

HORSE BEAUTY SHOP.

UNIQUE INSTITUTION RECENTLY OPENED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Electric Massage, Pedicuring and Tooth Bleaching Applied to Aristocratic Steeds—Fashionable Gaits Taught.

A beauty parlor for horses has been established in Philadelphia. Here horses have their coats electrically massaged, their hoofs manicured and their teeth filed and whitened; and here they learn to stand properly and to move in all the fashionable gaits.

Beauty and a correct, graceful carriage are qualities as essential to horses as to women—they are qualities that increase a horse's value and insure him a good home—and therefore this equine beauty parlor of Philadelphia, which lacks no means that will aid a horse in his quest after better looks and a better department, is an institution both necessary and beneficial.

Probably the most interesting and novel operation to witness at the equine beauty parlor is the electrical massaging of a horse's coat. The electrical massage has the same effect on the coat of a horse as on the scalp of a man; it makes the hair thick and fine and glossy, and, where the skin has been rubbed bare, it brings on a new growth.

On a tray of sterilized nickel a number of very bright, clean instruments were spread—a horse's manicure set. There were odd-shaped knives for cleaning out the hoofs, files for smoothing off horny excrescences, polishing files and brushes for applying oil and powder.

"A good horse," said the operator, "should have his hoofs manicured every day. Then he won't go lame; his feet won't get diseased; he will look well and he will carry himself well."

The operator then described the process of teaching a horse certain ways of standing and certain gaits.

"You know how a horse should stand?" he said. "The forelegs planted firmly, apart and forward? Well, we teach this attitude with the whip. I don't mean by beating—I mean by touching. The whole thing is accomplished by setting the horse's feet in the proper position, then moving him a bit, and when he stops touching his legs with the whip till they fall into the proper position again. It is a simple matter, but it requires a good deal of patience.

"Among gaits, the most difficult to teach is high stepping. This is done sometimes with the whip and sometimes with the spectacle hood. The spectacle hood is employed in the case of stupid horses. It consists of a hood with lenses covering the eyes. These lenses make the ground seem very near to the horse—make it seem almost up to his knees—and in order to advance he raises his feet very high, for at each stride it seems to him as though he were going over a step. Wearing this hood for a few months, he acquires the habit of throwing his forelegs up and out, and after the hood is taken off him he still sticks to the high-stepping gait.

"But the favorite way to teach high-stepping is with the whip. The horse acquires, one at a time, three movements or positions. First is the position of the leg up and stiff; second, the leg out, up and bent at the knee; third, the leg up and bent at the fetlock. These three movements, which we teach with gentle taps of the whip, compose high-stepping, and after a horse has learned them he is a high-stepper."

The operator took out a card containing the rates that are charged at his beauty parlor. The rates were:

Electrical massage, course of ten treatments..... \$25.00
Manicuring, per treatment..... 2.50
Tooth-cleaning, per treatment..... 2.50
Course in department (including standing position, walking and high-stepping)..... 100.00

The proprietor of the beauty parlor is a veterinary surgeon of repute. The most expensive and fashionable horses of Philadelphia are numbered among his clients, and whenever an aristocratic wedding is to take place he can hardly attend to the multitude of fine horses that are brought to him to be furnished up.

Deepest Known Gold Mine.

What is believed to be the deepest gold mine in the world is being worked at Bendigo, Australia. The mine in question, which is called the New Chum Railway mine, has sunk its main shaft to a depth of 3,900 feet, or only 60 feet short of three-quarters of a mile. The chief problem is how to keep the tunnels and general workings cool enough for the miners to work in at such a depth. It is usually about 108 degrees, and, to enable the men to work at all, a spray of cold water let down from above has to be kept continually playing on the bodies naked from the waist upward—of the miners. Even then they cannot work hard, or they would faint from exhaustion.

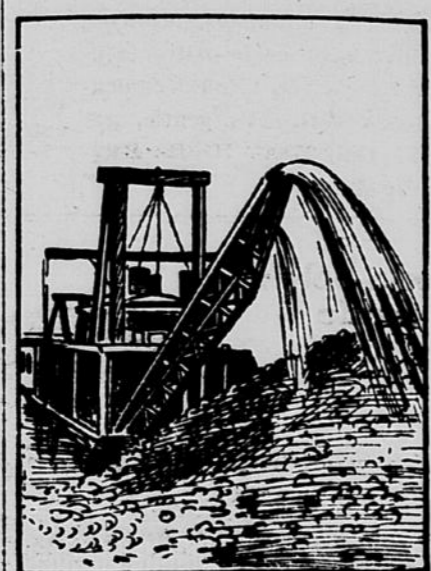
DREDGERS BRING UP GOLD.

