

HAS FIFTEEN SCARS.

President Carries Them as Marks of Strenuous Career.

Roosevelt the "Most Wounded" of Any President in the Nation's History—Some of His Hair-Breadth Escapes.

Such a collection of scars as that borne by President Roosevelt was never owned by an American chief executive before.

According to the Chicago Journal, he is the "most wounded" president of the United States in history. Fifteen injuries of a more or less serious nature have been received by him since he reached manhood, and he has been bruised literally from the top of his head to the soles of his feet.

Yet there is nothing to indicate that a special run of ill-luck is following the president. On the contrary, his long list of thrilling hairbreadth escapes from death proclaim him especially well looked after by fate.

Mr. Roosevelt has probably taken more risks of losing his life in the 15 months that he has been in the white house than any other president since George Washington in any ten years of his life.

During his football days he received many bruises, and during his ranching career in the west he got three ribs broken. Later in the Bad Lands he had a bone broken in his shoulder from a fall from a vicious horse.

He was attacked by a grizzly bear while hunting in Idaho in 1889 and escaped by a narrow margin.

Two years before that he was chased by an infuriated steer in the Big Horn



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. (Diagram Shows Location of Fifteen Scars He Carries.)

country of Wyoming. He grabbed the steer by the horns, vaulted to its back and rode it for two miles.

On more recent hunting trips in Colorado he has had personal encounters with mountain lions, in which his quickness of hand frequently saved his life.

He was slightly wounded in the hand during the Cuban campaign, and he barely escaped death in the trolley accident at Pittsfield. His leg was so injured that an operation for abscess had to be performed later.

President Roosevelt's last two injuries have been received at the hands of his intimate friend, Gen. Leonard Wood, in single stick and rapier play, which they used as exercise almost daily.

A few weeks ago Gen. Wood thrust his rapier through the president's mask, bruising him severely on the forehead and narrowly missing his left eye.

A week later the two friends were in a vigorous bout, with the single sticks in an improvised gymnasium near the top of the white house. The passage became rather heated, and in the rapid play the president caught a heavy cut on the wrist. He had to shake hands with his left hand at the recent white house reception.

Romance Long Deferred.

In an inland town of Queensland a maiden of 65 lately wedded a youth of 69. The youth left Dorset, England, in 1855 to seek his fortune in Australia, and, ere leaving, became engaged to a local maid, aged 18. His fortune did not arrive quickly; as fast as the money came in it was "knocked down" in a way that will be understood by Australians who recall the 60s. The lovers corresponded twice a year—at Christmas and on her birthday—in June. At last the maiden's patience was exhausted, and, as she was in comfortable circumstances, and had recently come in for £4,000, she put aside her coyness and proposed to join hands and hearts for aye. She went recently to Queensland, and though at first each was amazed at the apparently unexpected change in the other's appearance, they were made husband and wife.

Two Bad Technical Ailments.

A London publication, in commenting upon technical diseases, asserts that the two most prevalent literary maladies are writer's cramp and swelled head. The unfortunate thing about writer's cramp is that it is never cured. The unfortunate thing about swelled head is that it never kills.

REMAINS OF SMITHSON.

Many Reasons Why They Should Be Interred in the Capital City of the Nation.

No little interest has been awakened at Washington, D. C., by the news which has come from Genoa, Italy, to the effect that James Smithson, the founder of the Smithsonian institution, is about to be turned out of his grave there to make room for a quarry.

No sooner had this word been received here than the question was raised: "Why should not the United States government bring the body to this country and give the great sci-



THE TOMB OF SMITHSON. (Located in the City of Genoa, Italy, and Soon to Be Removed.)

entist a permanent resting place in the grounds of the institution which he founded? The very justice of the proposition almost warrants one in regarding it as a foregone conclusion that this step will be taken. The country is justly proud of the Smithsonian institution, and if the funds at the disposal of the directors are insufficient to accomplish what is now proposed it is highly probable that congress will be asked to make an adequate appropriation. Washington should be proud to contain the tomb of James Smithson.

While scientists all over the country are interesting themselves in this question, the Washington papers and the issues of Science are printing letters from all sorts of people urging that the country to which Smithson left his entire fortune "to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" should show itself grateful. A letter from Gilbert H. Grosvenor closes with the words: "He left no descendants to care for his remains; let us accept them as a sacred trust and bring them to the United States to be deposited with all reverence in the institution which bears his name."

