The Farmer Powerless and More Help Than Any Other Employer-Strike en Great Railroad System Like Great Northern Affects All Business.

If, perchance, a strike should be ordered on the Great Northern Railroad, its influence might be much more farreaching than is generally supposed. There is already a movement on foot to inaugurate a plan to apply to farm labor the system of organization which is now in force among the trades and other classes of labor.

Heretofore the farmer has been exempt from labor agitation, but if this railroad strike should permeate the Northwest it is very likely its influence would extend to the agricultural districts as well. Hitherto the farmer has looked on labor agitation with great complacency, but his own experience is evidently near at hand. The farmer, too, is in a more helpless condition than almost any other class of the community. In the average strike the man, or company, can temporarily suspend business and resume it again when "the cruel war is over," but with the farmer, when his grain | is ready to cut, the work must be done at once or he loses a large percentage of his crop, and if long delayed loses it entirely. The consequence is when organization reaches the farm, as it has in the Eastern states, and demands higher wages and shorter hours, the farmer will be powerless and more helpless than any line of business which has been confronted with a strike.

There is not, in fact, any branch of business in the Northwest which would not be materially injured by a strike on a great railroad system like the Great Northern, and when the farmer is reached and gathered into the voracious maw of labor agitation there will be little left which organization has not reached-Globe.

#### DOUBLE-HEADERS.

The Attitude of the Trainmen Reviewed As a rule, of late, railway employes, trainmen especially, have been pretty reasonable in their demands upon the employing companies. The railways have been enjoying a period of unusual prosperity, and it was not inappropriate that the employes should ask a reasonable increase in wages as their share of the prosperity. For the most part, railway managers recognized the justice of the demand, and wage scales have been raised quite generally without anything serious in the way of a strike. A strike is now threatened on the Great Northern Railway, which was one of the first roads to grant a liberal increase in wages. The strike is now threatened, not as a result of wage disputes, but over a matter of economy in the running of train. As the gravamen of the dispute has been presented in the Minneapolis newspapers, the Great Northern trainmen are wholly wrong

in railway parlance, is a train to which two locomotives are attached. The Great Northern Company desires to use two locomotives to pull over the heavy grades trains which on more level track need only a single locomotive. The trainmen contend that when two locomotives are used two complete train crews must be employed, or that the single crew shall receive double pay for the service. The company, reasonably enough, it would seem, argues that it has use for but a single train crew and has no desire to employ more men than are really needed. It argues, however, that as the use of the extra engine requires no extra work on the part of the crew employed, the company is not disposed to pay double wages to

It is not difficult to see what the trainmen have in mind. If they can prevent the company from using "double-headers" the company must run two trains instead of one to get the same number of cars over a heavy grade. Thus two train crews instead of one will be given employment. The trainmen insist that if the "doubleheader" be used the crew employed shall be paid double wages, so the railway may not be able to find any economy in the use of the "double-

This is clearly a case in which the labor organization is contending against the logical economy of things. It is the same old protest against labor-saving methods which has so often brought organized labor into disrepute. The trainmen are insisting that the railways shall handle their transportation of freight in a more expensive way than modern in-genuity has been able to devise. In so doing, the trainmen are arguing against the interest of the railway and that of the public as well. It is the right of the railway to transact its business on the most economical methods. It is to the interest of the before the police arrived.

public that the railways shall be allowed to do this. It is the obligation of the company to pay all its employes a fair wage for the service performed. It is not the right of the employe to ask that he shall be paid for more work than he actually per-forms, or that the railway shall employ more men than are actually needed in the running of trains. The Great Northern trainmen are fundamentally wrong in demanding what they do. Even if their demands ty and the grounds of the first Chrisshould be granted, nobody—not even tian mission at Walhalla. This apthemselves in the long run-would be benefited. hat is best for the many must be best for the individual.. Looking back over the long record of futile protest against labor-saving methods, we find that what at first looked like a calamity to some eventually proved to be a blessing in dis-Facilitating production has made work easier, wages higher and in the long run has helped to make a principle the soundness of which has been proved by the record of centuries.—Sioux City Journal.

