

**PROMOTED BY POPE.**

**Mgr. O'Connell Made Rector of Catholic University.**

Was in Retirement for Eight Years, But is Again High in Favor with His Holiness and the Propaganda.

The appointment of Mgr. Dennis O'Connell to the rectorship of the Catholic university at Washington will bring back into prominence a man who for the past eight years had, through the once powerful influence of certain American prelates, backed by that of still more powerful dignitaries in Rome, been in retirement.

In 1883 Mgr. (then Father) O'Connell was Cardinal (or rather Archbishop) Gibbons' private secretary. He accompanied the archbishop to Rome on the occasion of the memorable council of the American episcopate which had been summoned by the propaganda at the pope's order. Soon after he was intrusted with the responsible position of rector of the American college, in the Via Umita, where until 1893 or 1894 he was an active, albeit not an obtrusive, factor in the great struggles between the advanced and the conservative parties in the church. Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland honored him with their confidence, and in their absence he was generally recognized, both at the Vatican and the propaganda, as their interpreter, if not actually their representative.

Circumstances at that stage of his career unfortunately compelled Mgr. O'Connell more than once, and at crucial moments in ecclesiastical politics, to incur the disfavor of the advocates of Catholicism and the opponents of the views then identified with Archbishop Ireland.

Thanks to his prudence, intelligence and skill, Mgr. O'Connell gradually rose in the good graces of the pope, to whom he had the privilege of free access, and was repeatedly consulted on matters of the most vital interest to the church in America.

It is a fact not known beyond the inner circles of Catholicism, says the New York World, that at a time when



**MGR. DENNIS O'CONNELL.**  
(New Rector of the Catholic University at Washington.)

the creation of the delegation was in doubt the discreet but frank intervention of Mgr. O'Connell largely helped to determine the papal decision. Certain American prelates and Italian cardinals who were bitterly antagonistic to the appointment of the delegation could not forgive him for his attitude in the matter and a favorable pretense occurring some time later, through their influence Mgr. O'Connell was deprived of his office and temporarily forced into the innocuous desuetude from which his proved piety, his character and the assistance of his friends have at last rescued him.

Mgr. O'Connell is personally acquainted with almost every man prominent in Europe for ability in the world of letters, and has maintained a constant correspondence with the heads of the great universities. He is a man of great personal magnetism, but not a great preacher. His voice and delivery in the pulpit are bad, and detract from the simplicity and erudition of his discourses. He has, however, the faculty of clothing great ideas in such simple language that a child may understand the meaning.

His advent to the Catholic university is hailed as a certain sign that the institution will be lifted to high rank. He is not averse to association with men who dissent from his religious views, and, as he is well equipped in general scholarship, it is expected that the great body of savants connected with the government will be naturally attracted to closer intimacy with the Catholic university.

Mgr. O'Connell was born in Columbia, S. C., and is a member of one of the most prominent southern Catholic families. Three of his uncles were respectively the president and professor of Hebrew and the vice president of the University of Columbia. Mgr. O'Connell received his education at St. Charles college, Ellicott City, Md., and after graduation was sent to Rome, where he left the American college with the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was ordained priest in the Church of St. John Lateran, at Rome.

**Two Smiles for a Quarter.**

Delegate Mark Smith, of Arizona, entered the House restaurant in Washington and joined some congressmen, who were discussing an address recently delivered to an association of dry goods and other clerks on "The Commercial Value of a Smile." Mr. Smith was asked what he thought of the matter and he answered: "I have just settled and my experience leads me to the conclusion that two smiles cost a quarter."

**Japs Are Great Bathers.**

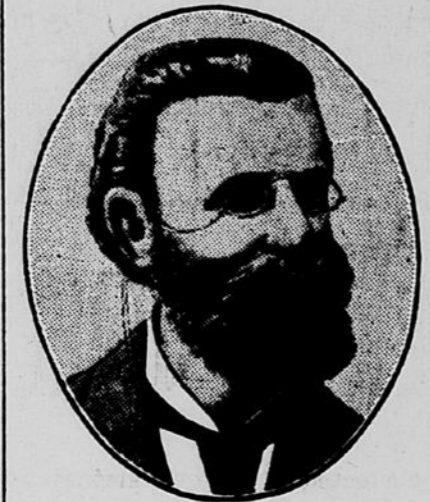
The better class of Japanese take a warm bath every day.

