

ACROSS THE SAHARA.

Wonderful Aerial Trip Attempted by Three Frenchmen.

Adventurers Had a Narrow Escape, But Have Already Begun Extensive Preparations for Another Trip.

Capt. Debureau, who with Count de Castillon Saint-Neter and M. Legrand, has just returned to Paris from the great African desert, reports that his aerial voyage would have succeeded but for a sand hurricane, which wrecked their balloon. The party had a narrow escape. The principle upon which the balloons were built was found to be correct, except that no adequate provision had been made for sudden and violent sandstorms.

The aeronauts will immediately begin preparations for another attempt of a similar character.

M. Emmanuel Aime, the well-known aeronautic authority, announces that their third balloon, to be used in an attempt to cross Africa from the east to the west, will have a capacity of 1,000 cubic meters and will be inflated with pure hydrogen.

The point of departure will be an oasis to the south of Gades. Capt. Debureau, in no degree discouraged by the failure of the recent attempts, hopes that the new balloon, favored by the spring winds, will, in a week's voyage, reach the French territory of Senegal.

The new balloon, as in the case of the preceding ones, will be provided with a heavy guide rope trailing on the ground for regulating the altitude of the balloon, and the losses of hydrogen will be compensated by means of automatically-regulated quantities of ballast.

The aeronauts, exhibiting great perseverance and prudence, are desirous of continuing the trials by means of non-occupied balloons until it is shown that they can with safety undertake to manage a balloon themselves in an attempt to cross the Sahara.

The importance of the success of their enterprise lies in the colonial ex-



ACROSS SAHARA DESERT. (The Debureau Balloon Resting Over a Verdant Oasis.)

pansion which France is at present contemplating in the dark continent in competition with Britain.

M. Jacques Balsan, the balloonist, has also returned to France and has furnished a short account of his aerial voyage from Paris to a small town in Hungary beyond Lake Balaton, which is 55 miles southwest of Buda-Pesth. He accomplished this sky trip with M. Abel Corot, the distance traversed being estimated at something over 1,300 kilometers, or 807 miles. The time taken was 30 hours. This voyage does not beat the record made by MM. De la Vaux and de Saint-Victor, who went to Kieff, in Russia—a distance of 1,900 kilometers, or 1,179 miles—in 36 miles.

The leader of this daring aerial expedition, accomplished in midwinter, and without fear of frost, fog or snow, M. Jacques Balsan, is 35 years old, and descends on the maternal side from the famous Surgeon Dupuytren. He is rich, and has had many adventures by land and sea. He once commanded a Chilean gunboat, and made several voyages of exploration for the Chilean government. After having traveled all over the world M. Balsan returned to Paris and took part in the aeronautic competitions organized in connection with the exhibition in 1900.

He was in the long-distance trip in which MM. De la Vaux and de Saint-Victor distinguished themselves, but he had to descend in Prussia, near the Muscovite frontier. The failure did not discourage M. Balsan in the least, and he seems determined to go on ballooning until he achieved something wonderful in the line. His present aerostat, the St. Louis, was constructed for him in 1900 by Louis Godard, and he has already made 13 trips in it and received many prizes. Last year, for instance, M. Balsan won the Lebaudy prize at Bordeaux.

Has Married Many Couples.

A former marrying justice who has not been in the business for a good many years, but who made many couples one while he was in it, is Levi R. Johnson, of Lincoln township, Nodaway county, Mo. Mr. Johnson has lived in Nodaway county 61 years. He has been married 51 years, and he and his wife, who is still living, have had 12 children, of whom nine are living, and have 29 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. For 20 years he was a justice of the peace in his township, and in that time married 1,446 couples. He did most of his marrying a good many years ago, and the township in which lives is now very largely populated with the children and grandchildren of couples at whose weddings he officiated.

OLD OREGON FORT.

Monument of the State's Pioneer History to Be Preserved by Legislative Action.

