

OPPOSED TO CASTRO.

Gen. Matos Back of the Big Revolution in Venezuela.

Expanded \$5,000,000 of His Private Fortune in Attempts to Overthrow the Present Corrupt Administration.

Gen. Manuel Antonio Matos, leader of the Venezuelan revolution, is the wealthiest and one of the most prominent men in that country. He is estimated to have been worth \$4,000,000 at the outbreak of the war and to have expended at least \$2,000,000 for the revolutionary cause, paying his soldiers, who at one time numbered 10,000, out of his own pocket.

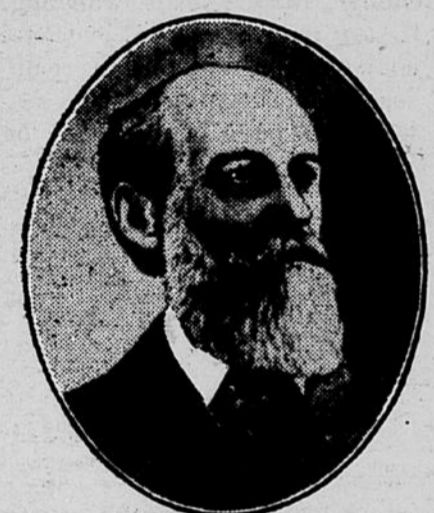
He has twice been called into the cabinet to meet financial crises—once under President Crespo and again under President Andrade. He has always been opposed to the Castro administration, declaring it to be corrupt. He is related by marriage to the Guzman Blanco family, and the superior of President Castro by birth.

Although essentially a civic leader, he had some experience in the army, under President Blanco. At that time he was said to have made large sums out of contracts. He conducted a large commission house in Caracas and had branches in New York and in various European cities.

He also owned stock in the Bank of Venezuela and the Bank of Caracas. Much of his wealth is invested in cocoa and coffee plantations.

The revolutionary movement which he has headed, says the New York Herald, was the result of the avowed belief of a group of prominent Venezuelans that President Castro's administration was corrupt, was involving the country in dangerous difficulties and leading it to ruin. The revolution began with desultory fighting and Gen. Matos went to Martinique.

This was a year ago, and at Fort de France he gathered about him a hundred eager leaders and 300 recruits. Gen. Luciano Mendoza commanded the troops in the field, and Gen. Matos did not at once avow the leadership of the movement. Stores,



GEN. MANUEL A. MATOS. (Leader of the Anti-Castro Revolution in Venezuela.)

rifles and ammunition were brought to Fort de France on board the British steamship Ban Righ, which was rechristened the Libertador.

On January 2, 1902, the expedition slipped away at night. President Castro declared the vessel a pirate craft, and offered \$10,000 reward for its capture. The entire Venezuelan navy was sent to hunt for it, but despite these precautions the expedition landed near Barcelona two days later. The expedition included 350 men, Gens. Penaloza, Duchaine, Nicholas, Rolando and Nieves Navarro. The ship was armed with rapid-fire guns and covered with steel plates.

In a proclamation which Gen. Matos issued just before sailing from Fort de France he called upon all of his countrymen for assistance.

"Our country is moaning and perishing," he said. "Our primary object is to remove one man from his public post, in which he has committed every error and every excess, and who has compromised, not only Venezuela's good name, but even her national integrity."

After several small battles had been fought, Gen. Matos left the scene and cruised for a time on the Libesalador, touching at various points along the coast, where the revolutionists were in control. He landed in Trinidad in March, to be at a cable center, from which he might direct his forces. The fighting at this time became heavy and losses and defeat were reported for both sides.

In June Gen. Matos issued a proclamation in which he announced a provisional government, with himself as president.

Don Pedro Ezequiel Rojas, former minister of foreign affairs, was made foreign representative. The army, under the command of Gen. Pedro Duchaine and Gen. Valentin Perez, it was announced, would assume control of Venezuela. The 30 per cent. duty on articles imported from the West Indies was declared abolished.

In September President Castro issued a decree in which he denounced Gen. Matos as a "traitor and a pirate." Meantime fighting continued on a small scale, often near Caracas.