**ENGINEER OF NOTE.**

Isham Randolph, of Chicago, May Be Selected to Finish the Great Panama Canal.

Isham Randolph, the chief engineer of the Chicago sanitary district, whose skill directed the work of building the drainage canal, is a self-made engineer. To use his own term he "broke into the engineering ranks something like 30 years ago with an ax." Engineers admit that there is scarcely a feat of engineering in the world which eclipses Chicago's drainage ditch. The Suez canal is not so great, and when the Panama channel is completed it alone will exceed in magnitude the great waterway which connects Lake Michigan with the Mississippi river.

Yet this work was done by a man who learned the rudiments of civil en-



**ISHAM RANDOLPH.**  
(Chicago Engineer Who May Complete the Panama Canal.)

gineering by hewing with an ax pathways for the men who handled the instruments. And rumor from Washington says he may be the one chosen to lead the work in completing the great Panama canal. His name is now before President Roosevelt for membership on the Panama commission and wholly without any solicitation on the part of Mr. Randolph or of his friends, it is reported that Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, is working in his behalf.

In telling of his early experiences last night Mr. Randolph said: "While I am free to admit that my first work in the line of engineering was done with an ax, yet I never expected to cut a gash across the state of Illinois."

Mr. Randolph took charge of the construction of the canal in 1892, when ground was first broken in Will county. It was he who, on the night of Jan. 17, 1900, led a party to the gates at Lockport and let the water through from the lake for the first time to head off an injunction which he learned was to be asked of the supreme court at Washington by St. Louis the following morning. After a long delay the water was finally turned on just 15 minutes before the injunction was applied for.

Before becoming identified with the drainage canal Mr. Randolph was connected with railroads.

**ARTHUR M. BEAUPRE.**

Illinois Man Appointed to Represent the United States in the Capital of Colombia.

Arthur M. Beaupre, of Aurora, who was recently appointed United States minister to Bogota, Colombia, to succeed Minister Charles B. Hart, was born July 29, 1853, in Oswego township, Kendall county, which is about five miles south of Aurora, Ill. His early boyhood was spent at the home of his parents in Kendall county, and when they removed to De Kalb, in 1865, he went with them. Some time after, at the age of 16, he entered the newspaper business as editor of the Kendall County News. When 21 years of age he moved to Au-

rorra. Within a few months he was elected clerk of the city court; he was reelected duly, but shortly after he was urged to take the better position of deputy county clerk of Kane county. He accepted the latter position and filled it during the ensuing eight years. In 1886 he was nominated in the republican convention and was elected county clerk by a large majority.

Mr. Beaupre has now been in the diplomatic service since the early part of President McKinley's first administration. He was first secretary of the legation and consul general at Guatemala and later was transferred to Bogota, the capital of Colombia, in a similar capacity. Three years ago Mr. Beaupre began his duties at Bogota. The family of Mr. Beaupre is with him. His family consists of his wife and one daughter, who was recently married to Mr. Spencer Stuard Dickson, British consul at Bogota.



**ARTHUR M. BEAUPRE.**  
(Recently Appointed United States Minister to Colombia.)

Criminals Have Big Ears. A French physiologist has discovered that nearly all criminals have large ears.

**NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.**

**THE LEGISLATURE.**

Bismarck, Feb. 19.—Senator Cox's bill providing for the division of the state into two game warden districts, has been favorably reported by the house committee to which it was referred, and it will be passed and become a law early next week. As the measure was sanctioned by Gov. White some time ago when the talk was on in favor of four districts, there is no question about its being approved. The division will be as follows:

First—Pembina, Walsh, Grand Forks, Nelson, Ramsey, Cavalier, Benson, Towner, Wells, Pierce, Rolette, McLean, McHenry, Bottineau, Ward, Williams, Allred, Wallace counties and all unorganized adjacent territory.

