

ADOPTS A WHITE BOY

Chief Medicine Crow Secures a Son by Adoption.

Richest Indian at Crows Agency, Mount, Trades Ten Fleet Ponies, a Plow and a Harvester for Johnny Parsons.

When the mighty chief, Medicine Crow, dies and journeys to the happy hunting grounds the vast area of grazing lands and the numerous herds and the bank account, which the wealthiest redskin in the northwest has accumulated, to the envy of the Crows, will not revert to the tribe. Medicine Crow has taken good care to prevent. He has found a son and heir.

The Crow Indians, who have become accustomed to look on the possessions of the childless old chief as already theirs, will find it hard to become reconciled to the new arrangement, because the child who will eventually succeed to Medicine Crow's estate is not of the tribe, but a little white boy. Medicine Crow took a fancy to the little fellow and bought him.

Because trafficking in human beings is not exactly lawful, and not a few of the copperskins are jealous of the interloper, it may be that trouble will come of old Medicine Crow's bargain. But the dissatisfied Crows dare not grumble and most people are immensely pleased at the purchase.

Medicine Crow traded ten fleet ponies, a new plow and a second-hand harvester for his adopted son. Johnny is the youngster's name and he is six years old. His father, John Parsons, Sr., is blacksmith at the agency. Instead of being loathe to part with his son, as many fathers would be, he was delighted to have Medicine Crow take the boy, knowing that little Johnny will some day be a wealthy man as a result of the change of parents, while his prospects were slender, indeed, while he remained at home.

The Crow Indians are accounted the most peaceful and least troublesome of the redskin tribes. They are given to agriculture and amassing wealth. Medicine Crow excels the others in these



SQUAW MEDICINE CROW.
(Devotedly Attached to Little White Boy Adopted by Her.)

qualities, just as he does in rank. He was thrifty and shrewd. When a hard-pressed Crow came to him for a loan he was invariably accommodated. Medicine Crow made much in interest and more by foreclosing mortgages on stock and land. His fortune is estimated at \$100,000. Being chief, he always wears ermine robes and his dwelling place is a typical palace of the plains.

Medicine Crow's sorrow has been that he and his wife are papooseless. Nearly every day Squaw Medicine Crow went to the agency stores and in passing the smithy was attracted by the terra cotta-topped youngster who played in the doorway. The boy liked the mother squaw, too, because she took him into the shops and bought sweetmeats for him. It was Squaw Medicine Crow who persuaded the old chief that in their childless state the thing to do was adopt the little red-haired son of the smith.

Medicine Crow is thought to have driven his shrewdest bargain when he bought the boy for the ponies and the farm implements. The lad is smart and good-looking. His father is ambitious for him, and it is stipulated little Johnny is to attend the Indian schools and wear American clothes.

Americans Beat Off Thieves.

Two Kentuckians—Mr. Johnson and R. Jefferson—after dining late were accosted by three women at the Porte Maitrot gate of Paris. While standing there talking four men appeared armed with knives and bludgeons and attacked the Americans. The two stood back to back, and used their fists with such good effect that the two aggressors were brought down, seeing which the others decamped. The Kentuckians then picked up their injured assailants and confided them to a policeman when one was found.

Rice Culture in America.

With our improved machinery, there is no known country where a dollar will produce as many bushels of rice as in the United States. In Japan one-third of an acre is a reasonable rice farm for a man. In China and India one man can with the use of the water buffalo cultivate from one-half to two acres. In Texas a man with a four-mule team can plant and harvest 100 acres of rice.

Eat Snails on a Wager.

A snail-eating contest took place recently in a Paris restaurant, for 50 louis, between two boulevardiers. In good society only special Burgundian snails, fed on vine leaves, were used. An excited crowd watched the competition and enthusiastically applauded the victor, who swallowed 245 snails.

EDITOR TO BE HONORED.

Edward W. Hoch, of Marion, the Probable Republican Nominee for Governor of Kansas.

