

**CHARMING OLD LADY.**

**Mrs. Matilda Fountleroy, Head of an Ancient Family.**

She is Daughter-in-Law of Elizabeth Fountleroy, Who Refused to Marry Washington—Resides in Paducah, Ky.

Mrs. Matilda Fountleroy, who resides in Paducah, Ky., enjoys the unique distinction of being the daughter-in-law of Elizabeth Fountleroy, of Virginia, with whom George Washington was once in love.

In preference to the illustrious Father of his Country Mrs. Fountleroy married her own cousin, Joseph Fountleroy, in Frederick county, Va. She had nine children and Mrs. Fountleroy, of Paducah, is the widow of one of her youngest sons, Butler Fountleroy, who died many years ago. Mrs. Fountleroy is 82 years of age, and was 21 years younger than her husband. She is a bright, attractive lady, and takes a vivid interest in all things.

The incident of Washington having paid court to her mother-in-law she remembers quite well as a cherished tradition in the Fountleroy family. The incident is mentioned in a history of the family. In the history copies of letters written by Washington suing for the fair lady's hand are recorded. In one of these the lover pleads that Elizabeth will alter her decision and return his love.

Many of these ardent epistles from Washington to Elizabeth were published in a newspaper article several years ago. In some of them the distinguished man descends to inditing some poetry to his lady love. A novel of colonial times, alluding to this love affair, has for one of its characters a sprightly young woman, who remarks when she saw Washington in a riding suit, equipped for the chase, that she does not blame Elizabeth Fountleroy for refusing to marry Washington, since he is not half so good-looking as her father. Judging



**MRS. MATILDA FOUNTLEROY.**  
(Daughter-in-Law of Woman Who Refused to Wed Washington.)

from pictures of the great general at that time, however, the young woman must have been very fastidious. This was some time after Washington's marriage to the Widow Custis.

Mrs. Fountleroy never saw her husband's mother, but she has heard him speak of her as a very beautiful woman. She had blue eyes and black hair, an unusual type, which is always particularly pleasing. She lived all of her life in Frederick county, Va., when she was married, and when Washington knew her. Her sons, however, came west as civilization advanced.

Butler Fountleroy settled in Montgomery county, Tenn., ere he met and married pretty Matilda Bowman, a daughter of John Bowman, who was a revolutionary soldier. His bride was 17 and he was 38. "He asked me," said the wife, who had survived him for nearly a quarter of a century, "if I did not think that he was too old for me, and I told him," a blush stealing into her withered cheek as she recalls her courtship, "that I did not think it made any difference," and she added: "We were very happy."

Mrs. Fountleroy's family were Virginians, but she was born in Kentucky. Her early life, however, was spent in Virginia. "My father married my mother in Virginia," said Mrs. Fountleroy. "They were both natives of Frederick county, as my husband's people were. They moved to Kentucky and settled near Louisville. An older sister and I were born there. My mother died when my sister and I were quite small, and our father carried us both to our grandmothers in Virginia. I was given to my mother's mother, and my sister to my father's mother. We used to have many a childish quarrel as to whose grandmother was the nicest, ignoring the fact that each was equally related to both of us. My mother's father, James Williams, was a congressman for a long while, and spent most of his time in Washington. When I was ten years old and my sister was slightly older, my father married again, and took us to live in Lexington, Ky. Later we moved to Montgomery county, Tenn., where I met my husband. We came to Paducah some years after we were married."

Mrs. Fountleroy, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, has three children, two daughters and one son. She makes her home with her oldest daughter, Mrs. J. Henry Smith, of Paducah. She is just 19 years younger than her mother, and laughingly says that they were girls together. She is remarkably handsome despite her years, and is a worthy descendant of the fair Elizabeth. Mrs. Fountleroy's son, Thomas Fountleroy, lives near Paducah. He was a soldier in the civil war in the southern army.

**MASSACHUSETTS HALL.**

666 Bowdoin College Building Contains Fireplace Where Longfellow Cooked His Meals.

When the sons of Bowdoin gathered at the old college in Brunswick, Me., in June, on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of its first century of educational work, many a fading memory of schooldays was refreshed and many a good story brought again to mind by the sight of the ancient buildings that formed the college settlement in years long past, and that appear so shabby now among their new and handsome neighbors.