Coming Strikes.

It is not only the strike upon the of others, also, that are to occur from time to time, to accomplish the ends sought by the high strike authorities, and by the walking delegates who do the open work, that we would speak. To the multitude of common people who judge by what they see and hear, it is a cause of wonder and surprise that an immense body of employes of the Great Northern Railway Company who are being paid all they ask, and with their families happily located, and with the most agreeable relations existing with the company officials, should permit themselves to be drawn or voted into a serious strike over a question or point that don't amount likely to cost the employes their positions, and consequently the loss of their homes, which they cannot af-ford, and on the other hand may cost the company many millions of dollars which it can afford, because all such losses or burdens will be figured into the company's expense account to be paid by the future shippers on the line—the ultimate end of all charges, and in making which payments, the farmer has the lion's share.

But in blissful ignorance of his burdensome connection with the exciting game, very many of the farmers are constantly sympathizing with strikers, mainly because one of the

parties is a corporation. But passing by this threatened strike upon the Great Northern Company with its probable bad results upon the country, it would be well for the farmers and especially the large farmers of western Minnesota and the two Dakotas to understand that in the epidemic of strikes which is upon the country, those farmers may be hit directly as well as indirectly. As a prelude to the game that will interest them, quite a number of them during last wheat harvest season were confronted with the "walking delegate" among their harvesting crews who readily exceded to demanding an extra dollar or half dollar per day-a demand there was no resisting. When such organized movements cover the horbitant as to absorb all profit in the crop, then, the striking business will not be amusing to farmers nor to those who depend upon trade with farmers. It makes a difference whose in their contention and should be able to count on little popular sympathy if they make the refusal of their demands the pretext for a strike.

The dispute is over the use of the use of the sympathy if they had a system under which those who had a system under which the system and though the control of the system and though the sy "double-headers." A "double-header," have nothing combine against those who have excessive wealth, the popularity of the thing spreads, and the ground between those making the earned, and those who are compelled to resist and fight to keep what they have earned, will become very narrow, and in a short time people of ordisave themselves from organized plunder. Old-fashioned law will be found in end safer than the combinations of today.

#### FIND INDIAN BURIAL GROUND. Laborers at Fort Riley, Kan., Dig Up Skeletons with Pottery and Other Relies.

Laborers grading in the vicinity of he new gun sheds at Fort Riley, Kan., have unearthed over a dozen skeletons, probably of Indians, and many flint hatchets and spearheads, oddly-shaped pieces of pottery, and stones probably used for grinding corn. The bones of the skeletons are larger than those of the averagesized man. The relics are thought to be at least 200 years old. It is believed that the spot was once a burying-ground.

He Was Thoroughly Aroused. A man in an apparently moribund condition was recently taken into hospital in Melbourne, Australia, and in order to revive him an electric shock was administered. The results were startling and unexpected. A demoniac energy was instantaneously infused. He sent the doctor sprawling on the floor and flung a couple of assistants out of the window. Then he proceeded to wreck the ward, while nurses ran away shricking and barricaded themselves. He had done \$500 worth of damage

# PULPIT AND PEW.

The Rev. H. P. Perkins, of Pao-tingfu, reports to the American board of foreign missions that there is a religious movement such as has never been seen before in that field in north China.

Rev. R. Calvin Dobson, a Presbyterian minister of St. Louis, preached a sermon in the world's fair grounds on Sunday to an audience of workmen. being the first religious services held on the exposition grounds.

# RAILROAD NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Two locomotives, the largest in Europe, have just been turned out at Basle, Switzerland. The boilers are twice the ordinary size, give a force of 1,600 horse-power, and a speed of over 75 miles an hour.

Russian experts now declare that the Manchurian railway traffic is likely to be often interrupted because the builders did not sufficiently allow for meteorological occurrences such as typhoons and inundations.

## NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

At a meeting of the state historical society steps were taken to give definite purpose to the work. The last legislature passed a bill appropriat-ing \$1,000 for the purchase of his-torical sites, including the site of old Fort Abercrombie in Richland countian mission at Walhalla. This appropriation was made contingent upon the subscription of a like amount by interested persons in the state and

steps have been taken by the society to receive contributions to this end. Fort Abercrombie was one of the first military posts in the state and the occupants were besieged by Indians for three weeks in the course of the Minnesota massacre in 1862. opportunities for labor. The Great Northern trainmen should ponder a long while before they strike against to be near at hand, after a prolonged

of Christian missionaries by the In- struggle in that church. dians. There are several other sites in the state which it is desired to obtain, including White Stone Hills battlefield in Dickey county, which was the scene of a desperate battle with Great Northern Railway System the Indians, and also the spot where which is scheduled to occur soon, but Lieutenant Freeman was killed by Indians near Apple creek in Burleigh

county. At the meeting of the society bylaws were adopted. Colonel C. A. Lounsberry presided and M. H. Jewell was secretary. O. G. Libby was elected treasurer. C. A. Lounsberry. M. H. Jewell and C. B. Little were chosen as a committee to urge upon the capitol commission the necessity of setting apart a fire proof vault for the preservation of records.

Colonel Lounsberry and M. N. Hagen were appointed a committee to attend a meeting of early settlers to shucks to them; into a contest and dedicate the site of old Fort Abercrombie.

> Bonds Held Up.
> The action of State Treasurer Mc-Millan in refusing to purchase any of the state institution bonds authorized by the last session of the legislature has created a great deal of uneasiness in university circles. The university bonds authorized amounted to \$150,000 and this sum was needed for work that is contemplated this summer, a portion of which has albeen contracted for.

As the institutions affected are scattered all over the state, there is no locality that would have made any protest regarding the purchase of the bonds had the treasurer not taken the initiative himself, and his course cannot be understood by the friends of the university or other institutions.

The question will probably be ruled on by the supreme court in a very short time. After the action has been started it will be moved up on the calendar at once. Should the decision be adverse some of the institutions will be badly crippled for the coming two years.

Edith Robertson, aged twelve years, daughter of William Robertson of Bathgate, was accidentally poisoned by carbolic acid, dying soon after. She was suffering from scarlet fever, country, and the demands are so ex- and the acid was kept for disinfect-

A Little Hero Richie Stoughton, twelve years old,

of Cavalier, has made himself a hero by rescuing his little brother Ross, raid to grab what they have not aged two, from death in an old well into which the little one had fallen. The well was fifteen feet deep and held five feet of water. Richie and in a short time people of ordinary means may have a struggle to brother's head above water until the mother found a rope with which to pull both to safety

News Trotes

North Dakota postmasters have been appointed as follows: Edson A. at Bordulac, Foster county, vice J. L. Wilson, resigned; Emma Olson, at Lee, Nelson county, vice O. C. Olson, resigned; John I. Hemsrud at Mekinock, Grand Forks county; vice Rasmus J. Folven, resigned; and Thomas E. Smith at Niles, Benson county, vice H. E. Stevens, re-

Indians have been able to obtain liquor at Pollock, near the Standing Rock reservation, and the threat is made that unless there is a change in conditions the red men will be forbidden to visit the place. This ha caused the business men of the pla to get very busy in the interest law enforcement, as they cannot a ford to lose the Indian trade.

Miss Nettie Bacon, a domestic i the employ of A. D. Fish at Mino undertook to fill the gasoline tan without turning off the supply from the burner. There was an explosion and the young woman was quite ba ly burned, and the building and co tents were destroyed. The loss about \$2,500, with small insurance.

The rumor that the Soo has bough

the Farmers' railroad is denied. At a meeting of the city counc of Grand Forks after a most excitin session, C. C. Gowran was granted

telephone franchise. Wheatland has two automobile owned by Banker Mares and Augu Buttke. manager of the Improvemen company. These are the only tv autos west of Fargo in the state.

Judge Cowan sentenced a bunch blind piggers at Minot the other da Lodges of Rathbone Sister throughout the state are being reo ganized, the intent being to organiz

grand lodge in North Dakota. A company to manufacture bric has been incorporated and a larg force of men is at work building th plant. It is intended to have it con pleted in time to manufacture a mi ion and a half brick this year.

