

# BIG MAID OF MAINE.

## TIPS SCALES AT THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE.

Miss Cassie Carter Is Aged Only 28 and Is Growing—Villagers Call Her a "Big Help" to Her Mother.

Boston (Mass.) Special. By the time she has attained her full growth Miss Cassie M. Carter, of South Bluehill, Me., can justly claim to be one of the largest women in the country. Although but 28 years of age, she already tips the scales at 385 pounds, and with good health and good appetite in her favor, is gradually increasing in dimensions.

What the limit will be, and how soon it will be reached, Miss Carter, of course, does not know, and if the subject is giving her any worryment it is certainly not causing her to lose flesh.

She has an appetite which calls for three generous meals per day, and the matter of dieting as a means of reducing her weight has apparently not received her serious consideration.

Added to this hearty appetite is a love for exercise in the open air, and summer visitors at South Bluehill have marveled at the vision of this extraordinary woman indulging in all sorts of games with the young folks and bounding about in the surf.

When Miss Carter was born there was nothing to distinguish her from thousands of other children. She weighed only 6 1/2 pounds, and partook of all the characteristics of her parents.

Her father weighed 150 pounds and her mother only 115 pounds.

The father died when Miss Carter was 13, and she has since made her home with her mother, to whom, in many senses of the word, she is a "big help." The child's gain in weight was only normal until she was a year old, but from that moment to the present her physical progress has been of the most remarkable character.

At the age of 20 months she weighed 65 pounds and made a substantial lap-



MISS CASSIE M. CARTER. (Maine Girl of 28 Who Tips the Scales at 385 Pounds.)

ful for a mother, who could boast only 115 pounds. The bounding which she received upon the paternal knee was considerably limited on this account. The baby carriage was made of the very strongest material, and the mother who trundled it often kept an anxious eye upon the wheels and springs, fearful of disaster.

At the age of five Cassie stepped upon the scales in a village grocery, surrounded by a wondering group of the townspeople. The grocer tried the 100-pound weight and the beam flew up with a force which threatened to put the scales out of commission. When the notch marked 62 was reached the beam remained suspended and Bluehill had the champion five-year-old, with a weight of 162 pounds.

Two years later the girl weighed 211 pounds and her fame spread throughout the eastern part of the state. Her subsequent gain was steady, and has brought her notoriety which would be very annoying had she not been accustomed to it from childhood.

Miss Carter's latest measurements taken a few days ago for a Boston Globe correspondent, are as follows: Height, four feet eight inches; around the waist, four feet five inches; around the bust, five feet; around the hips, six feet.

With such dimensions it may be readily understood that Miss Carter long since despaired of obtaining wearing apparel in the manner of other women. All her clothing is made by herself and mother, for it is impossible to find anything in the stores which will fit even stockings. Instead of shoes she wears the widest kind of slippers.

Bargain day at the local dry goods store is entirely lacking for her in the attractions which it has to other women of her age.

Her daily occupation is housework, and she is surprisingly nimble in the performance of it.

She is at present at most of the social events in her town, and occasionally indulges in dancing, although she is very modest about her ability in that line.

She chats in a very interesting manner with all who wish to talk to her, and is entirely free from sensitiveness about questions which concern her size and weight. Her unflinching good nature makes her a general favorite among the townspeople.

### A Bank for Workingmen.

To encourage poor people to establish homes of their own, Norway has founded a bank for workingmen. It loans money at three and a half and four per cent, and gives the borrower 42 years in which to pay the loan. The total cost of the house must not exceed \$804, and the area of land must not be more than five acres.

# COMES FROM SOLDIER RACE

Gen. Kuroki, Japanese Victor in Great Land Battle, Has Fine Military Record.

Tokio (Japan) Special. Gen. Baron T. Kuroki, commander of the victorious Japanese troops in the great battle on the Yalu, is 56 years old, and was already famous for his successful operations in the late war between China and Japan. Kuroki comes of a race of warriors. For centuries back his ancestors anticipated in the civil strife between the daimyos, or Japanese barons, and it was through the influence of the house of Kuroki that the feudal system was abolished 36 years ago.