First in interest among these old structures is Massachusetts hall, the original building of Bowdoin, which, at the opening of the college in 1802,



**FIREPLACE AT BOWDOIN.**  
(Where Longfellow, When a Student, Cooked Many a Meal.)

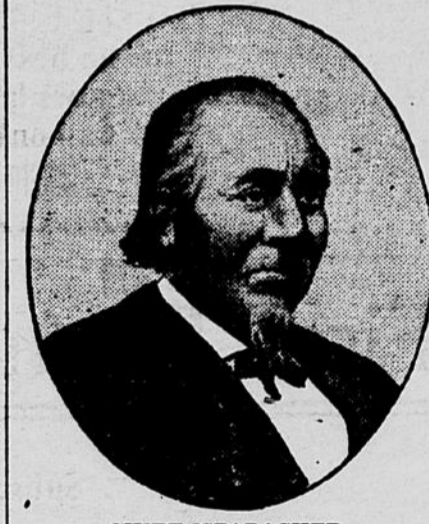
housed the faculty, the eight students of the first entering class, the library and all the other belongings of the institution. This little brick building, says the New York Tribune, has a peculiar attraction for those who admire the poet Longfellow, for here, as a student, he roomed, studied and prepared his own meals. In a room on the first floor is a capacious fireplace, which has remained unchanged since the day the first logs blazed upon its broad hearth, and it was at this yawning gap in the old hall's chimney that Longfellow did his cooking.

Whether or not the poet was a good cook does not appear in any of the records of Bowdoin, but he had the best facilities then afforded at the college, the fireplace, with its turning spit, swinging crane to support the kettles and pots and its glowing beds of coals for broiling being considered superior to the stoves of those days. Strangely enough, no photograph was taken of the old fireplace until this summer, although thousands of visitors have called to see it, and until recently few outside the college have been aware of the interesting fact that it was once utilized by Longfellow for the toasting of bread and the browning of flapjacks.

**CHIEF OF THE CREEKS.**

Indian Statesman Who Was Respected by His People as Well as Government Officials.

Isparacher, the noted chief of the Creek Indians, who has just passed away in Okmulgee, Indian territory, at the age of 90, was probably the most remarkable full-blooded Indian of recent times. He was born in the old Creek nation in Alabama and went westward with his tribe. He fought in the union army and was a member of the Indian home guards. After the war he served as a judge of the Creek nation. Overthrown in 1883 by Chekatoah, he organized a revolt which had to be put down by the United States



**CHIEF ISPARCHER.**  
(Head of Creek Nation Who Has Just Died, Aged 90 Years.)

army. Thereafter he lived quietly with his people.

Isparacher weathered many storms in his long life, for his people have not been peaceable at all times, and he has had difficulty at times to keep the struggling elements together. He was six feet tall, weighed 200 pounds and was a full-blooded Indian. He lived in a boxlike hut in Indian territory. He was born in Alabama. He was elected chief of the Creek nation in 1895.

**Has Things His Own Way.**

The amor of Afghanistan imagines himself one of the greatest men alive. He likes to have his own way in everything; and when he thinks it necessary to silence a disagreeable adviser whom he cannot convert to his views he cuts off his head. That settles him and makes other meddlesome disputants change their opinions at once, or emigrate.

**Family Filled the Car.**

A family of unusual size recently passed through Kansas, en route from Iowa to Oklahoma. It was composed of Michael Streckendorfer, with 16 sons, two daughters, and grandchildren enough to almost fill a car.

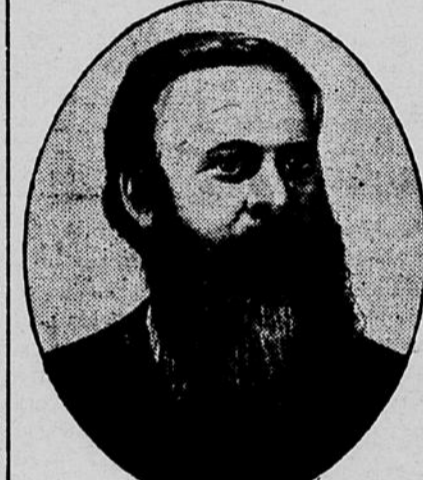
**DR. LORENZ'S VISIT.**

It Has Excited Widespread Interest Among Medical Men.

