

BRAVE GENERAL NOGI

THE ARBITER OF THE FATE OF PORT ARTHUR.

A Man of Simple Tastes But a Great Fighter and Organizer—His Conception of a Soldier.

New York.—One day—it was toward the close of the fifth moon of the thirty-seventh year of Meiji (that is to say, 1904 of the year of Christian grace)—Gen. Nogi received a message from his majesty the emperor. It was the pleasure of his majesty, so the message ran, to confer upon Gen. Nogi the highest distinction for the fighting men of Nippon. His majesty appointed him as the commander in chief of our forces besieging Port Arthur, says a Japanese writer in the New York Independent. Gen. Nogi was happy. On the same day came the news of the battle of the Nanshan. To Gen. Nogi the report of the Nanshan battle brought the news of the heroic death of his son, Shoten. The general said:

"I am glad he died so splendidly. It was the greatest honor he could have. As for the funeral rites over his remains, they might as well be postponed for awhile. A little later on they may be performed in conjunction with those of the two other members of his family—of Hosen, his brother, and of myself."

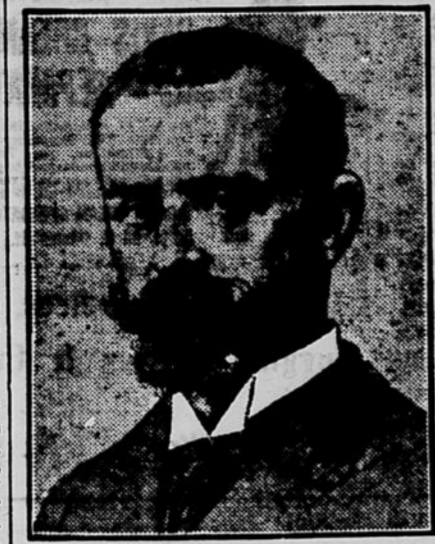
Gen. Nogi is the type of soldier upon which the ideals of the elder days of the samurai would look down with pleasure. Some say he is somewhat out of place in the waking days of the new century. Simple, with that rugged simplicity of a man who is too great for adjectives, his heart is in somewhat greater things than the political accomplishments of the day. Both his friends and foes have styled him a peculiar man. He is peculiar in many things. He is peculiar in his conception of the life of a soldier. In these happy days, when the soldiers of so many countries all over the world are given to the gold cloth and parade, he has put his conception of the soldier in the following sentences:

"A soldier is a soldier, after all, and after a man becomes a soldier he must be perfectly willing to lead a life that is somewhat different from the life of an ordinary man in society. It is impossible for him to enjoy liberty and wealth such as so many of his fellow-

ARBITRATION WITH FRANCE

The Two Largest Republics of the World Take Lead for World Peace.

Washington.—Our first war, after gaining our independence, was with France (a brush so slight that only one or two papers recall it); and if the senate ratifies the treaty signed in Washington last week, our first arbitration treaty will be concluded with the same country. Relations with France were somewhat strained in Jackson's time, and again when Napoleon III. tried to place Maximilian upon the throne of Mexico; but the feeling between the world's two greatest republics is at present so cordial that most of our newspapers have to branch out into generalities to find any special significance or practical worth in such a treaty between France and America. It "is of not great



AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND,
Who Signed the Franco-American Arbitration Treaty For France.

value, but it is not likely to do any harm." Indulgently remarks the Brooklyn Citizen; and the New York Evening Mail finds it "hard, at this juncture of affairs, to imagine a disagreement between these two countries which should really menace the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of either." The New York Globe, however, thinks that "such treaties do much toward keeping down the pinpricking differences which, unimportant in themselves, do so much to inflame national ill-will and are thus contributory to war;" and so "Secretary Hay is doing a great work not only for this generation but for all following ones—not only for this country, but for the world." "The officials here," says a dispatch from Paris, "have made sufficient inquiry in regard to the sentiment of the French parliament to show that the treaty will be ratified promptly and perhaps unanimously."

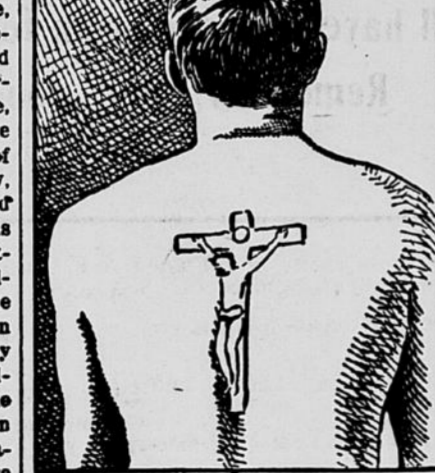
An arbitration treaty with Great Britain would be regarded by our newspapers as more important, to judge from their handling of the subject, and the idea is expressed that the state department hopes to work the senate around to a ratification of an Anglo-American arbitration treaty by getting favorable action first upon treaties with France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, etc.