Emperor Mutsuhito, while acknowledged as the "heaven-born" and coming of a dynasty which antedates the flood, was in a precarious position while the daimyos were having things their own



GEN. BARON T. KUROKI. (Gallant Japanese Leader Who Won the Battle on the Yalu.)

way. He was, in short, only nominally emperor, and the real power in Japan was the Sho-Gun, to whom the daimyos were subservient. The house of Kuroki brought a strong influence to bear upon the Sho-Gun and succeeded in restoring the power of the emperor. For this supreme service Mutsuhito is indebted to the father of the present Baron Kuroki. Gen. Kuroki has been a student of the old methods of warfare, and has also studied modern tactics in Germany. His thorough experience has enabled him to direct the wonderful campaign against Russia. Gen. Kuroki, having routed 30,000 of the czar's troops between daybreak and 9 o'clock one Sunday morning, composed a deprecatory telegram to the mikado modestly announcing his victory and describing the engagement in detail as a business matter.

# BRITISH NOBLEMAN'S FAD.

Had the Crest of His Family Scarred on His Arm in Colors That Will Not Fade.

London (Eng.) Special. The arm shown in the accompanying picture is that of a British nobleman, and the reason why it is shown is because his crest is tattooed on it. It is possible that in Great Britain and elsewhere there are other noblemen who have been tattooed, but those who know anything of this bizarre and barbaric custom say that there is not one of them who has on any part of his person such a wonderful work of art as the crest shown above.

This work was done in London by a man who is considered the best artist



CREST ON HIS ARM. (From a Photograph of a Young British Nobleman's Arm.)

of the kind in the world. A skilled designer, he also uses various colors, especially blue and green, in his work and this naturally adds greatly to its attractiveness. Yellow and lavender are almost the only colors which he has not yet been able to use satisfactorily on the human skin, but he is experimenting constantly in this direction and is confident that he will soon be able to produce brilliant effects with them.

### Sapling Hits False Teeth.

A peculiar accident happened to C. G. Walker, a farmer at Columbia, Mo. While cutting bushes in a field a sapling, forced back suddenly by the weight of the ax, struck him between the lower lip and chin, shattering the lower set of false teeth and forcing them up in such a way as to cut his tongue in two. Physicians sewed the parts together, and say Mr. Walker will not have his speech impaired.

### Paternalism in Germany.

The telephone and telegraph are monopolized by the German government, which claims and exercises the right of refusing any message that the officials consider objectionable.

# NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

## Big Day at Fargo.

Thousands of visitors, representing the highest type of the sturdy Norsk emigrants from the Land of the Midnight Sun, gathered in Fargo on the 17th to participate in a dual celebration. The Independence day of their nation was being observed, as is the custom of the patriotic descendants of the Vikings, and there was added interest to the celebration, because of the dedication of the bauta sten, in honor of Norway's great poet, Bjornsterne Bjornson.

The stone rests on a pedestal built in a handsome mound in the center of the North Dakota Agricultural College campus. It is thirteen feet high, with a medallion of Bjornson on one side, and the quotation from Bjornson's son, "Ja, vi elsker dette Landet," on the other.

The exercises of the day commenced with the formation of the line of march at the Waldorf Hotel. Dr. Paul Sorkness was chief marshal.

The visitors and the committee were received at the college grounds by the trustees, faculty and students of the institution.

Hon. John W. Arcander, of Minneapolis, delivered the unveiling address. The silken cord which held the covering around the bauta was pulled by Miss Helga Travoten, daughter of the editor of the Fram, and the splendid monument in honor of Bjornson was greeted with enthusiastic applause by the former residents of the country of the great Norwegian.

"Ja, vi elsker dette Landet," was sung by the audience.

Dr. Fjelde, of Abercrombie, made the presentation speech, transferring the monolith to the college and the state. President Worst made an acceptance speech in behalf of the college. Gov. White accepted the monument in behalf of the state. Student Dolve delivered a speech in behalf of the student body.

After lunch there were band concerts and Senator McCumber and Congressman Spalding of this state, and Congressman Steenerson of Crookston, Minn., made addresses.