Originator of So-Called Bloodless Operation for Congenital Dislocation of Hip Cordially Received by Our Own Surgeons.

That the visit of Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the eminent Viennese surgeon, to this country should excite such widespread interest is an event of much moment for science, probably of greater moment than the fact of the visit itself. Of course the interest was stimulated at the outset by the fact that Prof. Lorenz came in order to perform the so-called "bloodless operation," devised by himself, to correct the deformity of the child of one of our millionaires. It is also, as the Independent remarks editorially, "partly due to the fact that the presence of the distinguished foreign surgical visitor has been taken advantage of to secure the extension of the benefits of his operation to some of the poorer classes in our large cities who happen to be suffering from the same deformity—congenital dislocation of the hip. There is no doubt, however, the writer thinks, that the attention awakened can be attributed also to the fact that deformity appeals to universal sympathy, and that during the last generation or two a larger humanitarian spirit has developed. The writer goes on to say:

"Prof. Lorenz does not come to teach our American orthopedic surgeons—our specialists in the treatment of deformed children—something they did not know before. Lorenz's operation has been practiced in this country for almost if not quite a decade of years; and some of the best results attained by the use of the method invented by the Vienna professor have been reported from America. His treatment is in line with that return to the principle of taking advantage of nature's own auxiliary efforts and her manifold compensating fac-



**DR. ADOLF LORENZ.**  
(Originator of Bloodless Operation for Dislocation of Hip.)

tors for the relief of disease and deformity that characterizes much of recent progress in medicine and surgery on both sides of the Atlantic.

"In certain children nature has failed to provide proper sockets for the bones of the thigh to work in—that is, it has failed to make a complete hip joint. These patients are spoken of as suffering from congenital dislocation of the hip. Sometimes the condition is not noticed until the child begins to make spontaneous movements. As they grow older they prove to be pitifully deformed and learn to walk only with great difficulty, their gait being slow and very awkward. Prof. Lorenz sets the heads of their thigh bones in their proper places and then fixes them firmly in position. The pressure of the head of the femur gradually makes for the bone an acetabulum—that is, a socket in the bone of the pelvis—in which it comes to move quite normally. Further dislocation does not occur, and the bones remaining in place perfect the original work of the surgeon by the exercise of the pressure and counterpressure that eventually gives a very practical hip-joint. The results secured by this manipulation—for it is this rather than an operation that is the secret of Prof. Lorenz's successes are excellent. Patients successfully treated go through life, not as almost helpless, always pitiable cripples, but as individuals whose powers of locomotion may be somewhat impaired, though not sufficiently to hamper their application to some serious occupation."

**About Eau de Cologne.**

How many of those who use eau de cologne from Cologne daily, one might almost say hourly, are aware of the fact that it was invented by an Italian and not by a son of the fatherland which gives it a name? asks the Pall Mall Gazette. Almost 200 years ago an Italian priest, Giovanni Maria Farina, whose name is seen on every authentic bottle, eked out his modest fortune by selling perfumery, little art objects, and so on, at Dornpessola. In 1702, happening to be in Cologne and making use of some of the finest vegetable productions of the country, he discovered the secret of the miraculous perfume, which has never been revealed to this day, except to his descendant.

**Medical Ethics in China.**

Chinese doctors are very particular about the distinction between physicians and surgeons. A Chinese gentleman was struck by an arrow which remained fast in his body. A surgeon was sent for and broke off the protruding bit of the arrow, leaving the point imbedded. He refused to extract it, because the case was clearly one for a physician, the arrow being inside the body,

**WOMAN BALKED SALE.**

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton Says She Declined the Danish West India Deal with Her Pen.

According to the story told by Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the novelist, an article written by her and published in the North American Review and copied by the newspapers and magazines of Denmark, is responsible for the failure of the Danish parliament to ratify the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

Last August, while working in Denmark, Mrs. Atherton met Neil Green and she decided to play at politics. Mrs. Atherton says that Green, with H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil com-



**MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON.**  
(Novelist Who Balked Sale of Islands to United States.)

pany; Charles R. Flint and others, were the original emissaries to this country to carry out the sale. Negotiations were halted by the Spanish-American war, and when they were once more renewed the sale committee had picked up Capt. Christmas, the adventurer.