Representative Galloway, of Yamhill, says the Portland Oregonian, is anxious to save to posterity, as nearly intact as possible, the old Fort Yamhill blockhouse, which has been the scene of many interesting events in Oregon's history. The blockhouse, which was once the fort proper, was removed some years ago to the Grand Ronde agency, and for a time the lower story was converted into a jail, and the upper story into a band hall. Unless the building is cared for, the entire structure will soon be in ruins.

The concurrent resolution of Rep-



OLD OREGON BLOCKHOUSE. (Scene of Many Stirring Events in Early History of the State.)

representative Galloway is as follows: Whereas, The blockhouse built at old Fort Yamhill in 1856 is fast decaying; and,

Whereas, Several of our most famous soldiers, including Gen. W. B. Hazen, then a colonel; Gen. A. J. Smith, then a captain, and Gen. Joseph Wheeler, David A. Russell and the hero of Winchester, Gen. Phil Sheridan, then lieutenants, were at different times stationed here; and,

Whereas, Gens. Ord, Augur and Grant visited this fort on special duty; and,

Whereas, This blockhouse is the only one of its kind now extant in Oregon, if not in the northwest, a solitary reminder of great men and stirring deeds and incidents of the pioneer era; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the house, the senate concurring, That the Oregon State Historical society be instructed and it is hereby authorized to take steps to secure said blockhouse, and to preserve the same as one of the important historical monuments of the early pioneer history of Oregon.

JAPAN'S NEW PREMIER.

Gen. Count Katsura, Ito's Successor, is the Ideal of the Conservative Party.

That there is a reaction in Japan from the progressive energy which has characterized the nation for the past 30 years, is proven by the fact that Marquis Ito, the Bismarck of the orient, has been succeeded as prime minister by Gen. Count Katsura, a member of the conservative party. The new prime minister, however, has always taken a large part in the affairs of his country, and has won distinction as a diplomat and a soldier, if not as an originator of progress.

To Marquis Ito more than to any one man or to any score of men, is due the position that Japan now holds among the nations of the earth. In 1891 he drew the constitution which brought Japan from the ranks of oriental barbarism into the van of modern nations. Since that time he has been prime minister, with a few short intermissions. In the great war with China the venerable marquis was commander of the imperial fleet which destroyed the Chinese squadron off the Yalu river and practically ended hostilities. He has always stood for modern ideas, in education as well as in armament, and while he has ruled at times with an iron hand, he has devoted all his energy to the advancement of his country and not to personal aggrandizement.

Lye is an Unsafe Drink.

A St. Louis girl drank a quantity of lye, and the alkali burns, in healing, caused the membranes of the oesophagus to grow together. Nourishment was absorbed and injected into her blood until she became sufficiently strong to undergo the operation which enabled her to swallow after three years.

Required a Double Fee.

Socrates, when a chatterbox applied to him to be taught rhetoric, said "that he must pay double the usual fee, because it would first be necessary to teach him to hold his tongue."

RULES WHITE HOUSE.

Col. Symons Chosen to Fill Important Social Post.

Military Aid to President Roosevelt and Master of Ceremonies—Was Appointed to West Point from Michigan.

The most picturesque office of our entire military establishment, in times of peace, is that just conferred by the president upon Maj. Thomas W. Symons, corps of the engineers, United States army. The prosaic title, "in charge of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia," which this officer will bear after May 1, is no index to the courtly social prestige that he will enjoy. He will serve as master of white house ceremonies and as military aid to the president. Were our unostentatious government a monarchy he would have the title of "lord chamberlain."

Next to the president himself he will be the most conspicuous figure at the white house levees. Resplendent in full-dress uniform and with a glistening dress sword at his side, his station during all such brilliant events will be in the blue parlor immediately at the president's left. Here he will formally present to the chief executive the long lines of guests. He will officiate as stage manager, so to speak, in all of the official and social dramas enacted within the presidential mansion. The music, the decorations, the comfort of the guests—all will fall within his supervision. He will have all of the practical responsibilities of the proprietor of a big hotel and the manager of a play combined.