The wedding celebration postponed from the day before was resumed in Company B's armory. Hon. B. B. Haugan of Fergus Falls, Minn., was the master of ceremonies, and was ably assisted by Peef O. Stromme of Madison, Wis. There were responses to toasts by President Merrifield of the state university, Professors Thingstad, Bogstad and others.

Sigurd Sajlerud and Mamie Simonson, both of Abercrombie, this state, were the parties to the nuptial ceremony. They are a coachman and domestic in the employ of Dr. H. O. Fjelde of Abercrombie. The bride was formerly employed in Bjornson's home in Ulvestad, and the groom came from the same section of Norway.

There were Norsk music, Norsk dances, Norsk songs and Norsk delicacies at the banquet. The celebration of the wedding continued until midnight.

A big ball was given in another hall next evening and this concluded the big celebration.

### Narrow Escape.

Boyd Tryndall, of Wilton, had a narrow escape from being shot during the past week. He was plowing, and was carrying a 22-caliber rifle on the plow to kill gophers with. In some manner the rifle slipped off the plow, the muzzle fell against Boyd, and at the same time the gun was discharged. Luckily, the muzzle rested again his body at the waist line, where, owing to the numerous thicknesses of clothing, the ball failed to penetrate the body. But it went through four garments, and then had force enough to sting pretty hard.

### Fire.

The explosion of a large kerosene lamp in Blyin & Johnson's store at Lindstad came near burning the building down with all its contents and only by active work and water in a near by pond nothing could have been saved, and it was only by heroic efforts that the blaze was extinguished. A large amount of goods was badly burned besides some of the store fixtures. The loss is placed between four and five hundred dollars, which, we understand, is insured.

### A New County.

A movement is on foot to organize the territory which comprises what is known as Hettinger county. The land is fertile and the free homesteads have attracted many settlers. It is said that over two hundred homesteads were filed on during the three winter months.

### All Around the State.

It was decided to hold a street carnival in Wahpeton from July 12 to 16.

John Brockwell, a young gopher hunter of Sawyer, took 1,721 tails to the county auditor's office at Minot.

Frank O'Reilly, aged 12, was probably fatally injured by William Bolanger, a boy of the same age, at Grand Forks. They were playing bandit, when O'Reilly was shot through the left lung with a rifle bullet.

This year the Great Northern will adopt the plan followed by the North Pacific, and will charge a nominal rate of half a cent a mile for excursions to the Agricultural College. Heretofore this road has carried a limited number of farmers free.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Underwood it was decided to start an organized movement to secure the county seat for that town. About \$1,000 was raised for expenses.

A Stutsman county farmer has trained a big Newfoundland dog to run a tread power which operates a cream separator.

# NORTH DAKOTA REPUBLICANS.

Met in Enthusiastic Convention at Fargo and Selected Delegates to Chicago. Roosevelt Endorsed.

The name Roosevelt furnished the inspiration at the state Republican convention at Fargo the 18th. The president is regarded as a foster son of North Dakota from his residence on a ranch in the western part of the state, and the enthusiasm for his renomination is unbounded.

As Chairman Hanna of the State Republican Central Committee rapped for order, a large curtain was dropped at the rear of the stage showing a portrait of the president with a picture on one side in cowboy costume and on the other in military uniform on San Juan Hill. It was the signal for great outbursts of applause, and the cheering was no less spirited this afternoon when his name was so heartily indorsed for renomination by the resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

After the convention was called to order and after prayer by Bishop Mann of the North Dakota Episcopal Church, State Senator Juk Lamoure was named as temporary chairman and H. H. Jewell of Bismarck temporary secretary. The usual committees were appointed and adjournment was taken until 2:30 o'clock. The temporary organization was made permanent, and the work of selecting the delegates to the national convention was proceeded with after adoption of the resolutions.

There are eight delegates from the state, and as there are eight judicial districts, each selected a delegate and the entire number was ratified in the convention. National Committeeman McKenzie and both senators were honored by being placed on the delegation, which is as follows: Delegates—First district, Dr. H. M. Wheeler, Grand Forks; Second district, Senator H. S. Hansborough, Devils Lake; Third district, L. B. Hanna, Fargo; Fourth district, Senator P. J. McCumber, Wahpeton; Fifth district, H. H. Peoples, New Rockford; Sixth district, Alex. McKenzie, Bismarck; Seventh district, B. Prom, Milton; Eighth district, V. B. Noble, Bottineau. Alternates—First district, J. S. Metcalf, Lakota; Second district, C. F. Wagner, Bolla; Third district, Alvin Schmidt, Hillsboro; Fourth district, A. Sanger, Lisbon; Fifth district, A. H. Gray, Valley City; Sixth district, S. M. Ferris, Medora; Seventh district, J. F. Major, Pembina; Eighth district, P. P. Lee, Minot.