Smithson died in Genoa on the 27th of June, 1829, at the age of 75. By the terms of his will his property of about \$600,000 was left to his nephew, then to revert to the nephew's sons, with the further provision that if he should die childless the fund should be used to endow just such an institution as now exists. The gift was accepted by act of congress in 1836, but it was ten years later before the institution was actually founded. In 1867 the fund was increased to \$1,000,000 by congress.

THE ACRE DISPUTE.

South American Squabble to Be Settled by Arbitration, at the Request of Bolivia.

Brazil demanded some months ago that Bolivia rescind its contract with the rubber syndicate, a New Jersey



THE ACRE DISTRICT. (Territory in Dispute Between Brazil and Bolivia.)

corporation, to which it had granted financial, industrial and police control of Acre. The contract, Brazil declared, was beyond the power of the Bolivian government to make, as it involved the partial surrender of sovereignty, and was void because it disposed of territory part of which was claimed by Peru, and part by Brazil. In the event of refusal to break the whole contract Brazil insisted that the agreement to permit the syndicate to maintain a police force be annulled. Bolivia refused to grant either demand. While these negotiations were in progress a revolution was started in Acre by men who sought to make the district independent. They were assisted by the Brazilians. Bolivian troops were sent into the district January 20th to suppress the insurrection, and on January 26th Brazil announced that it had decided to concentrate troops in the adjoining states of Matto Grosso and Amazonas. The reason given by Brazil for its interest in the contract with the syndicate is that the establishment of so strong an American company in the interior of South America would endanger the surrounding republics. The United States has been requested by Bolivia to exercise its good offices to restore amicable relations between that country and Brazil, and independent negotiations are also in progress for the settlement of the dispute by arbitration.

HERBERT W. BOWEN.

Now Recognized as a Diplomat of the First Order.

Rapid Rise from Consul at Barcelona—Experience With Castro—Action as Plenipotentiary for Venezuela.

Herbert Wolcott Bowen came to Washington as Venezuela's plenipotentiary in the peace negotiations, on a mission which neither the diplomats with whom he was to treat nor his own government, through whose courtesy he was permitted to assume the task, thought could result in anything more than a protocol for the reference of the entire case to The Hague for arbitration. He returns to his post as United States minister at Caracas in a few weeks with the satisfaction of having accomplished all and more than President Castro hoped for, with having received the hearty official and personal approval of the officials of the Washington government, from the president and secretary of state down, and with the public recognition of his own and foreign countries as an American diplomat of the school in which honesty and fair play are the first rules.

Mr. Bowen is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., where his father, Mr. Henry C. Bowen, the distinguished editor and owner of the Independent, was a resident for many years. He was born in February, 1856. He prepared for college at the Brooklyn Polytechnic institute. After further study in Europe he entered Yale in the class of '78. From Yale Mr. Bowen went to Columbia university, where he received the degree of LL. B. cum laude in 1881. He began the practice of law in New York the same year and had built up an extensive practice when he entered the consular service in 1890, receiving the appointment as consul at Barcelona. His career since then has been full of



HERBERT W. BOWEN. (United States Minister to the Republic of Venezuela.)

stirring incidents and of steady promotion for merit. President Cleveland made him consul general to Spain in 1895, and he was serving in that capacity at the time of the war with Spain. He was the last American to leave the enemy's country, and calmly stood on the rear platform of the train puffing a cigarette and laughing at the threats of a howling mob of dons shortly before war was declared.

Mr. Bowen, says the Washington Star, is perhaps the only officer in the consular or diplomatic service of the United States to-day who has served in the four positions of consul, consul general, minister resident and minister plenipotentiary successively. President Harrison appointed him to his first post at Barcelona; President Cleveland retained him in the service, promoting him to be consul general to Spain; President McKinley elevated him to the rank of minister at Teheran.

Mr. Bowen's career in Venezuela has been marked by unvaried success. He found the country exceedingly indifferent, if not prejudiced, in its attitude to the United States as the result of several untoward incidents. To-day he is one of the most popular and trusted men, native or foreign, in the republic. President Castro confers with him more frequently than he does with his own minister of foreign affairs.

Indeed, the giant American, who is all of six feet four and built proportionately, won the president's admiration in a singular way. Castro had sent for the minister one day to ask his advice about an important state matter. Mr. Bowen discussed the matter with his usual frankness. Castro's anger was aroused at what Mr. Bowen said, and he proceeded to fly into a rage. Mr. Bowen, instead of retreating indignantly, as many of his diplomatic conferees had done on previous occasions, stood his ground and called the president severely to task for his behavior. Castro's rage was soon passed, and since that moment he has trusted and respected the American who showed he was not afraid to take issue with the Venezuelan chief executive himself.