Gen. Matos broke down under the strain, and the revolution dwindled, although his forces remained in the field. In November he landed at Curacao with his son in a small boat, and has since lived near Willemstead.

His health has continued poor, and there has been little fighting since his partial retirement.

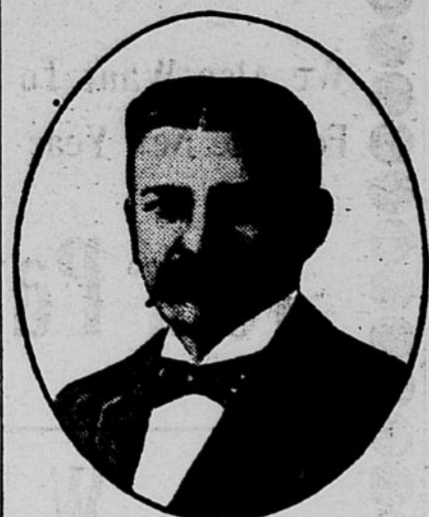
But Hard to Get There. There is plenty of roof at the top of the greased pole of success.—Chicago Daily News.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDS.

Prospective Commissioner General of the Land Office Has Passed Through Stirring Career.

A cowboy on the plains of Wyoming, surveyor general of the state, governor, assistant commissioner, and soon to be commissioner general of the land office of the United States, having jurisdiction over more than 800,000,000 acres of unappropriated public lands, and a small army of employes extending into about 20 states of the union.

This is an epitome of the career of William Alford Richards, who spent his boyhood in Hazel Green, Wis., where his father, Truman Perry Richards, went in the early '30's to work in the lead deposits in the southwestern part of the state, and where he lived until his death a few years ago.

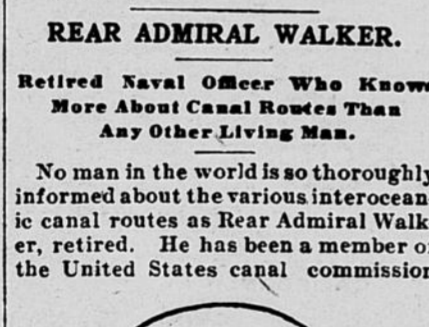


WILLIAM A. RICHARDS. (Prospective Commissioner of United States Land Office.)

The early life of Mr. Richards, says the Milwaukee Sentinel, is reminiscent of the struggles of the American pioneers who opened up the great west. At the age of 17 he was teaching a country school in Wisconsin. A few years after the war the pioneer spirit which he inherited from his father impelled him to go westward. From that time until he finally settled in Wyoming, where the highest state honors were conferred upon him, his life is full of interest. He left Wisconsin in 1869 to seek his fortunes in the boundless west. He was at a loss as to where he ought to locate, and remained in this uncertain frame of mind for years. During that time his travels took him as far west as the Golden Gate, to the Mexican border on the south, and as far north as the boundary separating the United States from the British possessions. He studied law in Omaha, and edited a paper there; he was in charge of vast herds of cattle in Wyoming when the buffalo covered the plains and the red man roamed at will. He went to California in 1879, and after a brief residence there was elected surveyor of Santa Clara county. Later he went to Colorado, and again actively entered into politics, being elected surveyor of El Paso county, and city engineer of Colorado Springs. He afterwards returned to Wyoming, and became governor, and at the breaking out of the Spanish war was the first chief executive of a state to wire President McKinley that his troops were mustered, fully equipped, and ready for action. Finally, later in the McKinley administration Gov. Richards came to Washington as assistant commissioner of the general land office. It is an interesting fact that three of the men called by President McKinley to take responsible positions in the interior department spent their boyhood days in southwestern Wisconsin, within a radius of ten miles of one another. One of them is Gov. Richards, another H. Clay Evans, former commissioner of pensions, now consul general to London, and the third William A. Jones, commissioner of Indian affairs.

REAR ADMIRAL WALKER. Retired Naval Officer Who Knows More About Canal Routes Than Any Other Living Man.

No man in the world is so thoroughly informed about the various interoceanic canal routes as Rear Admiral Walker, retired. He has been a member of the United States canal commission ever since its formation, and has personally examined the Panama as well as the Nicaraguan routes. When the president of the United States shall have succeeded in removing the last obstacle to the building of an interoceanic canal by this government, it is probable that he will name Admiral Walker as one of the experts to supervise the construction of the big ditch.



