

VICTOR HUGO'S HOUSE

The Old Mansion Has Been Presented to the City of Paris.

It Will Be Maintained as a Memorial to the Great French Author—Filled with Interesting Curios.

Visitors to Paris, especially those of literary proclivities, will hereafter find a new point of special interest in the mansion of Victor Hugo, which through the generosity of the grand-children and near kin of the great author, has been presented to the city and will be accessible to the public as a museum, to be maintained as a special memorial to the man whose works have been more popular the world over than those of almost any other French writer.

The historic Hugo mansion, on the Place des Vosges, is the one in which the poet spent some of the most active years of his long and splendid career in the world of letters. It is nearly 20 years since death's touch stopped the vigorous brain and busy hand of Victor Hugo, yet the condition of the mansion is much the same as when he occupied it. In addition to the furnishings of the house, which are practically those which were in use during the life of the poet, there are many valuable souvenirs of his work, a library of 5,000 volumes, and a collection of the author's drawings and wood carvings, besides gifts and personal souvenirs, portraits in painting, and sculpture, and much else of an artistic and historic value.



THE HUGO HOUSE IN PARIS.

the bed, the clock, etc., being identical.

Victor Hugo had the odd habit of standing up to his work, a high desk specially constructed for him making this possible. Hour after hour he would stand on his feet before this desk and busy himself with his literary work. This desk may be seen in the new Hugo museum, which Paris is now able to control and preserve for the coming generations of book lovers and literary lights. Victor Hugo lived to be 82 years of age, and even at that age was vigorous and active. It was a novel sight to see him before his desk much in the attitude of the clerk in the busy office where the breast-high desks are used.

The house where Hugo was born is still standing, and is also a point of interest to the tourist. It is a three story building and dates from the early years of the eighteenth century. A memorial plate executed by M. Willemot, after designs by M. Berard, the city architect at the time, marks the spot. The poet lived in many different places in Paris between the time of his birth and the return to Paris after his exile and taking up his abode in the mansion which has just been presented to the city. Just before the revolution he lived in the Place Royale, and had gathered gothic stained glass, carved furniture, great drawings by the master himself, Boule clocks, ivories, medallions, busts, Venetian mirrors, Holland lusters, Chinese idols, porcelaines of Saxony and Japan, a bed with gilded mighty pillars and gilded back, an old movable reading desk with a Bible illuminated like the Saint Barthelemy of "Les Miserables," the mariner's compass of Christopher Columbus, "La Pinta, 1492," and other rare articles, but during his exile these were seized and sold. Pity it is that these treasures could not have been preserved and made part of the present collection. How they would have enriched the Hugo museum, and intensified the interest in the place, which is sure to become one of the most popular points of interest to the tourist.

O. A. VOICE.

A Distorted View.

"Times ain't what they used to be," said Farmer Cornsheel. "In the days gone by it used to be a disgrace to be arrested."
"Ain't it now?"
"I dunno. 'Pears to me like it's the only way to get your name in the paper along with the millionaires that own fast horses and big automobiles."
—Washington Star.

NEW NAVAL ACADEMY

Imposing Structures Are Replacing Old Buildings at Annapolis.

Night Millions of Dollars Are Being Expended to Make This School a Credit to the Nation.

The old naval academy buildings at Annapolis in which many of the great naval heroes of America have received their training, are being torn down to give place to new and more commodious structures that are now being built.

The United States naval academy as we have known it was of slow growth. It was in 1845 that the first start toward a naval school was made by transferring some old buildings on the army reservation at Point Severn from the war department to the navy. In these the first naval school was established,



WITHIN THE NEW ARMORY.

lished, and to these there has been from time to time added new structures, but there has never been any attempt made at the construction of a group of buildings that would in every way fit the needs of the service.

When, during the civil war, the academy was moved from Point Severn to Newport, R. I., it was thought by friends of the naval service that with the coming of peace it would be possible to secure new academy buildings, but the thought was groundless, and in 1866 the school was moved back to the old buildings again. Time after time has an effort been made to secure an appropriation from congress for an entire new group of buildings for the school, but it was not until 1898 that the appropriation was finally secured, and the work begun.

