

# HENRY G. DAVIS IS TOLD OF HIGH HONOR

## NOTIFIED OF NOMINATION AS DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Extracts from His Address in Which He Announces His Acceptance—He Predicts Success for the Democracy.

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Aug. 18.—Henry G. Davis Wednesday was formally notified of and formally accepted his nomination by the democratic party for vice president of the United States. The ceremonies took place in the open air in the grounds of Green Brier, White Sulphur Springs hotel. Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, delivered the notification address.

**Williams' Speech.**  
Mr. Williams reviewed the blunders of the country's rulers from the barring out of the Indians from suffrage by New England settlers to the Indiana post office dispute on the color question. After scoring President Roosevelt's policy of militarism he got to the subject in hand and said:

"It has been a pleasure to us to do our duty, to notify you of your nomination. This has been a pleasure, notwithstanding the fact that you had already been in a manner notified by Hon. Elihu Root, who, while pretending to notify Senator Fairbanks, could not get his mind off you, as the dorkies say, and whose speech consisted principally in saying: 'Go to, thou art an old man,' and in bemoaning the fact that you might possibly die before you got to be president. So might he, for that matter. That would be bad enough, but not so bad as a case I know of—the case of a man who was once elected vice president, and who, becoming president later, tickled the ears of the groundlings, but made the judicious to grieve." Mr. Root forgot that democratic presidents are never killed, and that they never die while holding office, although some of them do so afterward.

**Mr. Davis Accepts.**  
In accepting the nomination Mr. Davis said in part:

"Unexpectedly called as I am now to the forefront, I am impelled to an acceptance of the obligation by a sense of gratitude to my fellow workers and the hope that I may be able the better to assist in restoring to power that party whose principles and past history guarantee a safe, wise, economical and constitutional administration of the government. I heartily indorse the platform upon which I have been nominated, and, with the convention and its nominee for president, regard the present monetary standard of value as irrevocably established.

"In the campaign preceding the last election much stress was laid by republican speakers upon the prosperous condition of the country and forebodings were heard of the ill results, especially to the laboring man, which would follow any change in the political complexion of the government.

**Evils Under Republican Rule.**  
"It is true that the times then were good, but it is no less a fact that, while there has been no change in the party in power, many of the evils prophesied have come under republican rule. Four years ago factories, mills, mines and furnaces were in active operation, unable to supply the demand, but now many are closed, and those that are open are being operated with reduced force on short hours.

"Then wages were high, labor was scarce and there was work for all. Now work is scarce, many wage earners unemployed and wages reduced. The apprehension which now prevails in business circles and the present unsatisfactory industrial conditions of the country seem to demand a political change.

"The cost of government has largely increased under republican rule.  
**Says Democracy Should Succeed.**  
"With a candidate whose personality appeals to the good sense and sound judgment of the American people, a platform whose principles are for the greatest good to the greatest number, and a reunited party earnest for the restoration of good and economical government, we should succeed and the principles of democracy again triumph."

## KNAPP PAYS THE PENALTY.

Self-Confessed Murderer of Five Women Is Electrocuted in Ohio State Prison.

Columbus, O., Aug. 19.—Alfred A. Knapp, convicted of the murder of his wife, Hannah Goodard Knapp, and who confessed to five murders, was electrocuted in the annex at the Ohio penitentiary a few minutes after midnight. Knapp, who weakened when he found his last hope for life had gone and expressed a fear that he would have to be carried to the death chair, regained his nerve and met his fate with little show of fear or emotion. The electrocution was performed without a hitch, the first shock being applied at 12:02, the second a minute later, and at 12:09 he was pronounced dead. Alfred A. Knapp, although convicted and electrocuted for the murder of his third wife, Hannah Goodard Knapp, confessed to having committed five murders, all of his victims being women.

**Twenty-Five Drowned.**  
Durban, Natal, Aug. 16.—The coasting steamer Penguin has been wrecked and 25 persons who were on board of her were drowned. The boatswain is the only survivor.

