

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Lignite Briquettes. Northern Iowa capitalists are planning to enter on an important movement for the development of the lignite fields of North Dakota. It is proposed to install briquetting machinery and turn out briquettes at New Salem. The company that is undertaking the project is the North Dakota Lignite Coal company. The men interested are A. D. Clarke of Algona, Mayor Eugene Schaffter of Eagle Grove and other capitalists who were associated with Clarke in the purchase two or three years ago of 434,000 acres of land in the region of Bismarck. The speculation turned out to be enormously profitable. The syndicate sold out about three-fourths of its land and plans to sell the rest, but it will retain about 20,000 acres near New Salem for coal lands.

Intercollegiate Debate. The question for the intercollegiate debate to be held here about March 14 between the representatives of the University of Manitoba and those of the University of North Dakota has been received, and is as follows: "Resolved, That undenominational religious instruction should be given in our public schools."

Sides have not yet been chosen, but the University of North Dakota representatives will choose in a few days. Last year the debate between these institutions was held at Winnipeg, the representatives of the U. N. D. being successful. This year the debate is held at Grand Forks and Manitoba has hopes of success.

The U. N. D. representatives are Victor Wardrope, Fred Larsen and T. Thardarson.

Butter Contest.

The result of the butter contest at the State Dairy Association's meeting at Hebron was as follows: A. K. Rinney, Hebron, 93 1/2; R. F. Flint, New Salem, 93; H. A. Schaefer, Judson, 93; Victor Glantz, Hanover, 93; C. W. Lorenz, Hebron, 92; Fred Krause, Blue Grass, 91 1/2; W. Schuster, 90. The meeting was one of the best ever held in the state and was a great help to the creamery buttermakers. The association indorsed Ed Sudendorf of Elgin, Ill., who is secretary of the National Buttermakers' Association, for chief of the dairy division of the St. Louis world's fair.

The creamerymen of the southern part of the state will unite with the South Dakota dairymen at Aberdeen on Feb. 10 and 11.

Gold.

Ward county always manages to get to the front. In addition to the thousands of settlers, the great flax belt and the premier coal region of the state, reports have been sent out of gold discoveries in the hills of that county. A man named Thorn who has had California and Alaska experience as a gold miner, declares he has discovered auriferous ore along a small lake about seventeen miles southwest of Bowbells. He thinks the hills near the lake are full of ore and has planned an investigation in the spring. That section is unhomesteaded because of the rough nature of the country and if gold is found there mining claims will be taken under the mineral law.

Settled and Married.

J. K. Salisbury and Ellen J. Nichols were married at Grand Forks. The bride was defendant in a \$5,000 damage suit for the alienation of a husband's affections, brought by Mrs. Salisbury No. 1, during the January term of the United States court here three weeks ago.

Mrs. Salisbury No. 1 applied for a divorce some time ago and the decree was fled. The suit was settled by the payment of the full amount of the claim by Mrs. Nichols.

The marriage has caused a sensation, as the principals were prominent. They left the state at once for Washington, where they will reside.

A Bust.

The Bjornson association of this state decided a year ago to give a bust of the famous patriot and poet to the state institution it considered the most deserving and finally decided in favor of the agricultural college at Fargo. Recently a bust was presented by the association to the college. Among the speakers were Dr. Thoms of Fargo, Dr. Fields of Abercrombie, Th. Klavens, the famous Norwegian editor, in this country on a lecturing tour, and Ole E. Hagen of Crookston.

Instant Death.

James Steel, a settler, and a man of family living east of Bull Dog Run, in Roseau county, met with instant death. Mr. Steel with several others were riding on a wood rack when the bobs struck an obstruction and threw him on his balance, and in stepping forward his weight broke the board he was standing on and the rifle which he held by the muzzle and which was discharged, sent a bullet through his neck and directly through his brain, causing instant death.

Enlarging.

The Consolidated Coal company at Dickinson has placed an order for \$30,000 worth of new machinery to use in mining lignite coal at its mines near this place.

Electricity will supply the power and when the new machinery is installed, which will require about three months, the company will be in a position to mine 500 tons a day whereas it is now mining 200 tons daily.

News Notes.

Bisbee is to have a national bank. It will be organized by local parties.

Out at Williston the snow has crusted, and stockmen are anxious about their cattle.

The community in which the creamery question is not being agitated is a back number.