E. W. Hoch, editor and proprietor of the Marion Record, began life poor. What he is he owes to his own exertions. He was born in Danville, Ky., in 1849, and acquired a fair education in the public schools and at Center college, mainly through his individual efforts. He served a three years' apprenticeship in a Danville printing office before coming to Kansas. Eighteen dollars a week was a slow way to make a fortune and young Hoch could see little more than a living in the trade. The prospect was not good, especially in Kentucky, and the young man willingly fell in with an enterprise of founding a town and getting rich by land speculation in Kansas.



EDWARD W. HOCH.
(Kansas Editor Who Is Being Boomed for the Governorship.)

His brother, Capt. W. F. Hoch, who had served in the civil war on the federal side, inspired the project. Kansas was becoming the "soldier state," and Capt. Hoch saw in it great possibilities for young men. So in 1872 14 young men left Danville and, coming to Kansas, formed the town of Pawnee Rock, in Barton county. It was a good boom, but three weeks of it was enough for the subject of this sketch, and before the grass was well started that spring he and his brother and two others moved into Marion county, where they took claims. E. W. Hoch preempted a quarter three miles from Florence. In 1874 he began work as a printer for the Marion Record, and soon afterward bought the paper. In 1876 he was married to Miss Louise Dickerson, of Marion. His family now consists of four children. He was "boomed" for governor in 1894, but did not prove strong enough to secure the nomination.

During the recent blizzard two section men were killed near Kurtz. They were working on the track when they were struck by the train. The snow was flying so thick that the engineer did not see them, and he did not know of the accident until he pulled in at the station, when he found one of the men on the pilot, barely alive. The other man was found later beside the track, and it is thought that in his case death must have been instantaneous. No blame can attach to the railroad men on account of the density of the storm.

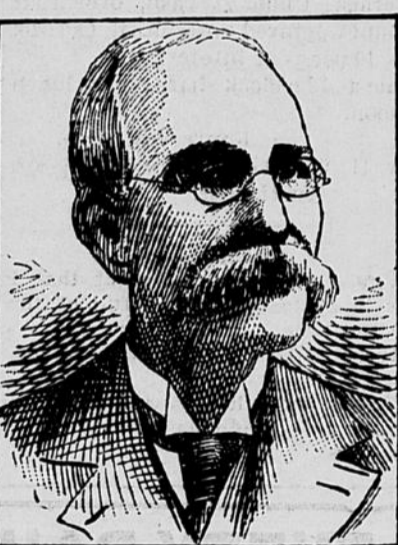
Supreme Court at Fargo.

Notice has been received that the supreme court will hold a session lasting ten days or two weeks in Fargo, commencing March 22. The commissioners have arranged a nice little court room in the third story of the annex which is now almost ready for use, and while the conveniences will not be of the best for a time, the business of the court can be carried on in a satisfactory manner.

Dr. Manuel Amador.

Dr. Manuel Amador G.
(Probable First President of the Republic of Panama.)

The first president of the new republic of Panama will undoubtedly be Dr. Manuel Amador G. The final letter of his name is his mother's initial. He uses it in that way to distinguish him from other persons of the same name. Dr. Amador is an old man, being nearly 77 years of age. Although he is very devoted to his profession, he has taken an active part in politics since he was a young man. He has led one revolution, and has acted as governor of the province of Panama. His principal characteristics are coolness in danger, and brevity of speech. Upon his recent return from the States, a great ovation was given him, and letters were presented to him from the army. It was a good chance for a man with speech-making proclivities to do some soaring, but the doctor only said: "Thank you, my friends, I would not change the lance for the sword." During the old canal days he invested a large fortune in building houses for rent. When the crash came he not only lost all he had, but more beside. He merely said: "I will pay you all," and he did. He bears a very honorable name, the only objection that is offered against him as a suitable man for president, is the same that was used against Estrada Palma in Cuba—that of old age.



DR. MANUEL AMADOR G.
(Probable First President of the Republic of Panama.)

