

SULTAN OF TURKEY POSTS RESHID BEY

Governor-General of Beirut to Be
Succeeded by Nazim Pasha
of Damascus.

REVOLUTION THERE IMPROVED SINCE POLICE REORGANIZATION

New Governor Will Treat Maglesen
Affair Promptly and According to
Assurances Satisfactorily—French
Warships Ordered Eastward—
Fearful Devastation in Monastir.

Rosha, Sept. 14.—The council of ministers is said to have decided to mobilize the first and second army divisions and Philippopolis. Alarming rumors are current of further wholesale massacres of Bulgarians in the vilayet of Monastir. One report says that 60,000 persons have been slaughtered in the district of Leren alone, which is purely Bulgarian. Other reports affirm that the Turks have burned the Christian quarters in three towns, Florina, Oklida and Resen.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The following bulletin was posted at the state department Saturday: "Minister Leishman telegraphs, under date of yesterday, the 11th, that the following proclamation has appeared in the newspapers of Constantinople: 'By command of his imperial majesty, the sultan, Reshid Bey, governor general of Beirut, has been dismissed. Nazim Pasha, governor general of Damascus, has been appointed acting governor general of Beirut.'

The official gazette prints a notice that Nazim Pasha has taken temporary charge of the administration of Beirut. "Minister Leishman also communicates the substance of a report received by him from the United States consul at Beirut. The situation there appeared to have improved. The new acting governor, Nazim Pasha, had called upon him stating his desire to treat the Maglesen matter promptly and satisfactorily, and expressing his purpose to effect a complete reorganization of the police force of Beirut. Mr. Ravndal says that the new governor enjoys the reputation of being a very capable man, and his appointment has given much pleasure to the people of Beirut."

French View of Situation.
Paris, Sept. 14.—Former Foreign Minister Hanotaux in an interview Saturday pointed out the extent of the devastation in Turkey, bridges blown up, villages burned and railroad traffic interrupted. Speaking of the Beirut incident, he said:

"The events at Beirut create a new, morbid condition. The alleged attack on the American consul has never been clarified. Was he, or was he not the victim of an attack? In any case, the presence of the American naval force has contributed to the effervescence which culminated in the outbreak between Muslims and Christians. The wall of Beirut has been displaced and an investigation is being conducted by Turkish officials and American naval officers. If this is long prolonged the effervescence may recur since the passions of those interested are more likely to be aroused than calmed."

M. Hanotaux adds that France should not be indifferent to the events in Syria as this is a field where her interests and rights are unquestionable and he declares that nothing should be done at Beirut or other Syrian points "without France or against France."
The departure of the French warships causes considerable interest, the general feeling being that the purpose of the sailing of the ships is not only to safeguard French interests in Macedonia, as officially announced, but also to specially watch events in Syria, where French political and commercial interests are extensive.

Fear Extensive Devastation.
London, Sept. 14.—The Salonica correspondent of the Times, after visiting Monastir, sends a detailed history of the destruction and the Turkish operations for its suppression. He says:

"No details have yet been received as to the result of more remote military drives, but from information emanating from trustworthy sources not usually unfriendly to the Turks there is reason to fear that the country has been absolutely devastated and all the Christians of both sexes and all ages who have failed to find refuge in the woods have been put to the sword."

Paris, Sept. 14.—After a conference between the officials of the marine ministry and of the foreign office, it has been decided to send the cruiser Latouche-Trevill to Turkish waters without waiting for the other ships of the French squadron ordered to be in readiness to sail for the Levant.

The Latouche-Trevill will probably be followed immediately by the cruiser Du Chayla. Their special points of observation will be Salonica, Beirut and Smyrna, but they will not go directly to these places. The warships will rendezvous at the small Greek island of Syra, off the coast, and within easy steaming distance of the disturbed districts.

Admiral Jaureguiberry and his flagship will remain at Toulon ready to reinforce the two cruisers with a large naval force in case of a more serious turn of events.

Dr. Scheble Arrested.
Washington, Sept. 14.—The post office department has been informed that Dr. Eugene D. Scheble, of Toledo, O., who recently was indicted by the federal grand jury here for complicity in the postal frauds, was arrested in Toledo Friday. He waived a preliminary hearing and was put under \$10,000 bail.