It is believed that the chances for the opening of the Fort Totten reservation this summer are excellent.

The Wahpeton high school has accepted a challenge from the Breckenridge school for a debate.

Gram Bros. have arranged to start a wholesale bakery at Minot.

NORTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE.

The Daily Transactions of the Lawmakers at Bismarck: A Short Summary of the Regular Session.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 3.—The session is generally in favor of a good exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. The members of the legislature and Governor White favor a liberal appropriation as the state can make, consistent with its finances. The report of the Pan-American commission, recently made to the legislature, urges that in view of the success of the state's exhibit there, a liberal appropriation be provided for St. Louis, and to that end part of the appropriation that remained unexpended after the Buffalo show has been used to lay the foundation for an exhibit at St. Louis. County committees have been organized and interest aroused in the preparation of grains, grasses and vegetables. The wool growers at their recent meeting declared in favor of a liberal appropriation and asked that at least 25 per cent of it be expended for the live stock interests. Governor White does not favor the erection of a state building. He believes it would be better to devote all the money to gathering and displaying products in the agricultural, mines, dairying and other buildings. The erection and maintenance of a building would cost at least \$20,000 and as this would merely be for the entertainment of residents of the state who went to St. Louis it would do little toward advertising the resources of the state, which ought to be fully presented, particularly at this time, when the tide of immigration is headed this way from the states of the middle west. The appropriation asked for is \$50,000, but this will probably be scaled down somewhat.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 4.—Gen. O. O. Howard, the veteran commander of the Civil War, was a guest of the two houses of the legislature yesterday afternoon. Invitations were extended to him by both houses to address them, which he did briefly congratulating the state upon its prosperity and growth.

Little but routine was done in either house at the first session after the legislative session of a state fair bill, proposing to locate the state fair at Fargo and making an annual appropriation of \$10,000 was presented in the senate. The bill was approved by the governor and the senate adjourned after a brief session.

In the house Shells of Lamoure introduced a bill to limit sales of liquor by drug stores under the medicinal permit act from the payment of a fee. Other bills presented were for submitting increased jurisdiction of county courts to vote, and legalizing mortgages made by executors and administrators. Bills passed in the house were for the relief of James McKechnie of Lisbon; for armory rent for rental hand; amendments to the general education bill; for registration of apprentices in pharmacy; exempting volunteer firemen from the payment of a fee; removing the limit of clerk hire in register of deeds office; constitutional amendment providing that grain in silos may be taxed at fixed rate; changing name of state school for deaf.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 5.—The two houses of the legislature yesterday transacted more business than on any day of the session so far. Twenty-five bills were introduced in the two houses, and in addition to a number of measures were passed in both houses.

The senate passed a bill providing for the removal of the peddlers after some debate. Other senate bills passed were the constitutional amendment providing for investment of state school fund bill; fees to be charged in administration of estates making possession of game animals before open season a misdemeanor; providing that suicide shall not defeat payment of life insurance after one year. Lamoure's bill fixing \$5,000 as maximum penalty for recovery in case of death by negligence of a corporation was amended to provide that suit may be brought within two years after death, and was recommended to pass. Sharpe presented a bill for \$40,000 bonds for state industrial school.

Part of the time the house was taken up with a joint session addressed by J. L. Crawford in the interest of an appropriation for the St. Louis exposition. Twenty new bills were presented, among them bills reducing exemptions to \$250, providing for erection of a science institute building at Wahpeton; creating the office of state fire warden; prohibiting discharging in railroad rates for long haul; short haul; requiring every vessel in which gasoline is sold to be colored red, and appropriating \$2,500 for the state firemen's tournament.

Bismarck, Feb. 6.—Bonding bills for the completion of the state capitol, additional buildings at state normal schools and the removal of the peddlers from the state, favorable report on the state capitol bonding bill is expected to be made by the house judiciary committee tomorrow. Supporters of the bill believe it will pass the house without difficulty. The house this afternoon passed a bill increasing the pecuniary value of jurors, after a parliamentary battle of two days.

A bill prohibiting the practice of Christian Science and faith healing, under penalty for misdemeanor, was introduced by Senator Voss, of Morton county, and provided that in case of the death of a person due to faith healing the person who practiced it may be punished for manslaughter in the second degree.