The convention concluded with short speeches by Senators Hansborough and McCumber and Congressmen Spalding and Marshall. After adjournment the delegation organized by selecting Hansborough as chairman and Hanna as secretary. McKenzie was unanimously re-elected national committeeman for four years.

Prior to the assembling of the convention the central committee disposed of the Ward and Kidder county contests by seating the anti-Murphy delegation from Ward and the Lyons delegation from Kidder. The fact that both the winning delegations are favorable to Saries for governor is a significant fact, and Murphy's strong advocacy of the renomination of Gov. White was one of the greatest handicaps. The decision removed Murphy as a possibility for a national delegate and also eliminated his right-hand man, Martin Jacobson, as a factor in the race for state treasurer. Gov. White offered to withdraw from the race if allowed to go to Chicago as one of the national delegates, but his district decided on Peles.

### Audubon Society.

The board of directors of the newly incorporated State Audubon Society of North Dakota met at the public library to organize and elect officers.

The main business of the board on Friday was the adoption of the by-laws and the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President—Dr. Q. G. Laby. Vice-President—W. E. Hoover, Park River.

Secretary—Elizabeth Abbott, Grand Forks.

Treasurer—G. F. Foster, Pembina.

The purposes of the society, which is a branch of the national organization of the same name, are the study and protection of birds. It is the aim of the society to enroll upon its membership list all who are interested at least in the protection of birds, if not the study of them. It is especially desired that every teacher and student of the state shall be a member of the state society. The four memberships—active, associate, life, and honorary, afford an opportunity to all to enlist. Anyone wishing to be enrolled will please send his name to any of the officers as given above.

### Good Appointment.

John Hancock, at the present time principal of the public schools of Tower City, has been appointed an assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and left last night for Washington, where he will take the very rigid examination that is required by the department.

### MEN AND MATRIMONY.

In real life, a woman's ideal man is either a sycophant or an actor.

How supremely happy a man seems the week before his marriage.

Married women, no matter how young, like to talk about their courting days.

When a man strikes bad luck he indulges in the most glowing of good resolutions.

The engaged girl takes delight in telling how long she will be away on her bridal tour.

# THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending May 21.

The second anniversary of Cuba's independence was observed in Havana.

Thieves entered the Roberts, Ill., post office, blew the safe and secured 275 in stamps and cash.

The First district republican congressional convention renominated Congressman H. A. Cooper.

Democrats of the Thirteenth Ohio congressional district nominated for congress David R. Cruisinger.

Ernest B. Schneider, of Zanesville, was nominated for congress by the democrats of the Fifteenth Ohio district.

Boundless, the American Derby winner of 1893, fell and broke his neck on a farm eight miles from Lexington, Ky.

The remains of Sir Henry M. Stanley were buried in the churchyard of the old Surrey village of Pirbright, Eng.

At Giller, Peter Keyser and another man named Jackson have been drowned while fishing in Owens lake, near Boulder, Col.

Seven hundred carpenters of Des Moines, Ia., shut out since May 1, returned to work, all differences having been settled.

The Ohio republican state convention at Columbus nominated a state ticket, as well as delegates-at-large and electors-at-large.

A general strike of the shingle weavers has been declared and but few upper Michigan and Wisconsin mills are manufacturing.

The safe in the office of the Billings (Mont.) Brewing company was dynamited and papers, money and diamonds valued at \$7,500 were taken.

The society of the Army of the Potomac held its annual meeting at Hartford, Conn. Col. Horatio C. King, of New York, was elected president.

An eastbound Burlington train was wrecked three miles east of Moorecroft, Wyo., by the spreading of rails and George Carpenter, of Cody, was killed.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who is in St. Louis attending the good roads convention, expressed the belief that the Russo-Japanese war will eventually involve other nations.