J. S. Ide of Verndale, Minn., ha been engaged by the Lisbon board of education as first assistant principal in the Lisbon schools for next year to fill a vacancy made by the resign tion of Miss Gertra? Drake.

## THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending May 9 Fire nearly wiped out the town of

Sulphur Springs, Ind. Secretary Shaw and his family will sail for Europe July 4.

Railroad reports show liberal increases in the earnings. A peanut trust with a capital of

\$4,000,000 has been formed. Bakers in Chicago have decided to

raise the prices of their goods. John Finney and John Sullens, prominent ranchers, were drowned at White-

hall, Mont. Henry Wilson and Bud Gray, negro murderers, were hanged in the jail vard in St. Louis.

David Mills, justice of the supreme court of Ontario, died suddenly in Ottawa, aged 71 years. Presbyterian creed revision appears

Willis Sweet, of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, has been appointed attorney

general of Porto Rico. Federal Judge Munger, of Omaha, issued a sweeping restraining order against striking teamsters.

The St. Louis and San Francisco railroad system, with 4,000 miles of track, has been bought by the Rock Island. An airship built for the Lebaudy Brothers of Paris made a highly successful trip in the suburbs of that

Russia is said to have reoccupied New Chwang with large force and to be making warlike preparations in Manchuria. Father Walser, arrested for the al-

leged murder of Agatha Reichlin at Lorain, O., was set at liberty by the coroner's jury. Charles Matherson shot Deputy Sher-

iff J. C. Baker, of Council Bluffs, Ia., causing fatal wounds, when the officer tried to arrest him. The body of Charles G. Dennison, of

Chicago, who disappeared from Buffalo March 18, has been found in Niagara river near the falls. The management of the Lacka-

wanna railroad has decided to supersede the telegraph with the telephone in operation of trains.

Joseph Lamp, pioneer and millionaire lumberman, fell and broke his neck while superintending repairs on his residence at Princeton, Wis.

The army board which has been considering the merits of the new army musket pronounce it the most powerful weapon of its kind in the world.

S. E. Wilson, who shot Edward Knight, of Lorimer, Ia., as the result of a political feud, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree.

A grand total of \$15,359,995.50 was appropriated for state expenditure during the next two years by the Forty-third general assembly of Illi-

Municipal lodging houses instead of police stations as sleeping places for tramps are favored by the national charities and corrections conference at Atlanta, Ga.

The solution of the negro problem was declared by Booker T. Washington in an address in Chicago to depend on honest cooperation between races and north and south. The New York court of appeals con-

firmed the verdict of \$100,000 damages awarded Mrs. Jennie Leys for avenue tunnel collision. George N. Benedict, a well-known

court stenographer of Chicago, committed suicide ten hours after his rise to the report that a three years' wife's death. He declared that he could not live without her.

The Gallatin (Tenn.) rural post office delivery service has been stopped by the postmaster general because of threats made by masked men against the negro carrier's life.

Rev. James Stafford, pastor of the per to make bottles nonrefillable, and has been offered \$1,000,000 for his patent.

Andrew Carnegie, in an inaugural address as president of the Iron and Steel institute of Great Britain, ascribes the success of his undertakings to the interlinking of the interests of employed and employer.