Mrs. Atherton says that, although Secretary Hay may deny it, she knows that Christmas was recognized in the state department of this country as a representative of the sale committee. "When Harry White was to be introduced to the prime minister by Christmas," said Mrs. Atherton, "the door was shut in the face of the adventurer, who is a scamp, and White was admitted.

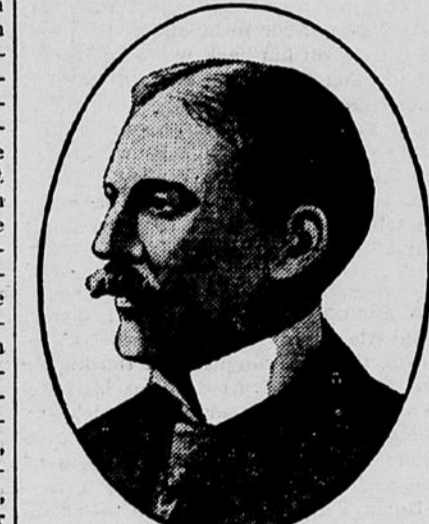
"Knowing the views of the Danish people, I felt that the treaty could not under the circumstances be ratified without humiliation to my country. I then wrote an article for the North American Review in which I stated that if the treaty was ratified by the Rigsdag I would expose the entire scandal.

"The article was translated into the Danish papers at once and the treaty was not ratified. I have reason to know the article in the Review is responsible. Just before the bill came up I was implored to return to America to be on the ground to explode the bomb if necessary. Instead of remaining in Denmark for a year I was there but a few weeks."

**HERBERT W. BOWEN.**

United States Minister to Venezuela Is a Trained Diplomat and a Scholar of Note.

Herbert Wolcott Bowen, who occupies the at present delicate office of United States minister to Venezuela, is a well-known New York lawyer who received his first appointment in the consular service by reason of his knowledge of international law and his general fitness for the work. Mr. Bowen was appointed consul to Barcelona, Spain, in 1890, and since that time



**HERBERT W. BOWEN.**  
(United States Minister at Caracas, Venezuela.)

has been almost continuously in the service of consular or diplomatic departments. In 1895 he was made consul general at Barcelona, and some time subsequently went to Persia as consul general at and envoy extraordinary to Teheran. In 1901 he was appointed to his present post. The minister is distinguished as a literary man of excellence and a poet of considerable power. He has published three volumes of poetry. In 1881 he was graduated cum laude from the law school of Columbia university. He is 46 years old.

**Small Farms in Norway.**  
Norwegian farmers are wise, and are eager to possess farms at the earliest opportunity, instead of working for other people. There are about 120,000 farmers in Norway, and 109,000 of them own farms.

**Fecundity of the Oyster.**  
The fecundity of the oyster is wonderful. A single female oyster in one season's spawning will produce, if she is of an average size, about 16,000,000 eggs, while a large specimen will produce 30,000,000 or 40,000,000.

**NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.**

**N. P. Changes.**  
Surveyors have been at work in the vicinity of the roundhouse for some time and this has given rise to a rumor that the Northern Pacific shops will be removed from Fargo to Jamestown. An official of the Northern Pacific recently remarked that the storehouse was coming to Jamestown and it would not be very long before the shops were removed to this city also.

One reason for the change is that the Northern Pacific switch tracks are being crowded west in the Fargo city limits and it will probably be necessary to utilize the site at present used for the shops for switch tracks. The Fargo shops are too small and it is intended to build new ones, modern in every particular, and capable of handling all kinds of work. Officials have figured that Jamestown is the most convenient point to repair engines of the Dakota division and it now seems not at all unlikely that Jamestown will have the shops.

When the new Northern Pacific station is built in Jamestown next summer it is proposed to remove all the old buildings to a point west of the James river. The Northern Pacific, it is stated, will remove even the freight depot west of the river.

**New Laws.**

The North Dakota Good Roads Association, which was organized here at the time of the demonstrations last fall, held a special meeting at which it was decided to draft a bill for presentation to the legislature asking for a good roads law. Copies of the laws of several states will be secured and a bill embodying the features of each most applicable to the needs of this state will be drawn. There is a growing sentiment in favor of some legislation along this line and the demonstration by the good roads train created additional interest.