In the senate debate was hot for a few minutes over the resolution presented by Crane, of Griggs, declaring the omniscience of state school fund to be the best interests of the country. Lamoure said the bill was an insult to representatives of North Dakota who have been supporting the measure in congress. Crane reported that he did not believe that North Dakota senators in following the lead of Senator Quay represented the sentiment of North Dakota. The resolution finally went over until tomorrow on a point of order raised by Lamoure.

Bismarck, Feb. 7.—The senate yesterday passed the bill authorizing bonding the state university at Grand Forks for the erection of additional buildings. Other senate bills passed were those providing for the appointment of county assessors of deeds; changing the location of the state institute for feebleminded from Jamestown to Grafton; providing for deportation of non-resident alien persons; creating two state game warden districts, and prohibiting the scattering of drug or medicine samples.

In the house the Tufts anti-trust bill passed after some debate. This is a stringent measure giving state courts jurisdiction of all trusts and combinations. Other house measures passed were the deficiency appropriation for Jamestown asylum and the bill regulating practice of osteometry and prohibiting mutual insurance companies from doing hail business in North Dakota. The senate bill providing that no person shall solicit insurance in the state unless he has a certificate of authority from the insurance commissioner passed the house, a proposed amendment to allow one officer of each corporation to solicit in the state was outside being defeated. Lamoure's bill making William Budge, of Grand Forks, a life member of state university trustees, also passed the house.

SEEN AT THE JEWELER'S.

A handsome turquoise string of beads is combined with crystal and pearl beads. A round pearl ball held in long gold prongs forms the head of a pretty hairpin. In men's rings there is a double-headed serpent, the two heads meeting to form a setting. Among the pretty belt buckles in silver is one showing a soft gray finish and having several exquisite little angels carved on its face.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Feb. 7. Robert Bailey died in La Crosse, Wis., aged 100 years.

The Montana senate defeated a woman suffrage bill.

Mrs. Charity Green (colored), aged 103 years, died at Omaha.

The United States supreme court has adjourned for three weeks.

Sixty-four Japanese coal miners were killed by a gas explosion.

A cyclone at Wilmington, Del., unroofed 50 houses and injured two men.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave their annual reception in honor of congress.

Valentine Casagrande, a miner, killed his wife and himself at Leadville, Col.

Secretary Root has accepted the resignation of Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson.

Miles Johnson (colored) was hanged at Augusta, Ga., for assaulting a white woman.

Thirty persons were drowned off Duraborg reef by the wreck of the French bark Van Stabel.

Mme. Adeline Patti signed the contract calling for 60 concerts in America, beginning November 3 next.

Hardie Henderson, a well-known baseball player, was instantly killed by the cars in Philadelphia.

Col. G. R. Stormont has been appointed commandant of the Indiana soldiers' home at Lafayette.

Nearly all the large rivers in Indiana are on the rampage as the result of heavy rains and thaws.

Mary Ann Mills, the oldest woman in Canada, died in Woodham in her one hundred and fiftieth year.

A European war is threatened by the Russo-Austrian concentration of troops on the Roumania frontier.

Five men were killed in a railway collision between two Rock Island freight trains near Tecolote, N. M.

John Stark, a saloonkeeper, killed his wife and himself at Rosedale, Ind. Domestic trouble was the cause.

Cole Younger has been pardoned by Minnesota authorities and will be allowed to return to his old home in Missouri.

Weekly trade reviews report car and fuel famine felt by many industries. Activity in building trades is noted.

The Morocco pretender was defeated at the gates of Fez by the sultan's troops, and 2,500 rebels were killed.

The German government has decided to readmit the Jesuits, who since 1872 have been excluded from the country.

Indicted coal men in Chicago are to escape prosecution under the anti-trust law but must stand trial for conspiracy.

Edwin Maxwell, of Clarksburg, W. Va., the oldest member of the state legislature, died at Charlestown, aged 73 years.

While a gang of laborers was razing an old tannery building at Buffalo, N. Y., the building collapsed and three were killed.

Wireless telegraph messages were sent from an automobile in a New York street to a broker's office in the Waldorf hotel.

The czar ordered the severe punishment of those Finlanders—14,798 men in all—who failed to comply with their military obligations in 1902.

Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur has been assigned to the department of California and Maj. Gen. John C. Bates will succeed him at Chicago.

William Paull, of London, baritone of the Castle Square opera company, fell from a sixth-story window of a St. Louis hotel and was killed.

