

TWINS FROM COREA.

They Are More Vigorous Than Their Siamese Predecessors.

Also Have More Freedom of Motion and Stronger Mentality—Have Learned English with Astonishing Rapidity.

The appearance in this country of the Korean twins, as they are termed, has caused them to be the subject of considerable study among scientists who were familiar with the Siamese twins, who attracted such attention when first exhibited in the United States. Comparisons have also been drawn between the Koreans and the female twins upon whom the operation was performed in Paris a few years ago. The latter were also exhibited in the United States, but, as will be remembered, the health of one was so affected that it was deemed necessary to separate the natural band which held them together in order to save the life of the healthier child. The twin who was afflicted with consumption died after the operation, but according to the latest reports from France, the girl who lived has entirely recovered, and apparently is in excellent health. It may be added that she has been adopted by the French surgeon who officiated at the operation.

Physicians and others who have examined the Koreans are of the opinion that they bid fair to live much longer than the Siamese, as they are active and vigorous, and thus far have had no ailment of consequence. Liao-Toun-Chen and Liao-Sien-Ne-Chen, as will be noted by the accompanying photograph, have typical oriental features, and might be taken for Chinese, but they were born in Korea. They are a little over 12 years old, and well developed for their age, having no notable physical imperfection except the band which connects them. As in the case of the girl twins, each has all of the usual organs, and it is the opinion of eminent surgeons that they could be separated if desired, with little danger of fatality. Liao-Toun-



THE COREAN TWINS.
(They Are Active and Vigorous and Bid Fair to Live Long.)

Chen is slightly taller than his brother, and somewhat better developed, being more muscular. An examination shows that his heart beats much more rapidly, while his respiratory capacity is somewhat greater than that of the other. The smaller twin is left-handed, although from his position he is obliged to use both hands to such an extent that he is practically ambidextrous. He is more susceptible to changes in temperature, and apparently feels pain more than his brother, but in appearance seems to be equally as healthy.

The Koreans, says the Scientific American, apparently have much more freedom of motion than the other types referred to. They can stand nearly side by side, face each other squarely. The freedom with which they can move without injuring themselves allows them to be quite active, and their motions are so harmonious that they not only walk, but run, and play various games without difficulty. One feat which the Siamese were unable to do was that of facing each other, one twin resting his hands on the shoulders of the other. The Koreans can easily assume this attitude, owing to the elasticity of the band which unites them. It is of a membranous character, and measures about three and one-half inches in diameter. When not stretched or pressed in any way, it is about eight and one-half inches in circumference. When the twins are moving in any way, the band swells and diminishes slightly, apparently being connected with the principal trunk muscles of the body.

The Koreans have shown quite remarkable intelligence. When they first came to the United States with their father, they remained in Bridgeport, Conn., and were provided with an instructor, from whom they acquired the rudiments of the English language. Then they took up a number of the primary studies, and have advanced quite rapidly.

Bridges Built by Cosacks.
Perhaps the most remarkable bridges in the world are the kettle bridges in Russia and Siberia, of which Cosack soldiers are expert builders. They are built up of the soldiers' lances and cooking kettles. Seven or eight lances are placed under the handles of a number of kettles and fastened by means of ropes to form a raft. Each of these rafts will bear the weight of half a ton.

Reptilian Diet Prohibited.
The eating of snakes, lizards, scorpions, centipedes, tarantulas, and other reptiles is now prohibited by statute in Kansas.

INTREPID NAVIGATOR.

Capt. Howard Blackburn Has Made Several Big Journeys in a Very Small Boat.