RAILWAYS IN UNITED STATES

Interstate Commerce Commission
Reviews Conditions up to 1902.

At That Date Thirty States Exercised
Control Over Railways Through
Commissions.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The interstate commerce commission has just issued Paris IV and V of a general report entitled "Railways in the United States in 1902," prepared by its statistician, which constitute a portion of an appendix to its sixteenth annual report.

The report embraces a compilation of state statutes so far as they pertain to the organization, control and administration of railways. This compilation shows the situation as it existed in 1890, and all changes which have taken place from that date up to the adjournment of state legislatures in 1902. The tendency in state legislation during the last 12 years, as well as the present situation, may be learned from this report. The following are a few of the more important facts which the report discloses:

The number of states which in 1902 exercised control over railways through commissions was 30. Six states which in 1890 were without commissions established them during the period of which two were subsequently abolished; four states which in 1890 had commissions abolished them, but in two instances subsequently reestablished them. In the case of two states, however, the abolition of railroad commissions does not indicate a disposition to relieve railways from public control. On the contrary, the purpose was to clear the way for the organization of a system of control believed to be more efficient than that of railroad commissions.

State railroad commissions are found to be of two general classes, which, for convenience, may be termed the "weak commissions" and the "strong commissions;" the former including those which do not have control over passenger and freight rates, the latter those which are clothed with the power to exercise such control. Of the 25 commissions in existence in 1890, 15 were strong and 10 were weak; of the 30 commissions existing in 1902, 20 were strong and 10 were weak. No state which in 1890 was clothed with the power to regulate rates has lost that power. The tendency during the past 12 years, so far as the expressed will of legislators is concerned, is in the direction of more efficient control over rates.

THREE KILLED IN WRECK.

Special Excursion Train Runs into
Wreck at Kempton, Wis.—Train
Was Running Slowly.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 14.—A special excursion train on the Wisconsin division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad went into a wash-out at Kempton, Wis., about 3:30 this morning and three passengers were killed and a number of others hurt; none seriously.

The dead: Patrick Conway, of Danville, Wis., and ——— Murphy, of Madison.

The train was a popular excursion from different points in northern Wisconsin and was bound for Duluth. There had been a terrific rainstorm raging all during the night and the engineer had orders to proceed slowly and carefully. The train was running at a speed of about four miles an hour when the soft place in the track was struck. The engine passed over it safely, but the tender, baggage car and three coaches were derailed. The other seven cars of the train remained on the track. Conway was riding in the combination car and was caught beneath the wreck and instantly killed. Brown was passing from the third to the fourth car at the time of the accident and in breaking apart the cars threw him to the ground and were piled on top of him, crushing him to death. A number of the other passengers were slightly hurt, their injuries consisting mainly of minor cuts and bruises. Only the fact that the train was running very slowly at the time of the accident prevented a much more serious affair.

Decision Is Affirmed.

Guthrie, Okla., Sept. 14.—By a decision of the supreme court the decision of the district court of Noble county in the case of Asa C. Sharpe, formerly Ponca Indian agent, has been affirmed. Sharpe was convicted of demanding a bribe while agent for the Poncas, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$500. Charges were made against him and filed with the commissioner of Indian affairs and Secretary Hitchcock, and Sharpe was suspended. Sharpe came to Oklahoma from Baltimore.

Stockman Sued.

Moscow, Idaho, Sept. 14.—United States District Attorney R. V. Coxler has brought suit in the federal court against 20 prominent stockmen of southeastern Idaho, who are alleged to have herded large flocks of sheep and bands of cattle upon land which has been withdrawn from entry, pending a proposal to include them in the Pocatello forest reserve to protect the water supply of that city. State Senator David Evans, of Oneida county, is one of the defendants.

Belknap Opens His Campaign.

Munfordville, Ky., Sept. 14.—In the presence of several thousand people the republican state campaign was opened here to-day by Col. Morris B. Belknap, candidate for governor. The party leaders were in attendance and other candidates on the state ticket delivered short addresses. Special trains brought large crowds from near-by cities.

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Dr. Woodward is very outspoken in his comment on the prevalent customs which result in poorly nourished babies during the oppressive summer months, with numerous cases of stomach and bowel complaints. At the same time he admits that there are instances where through poverty or from physical reasons mothers are unable to nurse their own infants. Those he denounces are

the mothers who, although able to nurse their children, decline to do so, because of the demands of society or through personal vanity.