ADMIRAL JOHN G. WALKER. (Retired Naval Officer Who Is an Authority on Isthmian Canal Routes.)

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Blind for Housewives. Housekeepers should always recollect that flour will extinguish burning oil.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

Better Inspection. Any plan that promises better grades of grain and a better price for their chief product is alluring to the farmers of North Dakota and consequently there is much interest among the members in the proposed scheme of a Wisconsin grain inspection which shall give fairer grades and higher prices for North Dakota wheat. The matter will take some definite shape in the legislature this week, either in the way of the appointment of a committee to investigate or an invitation to the Wisconsin men to make their plans known to the legislators.

Messrs. Crumpton and Schmitt, representing the Superior board of trade, have been agitating the matter and outlining the grounds for complaint against the Minnesota system of inspection and the proposed remedy. The principal matter, with the legislators, is that of grades. The principal complaint among farmers is based on what is claimed to be unfair and non-uniform inspection. It is appreciated that the prices of wheat will not be affected by any legislation that might be attempted by the legislature or any system that might be put into effect in any other state, except as it would give a better grade.

The Wisconsin men say a law will be passed in Wisconsin to insure fair and uniform inspection, and to this end they want North Dakota to cooperate to the extent of providing representation from this state on the proposed Superior board of inspection. This, they claim, would be in the interests of the farmers of the state. To the farmers who ask whether a system of inspection in Wisconsin would be accepted by grain buyers and whether purchases would be made upon Wisconsin inspection.

Honors for Bolley. The United States department of agriculture wants Professor H. L. Bolley of the North Dakota Agricultural college to go to Europe for six months and study flax disease under the direction of the department. The government officials pay the professor the unusual honor of declaring that he is two years ahead of any other investigator along that line.

Professor Bolley attained prominence some years ago in his discovery of a preventive for potato scab. Later his investigations on the treatment of wheat for smut with formaldehyde attracted so much attention that the articles were sent out by the thousands by grain men and elevator representatives. Since that time he has devoted a great deal of study to flax diseases, and the results are of an intensely practical nature, saving the farmers of the northwest hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

Badly Burned. L. B. Hanson, a hardware merchant of Sheldon, was seriously burned this morning while endeavoring to encourage a coal fire by pouring kerosene oil into the stove from a three gallon can.

A terrific explosion occurred, throwing the burning fluid over Mr. Hanson's clothing. He rushed outside, intending to roll in the snowbank, but found it frozen hard. He called for help and managed to strip off his blazing coat and vest.

Mr. Joseph Goodman, who keeps a general store next door, heard his cries and, going out, jerked a coat from a "dummy" and managed to extinguish the flames. Mr. Hanson was taken to the doctor's office and his injuries attended to.

Large Attendance. There are 700 students at the North Dakota Agricultural college and the buildings are overcrowded. Several additions will have to be built and the heating plant made more central. If the present legislature cannot be induced to make a liberal appropriation, the college board will have to bond the institution, securing the bonds on the interest from the land grant.

Frozen to Death. Eli Beaudrie, a pioneer farmer residing five miles west of Neche, was found frozen to death in the bottom of his wagon box by his sons. He had driven to Walhall and his team arrived home about 10 o'clock at night with the frozen body of the old man. He was 60 years of age and wealthy.

News Notes. J. H. Matthews, of Larimore, N. D., Geo. B. Winship, Grand Forks, and N. G. Larimore, of Larimore, have been appointed by the National Reciprocity league a committee from the Tri-State Grain Growers' convention which will be held at Fargo next week. The committee will present the subject of reciprocity to that convention.

Gen. Washburn is buying coal lands in the vicinity of Washburn at \$20 to \$25 an acre, and many sales are being made at these prices.

Captain Joe Esten, up in the vicinity of Dunsenith, has a spring on his farm from which he is able to skim unlimited quantities of crude petroleum.

Business men of Dickinson have put up \$6,000 of the \$10,000 required for the new commercial club building at that place.

The colleges in this state and South Dakota are at work selecting speakers for the inter-collegiate contests, which will begin soon.