Charles A. Smith, a widower, and Mary Ann Smith, both of Gloucester, Va., came to Baltimore on the steamer Charlotte, of the York River line, to get married. As soon as they came ashore they made for the courthouse, procured a license and were married. Then they returned to the steamer and remained there till it started back. The bride and bridegroom created a good deal of discussion among the other passengers. The bride said she had never worn a pair of shoes until that day. Then she had donned them for the first time to go on her bridal tour.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

After Gold.
Work has been begun on the four-foot shaft on a block west of the residence lots in Steele, where the gold dirt was found in a well. A sample of the sand taken out was examined by an expert from the west, and he pronounced it as rich as anything found in the Klondike. Two more shafts have been started by P. J. Lyons and E. S. Elliott of the Republican. They have built a house over their shaft and are pushing the work.

An East India astrologer and palmist has been there two or three days, and some of the mining men have been closeted with him with a view of getting at the truth of the mineral problem. A prominent citizen consulted with him, and it is learned that he was advised to embark in the new enterprise.

Some citizens announce the belief that the astrologer is no other than a person sent there from Washington to investigate the mine matter. Others think there is a good deal of enthusiasm thrown away. But the original mine discoverers are going along with their work.

Killed.

M. S. Mongoven, a Northern Pacific freight conductor was killed a few miles north of Grafton, in the storm.

His train coming south was stalled, and two other engines were sent from Grafton to help him out. In the storm the engineer on the forward engine failed to see the signal lights of the blockaded train, and ran into the caboose.

Mongoven, who was in the caboose, was almost instantly killed, and his brother, H. J. Mongoven, a brakeman, who was with him, was injured. Deceased has been a resident of East Grand Forks for several years. He leaves a widow and six children.

In the Blizzard.

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Sheep.

Fred Glover, of Dickey county shipped twelve double-decked carloads of sheep to Chicago last week. Mr. Glover bought the sheep in Montana last summer and shipped them to his ranch in Dickey county where he has been feeding them on grass, and when shipped to Chicago they were said to be in prime condition. Mr. Glover reports a handsome profit on the experiment.

Found Dead.

Fred Sturneck, who has been a draftsman in the offices of Fargo architects for eleven years, was found dead in his room. He came here just after the big fire. He was a Polish Jew and was closely related to the pretender to the Polish crown. A son, who is a dentist in Brooklyn, and a daughter in Illinois, survive. Heart failure is thought to have been the cause of his demise.

Will Build.

The Cass county commissioners have decided to build a new court house on the foundation of the old one, at an estimated cost of \$80,000, and the Forum assures the people that if they will only keep their hands off the commissioners will see to it that the edifice shall cost something like \$150,000 before they get through with it.

Good Receipts.

The receipts of the register's office of Ward county indicates as well as anything could the growth of the county. The receipts in January, 1902, were \$27,500; for January, 1903, \$676; for January, 1904, \$1,085.50. This is good growth, but not better than that of the county itself.

News Notes.

It is about settled that Steele will have a good-sized creamery in operation in the spring, as the necessary bonus of \$500 has been guaranteed and 400 cows have been promised, or 100 more than were asked for.

The closing of the McCanna depot has aroused the people up there, and they are beginning to wonder if the public has any rights which the railroads are bound to respect, and if so what the railroad commission is for.

Five persons in the McLeod family in Erie township, Cass county, are ill from the effects of eating poisoned candy. The candy evidently contained strychnine. The identity of the sender is unknown.

Six convicts arrived at the penitentiary as a result of the recent term of court at Fessenden.

The people of Wheatland have organized an association whose duty is to arrange for better fire protection. Down in LaMoure county one of the farmers has struck a flow of gas in a well, and now he has gas heaters all over his house, furnaces for cooking stock feed, all sorts of lights, and everything in the way of conveniences for lighting and heating known in any of the cities.

North Dakota now enjoys the distinction of being the only state in the union which has a trolley railroad of its own. All work on the line at Bismarck has been completed, and it is announced that the first car will run on March 1.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Feb. 12.
Bandits dynamited the safe of a bank at Rayla, I. T., and secured \$1,700.

