

TAKES A HIGH STAND

AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD DOMINGO IS VERY DIGNIFIED.

President Will Permit No Drastic Measures Unless Insurgents Make It Necessary—No Thought of Annexation.

Washington (D. C.) Special. Nothing drastic will be done by the United States in Santo Domingo before November next. The course of this country will be dictated by circumstances as they develop.

Our naval forces will be increased in Santo Domingo waters. Some of the large vessels now there will be ordered elsewhere and smaller vessels, more adapted to the work in the shallow waters and capable of getting into close quarters with insurgents on small boats or on shore, will take their places.

Steps will be taken at once to prevent, as far as possible, the shipment of arms and ammunition to Santo Domingo from the United States.

President Morales, now at the head of the existing government, will have the moral support of the United States.

This is a summing up of the present attitude of the administration relative to Santo Domingo.

The attitude of the administration, as summed up above, is but tentative, and is the conclusion of Mr. Loomis, assistant secretary of state, and the naval officers who recently visited Santo Domingo.

It can be set down as a fact that the president is not welcoming any aggressive tactics in the island. He will only act if there is an outbreak which makes action necessary, and if the insurgents make it necessary the United States will hold up the hands of President Morales. The administration is in sympathy with his efforts to maintain a stable government in the island. It believes him to be a capable and patriotic man, and one who, if left alone



PRESIDENT MORALES. (Head of the Regular Government of Santo Domingo.)

and freed from foreign and outside pressure, will shortly make an end of the conditions of anarchy which now exist in the island. There is no attempt to disguise the good effect which Morales made upon the members of the American party which made the visit to Santo Domingo. This is also true of the men with whom he has surrounded himself. The governor of Puerto Plata province is a particularly strong man and has a model provincial government. He is also a man of military attainments.

From a naval standpoint, the proposition resolved itself into three possible measures: (1) To station small gunboats or converted yachts in each of the principal ports; (2) to station marines in the larger inland towns, and (3) for the United States to assume charge of the custom houses, which are the curse of the country, being the means of carrying on the revolutions.

No one connected with the administration thinks for a minute of annexation. Senor Sanchez, personal representative of President Morales, has made inquiries since the return of Mr. Loomis and the naval officials, and has been told that there is no possibility of this country annexing the island. Instead, we will only take such measures as may be deemed necessary in the preservation of our rights and in carrying out the responsibilities which come to us in the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

The only thought the government has in connection with Santo Domingo is that our interests be preserved and that there be no untoward event which would lead to coercion, as was exercised by foreign powers with warships against Venezuela. As a preventive of such incident and its result, the coast may be patrolled by our men in small gunboats, and every foreign or American vessel may be escorted in and out of Santo Domingo ports.

Teacher Has a Switch Stolen. Police instituted search for a long switch of rippling brown hair that was stolen from the desk of a woman teacher in a public school at Third avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-Ninth street, New York. They gallantly withhold the name of the teacher. Several classroom doors were forced by the thieves, 50 or 60 desks rummaged, and a lot of postage stamps, books, pencils, and other trifles stolen. Also the teacher's switch.

Farmer Meets Shocking Fate. A shocking fate befell William Davenport, a wealthy farmer, of Imperial, Neb. While driving in his farm wagon, which was loaded with posts, he fell forward, and hung head downward, his feet being firmly held by a couple of posts. He continued in this position for 24 hours, his horse wandering aimlessly over the prairie. The thermometer ranged from 10 to 20 degrees below zero. He died an hour after being discovered.

APPROVED THE DOCUMENT.

How a German Immigrant Convinced the Judge That the Constitution Was All Right.

New York Special. T. V. Powderly, formerly commissioner-general of immigration, tells a story of a certain German immigrant who, just after landing in New York, became very friendly with the inspector who examined him. As he remained in New York, where he was employed by one of the big hotels, the friendship became permanent. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Post, who relates this story, says that when the period of five years' residence in the United States, requisite to the obtaining of naturalization papers, had passed, the naturalization sought out the inspector, with inquiries as to what steps it would be necessary for him to take to obtain his citizenship papers.