The nineteenth annual convention of the National Editorial association, comprising 500 delegates representing the state press organizations of the United States, convened in St. Louis.

George E. Foss, chairman of the house naval affairs committee, was renominated for congress from the Tenth Illinois district at the republican convention in Chicago.

John W. Lounsbury, vice president of the First national bank of Port Chester, N. Y., and a director in half a dozen other financial institutions in Westchester county, is dead.

Thomas Murdock, a retired building contractor, who was postmaster of Rock Island, Ill., for ten years and mayor of that city for two terms, died in Kansas City, aged 83 years.

Hail that weighed more than three ounces fell at Pueblo, Col., to a depth of an inch. Much damage was done and several persons were slightly injured. Hundreds of windows were broken.

The president of the Carnegie hero fund committee, Charles L. Taylor, reported that the committee has now custody of the \$5,000,000 in bonds donated by Mr. Carnegie to endow the fund.

R. Ortez, the Porto Rican murderer serving a life sentence at Stillwater, Minn., prison, has been pardoned by President Roosevelt and will be released June 8. No reason for the pardon is given.

A monument to Gen. Rufus Putnam, of the revolutionary war, was dedicated at Sutton, Mass., in connection with the bi-centennial celebration of that town. The memorial is located upon the site of Gen. Putnam's birthplace.

Nebraska republicans held their state convention at Lincoln, and nominated delegates-at-large and electors-at-large. Representative Elmer J. Burkett, of the First congressional district, was named as the party's choice for United States senator.

The eleventh general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States is in session at Buffalo, N. Y. There are in all 710 commissioners entitled to seats in this general assembly, representing 1,100,000 persons, 7,800 congregations and 7,600 ministers.

# THE MARKETS.

New York, May 21.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	5.50 @ 5.70
Hogs, State	4.20 @ 5.35
Sheep, Clipped	4.00 @ 5.50
FLOUR—Min. Patents	5.10 @ 5.35
WHEAT—July	82 1/2 @ 83 1/2
September	82 1/2 @ 83 1/2
CORN—May	60 1/2 @ 61 1/2
RYE—No. 2 Western	13 @ 20
BARLEY	13 @ 20
CHEESE—Old	9 @ 10 1/2
EGGS	18 @ 21
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Fancy Heaves	4.55 @ 5.80
Pod Texas Steers	3.50 @ 4.60
Medium Beef Steers	4.25 @ 4.85
Heavy Steers	3.75 @ 5.00
Calves	2.25 @ 3.25
HOGS—Assorted to Light	4.65 @ 4.70
Heavy Packing	4.55 @ 4.70
Butcher Mixed	4.85 @ 4.70
SHEEP	4.20 @ 5.55
BUTTER—Creamery	12 @ 19
Dairy	11 @ 17
EGGS—Fresh	15 @ 17
POTATOES (per bu.)	98 @ 1.07
MESS PORK—Cash	11.05 @ 11.30
LARD—Cash	6.25 @ 6.20
GRAIN—Wheat, May	99 @ 1.01 1/2
Corn, May	48 @ 48 1/2
Oats, May	41 1/2 @ 42
Barley, Feed	22 @ 27
Rye, May	73 @ 75
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	20 1/2 @ 1.00
Corn, July	48 1/2 @ 48 1/2
Oats, Standard	44 @ 44 1/2
Rye, No. 1	78 @ 78 1/2
DULUTH.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Hard	95 1/2 @ 97 1/2
Flax, May	1.05 @ 1.07
Rye, On Track	67 1/2 @ 69
Oats, On Track	41 1/2 @ 43
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	4.00 @ 5.00
Texas Steers, Grays	3.50 @ 4.75
HOGS—Packing	4.50 @ 4.70
Butchers, Best Heavy	4.00 @ 4.80
SHEEP—Natives	4.25 @ 5.00
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	43.50 @ 5.20
Stocks and Feeders	2.75 @ 4.40
Cows and Heifers	3.25 @ 4.50
HOGS—Heavy	4.45 @ 4.55
SHEEP—Wethers, Shorn	4.50 @ 5.25

# BACK OF NIAGARA FALLS.

Remarkable Sight to Be Seen from the Tunnel Under the Great Horseshoe.