Unique Industry Which Is Assuming Gigantic Proportions in Some Parts of California.

One of the strangest methods of mining in the world is being carried on in the Feather river meadows, below the city of Oroville, in Butte county, Cal. It consists in removing thousands of tons of gold-bearing mud and gravel from the bottom of Feather river, which in some places is more than 20 feet in depth.

From 15 to 20 great dredges are employed in the Oroville district, each having a capacity of from 2,000 to 3,000 cubic yards every 24 hours. Some of the great floating mines-burrow down into the river bottom as far as 25 feet, 50 feet from the surface being the lowest depth at which the big shovels operate.

The success of the dredgers has been phenomenal. Last year the floating mines produced about \$1,000,000. This year the miners expect to double that record. The ground worked averages



HUNTING FOR GOLD.
(Dredge Used in Removing Gold-Bearing Mud and Gravel.)

from 15 to 75 cents, and often more, per cubic yard, but the cost of operating the dredgers, including an allowance for wear and tear on machinery, is in many of the dredgers only four cents per cubic yard, and in none of them does it exceed 12 per cent.

It is only from 25 to 30 feet to bed rock, and this deposit is easily excavated. The dredgers at work at the present time are taking out 25,000 to 30,000 cubic yards of gravel daily.

Two classes of dredgers are used. The more popular form consists of an endless chain of buckets. These lift the gravel on an inclined plane to the head of the sluices and concentrating tables attached to the dredger. The machinery which operates the bucket belt also pumps the water used in the concentrator in separating the precious contents from the dross.

The principle in extracting the gold flakes and minute nuggets is identical with that adopted by the old placer miner in the days of '49, when he washed the gold in his cradle in some of the very localities where the dredgers are now operating.

The other type of dredger is the scoop dredger. Attempts have been made to "work" these river beds with suction dredgers, but these have not been successful, as the high specific gravity of the gold enables it to escape from the suction when the cutter breaks down the pay dirt.

ADMIRAL SOTOKICHI URIU.

Japanese Hero of Chemulpo Is a Christian and Was Educated in This Country.

Admiral Sotokichi Uriu, the hero of the battle of Chemulpo, was among the first of his nation to take advantage of the privilege of being educated at Annapolis. He was an earnest student while there, and acquired a thorough mastery of every study he took up.

Outside of his studies his chief interest lay in religious work. He is not only a Christian in theory, but he has

lived his life according to his professions.

At Annapolis he was president of the Y. M. C. A., and often led and addressed meetings. Phil. McGiffin, the hero of the battle of the Yalu during the Chinese-Japanese war, was one of Uriu's classmates and close friends, though the two were absolutely unlike each other and seemed to have nothing in common.

After his Annapolis course Uriu went to a technical school in England and then returned to Japan as an aid in the admiralty. He has ever since maintained a correspondence with his friends here, and has been kept closely posted on the development of naval affairs in this country.

Uriu's wife was also educated in the United States, being a graduate of Vassar.

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OHIO'S NEW SENATOR.

CHARLES DICK WILL SUCCEED THE LATE MARK A. HANNA.

Has Had an Active Career in Ohio Politics and Was a Close Political Associate of McKinley.

Charles Dick, of Akron, O., is only one week younger than President Roosevelt. He was born at Akron and received what education he has in the public schools, where he studied until he was 14 years of age. He then commenced to work his own way in the world, clerking in a store two years and in a bank six years; his next position was in a factory, where he was employed for two years keeping books. At 24 years of age he went into the grain and commission business with Lucius C. Myles; at 28 years of age he was appointed auditor of Summit county, serving two terms. During these years he studied law, and was admitted to the bar by the Ohio supreme court.

Always active in politics, he was in 1884 chosen chairman of the republican county committee, and, as such, was in very close touch with the late President McKinley when the latter won his campaign for congress in Summit county. This led to McKinley calling upon Dick to help him in his campaign for nomination and election for the governorship and later for the presidency.

He has been campaign chairman for the Ohio republicans from 1892 to 1903. In 1896 and 1900 he was secretary of the republican national committee, and in 1902 and 1896 he was delegate from the Nineteenth district to the republican national convention. In 1900 he was delegate at large and in charge of the western headquarters at Chicago.