Capt. Howard Blackburn has the record of making longer voyages in a small boat than any other sailor in the world. He has just returned from a trip in which he traveled several thousand miles over the inland waters of the United States. The route he took was, indeed, interesting. He sailed around Cape Cod and through Long Island sound, and then down the Jersey coast as far as Atlantic City and Cape May. Then he went to New York and the Hudson to the Erie canal, and through to Buffalo. He kept on through the lake to Detroit, and then to Chicago. He was in Chicago the latter part of August, and



CAPT. BLACKBURN'S BOAT.
(Only Twenty Feet Long, But Strong Enough to Cross the Atlantic.)

after a stay of about two weeks went down through the old Illinois and Michigan canal to the Illinois river and to the Mississippi. He kept on the latter river to Columbus, reaching there in November. From Columbus he went by rail to Mobile, Ala., and thence through the gulf of Mexico to St. Joseph bay, Pensacola, Tampa and Key West. From Key West he started for Miami, but in the Biscayne bay he went ashore, and later decided to sell his boat.

John R. Strong, of Cambridge, a summer resident of Gloucester, gave him a rowboat, which he named the Laura E. Strong, after Mrs. Strong. In this he rowed up the creeks, canals and the Indian river as far as Titusville, where he hauled across to Salt Lake, on the St. Johns river, and from there went to Jacksonville, where he sold the rowboat and took a Clyde steamer for New York.

The first boat used by Mr. Blackburn, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, was the same in which he left Gloucester, Mass., a few years ago, crossing the Atlantic ocean and returning safely. He considers the inland trip recently completed far more difficult and almost as dangerous. The boat which he used is a little craft which is less than 20 feet in length. Mr. Blackburn is known as the "fingerless navigator," as a number of years ago he lost all of the fingers of one hand in an accident.

PHONOGRAPHIC DRUM.

Latest Device Used by Salvation Army to Attract Attention of the Careless Masses.

Still another proof has been brought to light to demonstrate that the Salvation Army is a progressive organization. The Springfield (Mass.) detachment has just purchased a remarkable phonographic arrangement, which is expected to attract the attention of the careless masses and halt them in their downward career.

The new attraction resembles a big bass drum. Inside of it is placed an



PHONOGRAPHIC DRUM.
(Latest Instrument of Torture Employed by Salvation Army.)

improved phonograph, which will dispense sacred and popular music as the army marches the streets or gathers on the corner for its regular services.

The drum and its contents have been mounted on a rubber-tired carriage, in order that there may be a minimum of vibration.

Gen. Booth-Tucker, of the army, has examined the instrument, and predicts its success as an aid to better results in the work of the organization.

If the innovation proves a success in Springfield, the army will purchase a large number to assist in their religious work throughout the country.

Corsets Cause Appendicitis.
An unusual number of serious illnesses and operations, especially for appendicitis, having occurred in ladies of the French nobility, a professor of the faculty of medicine was asked the cause. He said: "It is all due to the present fashionable corset, the pressure of which displaces the abdomen and impedes digestion."

Statesmen Who Were Soldiers.
Twenty-nine per cent. of the members of the senate and 13 per cent. of the house fought on one side or the other in the civil war.

TRAMPS ARE JOYFUL.

With Gladness They Hail the Return of Gentle Spring.

Winter Always Is a Bitter Season for Weary Willie, But in the Good Old Summer Time He Enjoys Life.

There is some one who rejoices that the good old summer time is almost here again, even more than does the gay jaybird, the merry meadowlark, or the festive bobolink. It is Dusty Rhodes. And not only Dusty, but his friends—Wandering Willie, Meandering Mike, Peregrinating Pete, and all the rest of the family of the great unwashed, commonly known as tramps.

The winter time, says the Chicago Tribune, is a bitter season to the genus tramp. If he can he goes south; but even down south, away down south, sleeping out in January is no idle dream. Besides, so many tramps through southward when the snow commences to fall in the north that the tramp industry in Dixie during the winter time is terribly overdone. Town marshals down south are cold and heartless and unfeeling, and southern town boards make horrible ordinances to the effect that people with no visible means of support shall be put to work in the city brickyard. So many tramps go south that there are members of the profession working both sides of the street all the way to New Orleans, and there are not enough cold handouts to go around.