ODD FREAK OF NATURE.

A Vivid Picture of the Crucifixion Is Shown on a Massachusetts Man's Back.

Boston.—Almost as strange as fiction is the case of Abbott Parker, of Charlestown, Mass., who will visit Chicago this week to undergo treatment by local specialists for the removal of a figure on his back resembling the crucifixion due to a stroke of lightning which resulted in his confinement in a hospital in Morristown, N. J., for six weeks.

The case has baffled the medical fraternity in the east, prominent doctors in New York, Boston and Philadelphia



PICTURE OF THE CRUCIFIXION.
Formed on the Back of Abbott Parker, of Charlestown, Mass.

falling to find any cause of or treatment for the puzzling phenomenon. Parker was struck down in the streets of Morristown on August 5 of this year.

At the hospital where he was taken unconscious the figure of a man showing the extended arms hanging on a cross with a crown of thorns on the head and wound in the side formed on Parker's back.

The most severe and exhaustive tests were tried by physicians, suspecting deception, but they failed to find anything of the kind and are emphatic in declaring the picture could not have been printed on the back by artificial methods.

A Shoe Thief.
An English thief was arrested the other day whose method was to induce little boys to take off their shoes in order to run a race, and leave him in charge of the shoes. When they returned, breathless, he and the shoes were gone.

GOV.-ELECT DOUGLAS.

THE NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Received the Largest Plurality Ever Given a Democratic gubernatorial Candidate in That State.

Boston, Mass.—William L. Douglas, the Brockton manufacturer, who was elected governor of Massachusetts, received the largest plurality, 36,724, ever given a democratic gubernatorial candidate in this state.

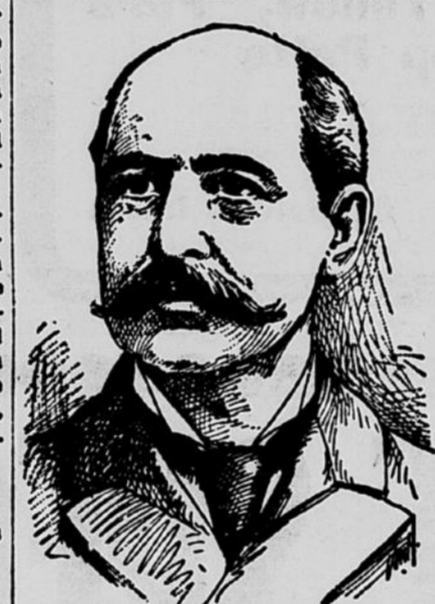
Although he will not say so publicly, no one in the state was more surprised than Mr. Douglas when the result of the vote became known. He was informed several days before the election by the members of the democratic state committee that he would defeat Gov. Bates by 20,000 votes. Had Mr. Douglas cut Mr. Bates' plurality over Col. Gaston last year by 20,000 he would have been satisfied that his campaign had been a success.

The election of Mr. Douglas is conceded to be the most amazing thing in the history of Massachusetts politics. The pluralities of the last democratic governor appear puny beside the vote of the recent election. In 1890, when Russell, the democratic candidate, defeated Brackett for governor, his plurality was 9,053. In 1891 Russell defeated Allen by a plurality of 6,467. In 1892 the plurality for Russell grew still less, being only 2,534.

Should Mr. Douglas die in office Massachusetts would temporarily have a republican governor, as Lieut. Gov. Curtis Guild has been reelected by about 55,000 plurality over John C. Crosby, the democratic candidate.

Governor-elect Douglas will present a plan for a commission to inquire into the industrial needs of Massachusetts upon his assumption of office next year. This is in line with his purpose as outlined during the recent campaign to obtain, if possible, a revision of tariff laws and the establishment of reciprocity with Canadian interests. Such a commission will, in the opinion of Mr. Douglas, have great influence toward these reforms.

Then through a submission of the results to the people of the state for referendum vote much will be gained, Mr. Douglas believes, for Massachusetts' industrial and commercial interests. This is the one definite re-



HON. WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS,
The Governor-Elect of the State of Massachusetts.

form that he has already decided to initiate and push through as governor.

"As for any further plans which I may desire to initiate," he said, in an interview, "it would be unwise and unbecoming in me to advance them until after inauguration as governor."

"It is my purpose as governor," said Mr. Douglas, "to serve the people as a whole; to do what I may to advance Massachusetts' interests in an industrial manner, and through these and other channels I am confident that the people of the state will benefit to a large and appreciable extent."

"I feel that in the choice of me as governor by the people of Massachusetts there is a lesson. It is a protest against the failure of the national government in the past to heed the call of Massachusetts industries for reciprocal relations with Canada and other tariff corrections that are essential to our future success."