## HEROES OF THE WAR.

Grand Army of the Republic Meets in Boston—Gen. Blackmar Elected Commander.

Boston, Aug. 17.—If anything were needed to prove that the Grand Army of the Republic is still in fact a mighty host, it was to be found Tuesday, when with half a million civilians looking on, 26,000 survivors of the union forces of the civil war, assembled here from all sections of the United States, marched through the streets of Boston.

Boston, Aug. 18.—Between 1,300 and 1,400 delegates were present when the annual convention of the grand army was called to order in Symphony hall at ten a. m. John C. Black delivered the annual address of the commander-in-chief and the reports of the adjutant general and quartermaster general were circulated. On the subject of pensions the commander-in-chief urged that further attempts be made to crystallize into statute law the provisions of the executive order promulgated by the commissioner of pensions on March of this year, which calls for the pensioning of veterans who have passed the age of 62, who shall be considered disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor, and shall be entitled to a pension from \$6 to \$12 a month. Speaking of Memorial day, he recommended overtures to the secretaries and all the people of the republic to help make Memorial day the "grand American Sabbath of time."

Adj. Partridge's report showed that the members of the G. A. R. in good standing on June 30, 1904, numbered 246,261, a net loss during the year of 10,249. The number of posts dropped during the year from 6,426 to 6,146. During the year ending June 30 \$100,594 was expended in relief.

Boston, Aug. 19.—Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar, of this city, was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by acclamation at the closing session of the national encampment Thursday, and Denver, Colo., was selected as the place for the encampment of 1905. The other national officers elected were: Senior vice commander-in-chief, John R. King, Washington, D. C.; junior vice commander, George W. Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.; surgeon general, Dr. Warren R. King, Indianapolis; Chaplain-in-chief, Rev. J. H. Bradford, Washington, D. C.

## SWEPT BY THE WIND.

Two Killed and Many Injured In Tornado at St. Louis—One Dead at Venice, Ill.

St. Louis, Aug. 20.—A tornado of small proportions but of extreme fury, swept down upon the residence portion of North St. Louis Friday, resulting in the death of two persons, injury to probably 50 and damage to property estimated at \$100,000. Beginning at Nineteenth and Angelrod streets the tornado with incredible swiftness and force swept east along Angelrod for ten blocks, then turned north and swept three blocks along Broadway, when it jumped eight blocks northeast to the foot of Breman street and the river, where considerable property along the river front was destroyed. The tornado then jumped to about the middle of the river and encountered a ferryboat, which was turned and tossed about, but was not sunk. Leaving the ferry, the capricious tornado once more jumped and struck the Illinois shore near Madison, where it demolished several dwellings, the Leiderskrantz hall and blew down a portion of the Madison cooper works, killing John Ellington. Severe damage was done also to buildings in Venice and Granite City, which adjoin Madison, and a number of persons were injured. The width of the tornado was about a block and a half, and houses were unroofed, window panes were generally demolished, several large manufacturing plants partially demolished, and the streets littered high with debris.

Venice, Ill., Aug. 20.—The tornado that swept across the river from North St. Louis late Friday killed Mrs. Margaret Beal here, injured ten others and caused considerable damage to property.

El Paso, Tex., Aug. 20.—A cloudburst at Globe, Ariz., has resulted in several deaths and the destruction of much property. Wires to the section affected are down, but a passenger who arrived at Bowie, Ariz., says that a man named Mitchell and his wife and four children, whose names are not known, have been drowned.

## RIOT IN CHICAGO.

Mob of 4,000 Hungry Strikers Battle with the Police for Three Hours.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—The fiercest riot of the stockyards strike occurred Thursday evening, when hungry dwellers of the packing house district sought to capture and kill eight steers which had escaped from the yards. The mob numbered 4,000 persons, and the streets were cleared only after 120 policemen, in five squads had charged the rioters for three hours on four sides. Shots were fired and scores of rioters were clubbed. A bullet grazed the cheek of Police Lieut. George Prim, and a police sergeant was stripped of his star and club by a woman rioter. One man was so severely battered that he was sent to the Englewood Union hospital. Few arrests were made, as the police contented themselves with dispersing the mob. The temper of the police was shown, however, when a call for reinforcement was answered by a number of patrol wagons, followed by an ambulance. In no previous riot were clubs used so freely.