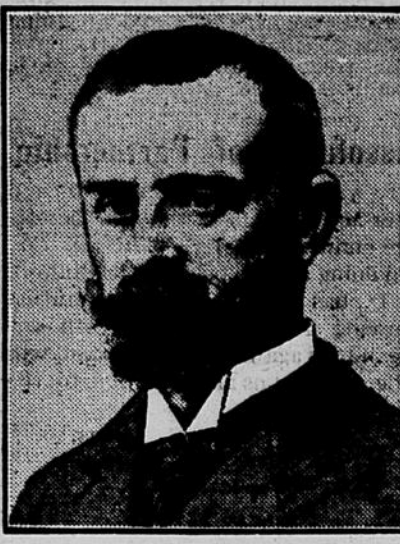
A more painful task than that of openly differing with President Castro fell to Mr. Bowen when he came to Washington as Venezuela's plenipotentiary. When the allies endeavored to ignore him and appealed to the president without Mr. Bowen's assent the minister, with his characteristic force, though it cost him sincere regret, declared that as Venezuela's representative he could not consent to arbitration of the question of preferential treatment, even by the president himself. The minister's strenuous position was personally applauded by President Roosevelt, and its wisdom has been demonstrated by subsequent events.

AUTHOR AND DIPLOMAT.

New French Ambassador at Washington on Authority on Social Life in England.

Jean Orien Antoine Jules Jusserand, the new French ambassador to the United States, is not only a well-known diplomat, but also an author who has achieved an international reputation. He is one of the first living authorities on the social life of England in the middle ages and his work, "La Vie Nomade et les Routes d'Angleterre au XIV. Siecle," published in 1884, has been "crowned" by the French academy.

Other works by M. Jusserand are "Les Anglais au Moyen Age," "Le



M. JEAN JULES JUSSERAND. (Ambassador from the French Republic at Washington.)

Roman Anglais," "Le Roman au Temps de Shakespeare" and "Le Theatre en Angleterre Depuis le Conquete Jusqu'aux Predecesseurs Immediats de Shakespeare." Some of M. Jusserand's books have been translated into English.

M. Jusserand was born in Lyons in 1855 and in 1878 he entered the French ministry of foreign affairs. Afterward he became consul in London and held various other offices, including the consularship of the embassy in London, which he held from 1887 to 1890. In 1890 he was appointed minister to Denmark. In 1883 M. Jusserand was decorated with the Legion of Honor and in 1892 he was promoted to be an officer of the legion. His wife was formerly Miss Elsie Richards, an American beauty of note.

UNIQUE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Four Children of Los Angeles Saved Their Penalties and Built a House for Themselves.

What might be termed rejoicing services were held Sunday afternoon, says the Los Angeles Times, in a unique little Sunday school in the lower part of town, originated by Miss Belle L. White, of the First Congregational church.

With a large attendance of children and adults, the rough board building just completed at 332 Hewitt street to house Miss White's independent union Sunday school, was publicly opened, with a membership of 150, grown up from a class of two little boys gathered in by the teacher one rainy Sunday not so very long ago.

Miss White, who has been the assistant superintendent of the Pacific Gospel union for several years, organized



BUILT BY CHILDREN. (Most Unique Sunday-School House in Los Angeles, Cal.)

a Sunday school about a year and a half ago in this neighborhood in connection with the Gospel union's work among men. A short time ago it was decided by the union to drop the work among children here, because of a prospective turning of their labors among adults toward the heart of the city, but Miss White and her helpers disliked to give up the well organized school, and concluded to carry it on as an independent work.

The children were told of the new state of affairs, and loyally set about to save their pennies toward the erection of school quarters. Aided by small contributions from the outside, enough money was raised by January 1, last, to lease a lot in the locality named, and erect a rough, but serviceable room.

The General Was Cautious.

It has become necessary to act warily in showing civility to strangers in London. Recently a retired general officer of benevolent aspect was standing outside one of the great West-end shops when a well-dressed, veiled woman approached him and said: "Excuse me, would you mind holding my baby till I put my umbrella up?" But the general had learned many things in his journey through life, among them the trick sometimes practiced of abandoning infants in broad daylight. "I am sorry I don't know how to hold the baby," he replied, politely, "but I'll put your umbrella up for you."

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

Drug Permits.

While not much has been said of liquor legislation at the recent session, the Shells bill, amending the drug permit law, which is awaiting the approval of the governor, is calculated to put some of the drug stores that exist largely for the purpose of supplying "booze" to the thirsty, out of business and to make the legitimate drug establishments hustle if they want a permit. The new law provides that no permit shall be issued unless the druggist obtains a petition signed by 80 per cent of the freeholders and 70 per cent of the women of the town, village or ward of the city.

