

A GREAT GENERAL.

KUROPATKIN THE BRAVEST SOLDIER IN RUSSIAN ARMY.

Has Amply Demonstrated His Ability by His Handling of a Difficult Situation in Manchuria.

London.—In Gen. Kuropatkin the Russians possess a general of the highest and rarest order of military genius. In the great battle round Liaoyang, and in the operations of the two months preceding it, he showed qualities of generalship which, when they are properly understood, will, we believe, call forth universal admiration. Consider what the task before Gen. Kuropatkin was when he took up his command. In the first place, he did not come on the scene till the war was well begun, and so the conditions of action had been dictated for him.

The disposition of the forces, naval and military, and all the arrangements for supply, had been made, not by him or under his orders, but by the viceroy, Admiral Alexieff, who, whatever else he may be, is not a strategist of the first class. Gen. Kuropatkin found himself, that is, called on to carry out "another man's job," and a job which had been ill begun and worse planned. Though it may be too much to say that all was confusion and indecision at the front, it is certainly not too much to say that his first business when he arrived in Manchuria was to rearrange the disposition of his forces, to make provision for their safety and efficient supply, and to hold in check an enemy whom he was unable to attack owing to that enemy's military superiority. He had, in fact, to stand on the de-



GEN. KUROPATKIN.
(He Has Displayed Rare Strategic Ability in Manchurian Campaign.)

fensive—always the most difficult operation in war. And, difficult as defensive warfare always is, Kuropatkin chose its most arduous form. He did not, that is, retreat at once, gathering his forces while the operation could still be unopposed, to some strong position, but fell back gradually, disputing the ground as he went. For example, his first act was to send a force south, which was apparently intended to try to relieve Fort Arthur, but which was far more probably meant to delay and hamper the Japanese advance, and so prolong as far as possible the initial stages of the war. It may be that he was ordered by the czar to undertake the impossible task of relieving Fort Arthur; but if he did receive that order, he used it so skillfully that instead of producing a disaster, as a real attempt at relief would have done, it enabled him to gain time for preparing a defensive position of immense strength at Liaoyang.

When the tide of Japanese advance swept over this first bulwark, and his troops were driven out of Newchwang, the military situation had, from his point of view, distinctly improved. It is true that he was unable to hold the lines around Liaoyang as Wellington held the lines at Torres Vedras; but before he evacuated his prepared position he forced the Japanese to dash themselves against it in a 12 days' action, which inflicted, at any rate, as great a loss on the assailants as on the defenders.

It was, however, in his retreat from Liaoyang, even more than in the battles around it, that Gen. Kuropatkin showed his military genius. He managed to withdraw his army in the face of the enemy's fierce assaults, and of their desperate attempts to turn his flanks, and also in spite of a difficult country, and of roads deep in mud. And this he did without any loss in guns or prisoners that is worth considering. It is officially stated by the Japanese that only 13 prisoners were taken. If this is indeed the full tale, it is without parallel in the history of war. An army retreating under attack, even when its morale is undisturbed, almost expects to lose prisoners, owing to the fact that detached bodies have necessarily to be left behind to delay the enemy. The general in retreat usually counts upon having pieces snipped off the "triggers" of his force. That Kuropatkin suffered no such loss is a sign of the mastery way in which the retreat was conducted.

Children Disguised in Dirt.
Susan B. Anthony, on her return from Europe, talked in an engaging way about the things she had seen over there. Of a certain sium she said: "The children in this sium are dirty, very dirty. I hardly know how I may make clear to you the superlative degree of dirtiness that marks them. I was told, for one thing, that a mother in this sium often goes out on the street and washes half a dozen children's faces before she is able to find her own child."

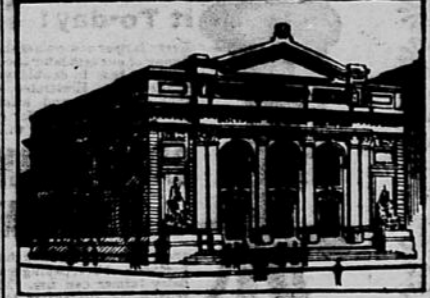
CINCINNATI MEMORIAL HALL.

To Be Erected Under Direction of the Soldiers and Sailors of Ohio.

Cincinnati.—The accompanying illustration is a likeness of the future home of the relics and mementoes of valor of those who have borne arms in defense of their country.

It is the accepted design of the edifice which is to be known as Memorial Hall.

It will be built under the supervision of the building committee of the Hamilton County Memorial association, of which Capt. E. R. Monford is chairman. The new building will be located on



DESIGN FOR MEMORIAL HALL.
(To Be Erected at Cincinnati by Ohio's Soldiers and Sailors.)

the northwest corner of Elm and Grant streets.