#### THE MARKETS. New York May 1.

250	New .	TO	IA.	M	·y	
18	LIVE STOCK-Steers		60	9	5	10
e	Hogs	-	40	2	-	60
of	Sheep WHEAT-May		813			8154
f-	July		767			77%
	RYE-State		56			59
n	July		513	100		52
200.00	CORN-July		517	600		52
t,	July		28	0		45
k	BUTTER		17	@		22
m	EGG8		151	œ		17
n	CHEESE		119	4 C		15
1-	CHICAGO.			-		
-	CATTLE-Prime Beeves	10	40 75			65
1-	Texas Steers	9	40			60
8	Medium Beef Steers Plain		(0)			50
	Common to Rough		50			90
t	HOGS-Light		60			75
	Heavy Mixed		70	0	6	85
	Good to Prime		85	0	1	00 75
il	SHEEP		25		7	
g	BUTTER-Creamery		17	60		19
a	Dairy	-7	134			14%
	POTATOES (per bu.)		43	0		55
3,	MESS PORK-May	17	10	a	17	1234
25/01	LARD-May	9	074	La.	9	121/2
t	RIB8-May	9	321	a	9	371
t	GRAIN-Wheat, May		6.67	a Will		
0	Corn, May		435	, or		441/4 321/4
	Oats, July		317 63			56
f	Rye. May Delivery		50	0		5014
7.	MILWAUKEE		1000			
g	GRAIN-Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n.		801,	a		80%
250	Corn. July		443			45
-	Corn, July Oats, Standard		241			35
e	Rye. No. 2		53	0		531/8
	KANSAS CITY					
k	GRAIN-Wheat, May	\$	66	0		6614
e	Corn. May		391			354
e	Oats, No. 2 White,		351 <sub>7</sub>	0		631/4
contract to	ST. LOUIS.		60	U		2073
3	CATTLE-Beef Steers	**	.00	60		25
-	Texas Steers		70			65
	HQGS-Packers'		65	a	6	70
S	Butchers'	6	65	a	6	80
1	SHEEP-Natives	4	60	a	5	50
1	OMAHA:	1		35		3345
d	CATTLE-Native Steers	\$4	25			25
	Cows and Heifers	3	25	0	4	50
	Stockers and Feeders HOGS-Heavy		00	1	2	85 70
179.7	SHEEP-Wethers		00	0	5	40
195						

# Lesson in American History in Puzzle



IN RICHMOND AFTER THE BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES. Find Jefferson Davis.

The scenes in Richmond the morning following the battle of Seven Pines on May 31, 1862, were truly heartrending. In an article contributed to the Century's "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" Constance Cary Harrison says: "Ambulances, litters, carts, every vehicle that the city could produce went and came with a ghastly burden. Women with pallid faces flitted bareheaded through the streets searching for their dead or wounded. By afternoon of the day following the battle the streets were one vast hospital. To find shelter for the wounded a number of unused buildings were thrown open."

### SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

There are 3,842 temperance societies among school children in Belgium.

The anniversary of the emancipation of 23,000,000 Russian peasants, liberated by Alexander II. in 1861, is to be celebrated hereafter in the orthodox churches by elaborate thanksgiving services instead of by a single requiem mass.

Edwin S. Robbins, a manufacturer and business man, who has manifold when I saw the box office statements." interests to demand his attention, at his home in Greystone, Conn., spends every Sunday evening of his life in adpursuits take him.

Many strange school custom prevail in China. The girls in that country seldom go to school unless they are children of very rich people. School work begins before daylight, and after studying their lessons aloud for two hours the pupils recite them. They then go home to breakfast, after which they return and study again.

Yale has done away with her rule requiring of men representing the col-12.5 per cent. higher than that exacted for the literary organs of the college by being under warning for low standing.

There seems to be no end of trouble | Philadelphia Press. growing out of the discussion of the has so ordered its course that a man he particularly requested that you may finish it in three years has given course has been adopted, which is not at all true. One of the new courses at Yale is on railroads, covering the financial, industrial and technical sides of the subject.

Rev. J. W. Kimbrell, of Madison, Mo. is a gentleman of resources. Bad roads prevented him a few Sundays ago Cumberland Presbyterian church at from keeping his engagement at Por-Hazleton, Ind., has perfected a stop- ter's chapel, one of the churches on his itinerary. He bethought himself that a number of his parishioners had telephones, so he moved an organ to the Madison "central" office, got a choir and conducted a whole church service by telephone, excepting the taking up of the collection.