Eight million dollars will be spent in constructing the new buildings of the academy, many of which are already under way, and some of which are practically completed. The plan of the building as viewed from the sea front shows the cadet quarters extending 729 feet, flanked on one side by the armory and on the other by the boat house. These buildings are at right angles to the direction of the cadet quarters, are 428 feet long and similar in appearance. They are connected by colonnades with the quarters. This gives from the sea a harmonious group of buildings extending in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction for 1,278 feet, with the high roof of the main building of the cadet quarters as a center. Thirteen hundred feet in a northwesterly direction, with the main line of buildings parallel to and facing the first group, is the academic building, with the chemistry and marine engineering buildings on either flank and with the high roof of the academic building in the center and balancing the group to the southeastward. Between these two groups, facing the Severn river and



IA VIEW IN THE GROUNDS.

forming the westerly side of the rectangle is the auditorium and chapel, with the superintendent's house and the administration building on either side. The fourth side of the rectangle is formed by the basin. From the steps of this basin and facing the auditorium is a handsome group of buildings with the dome of the auditorium as the center.

It does not seem possible that after having progressed this far any change can be made in the plans, and if there are none, and those designed by Mr. Flagg and approved by the navy department are carried out, the country will receive in return for its \$18,000,000 not only commodious buildings well suited to the needs of the academy, but also a splendid architectural masterpiece well worthy of the country and so far unique that the entire group of buildings are the design of one master hand.

A Woman of the World.

Mr. Verarich—Do not, do not answer hastily. I will give you time to reflect, if you wish.
Miss Beaut—it won't take long. How many clubs do you belong to?
"Well—er—five or six, but—"
"Then I will be your wife. I probably will not see you often enough to matter."—N. Y. Weekly.

Spreads Himself Too Much.

"Spredder may be conceited, but he's not a bad sort of fellow in his way."
"No; but the trouble is he's always in some one else's way."—Town Top.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Changes in Course.

The regents' committee on classification and course of study, with President Chalmers as chairman, held a meeting at the agricultural college at Brookings, and arranged for printing the new catalog. Among the changes made in the course of study was one providing for a higher standard of students entering the commercial course.

Hereafter students entering that course will have to possess the same qualifications as those entering the freshman class. This is a movement in the right direction and will greatly strengthen the commercial course, as a graduate from this course under the new standard will be equipped with a fair scholarship as well as a technical training in stenography and typewriting.

This committee is wholly made up from members of the faculty who are at the head of departments in the industrial lines and was created by the regents of education about a year ago, on motion of Regent Slocum, in the belief that such members of the faculty having in charge the work of classifying students would be more likely to classify them in the agricultural and other industrial courses than would professors at the head of other departments.

President Chalmers, by action of the regents, is chairman of the committee, and Professor Wilson, as vice president, will hereafter act as vice president of the college in the absence of the president.

Made Good Record.

James Hayward, who conducts a sheep ranch in the interior of the ceded Sioux lands between the Missouri river and the Black Hills, has made a remarkable record in sheep raising. Last year he purchased 600 yearling ewes. He gave the flock close attention during the unusually severe weather of last winter, with the result that he lost only three head. From the 600 sheep he this summer had a lamb crop of 511, and the receipts from the wool which he has just sold amounted to over \$600.

Martin Johnson, one of the big sheep raisers on the ceded lands, has just marketed his wool crop, which brought him \$3,500. Last year he put up about 400 tons of hay. This year he expects to put up 1,000 tons, so he will be prepared for emergencies should next winter be a severe one. During the winter Johnson fed 6,500 sheep. Last year he was laughed at by adjoining ranchmen for putting up so much hay, but had it not been for his foresight he would probably have lost his entire flock, as the winter was the worst he experienced in ten years.

Wolf Bounties.