The returns of the health department, however, show that these form but a small part of the total number. Other mothers find artificial feeding necessary because they are physically unable to supply natural nourishment, or because they find it necessary to leave their infants during a certain part of each day in order to earn a livelihood. The remedy which Dr. Woodward suggests is the establishment of day nurseries throughout the city, where mothers who are compelled to work for their living may safely leave their children, in the scientific supervision of the milk supply of the city, and in the diffusion of knowledge with regard to sanitary matters throughout the community.

There is no doubt that some of these suggestions will be followed and it is believed that the mortality among the infants of the poorer classes will be greatly decreased thereby. Dr. Woodward is already reinforced by clergymen and other people and sermons are preached every Sunday in advocacy of the reforms which he has proposed.

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A daily print of far-reaching interest is the "Daily Weather Map," which has a circulation in every city and hamlet in the United States, and which is dropped promptly every morning in the letter boxes of thousands of farmers living miles from a post office, through the rural free delivery. The weather map has 2,200 correspondents scattered all over the country who send news right up to the minute of going to press. Then there is the Snow and Ice Bulletin issued to the navy department, which is eagerly sought by the operating departments of the big railroad systems and which is also in demand in seaports of the country. The agricultural department spends one million dollars a year in its periodical department. Most of its publications are weeklies. The most exciting of these is the "Crop Reporter," which is eagerly seized by Washington correspondents every week immediately upon its issue and telegraphed all over the United States. So great is the demand for what the Crop Reporter contains that the most rigid precautions are taken to prevent premature divulging of its news. Wall street and the Chicago wheat pit would give many thousand dollars to the editors of this weekly every seven days if they could have a few hours advantage of the rest of the world. The copy never leaves the editor's hands until two o'clock of the day of issue. Twenty minutes later the first copy is thrown from the printing presses, and two hours later the bundles are trundled to the mailing room. The "Crop Reporter" has a staff of 20,000 correspondents. A few of these are paid \$1,200 a year. Most of them work for love.

The Daily Post Office Bulletin contains reports of changes in railway routes, the appointment or retirement of postmasters, the establishment or abolition of star routes and rural free delivery routes. Occasionally Editor Henry C. Payne or Assistant Editor R. J. Wynne will announce a new regulation for the improvement of the service or the stopping of abuses.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Gov. Frank White has sent personal letters to every member of the state legislature asking for an expression of opinion regarding the advisability of calling a special session of the legislature relative to relieving some of the state institutions of their financial troubles by making an appropriation from the general fund.

The governor's plan is to appropriate for immediate availability the sum of \$100,000, another \$150,000 to be available March 1, 1904, and another appropriation of \$50,000 to \$75,000 to be available March 1, 1903. This would make a total appropriation of from \$300,000 to \$325,000, and the governor says that the general fund will stand the amount. In event of a special session this will be the recommendation of the governor to the members.

Irrigating.
W. C. McHugh and Guy Frank, who each own a fine ranch out on Shell creek, in Minot, are making preparations to irrigate their land next spring and are causing ditches to be dug over their land now and the coulees to be dammed. Mr. McHugh irrigated a few acres this season and says the grass is a great deal finer on that strip of land than on that surrounding. He expects to break 100 acres next year and put the land into crops of various kinds. His land is at the mouth of a coulee ten miles long and is located right in the valley. The water can easily be run up the creek a mile. This will make one of the most valuable farms in Ward county.

Accidents.
Margaret, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James O. Coffin, of Grand Forks, was the victim of a fearful accident. She was playing about the yard, and crossed over into a neighbor's yard in which a bonfire was burning, and is supposed to have deliberately walked into the flames. Without doubt she would have been fatally burned at once had it not been for David Warren, who resides next door, who noticed the little one and rushing to her extinguished the flames in the child's clothing with his coat in which he rolled her.

Suicide.
Sebastian Hendricks of Washburn, forty-four years old, and unmarried, committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a dull knife in the Second National bank, at Minot. He was found unconscious, but Coroner Crotok revived him with drugs and learned his name and address. The man shortly before he died said he had a brother Joe at Washburn and said he took his own life. His wrists were badly cut. He had been drinking heavily and was short of funds.