When the Spanish war began Gen. Dick, then lieutenant colonel of the Eight Ohio national guard infantry, at once enlisted with his regiment, serving in Cuba until the fever mortality around Santiago grew so great that Gen. Shafter ordered Col. Dick to Washington to report personally to President McKinley on the urgent need for change. It was Col. Roosevelt who urged Col. Dick to this duty. While he was still in service the Nineteenth congressional district republicans nominated and elected Col. Dick to congress to succeed Representative Northway, who died.

Mr. Jones, a Welshman, was senator from Nevada for 30 years, from 1873 to 1903, when Mr. Newlands succeeded him. He was not a candidate for another term, and his name was not presented in the caucus which chose Mr. Newlands.

It is an unusual thing for an American state to have so few changes of representation as Nevada. Oregon, admitted only five years before Nevada, has had 15 United States senators. California, with 54 years of statehood, has had 23.

Nebraska, admitted to the union three years later than Nevada, has had 14 United States senators, and Utah, which became a state only eight years ago, has had five.

USED TO ASIATIC WARFARE.

Gen. Linievitch, Grizzled Russian Veteran, in Charge of the Czar's Army in Siberia.



GEN. CHARLES DICK.
(Mr. Hanna's Successor as United States Senator from Ohio.)

The district of Giddings, Garfield and Ezra Taylor, proud of its memorable past, has approved Gen. Dick's congressional service by repeating reelection, and unanimously urged upon all Ohio republicans that the closest political associate of McKinley and Hanna was the most fitting successor for the latter in the United States senate. In 1900 he served where McKinley wanted him, and last year, to help Hanna, he complied with the latter's request not to contest with Herrick for the gubernatorial nomination, and then conducted for Hanna and Herrick the most successful campaign Ohio ever had. Such services and sacrifices for the republican party have made him friends in every county.

Not only has he been closest to McKinley and Hanna in all party politics, but his public service has steadily strengthened Gen. Dick's capacity for congressional duties. Few members of the house of his years have greater influence there. Elected major general of Ohio national guard upon its reorganization, after the Spanish war, and also by his comrades, president of the National Association of national guard officers, he succeeded in securing from congress the first complete militia law.

Navies of the World.

Of vessels, battleships, cruisers and scouts of over 1,000 tons now in commission in the world's navies, Great Britain has 201, aggregating 1,516,000 tons displacement; France, 96, aggregating 576,000 tons displacement; Germany, 73, aggregating 388,000 tons; Russia, 43, aggregating 315,000 tons; United States, 35, aggregating 295,000 tons; Italy, 38, aggregating 253,000 tons; Japan, 31, aggregating 208,000 tons. But if the naval vessels now in course of building in the world's shipyards were completed, the tonnage of the United States would be more than double, and she would occupy third place, instead of fifth, with France still second and with England's power only three times as great as ours.

Heard at Jefferson's Lake.

Joseph Jefferson has a lake well stocked with fish on his Louisiana plantation. Not long ago he came upon a stranger fishing there. Stepping to his side, Jefferson politely invited his attention to the fact that he was fishing in a private reserve, in violation of the law. The stranger smiled sadly. "You are mistaken, sir," he replied. "I'm not catching your fish: I'm feeding them!"

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NEVADA HOLDS ONE RECORD

In Its Statehood Existence of Forty Years It Has Had But Six United States Senators.

Nevada was admitted into the union as a state in 1864 and its first representatives in the United States went to Washington in that year. They were William M. Stewart and James W. Nye.

Forty years have elapsed and William M. Stewart is still the senior representative of Nevada in the senate, the position which he took in 1864. He has not held the place continuously, however.

He had as successors two mining magnates, as they were called at the period of their election, William Sharox and James G. Fair. In 1887 Senator Stewart was reelected, and he has been senior senator continuously since that time.

The post of junior senator from Nevada has had only three incumbents—Nye the first, John P. Jones the second



HON. FRANCIS NEWLANDS.
(Sixth, and Youngest, United States Senator from Nevada.)

and Francis Newlands, the present senator, the third. His term will not expire until March, 1909.

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USED TO ASIATIC WARFARE.

Gen. Linievitch, Grizzled Russian Veteran, in Charge of the Czar's Army in Siberia.