The state executive committee of the state bar association met here at Fargo for the annual meeting and to take active steps to secure legislation. One of the points discussed was an increase in the salaries of the district judges. At present they get \$3,500 a year with no provision for traveling expenses. Judge Cowan in the second, Judge Winchester in the sixth and Judge Lauder in the fourth all have large districts, while Judge Glaspell in the fifth has much territory. The constitution will not permit an increase during the term of office of any of the judges, but a bill may be worked through for an expense account.

**No B. P's.**

Thirty-eight citizens of Denhoff met, and "whereas" and "resolved." They whereased about the blind pig, and resolved "to prosecute every person who shall persist in selling intoxicating liquor or who shall persist in keeping a gambling house or in permitting gambling in his place of business. And if the owner of any building shall permit the selling of intoxicating liquor or permit gambling within his house or place of business, we pledge ourselves each to the other not only to prosecute the offender, but also to institute process to have such building declared a common nuisance and to have the same shut up and abated as provided by law."

**The Editors.**

Editor Irysh, chairman of the executive committee of the North Dakota Press Association, has issued the following circular letter:

Wheatland, Cass Co., North Dakota, Dec. 19, 1902. Dear Sir: A second and final meeting of the executive committee of the N. D. P. A. was held in Fargo Dec. 16. It was decided to hold a business meeting of the association at Bismarck Feb. 10 and 11, leaving for the coast excursion on Feb. 12, at noon. Editors not having transportation on the roads over which they must travel to reach Bismarck, should notify the undersigned who will endeavor to make arrangements for same.

**Sad Christmas.**

One of the saddest deaths which has occurred in Fargo for some time was that of Mrs. Paul Miller, which happened Christmas eve at about 12:10. The lady had just been trimming up the Christmas tree for the children and had been arranging the gifts which Santa Claus had brought. She was suddenly taken with a failing of the heart's action after retiring, and soon passed away in the presence of the family and some of the neighbors who were hastily summoned. Dr. Charest was called but arrived too late to be of any assistance.

**To Try Again.**

Although the first trial of William Barry cost Cavalier a big sum, J. M. Cochrane alone receiving \$5,000 for conducting the prosecution, the case will be retried, according to County Attorney William B. Dickson, who said such would be the case, "according to present advice." Of course, if it is tried it will be before some other judge than Kneeshaw, and in all probability it will be at Grand Forks.

**News Notes.**

The trustees of Fargo College received a gift of \$50,000 from Dr. Pearson, of Chicago, for the endowment fund. The gift was in accordance with conditions made some years ago, which have been complied with. John L. Thomson's newly remodeled residence at Minto was burned. Insurance, \$200; loss, \$600. Mr. Thomson also lost \$300 in currency. At the Gladstone hotel, Jamestown, the pleasant custom is observed of planting a Christmas tree and hanging thereon gifts for the guests and employes. Rev. H. J. Sheridan has been stationed at Linton as a missionary for the Episcopal church. His congregation has just completed a fine new church, built of stone and handsomely fitted. The Minto house, built in 1881, at Minto, and one of the old landmarks, burned. It was occupied by a hotel, but had few boarders. Louis Kamroski was owner. The loss is \$3,500; insurance \$2,000.

There are claims pending against the city for something over \$22,000—the latest being for \$5,000, filed by Mrs. Boatman for compensation for injuries sustained in a fall on an icy sidewalk.

**THE NEWS IN BRIEF.**

For the Week Ending Jan. 8. Ex-Congressman J. N. Castle died at his home in Stillwater, Minn., aged 65 years.

Parole, the noted race horse, died in New York from old age. He was 39 years old.

Benjamin B. Odell has been inaugurated governor of New York for the second time.

The total production of precious metals in Colorado in 1902 is estimated at \$44,871,464.

The past year in Canada from a business point of view was the most successful in her history.

Cordial New Year's greetings were exchanged by President Roosevelt and President Palma, of Cuba.

The transport Sheridan sailed from San Francisco for Manila with large quantities of army supplies.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Dockery, wife of the governor of Missouri, died at Jefferson City, aged 52 years.

Weekly trade reviews report good business during the holidays and a bright outlook for the new year.

Teachers of Iowa in state convention adopted a resolution favoring the use of the Bible in the public schools.

Philippine naval maneuvers under Rear Admiral Evans proved that a hostile fleet cannot enter Manila harbor.