TERRENCE V. POWDERLY. (Formerly Immigration Commissioner and Noted Labor Leader.)

So his friend gave him the necessary advice, and in a spirit of kindness promised to go with the German to the judge to whom the application for naturalization was to be made.

The usual interrogatories were asked, among which was: "You have read the constitution of this country?"

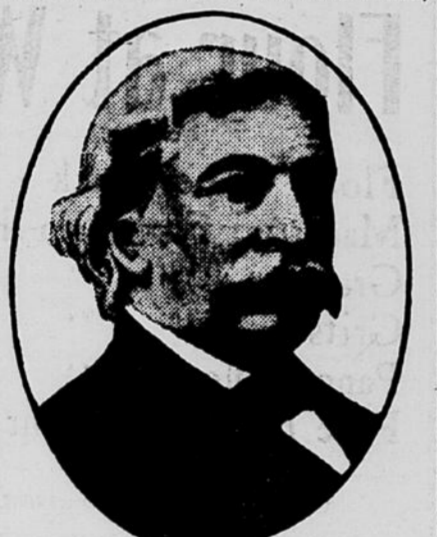
"No, your honor," responded the German, stolidly; "no, I had not read the constitution; but my friend Krause he had read it to me. And I wish to say that I liked it very much. It is very nice, your honor, and I am very much pleased with it!"

The judge granted the necessary papers.

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

Opening of United States Supreme Court Is a Spectacle One Can Never Forget.

Washington (D. C.) Special. As the hands of the clock point to 12 the crier of the supreme court of the United States raps with his gavel, and murmur of conversation ceases, and attorneys, court officials and visitors rise while the chief justice announces: "The honorable the chief justice and the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States." Robed in black silk gowns, they walk with slow and dignified steps toward the bench.



MELVILLE W. FULLER. (Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.)

and as the chief justice appears at the entrance at the rear they slowly proceed to their seats. As they do the crier cries: "Oyez! oyez! oyez! All persons having business before the honorable the chief justice and the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the court is now sitting. God save the government of the United States and this honorable court."

It is an imposing and inspiring spectacle, the mere witnessing of which increases the red corpuscles of one's patriotism. No man entering that domelike courtroom may wear his overcoat. No member of the bar may appear before it in a coat of any color other than black. Such is the dignity and impressiveness of that tribunal that men to whom embarrassment has long been a stranger evidence the renewal of their acquaintance with it by a stammering speech, a quickened breath, a nervous manner, when addressing the court.

"Fun" in a Country School.

During a spell of zero weather there was a hot time in the old township school of Sturtevant, Pa. Some of the big boys imprisoned Miss Morse, their teacher, in an outhouse, and then burned every text book in sight, closing their sport by playing football with the geographical globe.

Well Supplied with Eyes.

Two sets of eyes are the natural allotment of the lantern fly of Surinam, South America. These enable it to catch the light from all directions. The luminosity which glows from its head is so brilliant it is easy to read by it.

HAS NOTHING TO SAY

JUDGE ALTON BROOKS PARKER IS A "SILENT MAN."

Nevertheless He Is Quite a Factor in the Race for the Democratic Nomination—His Judicial Career.

Washington (D. C.) Special. Judge Alton Brooks Parker, of New York, is one of the most talked of but least known one of the democratic presidential candidates.

His chief claim to a place in the class of eligibles is the fact that he is the only democrat who, in the last dozen years, has carried New York.

In 1896 President McKinley had a plurality of 268,469 in the state. In 1897 Parker, heading the democratic ticket as a candidate for judge of the court of appeals, which is the highest court in the state, carried New York by 60,889.

This change of over 320,000 votes in favor of the democrats naturally attracted national attention. It is the basis of the Parker presidential boom, which was placed under way two years ago.

Opponents of the judge claim that he has received undue credit for that victory of 1897. They say that the total vote cast was, with one exception, the smallest in 20 years.

They aver that he was elected only because the name of his republican opponent, Judge Wallace, was not placed on the Citizens' union ticket in New York city.