One of the most distinguished of the officers serving under Admiral Alexieff in Manchuria is Lieut. Gen. Linievitch, who is in command of the Siberian army corps. He is an expert in Asiatic warfare, having passed the greater part of his life in the Caucasus and the eastern dominions of the czar. Gen. Linievitch is now in his 66th year. He fought in 1859 with great gallantry against the Caucasian mountaineers, and won the cross of the St. Anne order for valor in the field. During the Russo-Turkish war in 1877 he commanded the Second Caucasian rifle battalion, and again signalized himself by his daring and military skill. His services in Turkey earned him the

cross of St. George, a golden sword of honor, and the rank of colonel. In 1884 Gen. Linievitch was promoted to the command of the Eighty-fourth regiment of infantry. In 1889 he took charge of the Transcaucasian rifle brigade, with the rank of lieutenant general. In 1895 he was transferred to the Ussouri as commander of the local military district, and in 1900, at the time of the Boxer outbreak, he was ordered to Manchuria at the head of the Siberian army corps. He was in command of the Russian forces which operated against Peking in that year.

Coffins to Go with Troops.

The Third regiment, United States army, now stationed at Fort Thomas, will have as part of its baggage, should it go to Panama, 25 coffins. Quartermaster Jackson made requisition on the quartermaster's department for that number of coffins just for the trip. Judging from the grewsome literature the officers and men have been reading, concerning the climatic disadvantages coffins may be had in demand.



LIEUT. GEN. LINEVITCH.
(In Command of Russian Force at Siberian-Manchurian Border.)

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NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Vital Statistics.

Vital statistics in North Dakota for the month of January show 231 births and 101 deaths. Cass county leads with 31 births and 4 deaths. Walsh county comes next with 25 births and 10 deaths and Grand Forks county follows with 23 births and 19 deaths. Barnes county reported 2 births and 4 deaths; Burleigh county 6 births and 7 deaths; Cavalier, 9 births and 2 deaths; Eddy, 5 births and 4 deaths; Griggs, 2 births and 2 deaths; Kidder, 3 births; LaMoure, 5 births and 3 deaths; Logan, 9 births and 2 deaths; McIntosh, 8 births and 6 deaths; McIntosh, 9 births and 1 death; Morton, 15 births and 4 deaths; Ramsey, 10 births and 2 deaths; Ransom, 4 births and 1 death; Richland, 18 births and 5 deaths; Sargent, 11 births and 1 death; Stark, 5 births and 11 deaths; Steele, 14 births and 3 deaths; Stutsman, 13 births and 11 deaths; Williams, 6 births and 6 deaths; Benson, Bottineau, Dickey, Foster, McLean, Oliver, Pembina, Pierce, Rquette, Towner, Ward and Wells counties have made no reports for several months. During January there were 10 cases of tuberculosis reported and 10 deaths; 4 cases of typhoid fever and 4 deaths; 43 cases of diphtheria and 6 deaths; 37 cases of scarlet fever, 6 deaths; 57 cases of smallpox, 1 death; 3 cases of mumps, no deaths; 16 cases of measles, no deaths.

Fire at Fargo.

Fire at Fargo did about \$25,000 damage, the flames starting in the Christianson Drug company's store. The entire stock was destroyed and the building was seriously damaged. Hagen's jewelry stock in the same building was badly damaged, while the stock of the Luger Furniture company next door was badly smoked. The origin of the fire has not been learned, but it seemed to have been on the floor of the store room. Two or three explosions assisted in scattering the fire over the store. The losses are estimated as follows:

Lars Christianson Drug company, \$13,000, fully insured; Lars Christianson building, \$3,500, fully insured; M. A. Hagen, jeweler, \$2,500; fully insured; Olson & Lund, tailors, \$300, no insurance; Dr. J. E. Frenette, dental parlors, \$2,000, \$1,000 insurance; C. J. Nerhaugen, music studio, \$500, no insurance; N. J. Sorenson & Company, office fixtures, \$250, no insurance; E. P. Perrine, manager Correspondence school, \$500, no insurance; Taylor Crum, law library, \$1,000, \$500 insurance; Luger Furniture company, \$1,000, fully insured.

President Approves.

Among the president's callers was Senator Hansbrough who exhibited a photograph of "Chimney Butte ranch" in Billings county, which President Roosevelt occupied twenty years ago when he was "ranching" on the Little Missouri.

It was decided by the North Dakota people to remove the buildings to the St. Louis fair as a part of the state exhibit and Senator Hansbrough's mission was to obtain from the president some proof that the cabins were the same he occupied. After examining the photograph, the president wrote the following on a slip of paper:

"Joe and Sylva Ferris can tell if this is the ranch house. It looks like it. It was theirs and I lived in it in '83 and part of '84, while ranching on the Little Missouri."