## May Wheat Breaks Record.

Chicago, Aug. 20.—May wheat broke all records for the last six years Friday, when it touched \$1.13 1/2. Not since the famous Leiter "deal" of 1893, when wheat sold for \$1.35, has Friday's figure been reached.

## OBJECTS TO WEIGHT.

PRESIDENT THINKS HE IS GETTING A LITTLE TOO FAT.

Plays Tennis, Rows a Heavy Boat and Engages in Other Sports for the Purpose of Losing Some Surplus Tissue.

Washington (D. C.) Special.  
President Roosevelt has troubles other than politics. He is getting—well, fat. Before, he was "portly," or "rather stout," but since he has passed the 200-pound mark it is nothing but fat. He weighs now 208 pounds, and the last 12 pounds he has put on worries him.

Try as hard as he can, he does not seem able to reduce himself. The president has put in some strenuous days in the last month at Oyster Bay racing about the tennis court in the heat of the day in an effort to get himself down to weight. Horseback riding, upon which he has always depended, failed him. Now he puts in the most of the "weight-reducing" exercise at tennis. He knows he gets more real exercise out of that than he does in a 100-mile horseback ride.

The president's old Harvard chums have told him of many men who reduced their weight by playing handball. Tennis is the nearest approach to handball the president can get, as there is no handball court at either Oyster Bay or the white house in Washington.

The first thing the president did when he got back from Oyster Bay, after looking over the navy and seeing that the South American republics had paid their debts, was to have himself weighed.

The president approached the scales with the determination to know the worst. He had known that he was dangerously near the 200-pound mark, as some scales on which he had weighed would flutter, hesitate and slowly and steadily rise when the weight was advanced to that number on the balance arm.

Lightly the president stepped on the "official" scales and shoved the weight



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. (Now Weighs 208 Pounds and is Trying to Reduce Himself.)

to 200 pounds. The balance never even wavered.

"Been gaining some, Mr. President," suggested Secretary Loeb, while Dulaney, the president's personal attendant, looked anxious and worried.

"Try another notch," suggested Mr. Loeb, trying to look unconcerned.

Slowly the president topped the weight along by quarters and eighths until the scales registered 208 pounds and was at a perfect balance.

"By Godfrey! but I'm getting heavy," the president said, with a sigh, stepping off the scales.

Then, to make sure that there was no defect in the scales, he carefully balanced the weight and again got on.

But "208" again registered the inexorable scales, and the president was convinced that what he had most feared was a reality—he was "fat."

Ever since he became president Mr. Roosevelt has been putting on flesh. He weighed when he first came to Washington as vice president but 185 pounds. He had carefully kept his weight down by the most vigorous exercise.

The president's weight is evenly distributed, and he shows less of it in his face than elsewhere. He has no paunch yet, but prevents this developing by the way in which he stands. He is always erect, and takes as much pride in presenting the development of the paunch as a West Point cadet.

The president has weighed as high as 212 pounds, but this was but temporary, and soon came down to 208 under the hard tennis-playing. In addition to tennis the president has gone in for rowing this summer. He frequently takes Mrs. Roosevelt out for a row on Oyster Bay, and finds that it helps to reduce him.

The president is a man with a good appetite and no digestive troubles. He eats heartily and enjoys his food. He prefers plain, substantial cooking to the fancy efforts of chefs. Because of his propensity to gain weight he has been obliged to forego sweets, although fond of them.

The New York World says that clothes that the president wore when he first came to Washington are much too small for him now. He has a chest measurement of 44 inches and a waist measurement of 41 inches. His collars have increased in size from 16 1/2 to 17 1/2, and the president wears his collars tight.