As "military aid to the president" Maj. Symons will personally accompany President Roosevelt on all of his journeys of an official nature. During the review of troops or of processions he will stand at the president's side arrayed in full dress uniform. Hence his office will bring him into the most intimate personal contact with the chief executive and will demand relations of a very confidential kind. Therefore,



MAJ. THOMAS W. SYMONS. (President Roosevelt's Newly-Appointed Master of Ceremonies.)

appointment to this office is left to the president personally.

Maj. Symons will be the disbursing officer of the white house and to him will be intrusted the lump sum which congress annually appropriates for the repair and maintenance of the mansion. Every year this allowance differs according to special demands. But Maj. Symons will handle larger sums than those put in the keeping of his predecessors, inasmuch as the recent rehabilitation of the mansion, which became necessary in order to give the presidential family ample sleeping room and the nation's guests the common comforts to which they are entitled in any gentleman's house, increases the cost of lighting and heating.

Maj. Symons is 54 years old. He was born in Keesville, N. Y., within a few miles of Lake Champlain, but was appointed to West Point from Michigan.

He is a shining example of the good agrary of school leadership, says the Detroit Free Press. He was a brilliant student at West Point, being graduated at the head of his class in 1874. Precision was his strong point from the start, and with such a temperament naturally followed mathematical genius. Leaving the military academy a lieutenant in the corps of engineers, he served at the torpedo and engineer school at Willet's Point until 1876. There he was detailed for duty in the western surveys, becoming chief engineer in the department of the Columbia three years later. He explored the wilds of Washington, located military posts, built roads and placated angry savages. As did the man he now comes to serve, he lived a strenuous life in the great west, and, like him, wrote a book on what he saw. During President Cleveland's first administration he had charge of the water supply, sewerage, pavements, streets, roads, bridges, lighting and car lines of the national capital. Then he took charge of the river and harbor work in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. Eight years ago he took up the same important task about Buffalo, where he has since been stationed. During the past four years he has been lecturing on engineering at Cornell. He made an exhaustive study of the problems of the proposed canal to connect the great lakes with New York harbor, and his report thereon won his appointment to the New York canal advisory board.

The Noise of Thunder.

When a period of five seconds elapsed between a flash of lightning and thunder, the flash is a mile distant from the observer. Thunder has never been heard over 14 miles from the flash, though artillery has been heard at 120 miles.

Under a Terrible Oath.

Ten young men in Coudersport, Pa., have taken an oath to marry before January 1, 1904.

Girl Runs Grist Mill.

A 16-year-old girl runs a grist mill at Lititz, Pa.

GLORIES OF MONARCHY.

To Be Displayed in Washington by Prince Cupid, Hawaii's Delegate in Congress.

"Prince Cupid," delegate-elect from the Sandwich islands, proposes to treat Washington society to a magnificent sample of a game of royalty, a la Hawaii.

Prince Cupid's real name is Jonah Kunio Kalaniana'olaa, and but very few people have ever been known to trifle with it.

It is probable, therefore, that the gentleman from Hawaii will be known by the shorter and more euphonious cognomen of Prince Cupid.

In the first place he will travel to Washington in royal state, with doz-



JONAH KUNIO KALANIANA'OLAA. (Hawaiian Delegate in Congress, Better Known as Prince Cupid.)

ens of large trunks and solemn funnies. His purpose is to have a regal court which will perpetuate some of the old-time glories of Hawaiian monarchy and thus call attention to one of the last of the royal line.

The prince will have a private secretary, of course. He will also have, it is said, a royal retinue of gentlemen and ladies in waiting.

He has already planned many receptions and feasts in Hawaiian style. It is expected, therefore, that Prince Cupid and his court will prove as great an attraction to Washington society as were Minister Wu's receptions when he and his wife first came to the capital from China.