The present law requires the signatures of only twenty-five freeholders in the ward and of twenty-five reputable women.

Other changes are intended to regulate the liquor business in the drug stores. The affidavits that are to be signed when application is made for liquor for medicinal purposes now have to include the residence and street number of the applicant if the sales are made in a city, or the quarter section, township and range, if the applicant lives in the country. The applicant for liquor must be personally known to the druggist before the sale can be made.

Briquettes.

William de La Barre, director of the Washburn-Crosby mills, Minneapolis, is in Magdeburg buying machinery for the briquette works that W. D. Washburn intends to build at Bismarck, N. D.

Briquettes, which are fuel made from lignite, are widely used in Germany. It is estimated that 55,000 square miles of lignite underlie the Dakotas and Montana, while another wide belt extends through the gulf states, from Florida to Texas.

German geologists have long believed that the American cities would solve the smokeless fuel question by the use of briquettes. President Francis of the St. Louis exposition took with him several sample briquettes from Dakota lignite sent by the German works by Senator Washburn.

Mad Objections.

Murderer John Rooney, of Fargo, objected to being the first man to be hanged in the state pen under the new law requiring all the executions to be pulled off there. He would like for some other man-killer to have gone on before to test the route. Rooney's sentence was delayed to await the action of the legislature, and Governor White withheld his signature to the bill till William Ross was executed at Bottineau.

Rooney's crime was the murder of Harold Sweet here last August.

Serious Accident.

George Trotter of Minto met with a serious accident a week ago, which will lay him up for some time. Mr. Trotter was preparing to cut some ice in the river back of his home. He was carrying a sharp ax and stepping backward his foot entered a hole in the ice, causing him to lose his footing, and in falling the blade of the ax fell across his wrist, nearly severing it. This misfortune, coming as it does on the heels of a severe attack of typhoid fever, makes the situation rather serious.

Suicide.

Adam Black, a wealthy cattleman and a brother of Commissioner Black of Ward county, committed suicide by taking strychnine. No cause for the deed is given. Some think he was temporarily demented. An investigation will be held as soon as the body reaches this city. He lived seventy-two miles southwest of Minot, where he has a large number of cattle.

News Notes.

The prospects for the extension of the Northern Baseball league to include Duluth and West Superior are very bright, and Fargo fans favor a club league with these towns: Fargo, Crookston, Grand Forks and Winnipeg. This will make a compact circuit, with lots of enthusiasm.

While trying to catch onto a dray loaded with coal the seven year old daughter of H. L. Wilson of Fargo, fell in front of the wheel, which passed over both feet, crushing them badly.

At a basket social at the house of Charles J. Foss, near Honeyford, baskets were sold for \$44.85, in all for the benefit of the Finland sufferers, which amount has been sent by the committee, John Benson and E. H. Even, to its destination through Vice Consul Bendeke of Grand Forks.

The Fargo high school basket ball team championship was carried away by Fargo in a game with Sauk Center. Sauk Center has claimed the Minnesota high school championship work and Fargo is easily the North Dakota champion. The score was 45 to 18.

The North Dakota delegation, after working like trojans for several years to locate Major A. W. Edwards of Fargo in some good government position, have finally secured the promise of the president to make him consul general at Montreal, paying in salary and fees about \$5,000 a year.

North Dakota horses are bringing the best prices for years, partly owing to high prices in the states farther east, and partly on account of growing local demand. In the matter of quality our farmers raise as fine animals as are to be found anywhere.

The boy who was reported missing from Osanbrock, and who was supposed to have been lost in the storm the other day, was located all safe at the home of a friend.

On April 1 the people of Jamestown will vote on the proposition to organize the city into an independent school district.

It is rumored that the railroad men of the state have rods in pickle for several of the lawmakers of the state who went back on ante election promises. This, with the consciousness that their efforts to obstruct legislation in the interest of the men, will render some home comings rather sad.

A farmers' elevator company is being organized at Kensal. The new company will operate one of the houses already there.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending March 14.

Nathaniel Surdam died at his home in Almena, Mich., aged 100 years.

The Missouri legislature has passed a bill making chicken stealing a felony.

Metal workers employed in 24 of the largest shops in Chicago have gone on strike.

Secretary Shaw has decided to employ no more women immigration inspectors.

The Delaware house of representatives defeated a local option bill for the state.