There was a mayoralty fight on in the metropolis in the fall of '97. Low was nominated by the Citizens' union. The membership of the organization was composed mainly of republicans. They were incensed at Senator Platt because, instead of endorsing Low, he had caused the nomination of Gen. Tracy for mayor.

To rebuke the senator for that action and to confine the fight to the mayoralty the Citizens' union refrained from



ALTON BROOKS PARKER. (New York Judge Who Is a Presidential Possibility.)

placing Wallace's name on its ticket. Now it is claimed that if Wallace had been on the city's ballot he would have been elected over Parker.

After the election Parker was proposed by his friends for the presidency. There was a quick response from the south. Democrats down that way seemed to feel that New York was the key to the situation, and that with Parker to lead they could carry the state. His name has since been taken up in other sections.

The wisdom of saying nothing abides with Judge Parker. Taking refuge in the fact that he is on the bench he has kept aloof from all discussions of his candidacy. He has refused to be interviewed because he is on the bench, and he has refused to make speeches or travel because he is on the bench.

A silent man is always a wise one, and so the judge's boom grows. Judge Parker is devoted to the law and scientific farming. He has a place of several hundred acres at Esopus, on the west bank of the Hudson, near Kingston, N. Y. His home is a colonial mansion situated on a hill and overlooks the Hudson valley.

When court is not in session at Albany the judge spends all his time at the farm. It is managed under his personal supervision.

According to a Chicago Journal correspondent he is constantly engaged in the effort to devise improved methods for coaxing greater harvests from the soil. He takes pride in the fact that he secures larger crops than his neighbors.

Days on the farm are followed by nights in his library. He is fond of his books and has a collection that rivals the great library of Samuel J. Tilden. Mrs. Parker is a member of the Schoonmaker family, which figures among the early Dutch settlers of the Hudson valley. They have one child, a daughter, who is the wife of a minister at Kingston.

Judge Parker served as surrogate or probate judge of Ulster county from 1877 to 1885. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention in 1884. In the next year he was chairman of the democratic state committee and managed the campaign that made Hill governor.

Cleveland offered him the place of first assistant postmaster general, but he declined. He was elected judge of the supreme court in 1885, and held various judicial positions until 1897, when he won his present place in the court of appeals.

Seventeen Pearls for a Dime.

While eating raw oysters in a restaurant at Allentown, Pa., Harry Mittman suddenly found his mouth filled with pearls, and when he took a census of the stones he found them to number 17. Some of them are of large size and big value, and Mittman figures that he is winner to the extent of at least \$299.90 by the oyster transaction.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS

Former Speaker Kiefer Again Enters Public Life After a Lapse of Twenty Years.

Springfield (O.) Special. Gen. J. Warren Kiefer, after being out of active politics for 20 years, was nominated for congress the other day by the republicans of the Seventh district, to succeed Congressman Kyle.

Gen. Kiefer served four terms in congress, from 1877 to 1885. From 1881 to 1883 he was speaker of the house. He is now 63 years of age, and is recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of the state. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the Third Ohio volunteer infantry, and was commissioned a major. In 1862, when the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio volunteer infantry was organized, he was made that regiment's



J. WARREN KIEFER. (Former Speaker of House Again in Active Political Life.)

colonel. At the conclusion of the war he retired from the service a brigadier general. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he promptly volunteered his services, and was commissioned by President McKinley a major general.

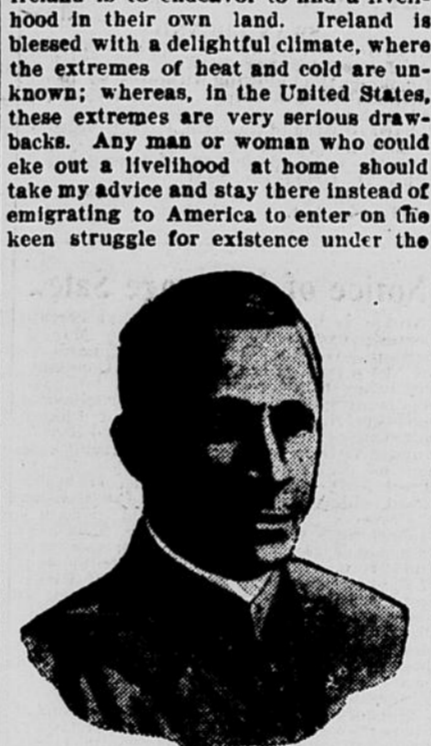
The district is 4,000 republican, so that a nomination is equivalent to election. It includes Clark, Miami, Madison, Fayette and Pickaway counties.