Raises Apples.
That apples can be successfully raised is demonstrated by the fact that R. Frise, of Hamilton, at the present time has several trees full of fruit on his farm east of town. He has trees of more different varieties, viz.: Russian Emperor, and Western Beauty, cooking apples, and the Dutchess of Oldenburg, an eating apple of unusually fine flavor. The yield this year is very good. Mr. Frise also has a few trees of tame plums which are loaded with fine fruit.

News Notes.
A Presbyterian church has been organized at Hiddenwood, Ward county, and a stone house of worship will be erected.

Several of the farmers in the vicinity of Aneta publish notices forbidding the picking of wild plums or berries on their property.

The bakery at Rugby became overheated the other day and took fire. The plant was destroyed, but the surrounding property was saved.

Seven people out at York were caught by the deputy game warden with incriminating evidence in their possession, and there was trouble.

The Citizens' Bank of Bowbells, N. D., changes to the First National Bank of Bowbells with a capital of \$25,000.

Capt. Heerman has discontinued the running of his boat at Devils Lake until the next Chataqua.

A skunk found its way into Fingal the other night, and all the rest of the population wanted to move out. Some splendid exhibits for the St. Louis fair are being collected in Ward county.

A tramp at Minot was arrested while trying to sell a big gold ring for three dollars, and when searched fifty dollars in gold and a considerable quantity of silver was found in his pockets.

When the clerk opened up the Peterson hardware store at Aneta the other morning he found the place full of smoke, and the rear part of the interior on fire. The fire was extinguished without much damage being done.

Ole Paulson of Fingal changed a \$20 bill for a stranger and now has a worthless bill on his hands.

BITS OF NEWS.

Rural mail carriers attended a convention in Chicago and took the first steps toward organizing a national association.

The addition of further conditions leads Japan to suspect that Russia proposes to avoid, if possible, evacuation of Manchuria.

A ten-inch wire gun in a trial at Sandy Hook fired shots at a velocity of 2,500 feet a second, practically the world's record.

Representatives of 100,000 organized railway employes have begun a movement for increase in wages. Lake carriers are included.

Hugh J. Grant is suggested as Tammany's candidate for mayor in view of the opposition of Kings county to the nomination of Congressman McClellan.

The United States proposes to elevate the American legation at Constantinople to an embassy, in order to avoid delays in treating with the sultan of Turkey.

Forty-five New Jersey corporations, with a total capitalization of over \$80,000,000, are expected to have passed into the hands of receivers during the last year.

Arbitrators at Curacao decide that Venezuela must pay the Belgian waterworks company at Caracas \$2,000,000. Venezuela is angry at the decision and may refuse to pay.

Democratic politicians are said to have agreed that Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, be chosen chairman of the national committee vice James K. Jones, of Arkansas.

The United States Realty Construction company, of New York, which put up \$11,000,000 cash in a merger of building construction companies, disclosed, with loss of \$5,000,000.

Consolidated reports of 14 Chicago national banks on September 9 showed increase of \$1,343,830, or 49 per cent. in deposits, a decrease of 16 per cent. in loans, and a gain of \$3,015,689 in cash resources.

EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

Russia Asks Permission to Postpone
Movement of Troops from One
of the Provinces.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Russia has requested permission of China to postpone her evacuation of one of the frontier provinces of Manchuria for several months after October 8, the date for the general evacuation of Manchuria. Minister Conger cables the state department this fact and the matter has been referred to Secretary Hay at the secretary's summer home in New Hampshire for consideration. The state department apparently is not concerned over Russia's request as it is pointed out that the province is a small one and the postponement asked is only for a short time.

The Washington government has received satisfactory assurances from St. Petersburg authorities that the general evacuation of Manchuria will occur October 8. If for some reasons purely local to the province in question Russia should request permission to postpone the withdrawal of her troops from that particular province for several months, it is said to be for China to say whether the request shall be granted.

This request, in the opinion of state department officials, does not indicate that Russia intends to break her pledge to the powers. Secretary Hay will prepare instructions for Mr. Conger, upon receipt of which the latter will advise the Peking government of the attitude of the United States.

