000,000, has been incorporated at St. Paul. Its object is to fight the big harvester combine.

Count Boni de Castellane, husband of Anna Gould, has been unseated by the French chamber of deputies on charges of irregularities in his election.

Daniel E. Storms, secretary of state elect of Indiana, has appointed Frank I. Grubbs, editor of the Lafayette Courier, first assistant secretary of state.

Eleven Cuban children imported for instruction in a school at Point Loma, Cal., have been ordered sent back by the New York immigration officials.

Dun's Weekly Review of Trade says that trade and industry are making steady progress, reports from all sections of the country containing evidences of wholesome development.

Philippine natives are suffering from famine because of the rice crop destruction by locusts and death of carabaos by rinderpest. The United States will spend \$2,000,000 for relief.

# THE MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 8.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	\$4 50 @ 6 25
Hogs	5 00 @ 6 75
Sheep	2 25 @ 3 50
WHEAT—Buckwheat	2 20 @ 2 25
WHEAT—December	78 @ 78 1/2
May	77 1/2 @ 78 1/2
RYE—State	54 @ 54 1/2
CORN—December	78 @ 78 1/2
OATS—Track White	26 @ 42
BUTTER	18 @ 24 1/2
CHEESE	12 @ 12 1/2
EGGS	17 @ 25
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime Beef	\$7 00 @ 7 85
Texas Steers	7 25 @ 4 00
Medium Best Steers	5 00 @ 5 50
Common to Rough	2 50 @ 4 50
Bulls	2 25 @ 4 75
HOGS—Light	6 25 @ 6 70
Heavy Mixed	6 25 @ 6 70
SHEEP	3 40 @ 5 00
BUTTER—Creamery	19 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Dairy	19 1/2 @ 21
EGGS	19 1/2 @ 20
POTATOES (pegsack)	41 @ 44
MESS PORK—January	15 40 @ 15 50
LARD—January	9 20 @ 9 28
RIBS—January	9 20 @ 9 25
GRAIN—Wheat, December	70 1/2 @ 71 1/2
Corn, December	62 1/2 @ 51 1/2
Corn, December	52 @ 52 1/2
Barley, Choice	56 @ 58
Rye, No. 2	45 @ 47
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, December	\$1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Corn, December	50 1/2 @ 51
Oats, Standard	32 @ 32 1/2
Rye, No. 1	64 @ 65
Barley, No. 2	66 @ 67
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, December	\$1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Corn, December	50 1/2 @ 51
Oats, No. 2 White	31 @ 32 1/2
Rye, No. 2	45 @ 46
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Best Steers	\$4 45 @ 7 00
Texas Steers	2 25 @ 5 10
HOGS—Packers	6 50 @ 6 65
Butcher	6 25 @ 6 50
SHEEP—Native	3 50 @ 4 00
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$4 50 @ 7 15
Cows and Heifers	3 00 @ 4 40
Stockers and Feeders	2 15 @ 4 50
HOGS—Heavy	6 45 @ 6 55
SHEEP—Yearlings	3 50 @ 5 00