CARDINAL SENDS WARNING.

Advises Prospective Irish Emigrants to Stay at Home and Develop the Green Isle.

Baltimore (Md.) Special. Cardinal Gibbons has sent a letter to the Irish Emigration society, of London, England, urging it to discourage, as far as possible, the desertion of the natives of the Emerald Isle to this country.

In his letter his eminence said: "I know under what circumstances people live in America. My advice to the young men and young women of Ireland is to endeavor to find a livelihood in their own land. Ireland is blessed with a delightful climate, where the extremes of heat and cold are unknown; whereas, in the United States, these extremes are very serious drawbacks. Any man or woman who could eke out a livelihood at home should take my advice and stay there instead of emigrating to America to enter on the keen struggle for existence under the



CARDINAL GIBBONS. (Archbishop of Baltimore and Head of Catholic Church in America.)

trying circumstances that are in progress here."

The advice given above is seconded by letters from several representatives of the Catholic clergy in this country, and all offer the same advice to the Irish.

The cardinal's secretary, Rev. P. C. Gavan, said that the cardinal had often expressed the wish that the Irish would take the best advantage of their opportunities and instead of coming to America remain at home and make Ireland the land it should be.

A Jap's Different Names.

Every European child can answer the question, "What is your name?" without hesitation unless he is dumb, but the Japanese boy must think a little to make sure, for at various periods in his life he is called by different names. He receives his first when he is just a month old. Then three different names are written on three slips of paper and thrown into the air in the temple while prayers are addressed to the family deity. That which falls first to the ground bears the name the child is called till he is three years old. At 15 the Japanese boy receives a new name in honor of his coming of age. His name is changed again on the occasion of his marriage and on any advance in his position.

Owl's Home in Stovepipe.

The cooking range of Mrs. Sylvius Little, of Whitmore, Mass., smoked badly, so she took down the stovepipe and cleaned it. Next, she thought to sweep off the oven top, and on removing the covers found an owl snugly stowed in the space, blocking the smoke exit. He had come down the chimney and crept into the pipe when the fire was out.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

The Raging Red.

The war department has started more trouble for itself by objecting to the Red River of the North being declared non-navigable above Fargo. A quarter of a century ago Fargo was a port, and boats, piled between here and Winnipeg and intermediate points. As the country became more thickly settled, the tributary streams to the Red river dried up and the water became too low for navigation. In the last fifteen years nothing larger than a canoe has come up the river nearer than fifty miles of Fargo.

All the municipal, railway and other bridges must still be constructed with a draw attachment, at great expense, and the citizens endeavored to have the stream declared unfit for navigation, so bridges could be more cheaply constructed. The war department objected because of the fact that the stream might some time be converted into a canal and used for the transmission of war supplies if there was a war with Canada making Fargo a base.

This has started the bee in Fargo's bonnet, and a movement is on foot to have the department make good by granting Fargo a military post.

Up to the Druggists.

That formaldehyde solutions for the treatment of wheat for prevention of smut do not lose strength by evaporation, but increases, is a discovery by Professor H. L. Bolley of the North Dakota Agricultural college. The method of treating wheat is general in this state, but many farmers complained of its lack of success because of the poor grade of formaldehyde sold by druggists. The latter asserted that the farmers were to blame, as they permitted the solution to stand too long before treating all their wheat and the strength evaporated. A series of tests by Professor Bolley demonstrated that the strength is increased by evaporation and the druggists will have to fall back on something else for an excuse. Large quantities of the formaldehyde are far below the 40 per cent grade supposed to be used.