Burglars wrecked the interior of the Millerstown (Pa.) bank and got \$500.

After a run of ten days the Bank of Dunn, N. C., a state institution, closed its doors.

Paul Misik, convicted of the murder of Charles O'Brien, was hanged at Hartford, Conn.

The Equitable national bank of New York city closed its doors, with deposits of \$395,273.

The Citizens' national bank, of McGruder, Tex., closed its doors with liabilities of \$134,603.

A national boxing association has been organized at Detroit to control professional boxing.

Henry W. Oliver, of Pittsburg, capitalist, steel master and politician, died at the age of 64 years.

Erastus Wiman, once a famous promoter, died poor on Staten Island, N. Y., at the age of 70 years.

The 20,000 rural free delivery mail carriers in the United States will have a holiday February 22.

Rev. Mr. Soden, a Baptist minister, a Miss Clinton and a child were killed in a tornado at Union, Ark.

Four men were crushed to death at Steubenville, O., by the caving in of a pile of iron ore at a mine.

Fourteen persons were killed and more than a score injured in a railway collision near Sand Point, Ont.

John A. Roche, mayor of Chicago from 1887 to 1898, died suddenly of heart disease, aged 60 years.

Ice gorges in the Susquehanna river were causing great damage at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and other places.

The new customs duties announced by Cuba practically prohibit American competition in many articles.

Mayor Johnson formally opened the national bowling tournament at Cleveland by rolling the first ball.

Andre Matteson, for 20 years editor of the Chicago Times, died at his home in Highland Park, Ill., aged 75 years.

George Bearskin, principal chief of the Seneca Indians, was found frozen to death by the roadside near Cayuga, I. T.

The Iowa convention to select delegates to the national democratic convention will be held in Des Moines on May 4.

Four men were shot to death and three wounded at Coal Creek, Tenn., in a fight between union and nonunion miners.

James McDonald, a teamster, was arrested at Bedford, Ind., on suspicion of being the murderer of Miss Sarah C. Schafer.

Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, former London preacher, has been called to the Second Presbyterian church in Chicago as pastor.

Two twin baby sisters named Black were so badly bitten by rats at the Logan county children's home in Ohio that they died.

Owing to a shortage of \$47,500 in the cashier's accounts the savings department of the Wolfboro (N. H.) Loan bank closed.

Twenty persons leaped from the third-story windows of a burning factory building in Brooklyn, N. Y., and five were fatally injured.

August W. Machen, the central figure in the postal trial in Washington, took the witness stand and denied all the charges preferred against him.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 12.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers.....	\$4 15 @ 5 30
Hogs, State, Penn.....	2 50 @ 2 75
Sheep.....	3 50 @ 4 00
FLOUR—Winter Patents.....	4 00 @ 4 85
WHEAT—May.....	95 1/2 @ 97 1/2
Rye—State and Jersey.....	55 @ 58
CORN—May.....	58 1/2 @ 59 1/2
DATE—Track White.....	50 @ 55
BUTTER.....	11 @ 12
CHEESE.....	10 1/2 @ 12
EGGS.....	32 @ 35
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Fancy Heaves.....	\$5 40 @ 5 75
Fed Beef Steers.....	3 30 @ 4 50
Medium Beef Steers.....	4 10 @ 4 25
Heavy Steers.....	4 30 @ 5 30
Calves.....	3 40 @ 3 50
HOGS—Assorted Light.....	4 90 @ 5 15
Heavy Packing.....	5 05 @ 5 25
Heavy Mixed.....	5 00 @ 5 25
SHEEP.....	5 00 @ 5 25
BUTTER—Creamery.....	14 @ 24
Dairy.....	12 1/2 @ 20
EGGS—Fresh.....	28 1/2 @ 31 1/2
POTATOES (per bu.).....	32 @ 32
MESS PORK—May.....	12 75 @ 13 87
LARD—May.....	7 40 @ 7 50
GRAIN—Wheat, May.....	94 1/2 @ 96 1/2
Corn, May.....	52 1/2 @ 53 1/2
Oats, May.....	41 1/2 @ 42 1/2
Rye, May.....	60 @ 61
Rye, May.....	63 1/2 @ 64
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n.....	83 @ 84
Oats, Standard.....	43 @ 43 1/2
Rye, No. 1.....	66 @ 67
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May.....	80 1/2 @ 80 1/2
Corn, May.....	45 1/2 @ 46 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White.....	42 @ 42 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers.....	\$3 50 @ 5 25
Texas Steers, Grass.....	2 70 @ 3 20
HOGS—Packers.....	4 80 @ 5 20
Butchers' Best Heavy.....	5 15 @ 5 40
SHEEP—Natives.....	3 70 @ 4 75
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	\$3 25 @ 5 25
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 75 @ 4 00
Cows and Heifers.....	2 60 @ 2 75
HOGS—Heavy.....	5 05 @ 5 40
SHEEP—Wethers.....	2 90 @ 4 40