Second—Trall, Steele, Griggs, Eddy, Foster, Cass, Barnes, Sully, Richland, Easton, LaMoure, Sargent, Dickey, McIntosh, Logan, Emmons, Kidder, Oliver, Burleigh, Morton, Hettinger, Bowman, Billota, Mercer, Dunn, McKenzie counties, and all unorganized adjacent territory.

There is little question but the warden for the second district will be selected from Valley City and the friends of Clarence Hale, of Grand Forks, have assurance that he will receive the appointment as warden for the first district.

Bismarck, Feb. 20.—The senate members of the committee appointed to visit Madison, Wis., to investigate the matter of the new grain inspector, as proposed by the West Superior board of trade, returned yesterday in an interview Senator La Moure, a member of the committee, said in substance:

"I was greatly disappointed upon my arrival at Madison to find a copy of the bill, which was said to be a great thing for North Dakota, to find that it did not come from any where near fulfilling promises made by the gentlemen from West Superior. These gentlemen promised that North Dakota should name a member of the proposed inspection board, but the bill, while providing for North Dakota nominating a member of the board, leaves it optional with the governor to appoint, and we have no assurance from him or any one else that the appointment would be made, and even if it were made by the present governor, there is no assurance that his successor would follow suit."

Senator Sharpe, another member of the committee seen last night, said he favored the action on the part of the North Dakota legislature authorizing Gov. White to make the nomination for inspector as provided in the Wisconsin bill. As he understood it the bill was to expire on the constitution of Wisconsin would permit that Gov. La Follette had assured the committee that if the bill passed he would carry out the intent of the law fully, and see to it that North Dakota got all the protection he could give by appointing the state's nominee as a member of the inspection board.

Bismarck, Feb. 20.—Both houses of the legislature did some "wash work" yesterday afternoon, under suspended roll calls with a few members present in either house. Bills could be passed, but a number were introduced and the work made of all bills on the desks. The most interesting bill was introduced by Peterson, of the judicial committee, for the reduction of the penalty for violation of the prohibition law so as to bring jurisdiction of these offenses to the district court. Penalties are reduced to fines of \$50 to \$100 and jail sentences of ten to thirty days. Present action is in the hands of the prohibition law a matter of district court jurisdiction and convictions cannot be had at many points in the state because of the severity of sentences.

Among the bills introduced was one providing for an appropriation for the purchase of ten acres of land at old Fort Abercrombie and the grounds of the first Fort in the state, to be known as the State Historical Society. Some appointments were sent to the senate this afternoon, but not acted upon because of small numbers of members present. Majority and minority reports will probably be presented by the committee that visited Madison in the interests of grain inspection in co-operation with Wisconsin. Members of committee differ as to the merits of the proposed law. The principal complaint is that Gov. La Follette will not agree to appoint a North Dakota man to be named as the governor of this state on the Board of Appeals.

A check for close to \$2,000 is what our farmer friends near Cando received lately from a sale of hogs raised on his place during the past season. This is nearly all clear profit and comes at a time when money is hard to raise. If more of our farmers would pay attention to this kind of business there would be fewer mortgages on the coming year's crop. Diversified farming is what will pay in this country as well as in any other. The sooner our farmers learn this the more prosperous they will be.

**A Coon Mixup.**  
Elizabeth Craig, a colored woman, was badly cut in the arm and hips at Fargo by Jess Howard, whom she accused of having deserted his wife for a woman named Rose Uptegrove. Howard became angered at the woman and wielded his ax, it is alleged. Later Howard, it is said, was chased two blocks by Harry Bradford, the woman's alleged lover, and shot twenty times in the legs. The men have been taken to jail and the woman is under the care of a physician.

**Will Not Consolidate.**  
Senator Hansbrough saved the consolidation of the Indian agent and the superintendent of Indian school at Fort Totten reservation in North Dakota. The senate Indian committee had already voted to consolidate, learning of which Mr. Hansbrough appeared before it and in five minutes' argument secured reconsideration of the motion and its abandonment. The same move is on as to Fort Berthold, but it is probable that it can also be stopped.