Gen. James A. Dumont has resigned as chief of the steamboat inspection service.

Two men cracked the safe in the State bank, of Kasota, Minn., secured \$400 and escaped.

Weekly trade reviews report a promising outlook for spring and summer business.

Joseph H. Gibbs killed his wife and himself at St. Paris, O. Domestic trouble was the cause.

The death list of students at Cornell college at Ithaca, N. Y., from typhoid now numbers 22.

President Roosevelt hopes to leave Washington about the end of the month for a western tour.

The Kansas legislature adjourned after having been in session ten days over the constitutional limit.

Gottlieb Niegenfried, who murdered his divorced wife and her father, was hanged at Lincoln, Neb.

Three men were killed and 14 severely injured by an explosion of fire damp in a mine at Pontiac, Ill.

The launching of the battleship Colorado, building at the Cramps yard, has been postponed until April 25.

The Cuban senate has ratified the reciprocity treaty with the United States, two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Robert G. Hedrick, commissioner of Indian affairs under President Lincoln, died in poverty in Indianapolis.

Andrew C. Wheeler, better known as "Nym Crinkle," a well-known newspaper writer, died at his home at Monsey, N. Y.

In the 50 leading post offices in the country the gross postal receipts for February show a net increase of over 12 per cent.

Eight men were killed and a large number wounded, in a fight between the hands of rival turpentine camps near Orange Springs, Va.

Seven million dollars' worth of art objects, bought by J. P. Morgan in Europe, must pay \$3,000,000 duty if brought to United States.

Eugene Marshall, a negro student, won in the debate at Ann Arbor to select an orator to represent Michigan university in the Northern league.

The interior department authorizes the acquisition of property in Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Nevada and Arizona for extensive irrigation works.

J. P. Morgan is said to have bought for the American Tobacco company the entire Vuelta Abajo region of Cuba, the finest tobacco lands in the world.

Thomas Hardenburg died in Atlantic, Ia., aged 90 years. He has drawn a war pension regularly since 1835, and claims to be the oldest pensioner on the roll.

Frank C. Pingree, who was president of the wrecked City savings bank in Detroit, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are \$825,000; assets, \$124,000.

A government report shows that the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands March 1 was 164,000,000 bushels, corn, 1,050,000,000 bushels, and oats 305,000,000 bushels.

An alleged Philadelphia murder mill where undesirable relatives or friends can be disposed of at nominal cost was unearthed by detectives.

Judge John F. Phillips, of the United States district court, granted an injunction against striking teamsters in Kansas City on the grounds that they were violating interstate commerce laws.

THE MARKETS.

New York, March 14.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	45 00 50 00
Hogs	7 75 8 00
Sheep	4 50 5 25
WHEAT—Buckwheat	1 10 1 15
WHEAT—May	79 50 80 00
July	77 00 77 50
RYE—State	52 00 52 50
CORN—May	53 00 53 50
OATS—Track White	44 00 45 00
BUTTER	14 00 15 00
CHEESE	14 00 15 00
EGGS	18 50 19 50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Plain Beves	85 00 85 00
Texas Steers	3 00 4 00
Medium Beef Steers	4 10 4 25
Plain to Fair	2 30 2 80
Common to Rough	2 20 2 75
HOGS—Light	7 15 7 40
Heavy Mixed	7 35 7 50
BHEEP	4 10 4 20
BUTTER—Creamery	14 00 15 00
Dairy	14 00 15 00
EGGS—Fresh	15 50 16 50
POTATOES (per bu.)	25 00 25 00
MESS PORK—May	17 00 17 00
LARD—May	9 75 9 75
RIBS—May	9 75 9 75
GRAIN—Wheat, May	74 00 74 00
Corn, May	47 00 47 00
Oats, May	34 00 34 00
Barley, Choice	51 00 51 00
Rye, May Delivery	61 00 61 00
MILWAUKEE.	
Wheat, May	70 00 70 00
Corn, May	47 00 47 00
Oats, Standard	25 00 25 00
Rye, No. 1	52 00 52 00
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	64 00 64 00
Corn, May	37 00 37 00
Oats, No. 2 White	25 00 25 00
Rye, No. 2	45 00 45 00
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	33 00 33 00
Texas Steers	2 70 2 80
HOGS—Packers	7 25 7 50
Butchers	7 30 7 50
SHEEP—Natives	3 75 3 80
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	33 00 33 00
Cows and Heifers	3 20 3 40
Stockers and Feeders	3 00 3 40
HOGS—Heavy	7 25 7 35
BHEEP—Wethers	4 80 4 80