The general store of Wellentine & Guilford at Alice, was destroyed by fire. The entire stock was burned. The loss was about \$7,000 with \$4,000 insurance.

NORTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE.

The Daily Transactions of the Legislature at Bismarck. A Short Summary of the Major Session. Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 22.—In the house a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of seven, three from the house and two from the senate, the commissioner of agriculture and business general to confer with the committee from the Superior board of trade to recommend to this legislature a plan for the establishment of joint inspection bureau of grain at Superior.

Among the bills introduced were one for relief of James McKenichine, who left the state while firing a salute while a member of Battery A at Lisbon last July; relief to consist of a year's schooling with all expenses paid; a bill making it unlawful for divorced people to marry before six months after the decree is recorded; a bill preventing and restraining trustees, pending the district court jurisdiction and persons injured by operating such trusts and combinations right to sue and recover three times the actual loss caused by such trusts.

A bill was introduced allowing a non-resident to provide for the support of his wife and children by a bill for the purpose of providing for the support of his wife and children; a bill for the purpose of providing for the support of his wife and children; a bill for the purpose of providing for the support of his wife and children.

Senator Bartlett announced the senate committees at this afternoon session of the legislature: La Moure of Pembina, chairman of appropriation of coal lands; Little of Bismarck, chairman of judiciary; Lewis of Grand Forks, chairman of agriculture; Cox of Barnes, state affairs; La Moure of Pembina, temperance.

Two bills to provide for the appropriation of \$200,000 for the current and contingent expenses of the insane hospital and the construction of several new buildings and a bill for the regulation of lynchings in cases where the prisoner is taken from a sheriff or constable and lynched, such officials to be deposed from office unless he can make a satisfactory showing to the governor that he could not help it.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 21. Both houses of the legislature met separately at 2 p. m. and voted on the senate bill for the purpose of providing for the support of his wife and children.

In the senate there were thirty-one Republican votes for Hansbrough and nine Democratic votes for Senator Wisneman, who was the Democratic candidate for governor two years ago. In the house there were eighty-nine votes for Hansbrough and eleven for Wisneman.

In the senate Messrs. Jacobson and Sharpe and in the house young Mattson and Ramsey were named as members of a joint committee, together with the agricultural commissioner and Attorney General Frick, to confer with a delegate from the Western Superior Board of Trade as to Wisconsin grain inspection. The conference was set for 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 22.—A number of new bills of minor importance were introduced in the house yesterday. Among the resolutions was a hot one by Knute to reconsider the vote by which Major Hamilton was made moderator of the house. It was laid on the table on Young's motion.

At noon both houses met in joint session for the notification of the re-election of C. D. Hanson to the United States senate. The announcement of the result was received with applause.

After the certificates were signed and the minutes approved, the joint session dissolved without further interest.

Monday a resolution was passed by the house making Major Hamilton of Grand Forks, who has a contract for legislative enrolling and engrossing, official adviser to the speaker, members and the clerical force.

A great deal of comment was aroused by the unusual action and action members took exception to the imputation that they were incapable of doing business without help. This crystallized yesterday in a resolution by Knute, of Traill county, which was tabled.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 23.—After a long discussion in committee of the whole yesterday afternoon the house of representatives recommended the passage of the Buttz resolution for the public buildings committee to investigate the feasibility of either building an addition to the state capitol building or building a separate structure near the heart of this city for legislative committee rooms, supreme court and other purposes to the capitol building proper.

The present capitol building is not large enough to accommodate the present committee was instructed to report the probable cost of the structure proposed. There is a considerable sum of money in the state capitol building fund, and the capitol has a large endowment of land which may be used as a basis for bonds.

Arrangements will be made by the joint committee of the house and senate for a commemoration of Abraham Lincoln on Feb. 12, and an invitation will be extended to Father Conaty, of Grand Forks, and John M. Cochrane, of the supreme court, to make addresses on that occasion.

Re-submissionists are canvassing the legislature for support. The measure will probably be presented in a day or so.

The senate recommended for passage the bill increasing the per diem of petit jurors and fixing the time for protracting cases.

The house has authorized steps for the improvement of the acoustic properties of the house hall, as at present debates are matters of extreme difficulty.