It is understood that the Hawaiian legislature will appropriate \$10,000 per year for the purpose of keeping up Prince Cupid's royal entourage.

The social status of this dusky son of royalty is already agitating Washington society, says the New York World. Will the matrons and maids who rule the roost, so to speak, take this royal game seriously?

CHARLES W. FULTON.

Elected United States Senator from Oregon After a Hot Fight of Several Months.

Charles W. Fulton won a remarkable fight when he finally secured the Oregon senatorship. The contest was carried through the entire session of the legislature and was won on the forty-fifth consecutive ballot, taken just before the hour of adjournment at midnight. Politically, Mr. Fulton has been true blue, never failing to support the party nominees. Factional differences have at times split the party wide open, but the Clatsop statesman, after the battle in convention, has always been found working in the interests of the



HON. CHARLES W. FULTON. (Elected Senator from Washington, after a Protracted Fight.)

candidates. His faithfulness has endeared him to republicans all over the state, and there is not an equally popular public man in Oregon.

Charles W. Fulton was born in Ohio August 17, 1853. Later he moved to Iowa with his parents, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He came to Oregon in 1875, taught school for a time, later locating at Astoria, where he has since resided and enjoyed a lucrative law practice. He has been elected to the state senate four times, and was president of that body in 1893 and 1901. He has been a member of nearly every state convention since 1880, and has been a very active campaign orator on many occasions.

The Noise of Thunder.

When a period of five seconds elapsed between a flash of lightning and thunder, the flash is a mile distant from the observer. Thunder has never been heard over 14 miles from the flash, though artillery has been heard at 120 miles.

Under a Terrible Oath.

Ten young men in Coudersport, Pa., have taken an oath to marry before January 1, 1904.

Girl Runs Grist Mill.

A 16-year-old girl runs a grist mill at Lititz, Pa.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

County Lines. After ten years of experimenting, the representatives of the counties west of the Missouri river believe they have a county boundary bill that will stick. The bill was approved by the governor and attaches Bowman county to Billings, Hettinger, Dunn and part of old Williams to Stark, and a part of the latter county to Mercer. The voters of the three counties must approve the proposed change before it can be effective, so that the law cannot have effect until the next general election.

Several times efforts have been made to attach the unorganized territory west of the river to the organized counties, largely for the purpose of bringing the extensive cattle and stock interests in the unorganized counties into the organized counties for taxation. The first bill, passed in 1893, was vetoed by Governor Roger Allen. At the following session of the legislature a bill was passed, adding the territory in question to Stark and Billings. After several years of litigation, this law was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

Beaten.

In the second annual inter-collegiate debate here at Grand Forks between the University of Manitoba and the University of North Dakota the Canadians won the decision by a vote of 2 to 1. The judges were Judges C. A. Pollock of Fargo and Judge Templeton and Rev. A. C. Stevens of this city.

The question was, "Resolved, That Undenominational Religious Instruction Should Be Given in Our Public Schools," Manitoba having the affirmative.

The debaters were Herbert E. Gordon, Malcolm Peart and Benjamin Goodfield for Manitoba, and Franklin Thordarson, Victor Wardope and Fred Larsen for North Dakota.

The debate was held in the Baptist church and was heard by 1,000 people. North Dakota won last year. After the debate a banquet was given in honor of the visitors at the Piota club by the University Debating club.

Base Ball.

The annual meeting of the Northern Baseball league was held at Grand Forks and the business of the league for the year closed. All the towns which were in the league last year were represented either directly or indirectly or by proxy.

After routine business the franchises of Cavalier and Devils Lake were surrendered and the applications of Duluth and Superior for admission were favorably acted on.

President F. H. Kent tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and D. J. Laxdal of Cavalier was unanimously chosen for the position. An evening session was held, at which many of the details of the work for the year were perfected. The towns in the league are: Winnipeg, Grand Forks, Fargo, Crookston, Duluth and Superior.

Healthy Growth.