It will run from Grant street to the entrance of the Odeon, having a frontage of 90.6 feet in Elm street, with a depth along Grant street of 100 feet.

The material to be used in the construction is dressed freestone. The design is classic.

It will be two stories high on the outside, but the interior will have four floors.

The exterior will be decorated with suitable inscriptions and statuary pertaining to the defenders of the country.

The interior will be divided into rooms for the display and exhibition of the relics of warfare. There will be a library and assembly halls and other apartments for the accommodation of the members.

The cost will be about \$175,000. The money was secured from the state under an act which allowed the soldiers and sailors of Ohio to erect a building where the memory of the heroes of other days may be perpetuated.

ENGLISH BOY CHAUFFEUR.

He Is But Five Years Old and Runs the Smallest Automobile in the World.

London.—The smallest fully-equipped patrol motor car in the world is owned by the youngest of motorists, George Du Cros, who is only five years old. He generally rides with his baby sister, for such is the confidence of his parents in his control of his machine that they do not fear to trust him with such precious freight when he goes a-motoring. He is really a skilled chauffeur, as was shown by his participation in the "bending" contest recently at Hastings against such masters of the art as S. F. Edge and Jarrot. He had successfully steered his tiny car through a medley of obstacles and stood a fair chance



THE SMALLEST AUTOMOBILE.
(It Is Operated by a Little Five-Year-Old English Boy.)

of winning, when his father, bent on encouraging him, shouted out: "Well done, George!" This distracted the little fellow's attention, causing him to look around, and a moment later he knocked down a pole and had to retire from the contest. But later his father atoned for his unfortunate interference by carrying off the first prize himself. And Master George was consoled by winning the second prize in the "appearance" competition. The car, which is appropriately named Baby, is only four feet six inches long and 18 inches wide and is fitted with 20-inch wheels. It is of two and one-half horse power and its speed is from four to 15 miles an hour.

Women Colonels in German Army.

The latest addition to the woman colonels of the German army is the grand duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, to whom Emperor William has just conferred an autograph letter commanding upon her the honorary command of the regiment of dragoons stationed at Parchim. The new colonel is 22 years of age, and is said to be one of the handsomest women in Europe. The bold dragoons of the Kaiser's service commanded by a lady colonel. The empress of Germany herself is an honorary commander of the Corps of Guards. The queen of Holland is also a German colonel, and so are the queens of Italy, Saxony and Wurtemberg.

Curious Fish.

The oldest inhabitants of the New York aquarium are the striped bass, which have been there for ten years, having been placed in one of the floor pools before the building was opened to the public. In May, 1894, 65 specimens, weighing from a quarter of a pound to four pounds, were secured, 37 of which have survived. Most of those that were lost died in the first year, and in the last four years not one has died.

NO GIFTS IN ARMY.

IMPORTANT ORDER JUST ISSUED BY GEN. CHAFFEE.

Presents to Officers Have Been Made in Violation of the National Statutes and Must Be Stopped.

Washington.—It is understood that the officers of the administration are determined to enforce a more strict observance of the statute prohibiting the giving and receiving of gifts by public officials than has obtained in the past. The first movement in that direction has been taken by the war department. So many violations of the law have occurred in various departments of the government that it appeared that the statute was more honored in the breach than in the observance. There were no more cases in the army than in the civil departments, but it remained for the war department to take the first official cognizance of the matter.

The question arose in connection with the case of Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, now commanding the department of the Columbia, who was presented with a loving cup by the officers of the Twenty-sixth infantry on the occasion of his separation from that regiment by reason of his promotion to the grade of brigadier general. In that case it was shown that Gen. Williams had no knowledge of the gift until it was presented and that he had at that time severed his connection with the regiment. The case was made the subject of an official complaint to the war department, with the result that Gen. Davis, the judge advocate general, made an elaborate review of the statutes bearing on the question of the acceptance of gifts by public



GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE.
(He Says Army Officers Must Not Receive Presents from Subordinates.)

officials with a view to determining their application to officers of the army.

In accordance with the recommendation of the judge advocate general, Lieut. Gen. Chaffee, chief of staff, issued a circular to officers and enlisted men of the army inviting their attention to section 1774 of the Revised Statutes, which statute provides as follows:

"No officer, clerk or employe in the United States government employ shall at any time solicit contributions from other officers, clerks or employes in the government service for a gift or present to those in a superior official position; nor shall any such officials or clerical superiors receive any gift or present offered or presented to them as a contribution from persons in government employ receiving a less salary than themselves; nor shall any officer or clerk make any donation as a gift or present to any official superior. Every person who violates this section shall be summarily discharged from the government employ."