"I felt throughout the campaign that the issues I tried to present to the people of Massachusetts were matters of concern to every one with the industrial interests of the state at heart. What I have said in the past I shall carry out as governor of Massachusetts."

"Any comment at this time as to Mr. Douglas' views of a new democracy would be unbecoming," said Mr. Buchanan, private secretary to the governor-elect. "Regarding the causes that led to his election, there are several things that tended to this result. The workmen of the state supported Mr. Douglas very strongly, large business interests supported his stand for reciprocity with Canada. His election demonstrates that they agreed with him that something ought to be done toward relief from the Dingley tariff and its effect on Massachusetts industries."

Volapuk to Date.
The work of forming new and scientific languages for universal use goes merrily on, and the newest candidate for a position with Volapuk and Esperanto is "Latin without inflections," the result of the labors of Prof. Giuseppe P. no, a mathematician or Turin. He has proposed to do away not only with genders, persons and cases, as was suggested by Leibnitz, but also with the moods and tenses.

A PROTOTYPE OF DEPEW.

King Da-Udu, Who Flourished Thousands of Years Ago, Was the Senator's Original.

New York.—A remarkable resemblance to Senator Chauncey M. Depew appears in a statue unearthed by the expedition of the General Exploration Fund of the University of Chicago, now at Bagdad. The statue is believed to be the oldest in the world.

Dr. E. J. Banks, field director of the expedition, has sent to the university a detailed report of the find and his estimate that the statue has been covered up for thousands of years. Hieroglyphic inscriptions on the arm of the figure denote that it is the



OLDEST STATUE IN THE WORLD.
Recently Unearthed in Egypt, and Said to Resemble Senator Depew.

effigy of King Da-Udu, who, the report adds, may have been David, a king of Udu-nun, the ancient name of the Babylonian city of Bismya, where the statue was discovered.

Of white marble, the statue was found in fragments several feet apart and secretly conveyed at night to the house of the explorers because of the superstition of the native diggers, says the Herald. Its antiquity exceeds, the director says, that of any other known king of Babylonia, and when the expedition returns to the United States the marble statue will be its chief treasure.

Not only in the form of the chiseled face does the resemblance to the junior senator from New York find expression. The curved lines of risibility that marked the living king as a fit companion in laughter to Mr. Depew at once attracted the attention of the explorers and were the subject of special mention.

"From beneath the thick coating of dirt," the explorers' account says, "the marble face seemed to light up with a wonderful smile of gratification, for the long sleep of thousands of years was at an end, and the long lost head restored; or, perhaps, the smile was the reflection of our own feelings."

GEN. STOESEL'S DISCIPLINE

He Used Severe Methods to Maintain It in Face of Japs at Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg.—It is with good reason that Gen. Stoessel, the heroic defender of Port Arthur, holds the reputation of being the strictest disciplinarian in the Russian army, and the following story, which was told by a refugee from the besieged fortress, illustrates strikingly his draconian severity.

A lieutenant of artillery, who bore an excellent record, was found one day



GEN. STOESEL.
The Commander of the Defending Forces at Port Arthur.

staggering about intoxicated. He was reported to the commanding general, who sent for him as soon as he had become sober, and everyone thought that he would get off with a severe reprimand.

Gen. Stoessel lectured him severely and did nothing further until a day when the bombardment was unusually hot. Then he ordered the offending lieutenant to sit upon the most exposed place of the fortifications, with a bottle of champagne in one hand and a tumbler in the other.

For two hours the wretched man sat thus, with shells bursting all around him. His agony was at last ended by a shell, which mercifully burst within a few yards of him and blew him to pieces.

Tin Soldiers in Demand.
The business in children's tin soldiers has increased 50 per cent. in the last three months. War news caused the increase.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

State Insurance

A North Dakota farmer has worked out a plan for the state to engage in the hail insurance business, it also requiring every farmer in the state to carry such insurance. The plan is outlined in a prepared bill, which is in the hands of a member of the legislature, with the request that it be introduced at the forthcoming session.

The bill provides that the assessors of each township in the state shall make a report of the number of acres cropped out by each land owner. It is made the duty of county commissioners to levy a tax of 5 cents for each acre of crop, and the amount of tax thus levied is to be a lien on the land described, collected in the same manner as other taxes. At the end of each month the county treasurer in each county will make a report to the state treasurer, showing the amount of money collected under the act, and forward such amount collected to the state treasurer, who will set such amounts aside as a hail insurance fund for the purpose of paying losses on growing crops damaged or destroyed by hail.

The county commissioners are to act as adjusters, and will report to the clerk of court of each county, who will in turn report to the state auditor, who will issue his warrant payable out of the hail insurance fund created by the tax of 5 cents an acre on all growing crops. In no case will an adjustment exceed \$7 an acre.

