

MOTHER BICKERDYKE

MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED TO THE CIVIL WAR HEROINE

Her Memory to Be Perpetuated by an Imposing Piece of Statuary at Galesburg, Illinois—Her War Record.

Boston.—When the grand review of the victorious armies of the north took place in Washington in 1865, there was one woman in the ranks, on horseback, who marched with the soldiers from Illinois. She was one of the most impressive figures in the most impressive parade of soldiers which ever took place in the United States.

The woman was Mrs. Mary A. Bickerdyke, better known as "Mother Bickerdyke," who had endeavored to help the soldiers as did few other women during the war, through her self-sacrifices and her untiring work as a nurse on the battlefields and in the hospitals of the south.

On that great day in Washington the tried soldiers of the republic did this noble woman a signal honor because they loved her and because they appreciated to the full what she had done. The soldiers of the north respected Mother Bickerdyke fully as much as those of the north, for she made no distinctions in her charity and her philanthropy. And so it was that the woman on horseback in a plain calico dress and sunbonnet, was cheered equally that day with the great generals, the tattered battleflags and the long columns. That plain calico dress and sunbonnet were eagerly purchased as a souvenir the next day for \$100.

That gives some idea of what the soldiers thought of Mother Bickerdyke in 1865, but she has not been forgotten by any means. Her "boys" in Illinois are going to commemorate her services to the country with a fitting monument to be erected at Galesburg, and it will be one of the choicest memorials in that state. It will be the first public monument erected in the United States to a woman for services in behalf of her country during the civil war, and no monument is more richly deserved.

The commission for this monument has been awarded very appropriately to one of the most celebrated women sculptors in the land—Mrs. Theo. A. Ruggles Kitson, of Boston, says the



MONUMENT TO MOTHER BICKERDYKE. It Will Be Erected at Galesburg, Ill., by the Old Soldiers.

Boston Globe. Her design has been accepted, and she has begun work on the modeling of the full-size monument.

The design, like the woman it is intended to commemorate, is strong and simple. A wounded soldier on the battlefield has been tenderly lifted into a half-sitting posture by the army nurse, while she holds a cooling drink to his parched lips. The figure of the soldier is admirably done, and there is fine feeling in the figure of Mother Bickerdyke—the plain, tender woman whose mission it was to relieve suffering soldiers wherever she found them. Her hair is done up simply. Her dress is that of the army nurse, but the feeling of genuine tenderness in the face and figure of the woman positively ennobles her. It is truly that of the mother bending over her wounded boy and ministering to his immediate wants.

This life-size group, which is to be cast in bronze, will rest on a granite pedestal without ornament, and only the words "Mary A. Bickerdyke—Mother," inscribed on the sides. The simple lines of this pedestal and its shape lend much emphasis to the group as a top.

"Mother" Bickerdyke's biography, strange enough, is missing from the encyclopedias, while those of many women less famous are given. Mary A. Bickerdyke was born near Mt. Vernon, Knox county, O., July 19, 1817. Her mother died when she was only 17 months old. One of her grandfathers fought in the revolutionary war. She married young.

After some years of married life her husband died and left her with several little children. When the war broke out she was one of the most active of the women in Galesburg, Ill., to work for the soldiers at the front, and when at one time a trainload of supplies for the army were sent from Galesburg to Cairo, she accompanied them as a delegate.

Her active army life began as a nurse after the battle of Belmont and from there she followed Grant and later Sherman through all the campaigns of the western armies, administering to friend and foe alike on the battlefields. Then when the last battle was fought and all the soldiers marched in review at Washington, she was one of the most noted figures in the great parade.

After the rebellion she went back to her home and lived with her son, Prof. Bickerdyke, at Russell, Kan. But she never lost her interest in the old soldiers, and she devoted much of the time in the latter years to attending to their wants in various "homes," and in aiding them to secure pensions.