San Francisco officials are urged by commercial bodies of that city to cooperate with United States officials in stamping out the bubonic plague.

J. H. W. Rumble, member of congress from the Second district of Iowa, died at St. Luke's hospital in Chicago from an affection of the throat, aged 61 years.

Secretary of War Root, in an address at the New York Union League club, declared failure has resulted from bestowing citizenship and equal rights on negroes.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for New York, Feb. 7. Includes categories like LIVE STOCK (Steers, Hogs, Sheep), WHEAT (No. 1, No. 2), RYE, CORN, BUTTER, EGGS, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, POTATOES, MESS PORK, LARD, GRAIN, and MILWAUKEE.

Table with market prices for ST. LOUIS. Includes categories like CATTLE (Beef Steers, Texas Steers), HOGS (Packers, Butchers), SHEEP (Wethers, Natives), and CATTLE (Native Steers, Cows and Heifers).

A WELL-GOVERNED CITY.

Dusseldorf, Germany, is a Municipality Owned Almost Entirely by the Government.

Apart from the special attractions of this year, Dusseldorf is always an exhibition in itself. It has been well described as "the garden city of the Rhine," and no town has carried municipal housekeeping to a greater extent or into more varied fields. One gets about the maximum of government which it is possible to obtain in Dusseldorf, also the extreme amount of restrictive action and control which it seems possible even for Germans to live under, says the Outlook. To enter or leave the city the visitor must travel on the state railway, and he is put down at a handsome station. He will find that all the public service monopolies are managed by the city council, beginning with the water supply. He will have the choice between gas and electricity for light, but in each case he will have to patronize the municipality. He will ride on a splendidly equipped electric street railway, which serves not only the city, but runs into the suburbs, and is owned and operated directly by the municipality. He will have to go to the state for his telephones, and the post office will deliver his parcels as well as his letters. He will find up-to-date harbor and docks on the Rhine, and warehouses and elevators alongside with the latest electrically driven appliances, all in the possession of the municipal authorities. All the markets are owned by the city, which also owns model municipal slaughter houses.

There are several sets of municipal baths, including Turkish and Russian, and a free bathing station on the Rhine. There are no slums in the city, and not likely to be, as the city council has adopted a progressive housing policy. It builds municipal dwellings. A rich citizen left it money to build what are known as foundation dwellings, let at low rentals, and money is lent on easy terms from the social insurance funds to help workmen build their own houses. There is a municipal savings bank ready to receive the savings of the thrifty, another municipal bank in which are deposited the floating balances and profits of the public services lends money on mortgages, and there is the poor man's bank in the municipal pawnshop, ready to advance money on personal property, and goods at something like 12 per cent. There are beautiful parks, a people's garden in the suburbs, a botanical garden, a zoological garden and ten miles away on the slopes of the Grafenberg hills is a municipal forest—the further terminus of the street railway service. A number of the parks contain municipal restaurants. In the educational field the city has, of course, its art galleries, museums of natural history and antiquities, arts and crafts; also its municipal theater, where good companies play nine months in the year and give a Shakespeare season every year.

In the sphere of education the municipality does everything—runs common schools, colleges, gymnasiums, technical schools, libraries, etc. There is a state system of insurance against old age and sickness, universal pensions for workmen and a provincial fire insurance system in which the municipality takes part. When one is disabled or stricken with disease there is a municipal hospital awaiting him; when he is old and impoverished there is the municipal nursing home ready to receive him. It is conceivable that, notwithstanding all these municipal benefits, he might die, but even in death he does not escape the omnipresent municipality, for he will have to patronize the municipal undertaker—the only one—and be buried in the municipal cemetery—there is no other.

OWLS IN WINTER.