**News Notes.**  
Emerson N. Lyman, a single man 40 years of age, living in Rolette county, was found dead in a shanty. The coroner's jury decided that he had been asphyxiated by coal gas.  
Thomas Carick and his daughter Kate, of Perth, were asphyxiated by the escape of coal gas. The young woman is dead, but the father will recover.  
The Gilbert family of Dunseith has received its share of an estate which nets each member about \$1,500. Few of the many-million fortunes turn out so well.  
James Morrison, the Minot painter who was burned by a kerosene explosion, sues P. P. Lee for \$15,000, holding that as Lee oil was bought from Lee he should pay the damages. Mr. Lee says that the oil was inspected in the usual way.

The little son of Nels Pegerlund, of Rolla, had one eye put out by his seven-year-old brother who was playing with a pair of scissors.  
A. D. Fish has made final arrangements for the opening of a brick yard just outside the limits of Minot.  
Mrs. Nellie Dimrie, a half breed woman who recently died at Dunseith, aged 25, was the mother of 11 children, none of them twins. This statement is vouched for by people who knew her well. She was herself one of a family of 17 children.

Within the past week there have been large prairie fires in Stark county, south of Dickinson.

**THE NEWS IN BRIEF.**

For the Week Ending Feb. 21.

Mrs. Julia Duplice died at Chippewa Falls, Wis., aged 103 years.

A fire at Marion, Ill., resulted in a loss estimated at \$200,000 to \$300,000.

Cole Younger confirms the report that he intends to run a "wild west" show.

Albert W. Wishard, of Indiana, solicitor of internal revenue, has resigned.

The opera house block and public library at Ashland, O., were destroyed by fire.

The president has signed the department of commerce bill and the general staff bill.

Venezuela has placed an additional duty of 30 per cent. upon all imports as a war measure.

Honore White has retired from his position as chief editor of the New York Evening Post.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of the pope was celebrated in Rome with high mass.

A total of 317 municipal ownership corporations are reported in England, with \$65,000,000 yearly income.

A bill to prohibit football in the Illinois State university and schools has been introduced in the legislature.

Both houses of the Wyoming legislature adopted a joint resolution strongly endorsing woman suffrage.

Booker T. Washington, in an address at Tuskegee, Ala., before the twelfth annual negro conference, urged race friendliness.

John Mitchell, president of United Mine Workers' union, refused \$4,000 offer from Chautauqua alliance for a lecture series.

The Montreal express on the Grand Trunk left the track near Whitby Junction, Ont., and a score of passengers were injured.

A decision rendered by the Illinois supreme court gives the city of Chicago power to order railroads to elevate or remove tracks.

The names of Brig. Gen. Breckinridge, Ludington and Wade have been sent to the senate for promotion to the grade of major general.

Smallpox is said to be more widely spread over the United States now than ever before, and the disease is of the deadliest type ever known.

The bankrupt earl of Yarmouth's engagement to wed Miss Mary Thaw, daughter of William Thaw, a former Pittsburgh millionaire, is announced.

Drainage trustees think that the state of Illinois will be made chief defendant in a suit started by St. Louis because of pollution of its water supply.

Delegates from more than 30 states attended a convention at the Auditorium, Chicago, and demanded that congress appropriate \$20,000,000 for good roads.

The National Railroad Protective association has been organized in Chicago to prevent frauds by scalpers. Detectives will watch for misuse of tickets.

Church and state officials of Germany express themselves as satisfied of the orthodoxy of Emperor William as shown in his recent declaration of faith in God.

President Roosevelt has written his autograph with a diamond on a pane of glass that will be placed in university hall at Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill., as a souvenir.

Former Secretary of State John W. Foster has been selected to take charge of the case of the United States in presentation of the Alaskan boundary question to the commission.

The Illinois supreme court sustains the anti-trust law of 1891 and amendments of 1893. Corporations are held liable for fines in case of failure to make yearly report on affiliation with combines.

Wholesale forgery of naturalization papers has been discovered in New York. The paper and the seal of the United States were both counterfeited and sold to unsuspecting foreigners for \$2.50 each.