Senator Hansbrough said he would have the penciled proof framed and hung in the ranch house when it was rebuilt at the fair.

Stock Raising.

West Superior people have organized a big stock company for the purpose of raising cattle in North Dakota. They have organized under the name of the Northwestern Improvement company and will control 5,000 acres of grazing land in Wallace county, North Dakota. The land touches the Missouri river on the border of North Dakota. They figure on putting in 4,000 head of cattle immediately. O. Dodge of the Head of the Lakes already has about 2,500 cattle near where the Superior men propose to start their ranch. Theodore Poole of this city is the organizer.

Fire at Walthalla.

Fire was discovered in the residence of Professor Shanks at Walthalla and building and contents were destroyed. The residents of the town were aroused by the loud ringing of the bell and the blowing of the whistle, and practically everyone turned out.

News Notes.

The Jamestown mill of the Russell Miller company has turned out 80,000 barrels of flour since Sept. 1, which ought to feed a good many people.

It is stated that if the coming season is a good one Knox will have an electric light plant, and a number of other improvements.

A Missouri potato buyer has been at work in the central part of the state picking up tubers at 80 cents a bushel. He finds the supply short.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. John McLeod at Grafton was destroyed by fire. The family was away and the fire was far advanced before discovered. Practically all the furniture was burned. The house was valued at \$4,500 and insured for \$2,000, besides insurance of \$1,500 on the furniture.

Geo. Englehart, a Hebron boy, shot himself through the side because his father attempted to correct him. The boy will probably recover.

George Murray, of Steele, has been appointed field officer of the state enforcement league.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending March 12.

Senor Alvarez, vice president of Uruguay, is dead.

Mrs. Eliza Montgomery, who was 100 years old, died at her home in Chicago.

Congressman Victor Murdock of Wichita, Kan., has been renominated by the republicans.

Sale of season tickets to the exposition has commenced at St. Louis, the price of the ticket being \$25.

Archbishop Machray, primate of all Canada, died at Winnipeg of pneumonia, aged 75 years.

Gen. Henry Boynton, who won distinction in the civil war, died at Augusta, Me., aged 75 years.

One of the worst dust storms in years swept over the central part of Kansas, greatly damaging the wheat.

Jacob Romeis, who served the Tenth Ohio district in congress from 1884 to 1889, died at his home in Toledo.

A mob seeking to break into the jail at Murphysboro, Ill., to lynch a negro prisoner, was foiled by the sheriff.

Mrs. Rebecca Mayo, aged 90, the last but one surviving widow of a revolutionary war soldier, died at Newbern, Va.

Congressman Phillip P. Campbell, of Pittsburg, Kan., has been renominated by the republicans of the Third district.

The worst rain and wind storm in 13 years swept over San Francisco and along the Pacific coast, doing great damage.

John Bright, George Jackson and William Robinson, of Lincoln, Ill., have been disfranchised for ten years for bribery in elections.

The Maryland legislature has passed a bill for a constitutional amendment designated to eliminate the negro vote in the state.

Russia has warned China that the presence of Chinese troops north of the great wall will be held a breach of neutrality.

The Missouri Pacific railroad now controls the Wabash, according to the annual statement of the former line to the stockholders.

Rhode Island democrats named delegates to the national convention pledged to vote for William R. Hearst for president.

Robert MacMahon, despondent over his fall from a millionaire to a stranded book agent, committed suicide at Waterloo, Ia.

The Kansas City court of appeals has decided that grain speculative trading on the board of trade is gambling and therefore illegal.

The republican territorial convention at Tucson, Ariz., elected delegates to the Chicago convention and instructed for Roosevelt.

The president has directed the transfer of John Barrett, the president minister to the Argentine republic, to be minister to Panama.

Negro bishops and clergymen favor a suggestion that the United States acquire San Domingo as a colony and refuge for the blacks.

The will of Sarah Schermerhorn, of New York, bequeaths \$200,000 to charity, of which \$50,000 goes to the consumptives' home in Denver.

James E. Watson, of Rushville, Ind., has been renominated for congress from the Sixth district by the republicans for the fourth time.

James H. Shipple, 32 years of age, when arraigned in court at Elizabeth, N. J., on a charge of bigamy, admitted that he had been married 47 times.

Attorney General Knox has informed members of the senate that there will be no hitch in perfecting the title of the United States to the Panama canal.

William Lynn and Oliver Hoagland, who pleaded guilty at Lincoln, Ill., to bribery at elections, were sentenced each to three months in jail and to disfranchisement for ten years.