He intends putting in all possible time this summer in an effort to reduce his weight below the 200-pound mark, and will keep at it throughout the winter. Already he has taken to the long walks which so tired members of his cabinet who were asked to accompany him.

The president's flesh causes him no inconvenience, but he simply dislikes to be fat.

Elephant Carries Three Tons.  
A full-grown elephant can carry three tons on its back.

## HAS HAD STORMY HISTORY

Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees Has Been in Many Strikes.

Detroit (Mich.) Special.  
The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees of America was organized in September, 1892, at a convention called by President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., which was held in Indianapolis. At that time there were but a few local unions of street car men in the country, and hardly any established scales of wages or regulation of working hours. Probably few organizations in the country have had a stormier career and few have made more substantial progress in the way of bettering con-



WILLIAM D. MAHON. (President of Street and Electric Railway Employees.)

ditions for their members. In almost every city of the country there is now an established scale of wages and a maximum working day of ten hours. Largely through the agitation of the union, closed vestibules to protect motormen and gripmen have been adopted in nearly all cities.

In the 12 years since the union was organized wages have increased from an average of 14 cents an hour to 22 cents, while a higher rate than that is paid in all the large cities. In Chicago the wages are from 23 to 25 cents an hour, most of the men being paid 24 cents. This is an increase of from three to five cents an hour in the past two years, brought about since the men organized here. The history of the Amalgamated association is so identified with that of the national president, W. D. Mahon, that one cannot be written without the other. Mahon represented the Columbus union at the convention where the national organization was formed, and a year afterward became the ruling power. He is a powerful speaker and a splendid organizer, and has done much in the labor movement of the country, not only for his own organization, but for others. During the memorable struggle of the coal miners in 1897 Mahon, with other labor leaders, left the work of his own organization and went into West Virginia, on the firing line. Injunctions were immediately procured to land him in jail, but "Bill" eluded the deputies and carried on the work of organization.

The strike proved to be the starting point of the United Mine Workers, now the greatest labor union in the world. Mahon has plotted his organization through many stormy struggles, but he has learned to avoid strikes wherever possible and resort to arbitration. It is under that policy, adopted a few years ago, that the organization has prospered until it now has over 50,000 members.

## JEWELL NOW IN TURKEY.

American Admiral's Squadron May Bring the Sultan and His Advisers to Time.

Washington (D. C.) Special.  
The European squadron, in command of Rear Admiral Theodore F. Jewell, is now at anchor in the harbor of Smyrna. The squadron consists of the Olympia, Baltimore and Cleveland. Primarily the object of the expedition is to collect money due to American

## TRY TO FORGET.

Your neighbors' faults. The slanders you hear. Anything that belittles another. Fault-finding and give a little thought to the cause which provokes it.

The bad qualities of others and only remember the good points that made you fond of them.

All acts of meanness and malice, for by thinking of such things one becomes familiar with them.

As far as possible the annoyances of life; they will come and will grow larger when you remember them.

## When Tea Was a Luxury.

Tea first became a general beverage among the wealthy in England in the year 1657. At that time it cost about \$50 a pound.



REAR ADMIRAL JEWELL. (In Command of American Squadron Now in Harbor of Smyrna.)

citizens from the sublime porte, but the real aim is more important. Turkey is not giving American schools and missions within her dominions as liberal treatment as she accords to similar institutions and interests of France or Germany. The American demand has long been for equality of rights and opportunities with the most favored nation in this and several other respects. It is now proposed to put the demand through to a successful issue.

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## THE DREADED RUST.

Prof. Bolley of North Dakota Agricultural College Reads Paper on the Subject.