Big Slaughter of Elephants. About 70,000 elephants are annually killed in Africa by ivory hunters.

SOME NEW CAPITAL HOMES

Secretaries Taft and Morton Have Chosen Residences with Pleasant Histories.

Washington.—Visitors with a view to shorten distances between calls during the coming season will find their pleasure in this regard considerably looked after in the selections made by the new householders at the capital. Three of them are close neighbors on K street, Secretary Taft having leased 1603 K street, adjoining 1601, where Secretary Hitchcock has resided for several years, and Secretary Morton



SECRETARY MORTON'S HOUSE. It Promises to Be One of the Social Centers of Washington This Winter.

having selected 1612 K street, just across the street. A third newcomer to K street is Gen. Chaffee, who in a month or so will be living at 1731 K street, on the square west of Connecticut avenue.

Secretary Taft's new home is the house made famous as the residence of the late Dr. W. W. Johnston, and, since his death, unoccupied. It has plenty of room for the sociabilities that naturally accrue to a cabinet residence. It is a double house, with a wide hall. The triple suite of rooms on the left as the hall is entered, once the office of a busy man, will be turned over to new uses, as library, reception room or sitting room. On the opposite side of the hall was formerly the parlor. At the rear a door opens on the staircase hall, across from which is the dining room.

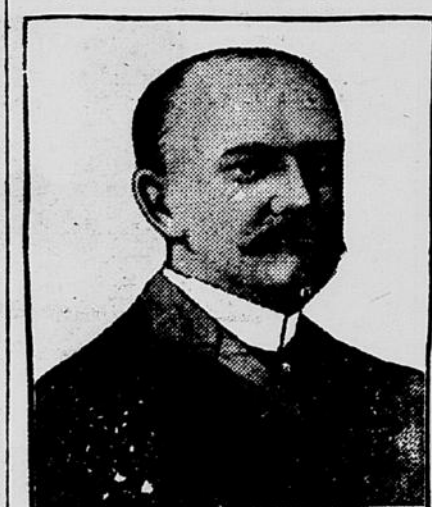
Secretary Morton's first Washington home will be shortly established at the residence of the late Senator Quay, says the Star. It is also a double house and was built less than ten years ago by the senator, who liked the quiet surroundings and enjoyed many happy days there. It is among the finest of the modern homes built in this city during the past decade, although many others now outrank it in size. For ordinary purposes, however, its accommodations are ample. On the east side is the Samuel T. Ward residence, and adjoining a garden lot on the west is the fine home of Senator Elkins. A half circle drive leads up to the broad stone steps. The large drawing room at the right of the hall is an exceedingly tasteful apartment. Green predominates in its furnishings, but the shade is a dull one and the effect wrought out in the rich satin and brocade hangings and coverings on the furniture, etc., is most artistic. The middle room is the music room, and the coloring, a light yellow, keeps it bright and cheerful. It has a wide bay window on the west and the grand piano is near it.

NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL

Robert J. Wynne Will Hold an Important Cabinet Portfolio for a Time at Least.

Washington.—Robert J. Wynne has become postmaster general by direct appointment of President Roosevelt. His appointment under the law is effective until the end of the next session of the senate. It is well understood that Mr. Wynne will be succeeded in time by George Cortelyou.

Mr. Wynne was appointed first assistant postmaster general on April 17, 1902.



HON. ROBERT J. WYNNE. He Has Accepted the Postmaster Generalship in the President's Cabinet.

For nearly a quarter of a century he had been a Washington newspaper correspondent, serving at various times some of the most important newspapers in the country.

Mr. Wynne had not been in the office of the first assistant many months before he became convinced that some of the affairs of the department were not being conducted honestly. Quietly he set about to determine for himself what foundation there was for the charges. He obtained definite information bearing upon the matter. This he laid before Postmaster General Payne and the president. It was upon his first information that President Roosevelt ordered the inquiry, which is now a matter of history.