So uninviting has been the southern field during the last few years that many tramps heroically prefer to remain in the north during the winter, and take their chances of freezing to death rather than to suffer the lingering starvation and the horrible certainty of working in the brickyard if they stray to the other side of Mason and Dixon's line.

So every winter thousands of tramps remain during the cold season in all the large cities of the north. Chicago winters thousands of them. Every freezing night finds hundreds of tramps besieging every police station



WEARIE AND WILLIE.
(They Won't Sleep Anywhere Except on Flower Beds.)

in town. In the morning, after sleeping all night on the brick floors, they are turned out into the cold world and must spend the day hanging around some saloon, venturing out now and then to beg money of some kind-hearted passerby. Sometimes they shovel snow, and once in awhile they carry in coal, and now and then they venture out to the ponds and rivers around the city and in northern Illinois and Wisconsin and work at cutting ice. But the tramps do not relish working in the ice fields any more than they like working in the brickyards down south, and after they get a little money they scurry back to Chicago and live as long as they can on their savings, and when that is done worry along again until their dire distress drives them back to work.

But now the good old summer time is coming again, and the tramp rejoices. In his dreams he sees again the fields and woods, with the blazing camp fire along the track, and smells the chicken cooking in the oyster can. In the summer he can sleep out of doors without the horrible fear of waking up and finding his feet frozen. In summer he can lock himself in a box car without wondering if he will freeze solid before the car is opened again. He can take trips down to little country towns on circus days, and reap a harvest of handouts, and probably cake. In summer he doesn't have to hang around a police station and beg his hereditary enemies to give him shelter. Instead of the hard, cold brick floor of a police station, he knows that within a few short weeks he can sink to rest on sweet smelling clover in a fine, large barn. In the morning he can borrow some eggs from a nest, and wandering over to a nearby woods, build his fire and cook a dainty breakfast.

The summer time, with soft, languorous breezes, and starlit nights, and nodding trees, and babbling brooks, is the season that Wandering Willie loves. And he looks for it, and waits for it, and yearns for the "dear old summer time," and when it comes he rejoices and is exceeding glad.

The Coffee Chewing Habit.
The coffee chewing habit is increasing alarmingly. It is easily contracted because of the pleasant taste of the fresh roasted berries, and the exhilaration from the active principle of coffee being similar to that from the alcohol in beer and whisky, the habit is hard to break. The effects of coffee eating are much more marked than those from tobacco using. It wrecks the nerves, yellows the skin, and destroys the appetite.

SPAIN'S YOUNG KING.

He Is Unable to Stem Republican Progress and Revolt Is Near in His Capital City.

Unless something very unexpected should happen it seems that a revolution is inevitable at Madrid. Ever since the unlucky war with the United States the taxes have been almost unbearable, and the country has been on the verge of ruin. Small riots have been the order of the day all over, and on top of this now comes the terrible frost and snow of May, which has ruined all prospects of a good crop this year. The frost came most unexpectedly after a severe drought of several months.

The peasants of Andalusia, La Mancha and Castile are suffering from lack



KING ALFONSO XIII.
(Boy Ruler of Spain Who May Lose His Throne Very Soon.)

of food, and the field workers have assumed a threatening attitude, which has caused the government to call out the troops. Cordova has been under military law for some time, and the anarchists are very active.

The king of course, cannot be expected to be able to meet a crisis of this kind, and is said to be very vacillating, now listening to his prudent advisers, who advocate the building of public roads and works to relieve the distress caused by want of employment, and then giving way to his youthful impetuosity and giving orders to use shot and bayonet and smother the riots in blood.