The state pharmacy board is calling attention to the fact that formaldehyde is a poison, and as such only druggists are permitted to sell it. This gives the druggists a monopoly and leaves the farmers at their mercy.

Blind Pigs.

A general clean up of illegal liquor traffic in the county was in progress at Wahpeton. The city was raided with great success by process issued from the office of the attorney general.

Another surprise was sprung when the attorney general had papers served on G. E. Moody, the sheriff of this county, to remove him from office on the charge of shielding offenders of the law and for general lack of enforcement of the law. The complaint alleges that there are forty blind pigs in the county to the knowledge of the sheriff and that he accepted money from them for protection. Another allegation is that the sheriff himself was interested with others in running a blind pig in Wahpeton.

An application has been made to suspend him from office during the pending of the action. This will be heard in ten days.

Imported Meeting.

An important meeting of cattlemen was held at Dickinson for the purpose of taking action against the importation of cattle afflicted with scabies. Dr. Hickok of Salt Lake City, special federal agent for the bureau of animal industry, Dr. Van Es, state veterinarian, and many district veterinarians were present.

Dr. Hickok has asked for fifteen federal inspectors to come into North Dakota to look after the dipping of affected cattle. The government will also be asked to change its ruling in respect to scabby cattle, so as not to allow the shipment of any cattle which are not entitled to a clean bill of health. This will compel every owner to see that his cattle are clean. The cases of scabies now in the state are directly traceable to Eastern states and growers are compelled to take up the work of its eradication in a most thorough manner.

May Start Suits.

Another effort will be made May 10 by the state railway commission to enforce the maximum coal rate. The railroads have so far flatly refused to comply with the law and ignore the repeated demands of the commission. The commissioners insist that the law is not as drastic as in other states and it is intimated that if the railways persist in their refusal to comply actions will be begun in the courts.

News Notes.

Col. C. A. Lounsbury was admitted to practice law by the supreme court at Fargo upon certificate.

Representative Marshall has recommended that railway mail service be established between Oakes and Jamestown.

Ovide Jaumotte was appointed postmaster at Fisher, vice John Fisher, resigned.

The sportsmen of Jamestown are making arrangements to ship in a quantity of quail to be liberated in the vicinity of that city.

General Washburn pays all the expenses of the peace officers employed to protect the Wilton mine property during the strike.

Judge Brochu, of Willow City, dropped dead the other day while attending to his stock. He was one of the old residents.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending April 2.

Mrs. Chauncey Morlan, the 429-pound "fat girl," died in a New York museum.

Thirty-eight persons were killed in car accidents during March in Cook county, Ill.

Colorado democrats will meet in Denver June 7 to elect delegates to the national convention.

Indiana democrats will hold their state convention at Indianapolis to select delegates to St. Louis.

Charles G. White, a clerk in the white house at Washington, killed his wife and himself at Kensington, Md.

In New York George F. Slosson broke the world's billiard record at 18-inch balk line, two shots, with a run of 291.

James Lemlee and his wife were burned to death in their home at Montrose, Ia. They were both 70 years old.

James E. Reeves, president of the First national bank at Richmond, Ind., for 40 years, died at the age of 90 years.

Thomas Baldorf, a farmer near Wooster, O., his wife and son, were drowned while attempting to ford a swollen stream.

The private banking firm of E. O. Miller & Co. at Providence, Ia., failed. It is believed it can pay 50 cents on the dollar.

The British expedition into Tibet had a fight with 1,500 natives near Guru and 400 of the latter were killed.

Henry T. Bannon, of Portsmouth, O., has been nominated for congressman by the republicans of the Tenth district.

The great Hazleton (Ind.) fill of the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad, which cost \$600,000, was washed away by a flood.

The Antarctic expedition which left London in July, 1901, has been signaled off the coast of New Zealand on its way home.

Judge Parker is rated first by democratic leaders as a presidential possibility, with Judge Gray second and Cleveland third.