In 1883 there were thirteen organized counties in that portion of Dakota which is now the state of North Dakota, while there were thirty-three in South Dakota. The total assessment of the North Dakota counties reached \$24,167,866, while the southern counties paid the total of only \$23,523,614, and the thirteen counties paid \$4,000 more taxes than the thirty-three. There are now thirty-nine organized counties in the state of North Dakota. In 1883 North Dakota paid \$52,988 of taxes. In the past year the amount received by the state auditor was \$1,543,386, which is a pretty good evidence of the rapid development of the territory.

A Queer Case.

One of the most peculiar bankruptcy cases ever tried in Fargo is that of John Halson Brown. Petition had been filed and the proceedings were well under way when Brown died. It was the first case of the kind in the state. A trustee was appointed, and the dead man's estate is being put through just as though he was alive.

News Notes.

Milnor has an artesian well, water having been struck at a depth of 670 feet.

A loss of \$20,000 was sustained by the Mandan Mercantile company. One of their large warehouses, situated on the right of way was burned, the fire having its origin in a spark from a passing switch engine.

The Washburn road will be extended about twelve miles the coming season, and ties and supplies are now being shipped so as to begin the work with the breaking up of spring. The Minot National bank is said to be the only bank in the United States with a capital of only \$25,000 that has been made a national depository.

Mandan officials have rounded up a gang of toughs who have committed a number of burglaries in that city, and law abiding people breathe more freely.

Frank J. Thompson of Fargo has started to write the history of Shiloh lodge, A. F. and A. M., the oldest Masonic lodge in the state.

The building at Kenmare owned by A. S. Cussing and said to have been used for blind pig purposes was burned and residents do not regret it.

The new barbers' Sunday closing law is now in force, and the state board has notified the barbers of the state to that effect.

Minot is going into the cement sidewalk business this spring. The Little Schultz child at Jamestown, who was badly scalded a few days ago, died from his injuries.

A mob of a dozen men, armed with axes and saws, invaded the premises of John Diggins, who lives near Grand and who was confined to the house by illness at the time, and before they left they had torn his wood pile literally into little bits. When Mr. Diggins was able to take account of the damage he found that the wood was fit for nothing but to burn.

The bonded indebtedness of Jamestown is \$25,000, and there is no floating debt, which is considered a very good showing.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending March 21. The Venezuelan congress assembled at Caracas. Mrs. Ely Knudsen died in Chicago, aged nearly 102 years. The Mississippi river flood at Memphis broke all records. The Buffalo (N. Y.) Racing association has been declared insolvent. The first Cuban consulate general in France has been inaugurated at Marseilles.

An earthquake shock at Helena, Mont., did serious damage to the new statehouse. Gov. Dockery has signed the anti-cigarette bill passed by the Missouri legislature.

Hentach's bonded warehouse was burned at Sydney, N. S. W., the loss being \$2,500,000. Justice Charles V. Barden, of the Wisconsin supreme court, died in Madison, aged 53 years.

The president has reappointed Dr. W. D. Crum (colored) collector of customs at Charleston, S. C.

Former President Cleveland celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday at his home in Princeton, N. J.

Charles Godfrey Leland, a well-known American author, died in Florence, Italy, aged 79 years.

Weekly reviews report trade brisk, especially in the west. Fear of strikes is the only disturbing element.

The Clarendon hotel at Grand Rapids, Mich., was destroyed by fire and William G. Hawkins was killed.

James S. Harlan, attorney general to Porto Rico, has resigned, and will resume his law practice in Chicago.

President Roosevelt appointed S. N. D. North director of the census to succeed William R. Merriam, resigned.

The post office safe at Wilmington, Ill., was blown open with dynamite and robbed of \$100 in money and stamps.

Gov. Odell, of New York, has been threatened by an assassin, and a detective has been hired to guard him.