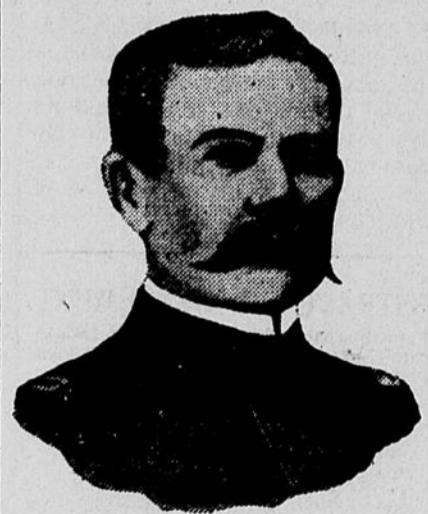
It is said that there is a great deal of worry in court circles, where it is realized that the king is hardly more popular with the people than his Austrian mother, and who know that the wish for a republican form of government is really growing. The amazing gains of the republicans in the last election to the cortes have not been without effect upon the ruling aristocracy.

GEN. BURTON ADVANCED.

Made Inspector General of the United States Army, with Headquarters at Washington.

Gen. George H. Burton has received his commission as inspector general of the army and entered actively on the discharge of the duties of that office. He has been stationed at Governor's Island, N. Y., for several months past as inspector general of the department of the east.

Inspector General Burton was born in Delaware, and was graduated from the West Point military academy in the class of 1865. As an infantry offi-



GEN. G. H. BURTON.
(Newly Appointed Inspector General General of the United States Army.)

cer he served under Gen. Stoneman three years in the south in reconstruction times, and was in the Indian country on the extreme frontier nearly 14 years. He was actively engaged in the Modoc, Nez Perce and Bannock Indian wars, and was breveted major for distinguished conduct at the battles of the north fork of the Clear Water, Idaho, and at Capt. Jack's Caves, in the lava beds of northern California.

In 1885 he was promoted major in the inspector general's department by President Cleveland for meritorious service with his regiment. Since then he has served almost continuously west of the Mississippi river and in Cuba. One notable event of his service in Cuba was the unearthing of the frauds in the postal affairs of the island. He carries with him ripe experience for the fulfillment of the duties required in his new sphere, and is probably as well equipped for the position of inspector general as any other officer in the department.

The Cranberry Country.
The bulk of the cranberries of this country come from the part of eastern Massachusetts, which lies near Cape Cod.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

Fires.
Last week the northern part of this state and a portion of the western part suffered a series of the worst prairie fires experienced in many years. All the fires occurred during a perfect gale blew from the south. The grass that had not been burned last fall was as dry as tinder, and the flames fanned by a wind with a velocity of about forty miles an hour traveled at a terrific rate of speed.

Harvey was the scene of some exciting experiences. The people were warned of a fire approaching at the speed of a race horse. The air was full of smoke and cinders. Two trains of empty box cars were secured and the inhabitants were prepared to load some of their effects and be pulled to a place of safety. Others took the precaution to bury their belongings. Some of the fire breaks were effective, and the wind veering a trifle the fire swept to one side of the town.

The greatest loss suffered was in the destruction of haystacks, hundreds of which were burned. There was also an extensive loss in farm buildings. Claim shanties were burned by the score.

A report was brought to Minot of the burning in a prairie fire, fifteen miles from here, of the three-year-old daughter of a farmer, Benjamin Gransadt. A terrible gale was blowing and the child was placed in a fire break while her father and mother tried to save the home. Sparks set fire to the little girl's clothes, however, and she was burned beyond hope of recovery.

M. W. A.
The state camp meeting of the M. W. A. was held in Wahpeton, fifty delegates of the fifty-six being present. A warm fight took place over the election of delegates to the meeting of the head camp at Indianapolis June 16.

The principal officers elected for the ensuing year were: State consul, J. J. Wamberg; clerk, T. H. Faus. It was voted to hold the next meeting at Devils Lake in May next year.

The delegates to the head camp are George Robbins, Grand Forks; A. T. Tanton, Lakota; M. M. Borman, Abercrombie; Alf White, Dickinson; G. Kibler, Cavalier; N. O. Johnson, Cando; S. Messinger, Bowbells; M. Sinclair, Jamestown. The delegates declared for a readjustment of rates.

Big Pow Wow.