Wisdom of Washington

Short Extracts from His Farewell Address to the Nation He Had Founded.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness—these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them.

It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of "American," which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exact the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellations derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, triumphed together.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period a great nation to give mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.

As an important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulations of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense but by vigorous exertions in times of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned; not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear.

The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people is sacredly obligatory upon all. The idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every citizen to obey the established government.

And remember especially that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian.

Although, in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error, I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence, and that after 45 years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

HIS CLOSING YEARS.

The Venerable Washington Was Not Permitted to Live Them in Peace and Quiet.

While Washington was permitted to spend his remaining days at Mount Vernon, he did not succeed in finding the peace and leisure that he had longed for. His house was filled with guests, and his correspondence was large and laborious. In one of the kaleidoscopic changes in the government of France the United States was on the verge of war with that people, and Washington was made commander-in-chief of the forces which were to be raised. He accepted under protest, with the condition that he should not be called in active service unless the country was invaded. The cloud passed over, however, without war. During his closing years he took great interest in projects for opening up commerce with the country being settled west of the Alleghenies, and made a donation which led to the establishment of Washington college, now Washington and Lee university. He took much interest in the Society of the Cincinnati, comprising commissioned officers of the revolution. The care of his estates took up the remainder of his time, and of leisure he had none. The end came December 14, 1799, through a cold he took from getting wet in looking over his estate.

Washington's Care for Relatives.
Mary Washington, mother of George, lived until she was 83 years old, and died only ten years before her son. She is chiefly remembered from her proud title of "Mother of Washington." Her influence upon the development of his character in youth and early manhood seems to have been slight, for he was not at home much after he was 14 years old. He never claimed his share of his father's estate, which was in her possession, and he gave her direct support during much of her life. Washington was hurt deeply by a proposition made in the Virginia assembly to give his mother a pension, and at his earnest request the proceedings were stopped. He was devotedly attached to his stepchildren, and treated them with the greatest kindness. He carefully educated his nephews, and one, Bushrod Washington, achieved prominence as a lawyer during the administrations of Adams and Jefferson.

Washington Liked to Dance.
Washington was given greatly to dancing throughout his life. Even when president he was a constant attendant at dancing assemblies in New York and Philadelphia. It was ten miles from Mount Vernon to Alexandria, but the trip was none too long if there was to be a dance at the latter place.

AS A PLANTER.

How Washington Managed His Plantation and Marketed His Crop of Tobacco.

As a Virginia planter Washington's chief crop was tobacco. This tobacco was shipped to the London market under his own name, loaded upon vessels which sailed up the Potomac to Mount Vernon, or other landings convenient to it. An agent in London disposed of the shipments.

Twice a year Washington would forward lists of needful articles for farm and household to this agent, requesting that the things be purchased and shipped to Mount Vernon. Wearing apparel in this way was ordered for every member of his family, the names and measurements of each person being given.