The Union Trust company closed its doors in Boston, with liabilities of \$1,600,000, and nominal assets of about the same amount.

John Brink, 93 years old, the frat white man to see Lake Geneva, Wis., and who gave it its name, died at Crystal Lake, Wis.

Records for fraternal order initiations were broken in Chicago when the Royal Arcanum received 3,100 candidates into its ranks.

Rev. John Gordon, formerly president of Tabor college, Iowa, has been inaugurated president of Howard university in Washington.

Four more negroes have been put to death near Dewitt, Ark., making 13 negroes who have been killed as the result of a week's rioting.

The secretary of the interior has informed congress that the new pension order will result in increasing expenditures \$5,400,000 each year.

Frank B. Wright, formerly cashier of the First national bank of Dundee, Ill., was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for embezzling \$51,300.

Wilkie L. Edwards was arrested at Colorado Springs, Col., for attempting to murder his bride of two months, who is heiress to \$20,000,000.

Glenn Davison, cashier of the Farmers' savings bank of Panton, Ia., committed suicide in the bank. His accounts are said to be straight.

The largest insurance policy ever taken out by an individual, \$1,500,000, has been issued by the Mutual Life to James C. Colgate, a New York banker.

H. C. Jepson, a hermit, was found dead in the woods near Escanaba, Mich., with a record of his illness to the day of his death clutched in his hands.

Gen. W. H. Payne, who was commander of the famous confederate Black Horse cavalry at the first battle of Bull Run, died in Washington, aged 73 years.

Three members of an alleged malpractice syndicate were held in Philadelphia in connection with the deaths of two women. Doctors testified that the syndicate had disposed of hundreds of babies by burning them.

THE MARKETS.

New York, April 2.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	44 25 @ 5 25
Hogs, State, Penn.	6 10 @ 6 15
Sheep	3 50 @ 4 75
FLOUR—Minn. Patents	5 20 @ 5 60
WHEAT—May	88 1/2 @ 89 1/2
CORN—May	60 1/2 @ 60 3/4
OATS—May	37 1/2 @ 38
RYE—No. 2 Western	82 1/2 @ 83
BUTTER	14 @ 25
CHEESE	10 1/2 @ 12
EGGS	15 @ 18 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Fancy Heaves	45 00 @ 5 00
Fed Texas Steers	3 20 @ 4 00
Medium Beef Steers	4 00 @ 4 45
Heavy Steers	5 00 @ 5 40
Calves	2 75 @ 3 75
HOGS—Assorted Light	5 20 @ 5 30
Heavy Packing	5 15 @ 5 20
Heavy Mixed	5 10 @ 5 25
SHEEP	14 @ 24 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	14 @ 21
Dairy	14 @ 21
EGGS—Fresh	16 1/2 @ 16 3/4
POTATOES (per bu.)	50 @ 1 01
MESS PORK—Cash	12 87 @ 13 00
LARD—Cash	6 70 @ 6 75
GRAIN—Wheat, May	82 1/2 @ 82 1/2
Corn, May	48 1/2 @ 49
Oats, May	41 1/2 @ 42
Barley, Feed	28 @ 40
Rye, May	72 @ 73
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 No'n	61 @ 1 02
Corn, July	52 @ 53 1/2
Oats, Standard	43 1/2 @ 44
Rye, No. 1	72 1/2 @ 73
KANSAS CITY.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	85 1/2 @ 87 1/2
Wheat, July	78 1/2 @ 79 1/2
Corn, May	46 1/2 @ 47
Oats, No. 2 White	48 @ 41
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	33 70 @ 3 10
Texas Steers, Grass	3 25 @ 3 35
HOGS—Packers'	4 85 @ 5 20
Butchers' Best Heavy	5 25 @ 5 40
SHEEP—Natives	4 50 @ 5 10
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	35 00 @ 3 15
Stockers and Feeders	2 80 @ 4 00
Cows and Heifers	2 70 @ 4 10
HOGS—Heavy	5 00 @ 5 10
SHEEP—Wethers	4 40 @ 5 25