Senator Hansbrough formally thanked the legislative body by wife for the honor conferred upon him in his re-election, and asked for continued support from the state, pledging faithful efforts for the state interests.

The Arizona legislature telegraphed asking the support of the North Dakota United States senators for the passage of the omnibus statehood bill.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 24.—A senate bill of today makes the fight for the state fair between Mandan and Cooperstown and provided for a state fair board consisting of the governor, secretary of state, commissioner of agriculture and one member from each judicial district and an annual appropriation of \$3,000.

An appropriation of \$66,000 is asked for additional lands and buildings for the school for the deaf and another request increases the military appropriation from \$11,000 to \$20,000.

Senator Regan's bill providing for engrossing and enrolling by contract was repealed, the claim being made that many more people would be given employment by doing the work.

In the house Mr. McCrea introduced a bill providing for a fine of \$50 for selling or offering for sale cigarettes or cigarette paper, making it a misdemeanor.

A measure, which it is expected the friends will strongly oppose, provides that the consular list of ships shall have four days after a notice of receipt is given to unload the same, repealing the law requiring its unloading in twenty-four hours.

The house adjourned until Tuesday morning.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Jan. 24. The southern California orange crop this year is a record breaker. The State bank of Verdigris, Neb., closed its doors with liabilities of \$90,000. John P. Teeple celebrated his one hundredth birthday at his home in Laporte, Ind. Mrs. Mary A. Hunt, of Beloit, Wis., is 101 years old and possessed of all her faculties. Coal men charged with conspiracy were placed on trial in Judge Horton's court in Chicago. Joseph Petros and his three sons were killed by the caving in of a mine at Natalie, Pa. Timothy Harrington, M. P., has been reelected lord mayor of Dublin for the third successive time. Duncan Clinch Heyward has been inaugurated as governor of South Carolina at Columbia. Eugene McCarthy, the "schoolboy pugilist," of New York, died from the effects of a blow received in a bout. Julian Ralph, newspaper man, author, correspondent and magazine writer, died in New York, aged 50 years. Congressman Chester D. Long has been nominated for United States senator by the Kansas republican legislative caucus. Rev. H. W. Todd Grant, chaplain of I. O. O. F. of Illinois and chaplain of the Fourth regiment Illinois infantry, died at Vandalia, Ill. Mrs. Roosevelt gave another of her Friday evening musicales at the white house, to which a large number of guests were invited. Gov. Durbin, at the conclusion of the Indiana coal inquiry, declared there was no evidence of collusion to force up the price of coal. George J. Jordan, a Chicago sewing machine agent, was shot and killed by Charles Wendt, a saloonkeeper, in a dispute over a 60-cent bar bill. William Shields, who had lived the life of a hermit on the slope of Mount Bigelow in Maine for twenty-three years, was found frozen to death. M. W. Savage, recent purchaser and present owner of Dan Patch, the famous pacer, has insured his valuable animal in Minneapolis for \$112,000. The second anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria was observed by memorial services at Windsor, London and elsewhere throughout Great Britain. Prof. W. D. MacClintock, of the University of Chicago, in an address described moral ideals as "microbes" ready to live in any susceptible organism. A girlish simplicity characterizes the debutante's wardrobe, from the gown in which she first makes her bow to the fashionable world to her more sturdy suits for walking, driving and golf. White, this season of all others, is her color, although pale blue and pink are frequently worn. As to materials for the evening, liberty satin, chiffon, crepe de chine, mulline, and mousseline are on the list of the daintiest, and hence the most suitable. Point d'esprit is the young girl's lace, says a fashion authority. Berthas of one kind or another are seen on all bodies. Skirts of thin fabrics are shirred or tucked at the top as a rule. To give the desirable fleeciness two and even three skirts of chiffon or mousseline are often used under a filmy gown, each fitted perfectly at the top and widening gradually toward the bottom. Simple effects with expensive materials distinguish many elegant dinner and theater gowns. For these uses white cloth is a prime favorite this season. A summary of the season's fashions shows no marked preference for anything except originality. So many models are offered that the shop displays are frequently more dazzling than enlightening, and even if one meets with a garment in conventional cut the growing taste for individuality is revealed in some little touch never encountered before. In short, so much scope is allowed that the woman on modish folderols bent has only to know her "points" to be suited. If she doesn't know them, let her seek out the best milliners and dressmakers and yield herself to their judgment.