Snowstorm in Montana.
Red Lodge, Mont., Sept. 14.—A heavy snowstorm swept over southern Montana Friday night and everything is covered with a layer of snow about eight inches deep. Considerable grain is still standing and it is probably ruined. The storm covered a wide area. It was reported that two feet of snow fell near Pryor mountain.

Asks More Time.
London, Sept. 14.—Some time will probably elapse before the meeting of the Venezuelan arbitration tribunal at The Hague, as it was learned that the czar has asked for two months in which to select the arbitrators.

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc.

Chicago, Sept. 12.
WHEAT—Ruled higher. September, 79 3/4 @80 1/4; December, 81 1/2 @82; May, 85 1/2 @86.
CORN—Averaged strong. December, 54 @55; May, 56 1/2 @57; September, 60 1/2 @61.
OATS—Steady. September, 33 1/2 @34; December, 37 1/2 @38; May, 39 1/2 @40.
BUTTER—Feeling decidedly firm. Creameries, 15 1/2 @16; dairies, 15 @16.
EGGS—Market ruling steady. Fresh eggs, at mark, new cases included, 17 @18; LIVE POULTRY—Market steady. Turkeys, 8 @11; spring chickens, 10 @11; ducks, 9 @10.
POTATOES—Market firm. Home-grown, per bu., 60 @61; Michigan white, 50 @51.

New York, Sept. 12.
FLOUR—Quiet but firm.
WHEAT—Quiet but firmer. December, 81 1/2 @82; May, 85 1/2 @86.
RICE—Quiet. State and Jersey, 16 @17; No. 2 western, 62 nominal f. o. b. afloat.
CORN—Firm. December, 54 1/2 @55; OATS—Nominal. Track white, 11 @12.
Live Stock.
Chicago, Sept. 12.
HOGS—Good to choice shipping, 35 @36; 100; good to choice heavy packing, 35 @36; 100; rough and common heavy mixed, 33 @34; 100; assorted light, 34 @35; 100; good to choice butcher weights, 35 @36; 100; poor to choice light mixed, 33 @34; 100; choice, 34 @35.
CATTLE—Choice to fancy beefs, 35 @36; 100; good to choice steers, 34 @35; 100; medium beef steers, 33 @34; 100; plain beef steers, 32 @33; 100; common to rough, 30 @31; 100; good to choice fat beefers, 33 @34; 100; good to choice feeders, 32 @33; 100; good to plain stockers and feeders, 32 @33; 100; calves, choice to fancy, 30 @31; 100; corn-fed western steers, 34 @35; 100; Texas bulls and grass steers, 32 @33; 100; Texas steers, fair to choice, 32 @33; 100.

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Clad in Strange Garments
Strange as it may seem this curious character really played an important part in at least one important political transaction.

He happened to be in Washington as the representative of a New Orleans paper at the time of the Hayes-Tilden controversy and in some way he contrived to be selected as the go-between in some rather delicate negotiations between the Louisiana democrats and the administration. Just what his services were nobody will tell who knows, but they were sufficiently great to secure for him a sinecure in the war department under a republican administration. That was the only military connection he ever had, but he made for himself a colonel's uniform and appeared therein at army and navy receptions at the White House, greatly to the scandal of the officers in the service. He wore his uniform on some other public occasions and when he died it was found carefully folded in an old trunk, one of the only two suits he owned.

For a short time, about the time of the Chilean episode in Harrison's administration, he was the representative in Washington of an important Chicago newspaper and it was he who first sent the news of the attack on our sailors at Valparaiso. That was his only regular occupation, with the exception of his brief service in the war department, during the 30 years he lived at Washington. He picked up a precarious livelihood by occasional writing for the local newspapers, but even almost at the point of starvation he never dropped his supercilious pose or let the edge of courtesy grow dull.

Race Suicide.
Race suicide is a very live issue in Washington just now. Dr. W. C. Woodward, the health officer of the district has been stirring himself with regard to the great mortality of infants in the District of Columbia, which he attributes to the neglect of mothers, both of the poor and of the rich. The great proportion of deaths, he declares, is due to the practice of artificial feeding.

Dr. Woodward is very outspoken in his comment on the prevalent customs which result in poorly nourished babies during the oppressive summer months, with numerous cases of stomach and bowel complaints. At the same time he admits that there are instances where through poverty or from physical reasons mothers are unable to nurse their own infants. Those he denounces are