The last legislative session appropriated \$30,000 to pay wolf bounty deficiencies for scalps presented under the old law, which provided but \$5,000 per year to pay bounties, but placed no limitation on the amount which was available in any one year. The time has expired for filing claims to this deficiency and the total amount claimed is \$29,187. This shows a close estimate when it was placed at \$30,000, and the amount which will be turned back to the state will not carry the revenues any great length of time.

One Day of Freedom.

A. V. Scheiber, serving a year for embezzlement, who escaped from the Sioux Falls penitentiary was recaptured the next day near Yarrington and was returned to the penitentiary. He was striving to make his way into Minnesota and went to Garretson, where he purchased some bologna and disappeared. When it was learned that he was an escaped convict more than a score of men started in pursuit. His term would have expired in September, counting the good time allowance, which he will now lose.

Will Build Elevator.

The farmers living in the vicinity of Colman have decided to erect a farmers' elevator at Colman. It is thought no difficulty will be experienced in securing ample funds. It was voted to place the shares at \$25 each. Work on the new elevator will begin in the near future, so it will be completed in time for the handling of this season's crop.

News in Brief.

From present estimates at least 1,000,000 pounds of wool will be handled at Belle Fourche this season. Over twenty cars of wool have already been shipped to Eastern points from there. The warehouses are all filled with wool and it is still coming into town daily.

The secretary of the Northwestern Stock Growers' association has been instructed by the executive committee to communicate with the director of the bureau of animal industry at Washington and ask that a sheep inspector be appointed for Belle Fourche. At present it is impossible to ship sheep on the days desired owing to the inability to have them inspected, and much delay and loss are caused.

The South Dakota state board of regents has passed on the charges preferred against President Garret Dropers, of the state university of Vermillion, and has wholly exonerated him from all accusations made. Among the accusations made was that he drank beer and smoked cigars.

The committee in charge of the construction of the new Carnegie library at Pierre has decided to construct the building of granite builders which can be secured in any desired quantity on the hills about the city.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Irish land bill will go to the house of lords next week. Little opposition is expected there.

Strained relations between Russia and Japan are attributed by Russian papers to the influence of Great Britain over the Mikado.

A federal grand jury in Alabama reports the finding of 99 true bills against 18 persons, charging peonage and conspiracy.

Charles Jackson, a negro, has been arrested for the murder of Charles W. Roxbury, who was killed a week ago in New York.

Justice Brewer, in an address before the Iowa Bar Association, endorsed the policy of injunction, and says he would extend its scope.

Recent discoveries by Marconi are expected to simplify wireless telegraphy, and may render tall masts and suspended wires obsolete.

It is reported that France will transfer to the United States its eastern Pacific possessions, comprising several groups of islands.

Judge Kirkpatrick, at Trenton, N. J., appointed a receiver for the Southern Car and Foundry company, with plants in Alabama and Tennessee.

Total bank clearings for the week in the United States amounted to \$2,162,273,740, a decrease of 5.7 per cent, compared to the corresponding week last year.

Rumors are current that Rock Island railroad interests, backed by the Rockefeller and Marshall Field, are seeking control of the Erie road, with the purpose of creating a new transcontinental line.

Secretary Root and Secretary Moody have decided upon the men who are to form the joint army and navy board for national defense plans. Admiral Dewey is the head of the navy list and Gen. S. B. M. Young that of the army.

ADDRESSES DEMOCRATS.

The Former Presidential Candidate Makes an Important Speech—Gist of Remarks.

Chicago, July 20.—W. J. Bryan arrived here Saturday morning to attend the large democratic picnic at Brand's park in the afternoon, where he delivered a speech. Many other prominent democrats were also in attendance.

The subject of Mr. Bryan's speech was "The Democratic Ideal." He defined the term and said: "It is impossible to follow one ideal a part of the time and an opposite ideal the rest of the time; so with the party, there must be a constant effort to apply the same principles and the same methods to all questions and issues."

He scored the republican party, saying it was openly allied with organized wealth and obtained its control by the unlimited use of money.