The United States reciprocity treaty has been recommended for adoption by the Cuban senate committee. Sugar interests are declared benefited by it, while the American market offers a flattering future for other products.

**THE MARKETS.**

New York, Feb. 21.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers.....	\$4.90 @ 5.50
Hogs.....	7.10 @ 7.90
Sheep.....	3.75 @ 4.50
FLOUR—Buckwheat.....	1.90 @ 2.20
WHEAT—May.....	80 1/2 @ 81
July.....	78 1/2 @ 79 1/2
RYE—State.....	57 @ 62
CORN—May.....	51 1/2 @ 52 1/2
OATS—Track White.....	43 1/2 @ 45
BUTTER.....	15 @ 27 1/2
CHEESE.....	17 1/2 @ 17 3/4
EGGS.....	15 1/2 @ 17
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Prime Beeves.....	\$5.80 @ 6.10
Texas Steers.....	3.40 @ 4.40
Medium Beef Steers.....	3.60 @ 4.70
Common to Rough.....	2.25 @ 4.50
HOGS—Light.....	6.75 @ 7.15
Heavy Mixed.....	7.10 @ 7.30
SHEEP.....	3.75 @ 5.50
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 @ 27
Dairy.....	14 @ 20
EGGS—Fresh.....	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
POTATOES (per bu.).....	40 @ 47
MEAT—PORK—May.....	17 1/2 @ 17 90
LARD—May.....	9.85 @ 9.87 1/2
RIBS—May.....	9.25 @ 9.27 1/2
GREEN—Wheat.....	80 1/2 @ 81
Corn, May.....	45 1/2 @ 45 1/2
Oats, May.....	35 @ 35
Barley, Choice.....	54 @ 55
Rye, May Delivery.....	50 1/2 @ 61
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May.....	77 1/2 @ 77 1/2
Corn, May.....	45 1/2 @ 45 1/2
Oats, Standard.....	35 @ 25 1/2
Rye, No. 1.....	51 1/2 @ 52
ST. LOUIS.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May.....	68 @ 68 1/2
Corn, May.....	33 1/2 @ 33 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White.....	25 @ 25 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	45 @ 46
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers.....	\$4.00 @ 5.10
Texas Steers.....	3.25 @ 4.30
HOGS—Packers.....	6.85 @ 7.35
Butchers.....	7.05 @ 7.45
SHEEP—Native Muttons.....	4.45 @ 5.50
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	\$3.75 @ 5.25
Cows and Heifers.....	2.90 @ 3.50
Stocks and Feeders.....	3.00 @ 4.40
HOGS—Heavy.....	6.95 @ 7.15
SHEEP—Wethers.....	4.75 @ 6.50

**LESSON IN AMERICAN HISTORY IN PUZZLE.**



**THE DEATH OF CHIEF TECUMSEH.**  
Find Another Indian.

Following Perry's victory on Lake Erie Gen. Harrison invaded Canada. He was opposed by the British general, Proctor, who had with him Tecumseh, then serving as a brigadier general in the British army. The two forces met at Moravian Town, and the British were defeated, and they and their Indian allies were routed. During the battle, while Tecumseh was leading his Indian forces in repeated attacks against the Americans, he was shot, it is said by Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky. The death of Tecumseh destroyed the Indian confederacy which he had formed for the extermination of the whites.

**SCHOOL AND CHURCH.**

The board of education of New York city has decided to allow the Public Education association and the Gaelic choral union the use of two public school buildings in which to give concerts on Sunday afternoons.

It is stated that in the historic village of Hermannsburg, in Germany, there are four kinds of independent Lutheran churches, each of which refuses to recognize the other or to practice altar and pulpit fellowship.

Among the wonderful mosaics of the ancient Church of St. Sophia is a gigantic figure of the Saviour. Mohammedan desecration has covered it with whitewash and paint, but through it all the original picture can be easily identified.

The earliest extant manuscript of the Hebrew Old Testament is a copy of the Pentateuch, now in the British museum and assigned to the ninth century, and the earliest manuscript bearing a precise date is a copy of the prophets, at St. Petersburg, dated A. D. 916, while the majority of the manuscripts belong to much later periods.