Prof. H. L. Bolley, of the Agricultural college at Fargo, read a very interesting paper on wheat rust at a meeting of the Red River Millers' association at Fargo. He said:

Conditions favorable to rust growth and destruction of the crop. As rust is due to the growth of a plant upon and within the tissues of the wheat straw, naturally it must have its own peculiar conditions of growth germinating spores, proper moisture, proper temperature, and the right sort of food matter, or there will be no outbreak of rust. These conditions may be called the primary conditions, which are necessary for the development of rust. There are many secondary ones which favor rust development. I have studied these conditions some every year since 1877, and this year especially. Through the kindness of the Great Northern railway officials, I have been able to drop off in any field desired, adjacent to any line of the road. I have made many examinations in more than one-half of the counties of the state, and have paid special attention to all such features as by observation seemed to directly influence the early development of rust or allows it to specially destroy the grain.

What to Do—Drain your fields so that all surplus water will quickly run into main ditches. Get together with your neighbors and open all main ditches which are now blocked, and open more new ones if necessary, to insure the general drainage of the whole drainage district. My observations are such as to teach that in large districts in which the soil is of real good wheat quality and has never suffered from poor drainage, rust seldom is able to do material damage to a crop which is otherwise properly seeded. I have, however, many times observed that a slight fermentation of the soil water, due to stagnant surface water, has ruined many a fine crop upon very fertile soil, and that rust under such conditions always becomes very destructive.

(2) Get all the ground ready for seeding in the fall, if possible. We have observed, other things being equal, that the first wheat seeded in the spring gives the best yield and best grade, and usually is out of the way of the attack of rust. It would be best for all concerned if it were possible for the people of one community to sow all of their wheat, within the space of a week or ten days. The late fields are always liable to rust destruction because of the first slight infection spreading from the early fields. (3) Make a good even seed bed with good soil continuity from below upward, bury the seed at an even or regular depth so as to insure even development of the crop. (4) Sow pure seed of the best germinating strength possible. Such seed tends to advance the crop rapidly, hastening the date of the harvest, ripening it to such strength that the rust cannot reduce it. (5) Sow only rust of a pure variety, blue stem, Scotch fife or a pure variety of macleod. A pure variety ripens evenly and gives an even grade. The soft bearded varieties of wheat scattered in a crop rust early and produce great quantities of spores to infect the surrounding wheat. These scattering plants of soft wheat always furnish grain which will reduce the grade of the crop. (6) Treat all seed for the prevention of smut. Smut weakens the growth of the entire crop and retards the development of the straw. On a smutty crop the rust action is always intense, insuring its destruction. (7) Have the crop as free of weeds as possible. Weeds weaken the straw, retard maturity, and tend to keep the leaves and straw of the grain fogged with moisture, especially during the night. During the day they prevent the grain from drying off after the slight warm showers which are the most effective in causing rust infection; and when the grain needs the moisture to push it to maturity, the weeds rob the soil of that which is needed to fill the grain. Such wilted grain is sure to suffer greatly from rust infection.

From this explanation it will be seen that while we cannot wholly hope to escape the destructive effects of rust infection, much can be done to prevent its damage from becoming so general and so thorough. Besides, the experiments at this station, which will be detailed more fully in the regular bulletin, teach us that in the near future we shall be able to procure strains of seed grain which if kept pure will be so strongly resistant to the attacks of rust that the damage therefrom will be greatly lessened. This is one of the reasons for which this bulletin is being written, viz: to call the attention of the farmer to the point that proper seed selection and care of the same, and proper soil cultivation and drainage of the same, will in a large way overcome this most destructive of all plant diseases and farm troubles.

Cause—Rust on grain is caused by a distinct plant parasite. The parasitic plant which causes rust is microscopic in size, and grows from spores, small seed-like structures. It is these which form the pustules or rust spots, red, brown or black, on masses on the leaves, sheaths and stems of the grain. There are two distinct species of rust which attack wheat, both of which produce first red spores—which make the red spots—and later on produce the black spores which turn these spots a black color.