The "railroad farm school," which the University of Missouri has so successfully inaugurated by-carrying the school to those who could not come to it, has attracted much attention all over the country. Farmers in small towns who cannot otherwise attend farmers' institutes along the railroad can go to the car and hear an interesting series of lectures, besides having the opportunity of viewing the display carried on board. Specimens of grasses are displayed, and also many specimens of insects that are injurious to plants and trees. Lectures are given on diseases of farm animals, and altogether the experiment has proved very successful.

# Sad Case.

"You seem poorly prepared to an swer even the simplest question, sir," said the professor, sternly. "Perhaps you cannot even tell me who wrote Caesar's 'Commentaries.'"

"No, sir, I can't, said the student, miserably. "I know the name of the man just as well as I do my own, but it's gone completely out of my mind for the time being .- Youth's companion.

Insinuating. Harry-I hear you do not speak to Miss Rose.

Reggie-No, she is too offending. I told her I went to a phrenologist and had my head examined and she said there was nothing in it.
"Did she mean there was nothing

in phrenology?" "She said I could draw my own conclusions."-Chicago Daily News.

Can Overdo It. You can overdo an apology.-Atchison Globe.

## **HUMOROUS.**

He Would Think It .- Miss Oldgirl-What would you say if I were to tell you I was only 24?" Mr. Callier Down—"I don't know. I wouldn't like to call a lady a liar, but-"-Detroit Free Press.

Emotionalism.—"You say you have shed real tears in your acting?" "Not exactly," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes; "but I have been tempted to -Washington Star.

She-"It's really wonderful how this part of the world suits old people! dressing religious gatherings in the There's my grandfather, he's 89 next particular city where his business month." He-"Really! Almost awhat-d'ye-call-it?-a nonentity, don't

you know!"-Punch. "My dear!" said a frightened husband in the middle of the night, shaking his wife, "where did you put that bottle of strychnine?" "On the shelf next to the peppermint." "Oh, Lord!" he groaned, "I've swallowed it!" "Well, for goodness sake," whispered his wife, "keep quiet or you'll wake the baby."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Miss Gusch-"I'm sure something lege in athletic, literary or musical has happened to Clarence—my fiance, lines that they maintain a standing you know. He started for Boston two days ago, and I haven't heard from from other students. Moreover, the him since." Mr. Brutle—"Why not adliterary men will not be disqualified vertise?" Miss Gusch—"Advertise?" Mr. Brutle-"Yes; say 'Lost, a fiance; wore high collar; answers to name of Clarence,' or something like that."-

Lawyer-"Madam, it was I who drew shortened course, and now that Yale | up your late husband's will, and in it should not marry again, but Widow-"O, dear, Mr. Saunders; your kind offer has quite overcome me, but wouldn't it be more seemly to wait until the period of mourning has expired before we announce the engagement?" -Philadelphia Telegram.

# OLD "FORT BLUNDER."

So-Called Because There Was & Strange Mistake Made in Locating It.

Few people who are told that the United States once began to build a fort on British soil will know what the fort is, and where it is located. It is Fort Montgomery, situated about half a mile northeast of Rouse's Point, New York, near the foot of Lake Champlain, says Youth's Companion.

After the war of 1812 the government of the United States saw the need of guarding the entrance to Lake Champlain, and began, in 1815, to build Fort Montgomery. The original design was to construct a great fort for those days, for it was to carry three tiers of guns.

After work had proceeded for some time it was discovered that, owing to an error of early surveyors, the actual boundary between Canada and New York—the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude-passed south of the fort.

Work on the fort was suspended for about 25 years, and not until 1842 was the territory restored to the United States. The Webster-Ashburton treaty, which established the northeastern boundary, made the line between New York and Canada conform to the old and incorrect early survey, and thus "Fort Blunder" was once again on United States territory. The people of Maine never forgave Webster for, as they maintained, giving up a. great slice of territory which they claimed in order to save Rouse's Point.

The fort was finished after the boundary question was settled, but it has never been manned by more than enough men to keep it in order, and was never armed. At present a sergeant of marines is stationed there. His only duty is to raise and lower the flag.

Looking Forward. Husband-I should like to have one

good, long smoke without your interference. Wife-You'll have plenty of time for that after you are dead, William.

-Judge.