The Indians have had a big council with their new agent, Major Carrigan. They told him their grievances and made many recommendations as to the removal of some of the present employees. They made strong objection to a pasture which it was proposed to build in this district. As a compromise, it is probable that a fence will be built along the Cannonball river, thus preventing what has long been a source of trouble, white men's stock straying on the reservation and Indians' cattle on the white men's side. They objected to the appointment of the new cattle inspector, contending that an Indian or mixed blood should have the job.

Mass Convention of Farmers.
L. Schneider, a prominent resident of Davenport, and president of the creamery association there has issued a call for a mass convention of the farmers at Casselton next month to determine the question of wages to be paid employes on the farms. The amount to be paid for haying, harvesting and threshing are the main issues. The question includes the class generally known as day laborers. The matter has been agitated some length and it is proposed to organize the different Red River valley counties at least.

Work Will Commence.
Work on the new asylum ward building for women will be commenced as soon as the necessary material can be secured. Stewart Wilson of Fargo was awarded the contract at \$37,300. The asylum board members are of the opinion that the ruling of State Treasurer McMillan in regard to the issuance of bonds will not affect this institution. The contractor is willing to take chances of getting his pay. The board will expend \$70,000 in improvements at the asylum this year.

In Good Shape.
The state militia has been inspected by Captain Rice of the regular army and the companies have generally been credited with a good showing. The members are to be equipped with more up to date paraphernalia, including the Krug rifles, and more than unusual interest is being taken. The state encampment is to be held at Rock Island, near Devils Lake, June 25 to July 2. It is probable that the soldiers will be detained at Oberon and marched across the country to the camp grounds, just to get a touch of real service.

News Notes.
Citizens of Dickinson voted to issue bonds to the amount of \$15,000 to build an addition to the graded school.

A couple of Ward county men were arrested and fined for stealing fence posts from the Foot farm west of Minot.

President Worst has made the usual arrangements for farmers' excursions to the Agricultural college this season. The Great Northern will carry visitors free, and the Northern Pacific will charge a nominal fee. It is expected that the excursions will begin early in July.

An artesian well at LaMoure has been drilled to a depth of 600 feet, and the borers are still at work. The result is awaited with a good deal of interest, as if this well proves to be a success, others will speedily follow.

J. W. Anderson, time keeper at the Jamestown roundhouse, while attempting to board a freight, slipped between the cars, and narrowly escaped being crushed to death. He got off with the loss of a part of one foot.

Tracklaying will soon begin on the McKenzie-Linton extension of the Northern Pacific.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending May 16.

Mayor Low has stopped the preaching of Mormonism in the streets of New York city.

The Lebaudy airship made another ascension from Paris, circling Mantes, Rosny and Moisson.

Postmaster General Payne will establish no more rural free delivery routes until July 1.

Forest fires have done great damage in the New York counties of Warren, Essex and Hamilton.

Cars on a trolley line collided at Indianapolis and ten women were injured, three seriously.

Jacksonville, Fla., was flooded by heavy rains and property valued at \$400,000 was destroyed.

Gen. Shafter has been elected department commander of the G. A. R. for California and Nevada.

Plans are being made to celebrate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of New York city May 26.

Russia announces that all Manchuria is now open to foreign trade and passports are no longer necessary.

Gen. Mabini, the former minister of foreign affairs of the Filipino government, died of cholera in Manila.

Ten Chicago laundries that tried to resume work were besieged by strike pickets and the workers assaulted.

Appropriations by the last session of congress totaled \$753,058,506. A total of 9,501 new offices were created.

Statistics compiled by the board of health show that the population of New York city is nearly 4,000,000.

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, of New York, was robbed of jewels valued at \$50,000 while en route from Paris to Calais.

William McCarty, wife murderer, who was to be hanged at Lexington, Ky., committed suicide by taking poison.

The diocese of Arkansas, Protestant Episcopal church, voted against the proposed change in the name of the church.

Weekly trade reviews declare the industrial situation exceptionally encouraging except for the army of strikers.

Gov. Mickey, of Nebraska, announced that he had been offered \$1,000 each for four positions under the state government.