The pastor of a church at Napoleon, O., has quite a unique way of utilizing the graduate members of Endeavor societies in the work of the church. He has organized his membership into committees of six each. Each committee has charge of a certain district, keeping him informed of cases of sickness, and visiting all the inhabitants in that district who are not members of the church. In three weeks 150 calls were made, and 29 were added to the church, 20 from families not connected with any church. Once a month the committees meet together and discuss ways and means. The efficiency of the work is promoted still more by a pastor's cabinet of 50, representing all the societies in the church, and the elders and trustees.

**HUMOROUS.**

Political Decapitation.—"How was it that Henchman lost his official head?" "By the act of the legislature."—Indianapolis News.

He—"Do you think you could sing 'Forever and Forever'?" She—"Well, I don't think so. I'm only down here for the week-end."—Punch.

Looking for It Cheap.—Dentist—"Now, do you want to take gas?" Countryman—"Wall, I guess as how gasoline would be cheaper."—Detroit Free Press.

He—"I kind o' think I've seen you before. Ain't you a shop girl at Bargens'?" She—"Sir! I'm a saleslady." He—"That so? I'm an elevator gentleman at the same place."—Philadelphia Press.

Father—"I wonder what's the matter with Nellie this morning. She acts like one possessed." Mother—"She probably is. I noticed a new ring on her finger when she came downstairs."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Washerwoman's Husband.—Waggys—"See that woman and her husband? That woman is the sole support of the family. She has washed for 30 years." Naggy—"And the husband?" Waggys—"He hasn't."—Baltimore American.

Sad Story of William Fox.—Three weeks ago Mr. William Fox, a respectable miner in Colorado, accidentally scratched the back of his hand with a pin. He paid no attention to the wound. Two days afterward it began to swell slightly. Still he paid no attention to it. On the third day it was worse. Yet he continued to neglect it. Last Friday Mr. Fox was blown up by a premature explosion of dynamite.—Chicago Tribune.

**PHASES OF A BOY'S LOVE.**

The First Is a Manifestation of Desire to Be Clean and Well Dressed.

It is deeply and touchingly significant of the uplifting influence of woman over man that the first heart-throb of a boy is always accompanied by ablutatory symptoms. The earliest indication that a masculine creature gives of susceptibility to the fair sex is when he first voluntarily washes behind his ears. Up to that time his morning bath, except upon compulsion, has only described a small circle taking in his eyes, a segment of his cheek, and his chin. A thorough scrubbing he has regarded as one of the tortures of the inquisition; combing his hair he has looked upon as foolish waste of time, that might have been spent on tops and marbles; while brushing his clothes and shoes has seemed a contemptible truckling to effete customs of society, that was unworthy an intelligent human being, says Ainslee's.

Suddenly, all this is changed. Some morning the boy appears abnormally clean. He develops a mania for scented soap. His ears are beyond reproach, and if he has the making of a lover in him, he begins to manicure his nails. He becomes critical about collars and neckties. His family say: "How Tommy is improving!" and his mother congratulates herself that her lectures are bearing fruit.

In reality, it is the first premonition of love—vague, inarticulate, intangible, but unmistakable. No man ever realizes his defects until he sees them reflected in feminine eyes. Men do not dress up for each other. But for woman's opinion, they would still be going about in comfort and the aboriginal blanket. The silk hat and dress coat are a daily offering on her shrine, and Tommy's newly awakened desire to fix up is simply his first consciousness of woman. He does not understand its portentousness, and he may still outwardly scorn little girls, but for him the die has been cast. The disturbing and compelling influence of woman has entered into his life.

President Roosevelt has called attention to the "growing tendency to provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand, and for the printing of which there is no real necessity."

The information of real value to manufacturers of dairy machinery in the state department pamphlet could have been put in a dozen pages. They do not care to be told that in New Caledonia or Tunis there are no creameries and no prospects of any. The pamphlet in question is only one of many public documents which need the judicious condenser with his blue pencil.