Gen. Chaffee says that this circular is issued by order of the acting secretary of war, and adds:

"The foregoing enactment includes within the statutory prohibition the soliciting of contributions by one officer or employe from other officers or employes of the United States when such contributions are to be used for the purchase of gifts or presents to those in superior official position. The receiving of presents by officers from their juniors in rank or from civilian employes of the several staff departments also falls within the prohibition of the section which imposes the penalty of summary dismissal upon all those who by soliciting contributions or by giving or receiving presents become subject to its penal operation.

"The practice of receiving presents from persons not in the military establishment or in the employ of the government in recognition of services rendered, though not expressly forbidden, is opposed to the spirit of the statute, and for that reason is not approved by the department.

"The requirements of the statute above cited will hereafter be strictly observed in all branches of the military establishment."

A Beautiful Woman Lawyer.

Miss Gabriel Townsend Stewart has acquired an extensive practice as a lawyer in New York. She believes that a woman can be an attorney, deal with men, and at the same time preserve whatever natural feminine graces she may possess. Her friends point her out as a test case, for Miss Stewart is a beautiful woman. She conducts her business in the courts with all the grace of a drawing-room function, and is unusually effective in winning cases. About the only kind of legitimate business she refuses to handle is divorce cases. On several occasions she has achieved success in the criminal courts, although real property and adjustment cases are her specialty.

NEW AMERICAN PEACE FLAG.

Symbolizes the Wish of the Peace Societies of All Countries of the World.

New York.—It is a singular, yet significant coincidence, that in the same city where Betsy Ross over a century ago made the first star-spangled banner, the first international peace flag has had its birth.

On the 12th of October, 1891, the three hundred and ninety-ninth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, a committee of 400 representatives of the international peace societies from all parts of the world met in Independence hall, at Philadelphia, to plan a congress for the ad-



AMERICAN PEACE FLAG.
(This One Was Recently Presented to Mr. Andrew Carnegie.)

vancement of the cause of universal freedom, justice and peace. Here, in the very room where the declaration of independence was adopted, the world's emblem of peace for all nations had its birth.

This white-bordered flag was adopted the same year at the congress of the peace societies of the world in Rome, and the following year by the conference in Bern, Switzerland. A prominent New York doctor, who is an ardent advocate of peace and believes in the white bordered banner, has caused numerous peace flags to be distributed among representative persons and organizations. It is hoped that this will serve to bring the flag before the public, that the people may learn to love and identify the idea of peace with that of the flag. The two largest and handsomest flags yet made, one British and the other American, with beautiful staffs surmounted by doves, were presented to Mr. Andrew Carnegie in honor of his admirable gift of upward of \$2,000,000 for a peace cathedral to be built for the international court of arbitration at the Hague.

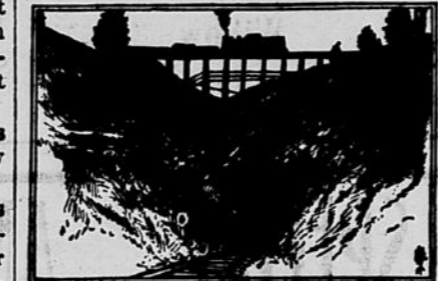
The Daughters of the American Revolution have presented the schools of New York with two magnificent peace flags for the education and advancement of the peace movement, says the Herald. These flags will be taken from school to school and explained to the children. It is the aim of the peace societies in introducing the flags into the schools to impress upon the minds of the children the sentiment of peace, together with the feeling of patriotism.

NOVELTY IN RAILROADING.

Solution of a Difficult Engineering Feat in Crossing the Continental Divide.

Denver.—One of the notable feats of engineering performed by the builders of the latest railway to cross the continental divide is illustrated in the accompanying picture.

It shows where a tunnel on the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific railroad pierces a mountain near the summit of the Rockies. After passing through the tunnel, the track, winding along precipices for a mile, surmounts the summit on a trestle 168 feet above the tunnel's



ODD ENGINEERING FEAT.
(Railroad Tunnel with Trestle Crossing It 168 Feet Higher Up.)

portal. The altitude at this point is 11,660 feet, the highest reached by any standard gauge railway in the world.

The completion of the road at this point takes the railroad over the main range, and the line is now in operation into Middle Park, the present terminal being Arrow Head station, 77 miles west of Denver.

The Denver, Northwestern & Pacific, commonly known as the Moffat road, is to connect Denver with Salt Lake City by the shortest route yet followed. It will reach the famous Steamboat Springs, in Routt county, next year, and will pass through the heart of the vast deposits of anthracite and bituminous coal in that country.