The Wisconsin Central railroad announces a general advance in the wages of its locomotive engineers and firemen.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen's demand for 20 per cent. wage increase has been ignored by western lines.

Mrs. W. A. Clark, Jr., daughter-in-law of the Montana senator and mother of "million-dollar-baby," died at Butte.

Fire destroyed the grain elevator of the Great Western Cereal company at Fort Dodge, Iowa, causing loss of \$150,000.

Thomas A. Edison says among the problems of the new year are bacteria fighting and getting electricity direct from coal.

Edward VII. of England was proclaimed emperor of India at Delhi amid scenes of unprecedented oriental magnificence.

Michael and Andrew Onder and Joseph Prokop were killed by an explosion of dynamite in a colliery near Minersville, Pa.

The post office at Indianola, Miss., from which the colored postmistress was driven by force, will be closed by the department.

Minister Leishman returned to Turkey with instructions to see the sultan and demand recognition of United States claims.

Thomas Dunn (colored) was hanged in St. Louis for the murder of Peter Jackson, a negro, with whom he had quarreled over four dollars.

Liquor selling has again been stopped in Maine, newly-elected sheriffs beginning a new movement for the enforcement of the prohibition law.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Bingham says that meat prices are unwarranted, citing reductions in corn and cattle values in support of his view.

Senator Insula, editor of the Santiago (Cuba) Republica, was shot and killed by Congressman Corona, editor of Cuban Libre, during a dispute over politics.

Church services in the dark will be held by Rev. C. J. Parker, vicar of Clerkenwell, London, to prevent women staying away because their neighbors are better dressed.

Secretary Root decided that civil courts of the Philippines must settle the controversy between factions of Roman Catholic church in the islands over the possession of church property.

Memay Kennedy, a chorus girl at Wallack's theater, New York, filed suit for \$2,250 damages against Mrs. Margaret Jackson, her landlady, for alienating the affections of her dog Snowflake.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson declares that cattle diseases in the United States are disappearing. American cattle are the healthiest in the world. He also says farmers are investing surplus funds in bonds and savings banks.

**THE MARKETS.**

New York, Jan. 3.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	\$1.00 @ 1.00
Hogs	6.25 @ 6.40
Sheep	2.50 @ 2.60
FLOUR—Buckwheat	2.30 @ 2.35
WHEAT—May	77 1/2 @ 78
JULY	79 1/2 @ 80 1/2
RYE—State	55 @ 56
CORN—January	44 1/2 @ 45
OATS—Track White	40 @ 41
BUTTER	20 @ 20
CHEESE	12 1/2 @ 13
EGGS	18 @ 18
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Christmas Beves	\$2.00 @ 2.00
Texas Steers	3.40 @ 3.75
Medium Beef Steers	4.25 @ 4.30
Common and Rough	1.00 @ 1.20
Bulls	2.25 @ 2.85
HOGS—Light	6.85 @ 6.90
Heavy Mixed	6.20 @ 6.45
BHEEP	3.15 @ 3.50
BUTTER—Creamery	18 @ 22
Dairy	17 @ 22
EGGS	20 @ 25
POTATOES (per bu.)	40 @ 45
MESS PORK—January	17 1/2 @ 18
LARD—January	9.50 @ 10.00
RIBS—January	8.25 @ 8.40
GRAIN—Wheat, May	75 1/2 @ 75 1/2
Corn, May	43 @ 43
Corn, May	43 @ 43
Oats, May	31 @ 32
Barley Choice	53 @ 53
Rye, May delivery	41 @ 51 1/2
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	75 1/2 @ 75 1/2
Corn, May	43 @ 43
Oats, Standard	32 @ 32
Rye, No. 1	51 1/2 @ 51 1/2
Barley, Standard	60 @ 61
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	65 1/2 @ 65 1/2
Corn, May	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White	24 @ 25
Rye, No. 2	45 @ 47
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	\$4.45 @ 5.70
Texas Steers	2.15 @ 4.55
HOGS—Packers	6.40 @ 6.50
Butchers	6.50 @ 6.70
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	\$3.25 @ 4.45
Cows and Heifers	3.00 @ 4.40
Stockers and Feeders	2.50 @ 4.25
HOGS—Heavy	6.00 @ 6.45
BHEEP—Wethers	4.00 @ 4.80