How long Mr. Wynne may continue as postmaster general has not been determined.

THE RUSSIAN NELSON

ADMIRAL WIREN, AT PORT ARTHUR, IS SO CONSIDERED.

By Dash and Efficiency He Has Won His Way Into the Hearts of His Brother Officers of the Fleet.

St. Petersburg.—Admiral Robert Wiren, to whom the command of the remnant of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur has now been intrusted, is one of the most remarkable men of his own or any other navy; for hundreds of Russian bluejackets believe that he is Nelson born again as a Russian. And thousands of others who draw the line at this are convinced that he is a man with a destiny.

In person he is short and spare of build, with a slight wiry mustache, and light curly hair now turning gray. His eyes are perhaps his most remarkable feature, quizzical blue eyes that laugh gently, but which upon occasion can glow the most mutinous sailor into childlike faith and obedience. Personal magnetism is his to an extraordinary degree—the gift of making men believe in him and trust him. If any man can extricate the Russian fleet from its plight and peril, Admiral Wiren, till lately junior captain in the Russian navy, is the man to do it. The odds against him are enormous, the material at command hopelessly inadequate, but the Russians will have in him a leader that all trust.

During the war his name has been before the public continually as captain of the cruiser Bayan, the one Russian ship that has steadily distinguished herself, the one ship that was ready when the war came.

Though idolized by his men, Admiral Wiren was by no means a popular figure with his brother officers in the Russian navy till the war came along. "Murderers preferred" was his nickname in Russian wardrooms, a title bestowed upon him because, he applied to the admiralty for the bad lots of the fleet to be sent him. In the Bayan he had the choicest possible collection of scoundrels and cutthroats whom he had transformed into smart, self-respecting bluejackets, whose highest ideal of reward was to row in the captain's boat! With



ADMIRAL WIREN. The Plucky Commander of the Russian Fleet at Port Arthur.

these he visited Portsmouth, England, a little before the war. Eighty men were given leave on a Sunday, when only single men of them broke leave or got drunk. Their captain had told them that "the honor of the Bayan" was in their keeping, and—that was enough. But incidents of this sort did not endear him to jealous mediocrities.

To the lasting credit of the Russian fleet it should, however, be stated that after the early disasters the captains at Port Arthur themselves proposed that Robert Wiren should be their admiral; an act of self-sacrifice that must go far to discount all the tales of inefficiency that we have been told. This sacrifice of chances of distinction for the sake of a promising junior is almost, if not quite, unique in the history of the world. Now, at the eleventh hour, Rear Admiral Wiren flies his flag at Port Arthur, and, be the issue what it may, Togo is matched by an antagonist equal to himself in all save ships.

A Ben Franklin Story.

When Benjamin Franklin was on his famous mission in Paris he and Silas Deane were one day discussing the numerous errors they found in Abbe Reynal's "Histoire des Deux Indes," when the author of that work happened to come in upon them. They told the good man the subject of their conversation and the abbe immediately denied that there were any errors in his history.

His attention was called to the story of a certain Polly Baker and an eloquent address which the abbe credited her with making before a Massachusetts court. The abbe insisted that it was a true story, but admitted that he could not remember his authority for it. Dr. Franklin was shaking with laughter during the protestations of the learned Frenchman.

At last he said: "I will tell you, abbe, the origin of that story. When I was a printer and editor of a newspaper we were sometimes slack of news, and to amuse our customers I used to fill up our vacant columns with anecdotes and fables and fancies of my own, and this tale of Polly Baker is one of my makings."

Here's a Genuine Mean Man.

A dissembling husband dwells in Lawrence, Kan. He was sick, and his wife bought enough goods to furnish a boarding house, promising to pay for them when her husband died and he received his insurance money. The dissembling husband refused to die and regained his health. The wife thinks it was real mean of him to disappoint her creditors.

W. C. BROWN'S RAPID RISE

Western Railroad Manager, Favored by the Vanderbilts, Now in Linnelight of Success.