Three companies are now working hard on the Canadian side of the Niagara to prepare for generating electrical power from the falls. Two of these companies are controlled by American capital, and the third exclusively by Canadian and English capital. All expect to sell their product on the Canadian side, and to distribute power to points as much as 200 miles distant from the falls, says the New York Sun.

Each company has encountered some interesting engineering problems in the course of the work. One company, for example, has had to plan for a roof of unusual strength over its power house, because it is expected that the spray from the falls in winter will thatch the roof with five feet of solid ice.

No part of the work is more interesting than that undertaken by the Canadian company. The penstock, or great trench, of this company, at the bottom of which will be placed the turbines that are to generate the power, is 1,900 feet from the center of the Horseshoe falls.

The great trench is to be 150 feet deep by 400 feet long, and 30 feet wide. The problem presented was to discharge the water from the bottom of this trench, after it had passed through the turbines and done its work.

The engineers decided that in order to accomplish this a tunnel should be extended from the bottom of the penstock to the center of the Horseshoe falls. For this purpose a shaft about ten feet square was sunk on the Canadian side a little above the falls to a depth of about 150 feet.

From the bottom of this shaft was dug a tunnel to a point a few hundred feet above the center of the falls to meet the line of the 1,900-foot tunnel that is to run directly from the bottom of the penstock to the center of the falls. When this line was struck the workmen began tunneling directly toward the penstock.

In order to make the removal of the debris easy there was dug from the tunnel leading from the top shaft a short tunnel to a point beneath the falls and pretty close to the Canadian side. One may now stand at the mouth of this tunnel within a few feet of the whole mass of Niagara's vast downpour, and looking through the roaring sheet see the dim, transfused light of day outside. Those who have had this privilege say it is a wonderful sight.

When the tunnel to the penstock has been completed it will be extended from the point of intersection of the working tunnel from the ten-foot shaft to the center of the falls at a depth of about 150 feet. This whole 1,900-foot tunnel will eventually be horseshoe shape, with a vertical diameter of 20 feet.

The horizontal bottom, paved with solid blocks of stone, will be 14 feet wide. Along this tunnel the waste water from the penstock will flow to discharge itself into the volume of the Horseshoe falls some feet above the bottom.

Already a considerable part of the tunnel to the penstock has been dug and the debris is being daily dumped at the mouth of the short auxiliary tunnel opening beneath the falls near the Canadian side. It will take five months to complete the tunnel, and probably a year to get the power station in running order.

When running full it will generate 150,000 horsepower. Engineers from this city who have seen the work in progress describe it as of great interest and marvellously ingenious in the way means have been adapted to the ends to be accomplished.

# ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

American in Japan Experiences the Necessity of Keeping Watch on His Own Property.

An American dealer, who was in addition the actual inventor of the article he handled, succeeded in building up a trade in Japan. After he had advertised his commodity extensively, a citizen of Japan registered the trade-mark in Tokio. A few days later papers were served upon the American in a suit for damages for infringement upon a trademark controlled by a Japanese, says Harold Bolce, in "If Japan Should Win" in the Booklovers' Magazine.

"There is some mistake," said the American. "I have infringed no man's right. These are my goods. I invented the article, and I designed the trade-mark myself and coined the name."

He was finally made to understand that invention of the article, creation of the trademark, and ownership of the goods were minor details. The Japanese complainant, who owned no goods, who had invented nothing, and had designed no trade name or mark, had been sufficiently alert to register the trademark, and was therefore entitled to the business. There was nothing for the inventor to do but to retire from the field, which he promptly did, leaving his invention and the field his advertising and enterprise had opened to the commercial brigand who had a working knowledge of Asiatic law.

# Blundering Management.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the beautiful young actress, as she went behind the scenes after doing her turn in the first act; "in one respect the auditorium of this theater is absolutely the worst ever! It's perfectly terrible!"

"What's the matter with it?" asked one of the stage hands.

"Its acoustics."

"There!" he grumbled. "I told the old man not to turn it on to-night, but he just would do it."—Chicago Tribune.