He said that if there was ever an opportune time for the preaching of democratic gospel it was the present, and that the party must appeal to the democratic sentiment of the country. He said the party was handicapped just now by the fact that the last democratic administration was more subservient to corporate dictation than any republican administration that had preceded it, and said the record of that administration had been a millstone about the party's neck ever since. In conclusion he said if they met the issues at hand by standing on the side of the people and protecting their rights, a victory could be won which would not end like the victory of 1892, in defeat, but one that would build up an organization which would have the confidence of the masses.

Appointed Vicar-General.

Kansas City, Mo., July 20.—Rev. Father Thomas Francis Lillis, rector of St. Patrick's parish, in this city, has been appointed vicar general of the Kansas City diocese by Bishop John J. Hogan.

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc. Chicago, July 18.

WHEAT—Closed lower. July, 76 1/2 @ 77 1/2; September, 77 1/2 @ 77 3/4.
CORN—Declined sharply. July, 49 1/2 @ 49 3/4.
OATS—Weaker. July, 27 1/2 @ 28.
BUTTER—Little change. Creameries, 15 1/2 @ 16; dairies, 15 1/4 @ 17 1/4.

EGGS—No change. Fresh eggs, at market, new cases included, 12 1/4 @ 14.
LIVE POULTRY—Ruled quiet and easy. Turkeys, 8 1/2 @ 11; spring chickens, 12 1/4 @ 14; ducks, 11 @ 12.

NEW POTATOES—Market lower. Virginia, white, \$2.25 @ 2.50; Tennessee Triumph as to size, \$1.75 @ 2.00.

New York, July 18.

FLOUR—Small trade, but steady.
WHEAT—Export, July, 83 1/2; September, 84 1/2 @ 85; December, 85 1/2 @ 87 1/4.
RYE—Steady. State, 66 1/2 @ 67 1/2 c. i. f. New York; No. 2 western, 56 c. o. b. float.

CORN—Steady to firm.
OATS—Dull and barely steady. Track white, 42 1/2 @ 43.

Live Stock.

Chicago, July 18.
HOGS—Good to prime heavy shipping, \$5.50 @ 5.75; good to choice heavy packing, \$5.25 @ 5.50; plain to choice heavy mixed, \$5.00 @ 5.25; assorted light, \$5.00 @ 5.25; choice, \$5.25 @ 5.50.

CATTLE—Plain beefs, \$5.25 @ 5.50; choice to extra steers, \$5.10 @ 5.30; medium beef steers, \$4.75 @ 4.95; plain beef steers, \$4.20 @ 4.45; common to rough, \$3.25 @ 3.50; good to choice fat heifers, \$4.50 @ 4.85; good to choice feeders, \$3.85 @ 4.15; poor to plain stockers and feeders, \$2.80 @ 3.00; fair to good cows and heifers, \$3.20 @ 3.45; corn-fed western steers, \$4.00 @ 4.25; Texas bulls and grass steers, \$2.75 @ 3.00; Texas steers, fair to common, \$3.00 @ 3.50.

Omaha, Neb., July 18.

CATTLE—Market nominally steady. Native steers, \$4.00 @ 4.25; cows and heifers, \$3.25 @ 3.50; western steers, \$3.50 @ 4.00; canners, \$2.00 @ 2.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 @ 3.25; calves, \$3.00 @ 3.50; bulls, stags, etc., \$2.25 @ 2.50.
HOGS—Market 1/4 @ 1/2 higher. Heavy, \$5.15 @ 5.35; mixed, \$5.20 @ 5.35; light, \$5.25 @ 5.40; pigs, \$5.00 @ 5.25; bulk of sales, \$5.20 @ 5.25.

SHEEP—Market nominal. Western rearings, \$2.75 @ 2.85; wethers, \$3.25 @ 3.45; wethers, \$2.50 @ 2.75; common and stockers, \$2.00 @ 2.25; lambs, \$4.00 @ 5.50.

PROFITS IN BAMBOO

The Crop in Japan Is of Great Commercial Value.

Our Agricultural Department Is Trying to Introduce It into This Country—How the Oriental Use It.

As our agricultural department is making an effort to introduce the Japanese bamboo into this country, and have it cultivated in commercial quantities, and as these efforts are meeting with some degree of success in California at the present time, a little information about the bamboo groves of Japan and how the wood is used, may be interesting.