Chicago.—While cutting cordwood, 33 years ago, W. C. Brown crippled his left hand. Mournful his misfortune, which entailed inability to pursue manual labor, the boy of 16 years sought other employment and studied telegraphy. He liked chopping wood better, but fate had closed that occupation to him, and that is how Mr. Brown began his railroad career which, railroad men predict, is to be crowned before the first of the year with the presidency of the New York



W. C. BROWN. He Has Risen from a Telegraph Apprentice to the Top in the Railroad World.

Central railroad, the palladium of the railway world.

As soon as he had become proficient at the telegrapher's key Brown was given a position with the St. Paul road, with headquarters at a water tank in Wisconsin, says the Daily News. Next he became assistant train dispatcher. When his chief was promoted he took his chief's old place, and soon he was made division superintendent. The other roads wanted him and in 1880 he went to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, where he worked so earnestly that 18 years later he was chosen general manager. He held this position until 1901, when he was elected vice-president and general manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

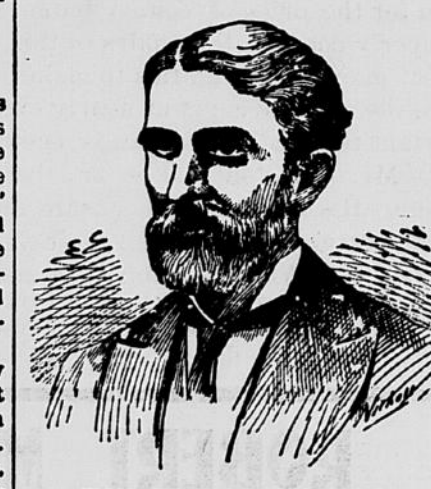
Mr. Brown's new headquarters were in Cleveland, but his home was in Chicago. Without moving his household effects to the Ohio city, he went into the new field and worked there until he was made vice-president of the New York Central, when, still holding his position with the Lake Shore line, he removed to New York, where he lived at The Netherlands hotel, almost within a stone's throw of the great Vanderbilt mansion. Then he returned to Chicago, but again has been transferred to New York, where within a short time, well-informed railroad men say before the first of the year, he is to occupy the president's chair of the New York Central railroad company in place of President Newman, who, gossip declares, is to be made chairman of the consolidated board of directors of the New York Central and the Lake Shore.

The consolidation of these two boards of directors is looked upon as one of the most important steps in railroad circles in recent years, as it will bring under one roof, practically, two immense enterprises and foreshadows still further action of unity—the taking in of the Chicago & Northwestern system, which is already owned by the Vanderbilts.

HEADS "STALWART" TICKET.

Ex-Gov. Edward Scofield Now in the Race for the Wisconsin Governorship.

Milwaukee.—Edward Scofield, of Oconto, who has been selected by the state committee of the stalwart republicans to make the race for governor in the place of Cook, has already served two terms as governor. He was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1842. He received a common school education. By occupation he is a lumberman. He came to Wisconsin in 1868 and settled at Oconto. He served through the civil war, enlisting in company K, Eleventh



HON. EDWARD SCOFIELD. He is the Candidate for Governor on the "Stalwart" Ticket in Wisconsin.

Pennsylvania reserves, June 7, 1861. He participated in all the battles and marches of his regiment up to the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, where he was taken prisoner. He was reported dead and mourned by his friends, so that he had the privilege of reading his own obituary. For ten months he was a prisoner and during that time he was incarcerated in 12 different southern prisons. He was released March 1, 1865, at Wilmington, N. C., and 12 days later he was breveted major. Maj. Scofield was elected state senator in 1880. He was elected governor in 1890, when he received 264,981 votes, the largest number ever cast for a candidate for governor in Wisconsin, and having a plurality of more than 95,000. He was reelected governor in 1898.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Murder.