C. Moench & Sons company and Moench, Fischer & Gaensslen, Gowaunda (N. Y.) tanners, failed for \$1,884,000.

By a vote of 214 to 107 the New Hampshire house of representatives put itself on record in favor of a license law.

William P. Wood, chief of the secret service division under Lincoln and Johnson, died in Washington at the age of 80 years.

Rev. P. M. Weddell, one of the oldest Baptist ministers in the middle west, died suddenly at Piqua, O., at the age of 82 years.

The twenty-second session of the legislature of Arizona has closed. Gov. Brodie vetoed the bill for granting suffrage to women.

Jingo, the largest elephant in captivity, died aboard the steamer Georgia, en route to New York, and was buried at sea.

The grand jury at Charleston, W. Va., indicted 250 miners accused of participating in a battle with deputy marshals at Stanaford.

Officials of the Mormon church will appeal to Gov. Odell for the pardon of William Hooper Young, now serving a life sentence in Sing Sing.

James H. Pound, a Detroit lawyer, has been chosen by the Michigan democratic committee for the supreme bench, Judge Yaple having declined.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain of Great Britain, was entertained by lord mayor of London and says that the Boers will be loyal to the British empire.

Jose Estrada Palma, son of the Cuban president, was privately married to Miss Mabel Jacobs, daughter of a New York tobacco importer, on February 11.

The chief of Buffalo police forces sticks to first theory, that a woman killed Burdick, and says he continues to suspect the same woman whom he suspected at first.

Ole Oleson was hanged at Atkin, Minn., for murdering his daughter, James Ruffin and Jay Green (colored) were hanged at Sioux City, Ark., for the murder of Don McGhee. At Moultrie, Ga., J. H. Bryant (colored), was hanged for killing D. Buchanan.

THE MARKETS.

New York, March 21.	
CATTLE—Steers.....	\$4 25 @ 5 20
Hogs.....	7 50 @ 7 55
Sheep.....	5 00 @ 5 50
WHEAT—Buckwheat.....	1 30 @ 2 15
WHEAT—May.....	78 1/2 @ 79 1/2
RYE—State.....	55 @ 60
CORN—May.....	50 1/2 @ 50 1/2
OATS—Track Whig.....	17 @ 22
BUTTER.....	14 1/2 @ 15
CHEESE.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
EGGS.....	15 @ 17 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Plain Beeves.....	\$5 65 @ 5 85
Texas Steers.....	3 75 @ 4 60
Medium Beef Steers.....	4 10 @ 4 65
Plain to Fat.....	3 80 @ 4 60
Common to Rough.....	3 20 @ 3 80
HOGS—Light.....	6 20 @ 7 40
Heavy Mixed.....	7 55 @ 7 60
SHEEP.....	4 40 @ 6 75
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 @ 27 1/2
Dairy.....	14 @ 20
EGGS—Fresh.....	11 @ 13 1/2
POTATOES (per bu.).....	28 @ 45
MESS PORK—May.....	17 1/2 @ 17 40
LARD—May.....	8 50 @ 8 55
RIBS—May.....	9 75 @ 9 25
GRAIN—Wheat, May.....	78 1/2 @ 79 1/2
Corn, May.....	41 @ 48 1/2
Oats, May.....	24 1/2 @ 30 1/2
Barley, Choice.....	51 @ 54
Rye, May Delivery.....	60 1/2 @ 60 1/2
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May.....	\$ 74 1/2 @ 75 1/2
Corn, May.....	41 1/2 @ 47 1/2
Oats, Standard.....	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May.....	\$ 64 1/2 @ 65
Corn, May.....	35 1/2 @ 35 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White.....	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	45 @ 45 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers.....	\$ 5 00 @ 5 20
Texas Steers.....	3 75 @ 4 60
HOGS—Packers.....	7 10 @ 7 55
Butchers.....	7 20 @ 7 55
SHEEP—Natives.....	4 00 @ 5 30
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	\$ 4 00 @ 5 25
Cows and Heifers.....	3 25 @ 4 25</