Stockings with White Feet. A Washington physician, in a published interview, urges that the wearing of stockings with white feet will do more to promote ease in walking and relieve foot-ills than anything to be suggested. Socks or stockings of cotton or lisle thread in black bind the feet and make them swell, he says, no matter how fine and open they may be. The black dye with the hard thread of the lisle variety is a combination that is particularly torturing to tender feet. Thin unbleached balbriggan he recommends. Preferably the whole sock or stocking may be white, but at least the foot should be. A further caution is added that new cotton hose, as well as all new cotton undergarments, should be washed before being worn to wash out the sizing used by manufacturers.—N. Y. Post.

Boiled Celery Root Salad. Pare and wash celery roots the size of large potatoes, put on to boil in a little salted water and when tender drain off all the water and set away until cold; then cut into slices about an eighth of an inch thick; sprinkle each slice with salt, sugar and white pepper. Pour enough white wine vinegar over the slices to cover; boil a few large raisins until tender, and add them to this salad. Serve very cold in a salad bowl lined with fresh, crisp lettuce leaves. Instead of the vinegar, French dressing may be used.—Washington Star.

THE MARKETS. New York, Jan. 24. LIVE STOCK—Steers \$4.50 @ 5.50. Hogs 3.00 @ 4.75. Sheep 3.00 @ 4.75. FLOUR—Buckwheat 2.20 @ 2.30. WHEAT—May 82 @ 84 1/2. July 80 @ 80 1/2. RYE—State 66 @ 67. CORN—May 48 @ 48 1/2. OATS—Track White 44 @ 47. BUTTER 19 @ 23. CHEESE 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2. EGGS 19 @ 23. CHICAGO. CATTLE—Prime Steers \$5.20 @ 6.63. Texas Steers 4.40 @ 4.90. Medium Beef Steers 4.45 @ 4.75. Common to Rough 3.00 @ 3.85. Bulls 2.25 @ 4.50. HOGS—Light 6.15 @ 6.35. Heavy Mixed 6.40 @ 6.70. SHEEP 3.50 @ 5.00. BUTTER—Creamery 17 @ 25. Dairy 17 @ 21. EGGS 21 @ 23 1/2. POTATOES (per bu.) 40 @ 48. MEATS—PORK—May 15.00 @ 15.50. LARD—May 9.00 @ 9.75. HBS—May 9.20 @ 9.30. GRAIN—Wheat, May 70 1/2 @ 70 3/4. Corn, May 47 1/2 @ 48. Oats, May 36 @ 36 1/2. Barley, Choice 55 @ 58. Rye, May Delivery 52 @ 52 1/2. MILWAUKEE. GRAIN—Wheat, May 80 1/2 @ 81. Corn, May 44 1/2 @ 44 3/4. Oats, Standard 35 1/2 @ 35 3/4. Rye, No. 1 51 1/2 @ 52. KANSAS CITY. GRAIN—Wheat, May 70 1/2 @ 70 3/4. Corn, May 47 1/2 @ 48. Oats, No. 2 White 35 1/2 @ 36. Rye, No. 2 46 @ 46 1/2. ST. LOUIS. CATTLE—Beef Steers \$4.00 @ 5.40. Texas Steers 2.85 @ 4.45. HOGS—Packers 6.40 @ 6.65. Butchers 6.50 @ 6.85. SHEEP—Natives 4.00 @ 4.50. OMAHA. CATTLE—Natl. Steers \$3.25 @ 5.50. Corn, May 47 1/2 @ 48. Stockers and Feeders 2.75 @ 4.10. HOGS—Heavy 6.55 @ 6.75. SHEEP—Wethers 2.00 @ 5.00.

NOVELTIES FOR THE DESK. A charming desk set of brass is shown, every article of which curls up in the form of a water lily. Moire letter paper looks like the real thing. Another fancy paper shows stitching effect around the edges. And now there is a novelty in the way of correspondence paper, in which the letter sheet is much longer than it is wide, so that the sheet must be folded twice instead of once to fit in the envelope.