The 6,000 employers of labor in Kansas City, Mo., have banded together to fight the members of labor unions who use the boycott.

Advices from Morocco say the American missionaries have practically abandoned Mequinez, owing to the critical situation.

A bill prohibiting Illinois circuit judges from practicing law in state courts or acting as legal counsel was vetoed by Gov. Yates.

D. M. Parry in an address before the manufacturers at Buffalo says the trend of industrial conditions is a grave menace to the country.

The navy department suspended recruiting indefinitely, owing to the prevalence of contagious diseases at stations and on receiving ships.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in a speech at Birmingham, warns Great Britain that it must modify its free trade ideas or lose its colonial markets.

A memorial arch to the memory of 13 missionaries of the American board of foreign missions who suffered martyrdom in China in 1900 was dedicated at Oberlin, O.

It has been discovered that the infernal machine intended to blow up the steamer Umbria in New York was made in Chicago by George Russell, who is missing.

All Denver (Col.) labor unions, including 12,500 members, have struck because of the failure of the Citizens' alliance and their leaders to agree over a central arbitration board.

Steps towards a building trades employers' association were taken at a New York meeting. Paralysis of building industry is declared to have been brought about by irresponsible walking delegates.

Moody Merrill, a former Boston lawyer and now bank president in New Mexico, who is under arrest at New York for embezzlement ten years ago, is declared to be serving as a scapegoat for a relative.

THE MARKETS.

New York, May 16.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers.....	\$4 50 @ 5 50
Hogs.....	6 50 @ 6 90
Sheep.....	6 20 @ 6 80
WHEAT—July.....	72 @ 75 1/2
September.....	75 @ 78 1/2
RYE—July.....	62 @ 65 1/2
CORN—July.....	27 1/2 @ 28 1/2
September.....	28 @ 29
OATS—Track White.....	23 @ 25
BUTTER.....	17 @ 18 1/2
EGGS.....	14 1/2 @ 15
CHEESE.....	11 1/2 @ 12
CATTLE—Prime Beeves.....	
Texas Steers.....	3 35 @ 4 30
Medium Beef Steers.....	4 30 @ 4 60
Plain Beef Steers.....	4 00 @ 4 25
Common to Rough.....	3 50 @ 3 90
HOGS—Good to Prime.....	6 75 @ 6 90
Heavy Mixed.....	6 45 @ 6 70
Assorted Light.....	6 25 @ 6 50
SHEEP.....	3 55 @ 6 50
BUTTER—Creamery.....	18 @ 21 1/2
Dairy.....	15 @ 18
EGGS—Fresh.....	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
NEW POTATOES (per bbl.).....	2 50 @ 4 25
MESS PORK—May.....	18 90 @ 18 86
LARD—May.....	8 90 @ 8 82 1/2
RIBS—May.....	9 27 1/2 @ 9 30
GRAIN—Wheat, July.....	41 1/2 @ 43 1/2
Corn, July.....	27 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Oats, July.....	24 1/2 @ 25
Barley, Choice.....	54 @ 55
Rye, May Delivery.....	49 1/2 @ 50
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n.....	82 @ 82 1/2
Corn, July.....	45 @ 45 1/2
Oats, Standard.....	25 @ 25 1/2
Rye, No. 1.....	62 @ 64
GRAIN—KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, July.....	62 1/2 @ 65 1/2
Corn, July.....	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White.....	25 1/2 @ 26
Rye, No. 2.....	54 @ 55
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers.....	4 15 @ 5 25
Texas Steers.....	3 40 @ 4 55
HOGS—Packers'.....	6 20 @ 6 45
Butchers'.....	6 40 @ 6 65
SHEEP—Natives.....	4 25 @ 5 25
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4 15 @ 5 25
Cows and Heifers.....	3 25 @ 4 50
Stockers and Feeders.....	3 40 @ 4 60
HOGS—Heavy.....	6 25 @ 6 40
SHEEP—Wethers.....	4 75 @ 5 90