The bamboo groves of Japan are not only one of the most striking features of its landscape, but one of its most profitable plant cultures.

The largest well-kept groves in the world, except perhaps those of Burma, are growing in the central provinces, and some of these are several square miles in area. In the tropics generally the bamboo is cultivated in small clumps, but in Japan it is grown with almost the same care that is given to the field crops.

No other nation has found so many artistic uses for the plant as the Japanese, and in no other country, except it be China, is such a variety of forms employed by the common people.

It is a popular misconception that bamboos grow only in the tropics. Japan is a land of bamboos, and yet where these plants grow it is not so warm in winter as it is in California. In regions where the snows are so heavy that they often break down the young stems, and where the thermometer drops to 15 degrees below the freezing point, the largest of the Japanese species grows and forms large groves.



IN A JAPANESE BAMBOO GROVE.

Japanese species grows and forms large groves.

The Japanese and Chinese, who are the most practical agriculturists in the world, have for centuries depended upon the bamboo as one of their most useful cultures, and the natives of tropical India and the Malay archipelago would be much more at a loss without it than the American farmer without the white pine, for they are not only dependent upon it for their building material, but make their ropes, mats, kitchen utensils, and innumerable other articles out of it, and at the same time consider it among the most nutritious of their vegetables. To enumerate the uses of such a family of plants as this would be like giving a list of the articles made from American pine, and it would not serve the purpose of this bulletin so well as to simply point out the fact that the wood of this bamboo is suited to the manufacture of a different class of articles and fills a different want from that of any of our American woods. Every country schoolboy is aware of the superiority of a bamboo fishing pole over any other. Its flexibility, lightness and strength distinguish it sharply from any American poles, and make it better suited for a fishing rod than one made from any wood grown in this country. It is because the American schoolboys are so firmly convinced that the bamboo fishing poles are the best that the importers are warranted in shipping into the United States from Japan every year several millions of them.

The thin, flexible ribs of the imported Japanese fan are made from the wood of the same plant.

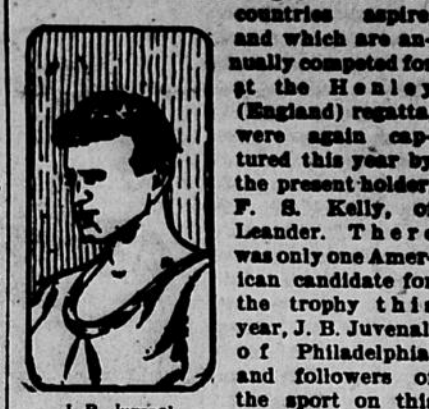
These are two uses of bamboo wood which illustrate its character, and must be familiar to nearly everyone. When one realizes, however, that they are selected from over a hundred, which would be just as familiar to the Chinese or Japanese, it seems highly probable that this wood must be applicable to many other needs among Americans, which a closer acquaintance with it would reveal. Santos Dumont has employed bamboo extensively in the framework of his dirigible balloons, and Edison once used it in his incandescent lamps.

Americans see in America only the imported poles of manufactured articles as a rule, and from these it is very difficult to imagine the multitude of uses to which the green, unencased stems are put. It is for just such things as can be made quickly from the green shoots that the plant is peculiarly fitted, and this suitability for making all sorts of handy contrivances is one of the principal reasons why it should be made a common plant among the farmers of those parts of our country where it will grow.

DAVID C. FAIRCHILD.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

The diamond sculls, the prize to which all oarsmen of England and other countries aspire, and which are annually competed for at the Henley (England) regatta, were again captured this year by the present holder, F. B. Kelly, of Leander. There was only one American candidate for the trophy this year, J. B. Juvenal, of Philadelphia, and followers of the sport on this side of the water were generally interested in his outcome. He was beaten in his heat by an Englishman, A. J. Beresford, the American hardly proving a match for the foreigner. Later Beresford found his superior at the oars in the present holder of the trophy.