A murder was committed about fifteen miles southwest of Portal. James Gousby, a negro, 23 years old, was employed on a threshing rig. Walter Gates having charge of the separator. Some dispute arose as to the work between Gates and Gousby, and Gates procured a shovel and struck the negro over the head. Gousby then ran to the boarding car, a short distance away, and secured two rifles and started back for the machine after Gates. Gates saw him approaching and tried to run around the machine and across the field. As he left the shelter of the strawstack Gousby fired a shot from a large caliber Savage rifle, the bullet taking effect in the breast of Gates, who fell mortally wounded.

Gousby started to run and was pursued by N. O. Henderson and his son Nils, who had witnessed the shooting. Gousby shot at his pursuers and Henderson's son shot over the murderer's head in the hope of stopping him. After a chase of a mile he threw down his gun, held up his hands and surrendered.

Burglars.

BURGLARS. An attempt was made to blow open the safe of the People's State bank at Lakota, two explosions of dynamite awakening the citizens. Marshal Hurlett located the explosion at the bank and was fired at five times, but not hit.

He rang the firebell and the citizens turned out with revolvers, shotguns and other weapons as soon as the cause of the alarm was learned. The burglars succeeded in making their escape after wrecking the bank's safe, its outer and inner doors being blown off, but the alarm was given before the inside steel box could be blown, although it was so badly damaged that it cannot be opened.

Five men are supposed to have been concerned in the job. As soon as the people were aroused every effort was made to capture them, but they stood off the early arrivals and finally made their escape. Several hundred shots were fired.

Political Tickets.

The following have been certified to the secretary of state as the nominees of the socialist party: Governor, Arthur Bassett, Fargo; lieutenant governor, H. J. Smith; secretary of state, E. J. Belen; state auditor, O. F. Setterstrom; state treasurer, Halvor Johnson; superintendent of public instruction, Katherine V. King; commissioner of insurance, C. E. Payne; attorney general, Arthur LeSueur; commissioner of agriculture and labor, N. H. Bjornstead; commissioners of railroads, T. R. C. Crowell, Peter Kloppel, A. F. Hagendorf.

For the prohibition party the following have been certified: Governor, H. H. Aaker; secretary of state, O. J. Siverson; state auditor, John Dynos; state treasurer, P. L. Bervig.

At World's Fair.

With the addition of a large shipment of vegetables from the state fair at Mandan and one from Fargo, North Dakota has by far the largest and finest collection of vegetables in the agricultural building.

At present there are on exhibition 22 varieties of potatoes, and as for size and quality there are none on exhibition that can beat them. North Dakota potatoes are commented upon by nearly every passerby. In judging some Snow Flake potatoes that had been received from Mandan the judge made the remark that it was the finest potato that he had seen.

Injured in Runaway.

Mrs. N. J. Johnson was brought to Bowbells from Rennie with both collar bones broken, the result of being thrown from a buggy over near the Gille & Miller coal mines. She and her mother-in-law—the latter a very heavy woman—had been driving over the country looking over the ranges, mines, etc., and in crossing a small coulee near the Gille & Miller mines one of the horses became ugly and, turning quickly, crumped the buggy and dumped the occupants, Mrs. Johnson, Sr., falling heavily on her daughter-in-law, with the result as stated above.

Case Settled.

The Soo railroad has settled the case brought against it by Charles F. Lind, who was injured while acting as a fireman for the company last August. Injuries which paralyzed his entire body below the waist were sustained in an accident at Kulm, N. D.

The suit, originally brought for \$50,000, was to have been submitted to a jury in Judge Bunn's court at Fargo, but to allow the settlement it was held over. The settlement, it is understood, calls for a payment of \$22,500 to Lind.

News Notes.

Denhoff has a 10-cent store. Cleveland druggist has permit to sell booze.

Boxcar famine in northwestern North Dakota.