It is being built with Colorado money, and will traverse a rich new part of the state. It has already developed a paying traffic in excursions and the transportation of ore, having tapped several mining districts of proved richness.

Lampblack Used for Fuel.

Lampblack is now being used for fuel, and is burned in a manner similar to that employed in disposing of breeze. A grate bar having slots one-half inch wide in three sections, each eight inches long, and spaces five-eighths inch wide is used. The lampblack is allowed to drain before being burned and is mixed with heavy tar and the partially consumed and coked lampblack from the asphalt. It contains 30 per cent. water when ready for firing. When thoroughly dry the lampblack is ascribed a heating value of 14,200 B. T. U. per pound. Sixteen pounds of dry lampblack are produced with each 1,000 cubic feet of gas made.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS.

Furo Feed.

Evidence has been secured by Prof. Ladd against butchers in Grand Forks, Valley City, Bismarck, Jamestown, Hillsboro, Larimore, Devils Lake and Wahpeton. Prof. Ladd experienced considerable difficulty in getting evidence against the butchers throughout the state, but finally succeeded, and now has in his possession samples of meat from the principal markets in all of the larger places in North Dakota. All of the samples have been analyzed and in most cases found to be illegal, owing to the presence of sulphites or boracic acid.

The complaints against the butchers will be sworn out as rapidly as possible, and all of the cases will be vigorously prosecuted. Dr. Ladd is more determined than ever to see that the citizens shall not be obliged to exist on poisonous meat because the butchers can make a greater profit by selling such an article.

While the cases against the butchers are being heard, Prof. Ladd will devote a part of his time to investigating the canned goods sold in grocery stores, and it is expected that butchers will not be the only ones who will be defendants in cases which the state of North Dakota will prosecute.

The penalty for the violation of the pure food law is not more than \$100 fine nor less than \$25. Fargo butchers have been the only ones who have been prosecuted up to date.

Instantly Killed.

Thomas Peterson, aged 20 years, was instantly killed near Orr. He had been working for some time for S. Burgette, employed as a teamster around a threshing rig, the power for which was furnished by a gasoline engine. The engine bucked and all hands were at work trying to get it started. Peterson had hold of the fly-wheel, helping to get it going, when the machine started suddenly, and instead of the wheel revolving to the front, it started backward at great speed. Peterson's head was caught between the spokes of the wheel and the exhaust rod, and, and his skull was terribly crushed, his death being instantaneous.

Consolidated School.

The first consolidated school building in North Dakota, in Grand Forks county, was formally dedicated with fitting ceremonies. The school has been in operation over a month, and the consolidation plan is proving very satisfactory. Among those who took part in the dedication exercises were W. L. Stockwell, state superintendent of public instruction; Prof. P. S. Berg, superintendent of the Larimore school, and J. F. McLain, county superintendent. An interesting dedicatory program had been arranged.

Close Call.

A prairie fire was started near Norwich by a spark from a railway engine, and before it was under control destroyed a stack of hay belonging to B. E. Stewart. A strong wind was blowing from the northwest and the fire was carried along at a terrific rate. A number of volunteers went out from town to help put the fire out, and but for their effective work the damage would have been far in excess of what it was.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

Twenty-five years ago the Grand Forks Herald announced that the honor of having shipped the first carload of wheat direct from Grand Forks was due to P. T. Meslar, who on Friday, Oct. 24, 1873, shipped three carloads to Red Wing, Minn. The Grand Forks Herald in making a note of it at the time, said: "It will be pleasant reminiscence in the far future, when Grand Forks is a city of 25,000, and railroads penetrate her limits from all directions."

Vital Statistics.

Secretary Healy, of the state board of health, has issued his vital statistics report for the month of September. Only 20 of the 39 counties made reports, showing 245 births and 71 deaths. Six cases of tuberculosis were reported and five deaths; eleven cases of typhoid fever and two deaths; eleven cases of diphtheria and one death; seven cases of scarlet fever and one death; one case of smallpox and no death.

News in Brief.

At Portland the curfew is ringing at 8 o'clock each evening.
Quite a number of carloads of cattle are being shipped from Edgely.
Potatoes are being shipped into Grandin by the carload owing to a shortage in that vicinity.
At Edgely in the drilling of a well a three-foot vein of coal was struck twenty-five feet from the surface.
There are still thousands of acres of grain unthreshed in the country, between Starkweather and Edmore. The trouble is lack of men and rigs, and the people there wish that threshers who have finished in other parts of the state would move into that section.
James Murphy of Reynolds has sold his 250-acre farm to P. C. Peterson, a neighbor. The price was \$10,000, which is a pretty good figure for dirt.
Fargo is to have numbered among its already numerous industries a wholesale casket and undertakers' supply house.
Frank Eaton of Wimbledon, is missing, and as he has been a man of good habits and in good financial condition, fears of foul play were entertained, especially when he was known to have about \$300 on his person when last seen.