According to the St. Paul Pioneer Press, a dipping plant is being constructed by the St. Paul Union Stock yards for the purpose of dipping cattle received from western states that are under quarantine on account of an epidemic of infectious diseases. By the regulations of the United States department of agriculture, cattle shipped from these states must be dipped before they can be sold for feeding, although cattle can be shipped for killing without being dipped. This is the outcome of the meeting of United States senators, Hansbrough and McCumber with Doctor Ramsey in Fargo.

## Hurts Trade.

North Dakotans are between the devil and the deep sea on cattle shipments. The packinghouse strike has lessened the demand for cattle, and the fact that the Dakotas and Montana are under government quarantine for cattle scab prevents the shipment of stock to feeders. The outlook is not encouraging. R. M. Ruddick, western manager of Armour, is investigating conditions in this state.

## Body Found.

Hunters found the body of a man in a slough about six miles from the Graham home near Minot. An inquest was ordered but word has not yet arrived regarding the verdict. It will be remembered that about six weeks ago William Graham is supposed in a fit of insanity to have murdered his wife, who was found dead at her home. Graham disappeared soon after.

## Prison Brick.

Warden Boucher of the state penitentiary, has completed the delivery of 480,000 brick for the contractors who are building the addition to the state capitol. The brick were all made in the penitentiary yards and will complete the number needed for the north wing.

## News in Brief.

The Ward county court house is to be remodeled at a cost of \$22,000. Prairie fires are commencing their annual ravages in the western part of the state.

Jamestown sportsmen have organized a game protection association and offer a reward of \$50 for the information that will convict violators of the law.

Dickinson stockmen are ready to ship their cattle, but propose to wait and see where they are at after the Chicago strike is over.

J. C. Monnet, of Cando, is still tennis champion of the state.

The work of paving and moving the telephone and telegraph poles at Graton has been completed and there is a rush to get the cement sidewalks laid down.

H. J. Glass, who has had charge of the Williston weather station for several years will move to Devils Lake to take charge of the new weather station to be opened there.

## NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

### Damage to Stock.

N. S. French, of LaMoure county, has been gathering facts about damage done to stock by porcupine and needle grass. Lewis F. Crawford, cashier of the Interstate bank at Sentinel Butte, has written him a letter, as follows: "Our heaviest losses are among our lambs, in midsummer, when the needles are ripening, and not from hay fed them. I have seen sheep dressed for mutton where the needles were found on the under side of the skin so thick that a finger could not be placed thereon without touching a needle. I have seen the needles in the thick meat of the hams and also in the abdominal cavity, where they had evidently passed through between the ribs. I have not seen much damage to cattle, but a yearling that had died from an unknown cause had a needle in its heart when its body was opened. This, however, I think, was a very rare case. Aside from a few needles in the cattle's lips, I have observed no damage to them."

### Pure Food.

In commenting on the work of enforcing the food laws in the northwest the Commercial Bulletin has the following to say regarding Professor Ladd and his work in North Dakota:

"In his article on 'Experience of a Food Commissioner,' published in this number, Commissioner E. F. Ladd of North Dakota remarks that it is not the duty of the pure food commissioner to notify certain manufacturers that they have invented some new scheme to evade the food laws. That is very much to the point.

"Mr. Ladd has had a lively experience as food commissioner in North Dakota. With a grand total of \$3,000 on which to make a two years' campaign for pure foods, he has made considerable progress.

"North Dakota is pretty well established as a pure food law state today, its people are being educated to the value of pure foods, and manufacturers are learning that they cannot dump any old thing in North Dakota."

### Briquettes.

The government has appropriated \$60,000 for making tests of various kinds of coal for briquettes, and North Dakota lignite will be given a thorough trial. Prof. Babcock, of the University of North Dakota, is now in the western part of the state selecting the coal that will be used for the tests, and the product of several mines of the state will be tried by the government experts. The tests are expected to be of untold value to lignite industry of the state and the result the tests will be watched with much interest by those who believe the lignite business in the state is destined to reach large proportions.

### Dipping Tanks.

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