The remaining land on the Devils Lake reservation which has not been taken up will be open to settlement by any person Nov. 4. The terms will be the same as at the lottery settlement, the only difference being that no registration or drawing will be necessary.

There has been unusual difficulty this fall keeping steam up in the boilers of threshing engines, as most of them are straw burners, and this season the straw has been too wet for fuel. Since the rain of last Sunday the man who has an engine that will burn other fuel is in luck.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Oct. 23. The total number of students enrolled at Yale university is 2,995, this being the largest number in the history of the university. Gershon Marx has been sentenced to be hanged at New London, Conn., on January 26 next, for the murder of one of his farm hands. The United States Steel corporation has resumed operation. At its Section 16 mine at Ishpeming, Mich. The property has been idle for a year. A. G. Case, president of the First national bank, of Charles City, Ia., died of pneumonia, aged 76. He was the most prominent banker of northern Iowa. At Memphis, Tenn., The Monk and Equity trotted a mile to pole in 2:07 3/4. The world's record made by them on the Memphis track last year was 2:08. Some of the most distinguished scholars in the world are expected to attend the Bible convention which is to be held in Boston the first week in December. James S. Cochran, widely known in Illinois legal and political circles, died at Freeport, Ill., aged 71. He was a former member of the Illinois state senate. Fire in Milwaukee, Wis., destroyed elevator B of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, which contained 75,000 bushels of wheat. Loss estimated at \$50,000. After taking a drink of ice water Isaiah E. Aultman, 52 years old, of Bryan, O., dropped dead in the United States government building at the world's fair grounds. Capt. Henry M. Seelye, of Boston, has been appointed inspector of hulls, and Theodore T. Mersereau inspector of boilers in the steamboat inspection service at New York. Frank Krubinger ended a feud when he met Guy Powell, of Wheatland, Mo., on the public road between Wheatland and Hermitage, firing at Powell with a shotgun and killing him instantly. Prince Direct and Morning Star, driven to pole to lower the half-mile world's pacing record of 1:01 1/4, made the distance at Memphis, Tenn., in 1:00 3/4, thus breaking the world's record. Edgar McKenzie, a young man, confessed that he had shot John Smithers, a farmer, on the latter's place near Fayette, Mo., and declared that he had been influenced by Smithers' wife to commit the deed. Tripping on a stair landing by the French heel of her slipper, Mrs. Emma Latassa fell over a fifth story balustrade in an apartment house in East Fifty-fourth street, New York, and was instantly killed. John Robinson, who killed his wife and brother-in-law, Sheppard Patterbury, was sentenced at Carmi, Ia., to imprisonment for 25 years. Robinson, who is blind, in a fit of jealousy shot and killed both. The Illinois federation of woman's clubs, in session at Danville, elected Mrs. James Frake, of Chicago, president, over Mrs. W. E. Fithian, of Danville, by 190 to 70. The next session will be held in Joliet. William Schwarting, president of the Farmers bank at Walcott, Ia., committed suicide by hanging. He is said to have been despondent over the loss of money in connection with the failure of a bank at New Liberty, Ia. The powers signatory of The Hague peace convention are to be asked to form a fund of \$100,000 for the maintenance of Andrew Carnegie's palace of peace. The cost of the building is estimated at about \$800,000. A report issued by the interstate commerce commission shows that the total number of casualties to persons on railroads in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, was 55,130, comprising 3,787 killed and 51,343 injured. Word has been received of the death of Capt. Edward N. Whitehouse, U. S. N., at Varenna, Lake Como, Italy. Capt. Whitehouse was a paymaster in the navy and the second son of Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois. He served over 40 years in the United States navy. The Manchester, Eng., Guardian learns that American Ambassador Joseph Choate will resign his post at the court of St. James March 4 next, whether President Roosevelt is reelected or not. The paper mentions Whiteleat Reid as Mr. Choate's probable successor.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like LIVE STOCK, SHEEP, WHEAT, etc. Columns include item names and prices per unit.