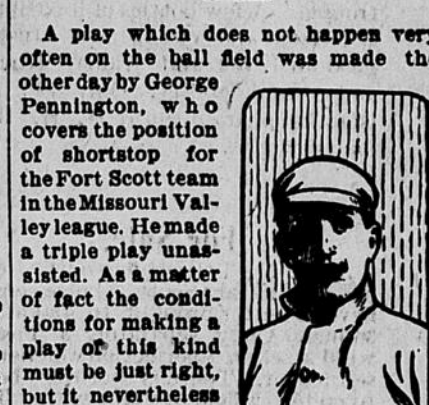
J. B. Juvenal.

At another contest held in England recently America was more fortunate. Her team captured the Palma trophy at the international rifle match at Bisley, competing against the picked men of Great Britain, Canada, Natal, Norway, France and Australia. The Americans' aggregate score out of a possible 1,800 over the 800, 900 and 1,000-yard ranges was 1,570. That of the British team, which finished second, was 1,555.

The Palma trophy is emblematic of the long range rifle shooting championship of the world. It was first offered in this country in 1875, when an American team won it in competition against teams from Ireland, Scotland, Canada and Australia. The trophy remained in America till 1901, when the Canadian team won it, scoring 1,522 points, against 1,491 scored by the American defenders. Last year a selected team of Americans contested for the trophy on the Rockliffe rifle range, Ottawa, Canada. The contest resulted as follows: British team, 1,459; American team, 1,447; Canadian team, 1,373.

The team which represented the United States in the competition consisted of Lieuts. A. E. Wells, K. K. V. Casey and Sergt. George Doyle, Seventy-first regiment, N. Y. N. G.; Corporal W. B. Short, Seventh regiment, N. Y. N. G.; Sergt. J. H. Keough, Sixth regiment, N. G., Mass.; Corporal C. E. Winder, Sixth regiment, N. G., Ohio; Private George Cook, First regiment, N. G., D. C.; Thomas Holcombe, Jr., U. S. marine corps.

A play which does not happen very often on the ball field was made the other day by George Pennington, who covers the position of shortstop for the Fort Scott team in the Missouri Valley league. He made a triple play unassisted. As a matter of fact the conditions for making a play of this kind must be just right, but it nevertheless requires quick thinking to complete the work. The play was made while Pennington's team were playing the Iowa team at Fort Scott, Kan. The teams were tied for third place and had just broken even after playing four games. At the beginning of the fourth inning Fort Scott had one run, while Iowa had still her first to get, but after Fort Scott had made nothing in its half Iowa started off with three hits in succession, filling the bases. There were no outs and when the next man came up to bat Pennington was playing in for a sacrifice. The batter sent a hot line drive to Pennington, who staggered, but held it; recovering himself, he immediately turned round, touching the man on second who had started for third. Pennington then ran to third base and retired the man there who had started for home plate before he had time to return. A round of cheers greeted the young player as soon as it was realized what he had done. The play won the game for the Fort Scott team as the final score was 3 to 2 in their favor. Only twice before in the history of the game has the play been made.



George Pennington.

The baseball world has recently lost two players of more than average prominence. One is Robert Lowe, former captain of the Chicago National league, and the other is the famous Delehanly whose body was recently found below the falls in the Niagara river. Lowe's best days are evidently over as a ball player as he is thought to have a permanent injury to his knee. He is one of the old stock of "heavy" players and we will no doubt soon see him connected with the game again in the role of manager, imparting his knowledge to the younger ones. Delehanly was famous as a batsman and during all the years of his baseball career his name was always to be found among the first in batting averages.

The organization of the National Cricket association of North America was agreed upon at a meeting at New York recently. Representatives from the Metropolitan District Cricket league, New York Cricket association, North-western Cricket association, Chicago Cricket association, California Cricket association and Montreal Cricket association, including 43 clubs, voted in favor of the project.

In the automobile races at Marion, Ind., Barney Oldfield broke the world's record of 1:26 established by Winton for a mile on a half-mile track, making the mile in 1:16.25. He also went five miles in competition in 7:18 1/2.

HARRY MARTIN.