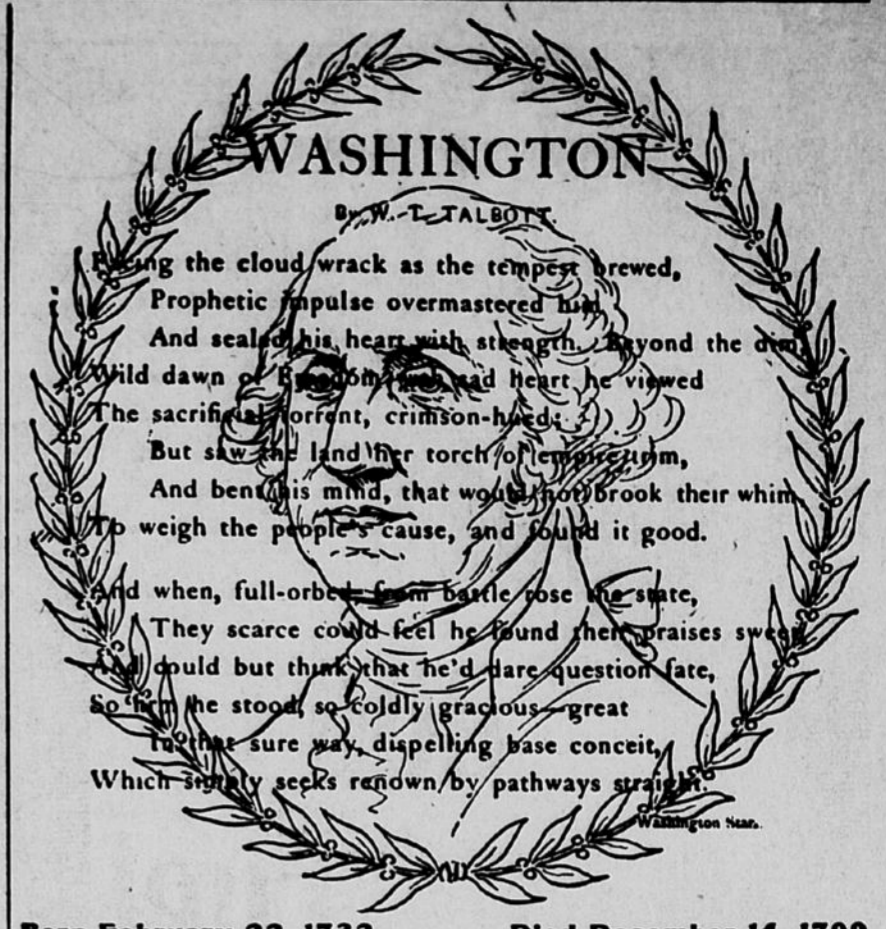
When Taken from Their Retreats They Shut Their Eyes and Feign Death.

Owls are really much commoner in winter than one is led to believe by the occasional specimens which are seen abroad in the daytime. If we searched the hollow trees systematically this morning we should probably discover several screech-owls, and perhaps some of the larger species. We might be surprised to find some of the screech-owls red and others gray, and, like the early ornithologists, we might conclude that the difference in color was due to difference in age or sex. It is now known that there are two distinct color phases of this species not dependent on either age or sex, though just what they are dependent on is not yet known, says Woman's Home Companion.

When taken from their retreats in winter these birds often feign death—shutting their eyes and lying perfectly still in the hand. By and by, when they find that their little ruse does not succeed, they will snap their bills and bite and scratch in a solemn but very effective manner. How they manage to get enough to eat on these dark, cold nights is a mystery to those unacquainted with the woods, but as a matter of fact there is more prey abroad on winter nights than is generally supposed. Wild mice are very numerous—a fact which is attested by their footprints on the newly fallen snow—and owls are most expert mouse catchers. Their hearing is so acute that not a squeak escapes them, and they themselves are so soft on the wing that they do not alarm the game.

Old Alaska Flour Mills.

That wheat has grown in Alaska a century ago is proven by the discovery of two old flour mills, built by the subjects of the czar, in the southern part of the territory.—Cleveland Leader.



WASHINGTON. BORN FEBRUARY 22, 1732. DIED DECEMBER 14, 1799.

SAID BY WASHINGTON.

Be courteous to all, but intimate with few, and let those few be well tried before you give them your confidence.

The company on which you improve most will be least expensive to you.

It is easy to make acquaintances, but difficult to shake off, however irksome and unprofitable they are found, after we have once committed ourselves to them.

It is a maxim with me not to ask what, under similar circumstances, I would not grant.

I expressly forbid the sale or transportation out of the said commonwealth, of any slave I may die possessed of, under any pretense whatsoever.

In my estimation, more permanent and genuine happiness is to be found in the sequestered walks of conjugal life than in the giddy rounds of promiscuous pleasure or the more tumultuous and imposing scenes of successful ambition.