The supreme court has affirmed the district court in the Deep River school really were Rand & McNally and the American Book company. The decision is in favor of the former.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWSLETS.

Little Dots and Dashes Picked up Over the State to Amuse and Instruct the Readers.

Indians will have fair at Ellwood. Medina wants a \$15,000 courthouse. Rola's fire alarms are ineffective. A telephone exchange is being put up at Danseith.

Freight is so heavy at Ashley that the Soo has to run extra trains. A new \$10,000 school at Milnor is almost ready. A man at Henderson has a celluloid nose.

Buchanan is connected with the rest of the world by phone. Howbells now has a traveling library.

Harvey waterworks will not be built till next season. The Medina creamery has not sold its plant, but changed butter maker.

The merchants' carnival at Jamestown was a great success. The people of Barnes county will vote on the establishment of a poor farm.

A thresher at Doyton was held up and robbed of \$21. The robbers escaped.

Charles Hunter of Grandin had several toes crushed by a threshing machine.

The creamery movement at Berwick has been successful, and the building is to be erected at once.

Mr. Larce caught 90 pickerel at Bathage the other day, while J. Cramm secured 50.

After the graduation of the present class North Dakota will be entitled to another cadet at Annapolis.

Frank Lefor of Gladstone lost 100 tons of hay by fire. W. J. Price of Fargo has donated to Dean Collins a tubular boiler for the new church.

The Pembina Express announces the total losses by the recent fire at \$43,000 with \$22,500 insurance.

A new Congregational church is being built at Medina.

Burglars broke into Thompson Bros hardware store at Rosemont, blew open the safe and took \$220 in cash and \$1,500 in securities.

F. Hartman of Hebron had two ribs broken by being thrown from his rig in a runaway.

The Starkweather farmers are competing as to which can raise the biggest turnip.

Postmaster Hurd of Rugby conducted a potato contest at his place this season, and from the tubers shown he made a fine collection which he offers to the first church making application for them. He suggests that the potatoes be sold as prize potatoes, and the proceeds turned into the state treasury.

With Ward county's potato fields running 300 bushels to the acre and wheat 25 to 45 bushels and flax as high as 24 bushels and oats from 75 to 90 bushels per acre, it would look as though times were going to be pretty good in that neck of the woods the coming year.

O. C. Bottger of York, while fixing a punching bag in his billiard room, was struck by a falling mirror, and received such a bad cut on one wrist that had it not been for the prompt action of a physician he would have bled to death.

A Chicago man, who saw some of Nat Skelton's potatoes at the North Dakota display in St. Louis, writes to Mr. Skelton at Bismarck to know at what price Mr. Skelton can supply a quantity for seed. Thus is the St. Louis display setting forth the merits of North Dakota to the world.

During an altercation between a couple of members of a threshing crew at Velva, Peter Johnson, an innocent bystander, was struck on the nose with a lantern, and the nose was almost severed from his face.

The farmers of the thriving town of Doyton and vicinity have constructed at that town a joint stock elevator with a 50,000 bushel capacity. Eighty-five farmers and business men are stockholders in the concern, which is capitalized at \$50,000.

The explosion of an unused acetylene gas-making machine at the Hotel Antlers, Grand Forks, caused considerable excitement and called out the fire department. Slight injuries to the night engineer.

The jury after being out two hours at Dickinson returned a verdict of acquittal for B. K. Clemie, charged with the murder of Ole P. Ziner. The defendant claimed the killing was done in self-defense. The trial occupied ten days.

The sudden starting of a gasoline engine near Orr threw Thomas Peterson between the wheel and the exhaust pipe and his head was so crushed he died instantly. The dead man has a brother at Northfield, Minn.

A man walked into the Bismarck postoffice the other day with a queer looking dog tied to a string. When asked about the breed he said that the animal was not a dog at all, but a timber wolf which had been captured when a cub and brought up in the ways of civilization.

Julius Amundson, aged 46, who worked a rented farm three miles east of Johnstown, this county, hanged himself in a blacksmith shop on the farm. No motive for the act can be conceived of by his family or friends.

Hon. M. N. Johnson, of Petersburg, who represented North Dakota in the lower house of representatives at Washington for several years, is a candidate for United States senator, to succeed Senator Porter J. McCumber, whose election next January it was expected would be without opposition.