Without virtue and without integrity, the finest talents and the most brilliant accomplishments can never gain the respect and conciliate the esteem of the truly valuable part of mankind.

I shall never attempt to palliate my own foibles by exposing the error of another.

Nothing would give me more real satisfaction than to know the sentiments which are entertained of me by the public, whether they be favorable or otherwise.

SAID OF WASHINGTON.

Just honor to Washington can only be rendered by observing his precepts and imitating his example.—Robert C. Winthrop.

However his military fame may excite the wonder of mankind, it is chiefly by his civil magistracy that Washingtons example will instruct them.—Fisher Ames.

A great and venerated character like that of Washington . . . is not an isolated fact in history, to be regarded with barren admiration—it is a dispensation of Providence for good.—E. Everett.

He illustrated and adorned the civilization of Christianity and furnished an example of the wisdom and perfection of its teachings which the subtle arguments of its enemies cannot impeach.—Zebulon B. Vance.

George Washington, the brave, the wise, the good, Supreme in war, in council and in peace, Washington, valiant, without ambition; discreet, without fear; confident, without presumption.—Dr. Andrew Lee.

To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in its naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on.—Abraham Lincoln.

Let him who looks for a monument to Washington look around the United States. Your freedom, your independence, your national power, your prosperity and your prodigious growth are a monument to him.—Kossuth.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE.

But a Small Monument Marks the Spot at Wakefield Farm on the Potomac.

Mount Vernon has become a great mecca for the American tourist; at Yorktown and Valley Forge stand stately reminders of the First Gentleman of America, while in every part of the land the smallest mementoes of his life and actions are religiously preserved; but in magnificent decay on the lower Potomac lies Wakefield Farm, which was associated with his early life. A simple granite shaft marks the spot where George Washington was born, and a few bricks and stones are all that remain of his early home.

The old country mansion was burned early in the last century, but the brick chimney, within whose arch four people could sit, and the corner stones, with a portion of the foundation, were saved. Shortly before the civil war the historic farm passed into the hands of a family which at first showed some appreciation for its associations. A succeeding generation, however, tore down the chimney and the remnant of the walls in order to secure the bricks. A marble slab bearing an inscription giving the date of Washington's birth and other information, which had been set into the great arch, was removed to the old family graveyard; but in placing it beneath two ancient fig trees planted by the mother of Washington, it was broken, and its fragments lie there to-day, moss-grown and vine-covered.

It was in 1895 that the national government erected at Wakefield a miniature copy of the Washington monument, with the inscription "Washington's Birthplace," and in small letters at the base the words: "Erected by the United States, A. D. 1895."—Waldon Fawcett, in Woman's Home Companion.

February Twenty-Second. As when a traveler down the winding vale Looks back, and notes some noble mound-tain pile That seems to tower nearer, grander still, As on he hastens o'er each fleeting mile; So, looking backward o'er her rugged years, America, her freedom bravely won, With broadening vision pauses to admire The looming greatness of her Washington.—Albert B. Carner, in S. S. Times.

His Greatest Achievement. "And now tell me," said the teacher, "what George Washington did that made him great. I see your hand raised, Arthur. What was it?" "Crossed the Delaware standing up and didn't rock the boat."—Chicago Record Herald.

AS A YOUTH.

Washington Did Many Things When a Boy That Were Worthy of a Crown Man.

The early age at which Washington developed the tender passion has been noticed. In fact, it was despair at the uncompromising attitude of a certain "Lowland Beauty" that he fled to the domain of Lord Fairfax, afterwards his patron. The noble gentleman had left England and buried himself in the wilderness on account of a disappointed passion; perhaps George, who was then coming 15, felt there might be a bond between two such "wounded hearts"; at any rate, before he had been many months under Fairfax's eye, just as he was completing his sixteenth year, he set out on a surveying expedition. The Englishman's ground included thousands of acres of the most fertile country in the world, extending in a wide strip from the sea to the Alleghanies. It was no small sign of confidence to allow a youth to lay out such a country.

This position is merely a sample of the many important places he held. At 19 he was major of the Virginia militia; at 21 he commanded an important expedition to Du Quene. Small wonder is it that his first love came so young.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

In Modern Times. If the cherry-tree episode had not occurred before the days of the forestry commission no doubt George would have heard from that body.

COMPLAINT FROM A TENANT.



Squirrel—There's that Washington kid getting busy again.