The man who has worked out the plan, fearing a claim of unconstitutionality, has suggested that it might further be provided that grain growers shall have the opportunity of taking out hail insurance with the state, each assessor asking each man assessed whether or not he desired hail insurance, his reply to become a part of his report to the county auditor, and in turn by him reported to the state auditor.

With a provision making it optional with farmers in taking out hail insurance on such a plan, it is expected that the measure will be approved by large numbers of farmers.

Discharged and Rearrested.

Much surprise was caused when it was announced that Justice McLaughlin had discharged S. A. Carlson, one of the men arrested on a charge of holding up sixteen men in the Hursh soft drink establishment at Niagara, two weeks ago.

As elevator agent at Petersburg testified that he had met and talked with Carlson and Bruce on the afternoon of the robbery, and that they told him that they were going to Niagara. Carlson was allowed to tell his story in court, four days after the preliminary examination, and Justice McLaughlin discharged him. Carlson swore positively that he was not at Petersburg on the day of the robbery, when Braaten, the elevator man, said he talked to him and Bruce. Carlson was rearrested at East Grand Forks and taken back to Niagara.

Shook the Dice.

A prisoner's fate decided by the roll of the dice is said to be the method by which Harry H. Forester was acquitted at Fargo. He was on trial on the charge of selling silk which his wife had stolen. The jury had been out ten hours and stood seven to five for acquittal. Finally each side appointed a representative and an agreement was made to return a verdict which the two men would determine. The went into an adjoining room and reached a conclusion. It is said they drew dice and the man for acquittal won. At any rate they reported a verdict for acquittal, which was endorsed by the rest of the jury. Judge Pollock heard of the affair and handed the members of the jury some tough remarks. The state may move that the case be reopened for investigation.

Hanged Himself.
While other members of his family were at church, Elias Filtean, Grand Forks, over sixty years old, hanged himself. His body was found in the barn, hanging to a heavy chain, a loop being made by dropping one end of the chain through a ring. The other end was hooked to a bolt in the ceiling of the barn. He stood on a barrel which he kicked from under him and fell a foot and a half. Ill health is given as the probable cause.

New Apportionment

A new legislative apportionment is necessary in fairness to the northwestern section of the state. Cass, with 4,800 votes, has three state senators and nine members of the lower house or a total of twelve in the three districts. Ward county, with more votes, does not even have a complete legislative district, as it is combined with Williams. Ward, with one-sixth more votes, has only three members of the legislature to twelve from Cass county.

News Notes.

Ward county voted to increase the jurisdiction of her county court.

John A. Dawe, a farmer of Yorktown, Dickey county, broke three ribs in a fall from the roof of his barn.

There is a high hitch in the libel suit of the Association of Manufacturers of Foodstuffs against Prof. Ladd for \$100,000. As the concern is a foreign corporation application was made to have it put up a bond for costs and it responded by filing a bond for \$500.

In Jamestown, a cow was being hauled to the slaughter house in a wagon, when the team went astray and dumped her out. Bosely jumped up, shook herself, and deliberately attacked the wagon from which she had been thrown, and would have reduced it to kindling wood had the team not run away.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Nov. 26.
William Partridge, of Beloit, Wis., was gored to death by a cow.

The Swiss confederation has signed treaties of arbitration with the United States, Great Britain and Italy.

As a result of business rivalry, W. R. Murray shot and instantly killed his friend, J. S. Murray, at Dunham, N. C.

Frank Duncan, the noted safe blower and murderer of Policeman G. W. Kirkley, was hanged at Birmingham, Ala.

The Cunard liner Ivernia, from Liverpool, arrived in Boston, bringing 2,263 passengers, of whom 2,092 came in the steerage.

Emperor Nicholas of Russia has received a letter from President Roosevelt congratulating him upon the birth of an heir.

Rear Admiral John Russell Bartlett, U. S. N., retired, of Providence, R. I., died at the Marine hospital in St. Louis from pneumonia.

Following a family quarrel, Charles Broeg, Jr., shot and instantly killed Capt. E. D. Redeck, his father-in-law, at Shawneetown, Ill.

The Indian population of Canada, given for the year ending June 30 last, is placed at 108,232, or 255 less than for the previous year.

The Big Bend national bank of Devonport, Wash., has been closed by direction of the comptroller of the currency because of insolvency.

Sehren Profit, a prominent citizen of Morehead, Ky., was assassinated by unknown men while hauling water from Triplett creek to a sawmill.

A monument to the memory of President William McKinley was unveiled Thursday at the main entrance of Golden Gate park, San Francisco.

At the unusual age of 107 years Mrs. Julia Zounski, probably the oldest white person on the coast, is dead at St. Joseph's hospital, Tacoma, Wash.

Many English statesmen appear to believe that there is strong probability of closer commercial relations between Canada and the United States.

Miss Nellie Stover, of Minneapolis, Minn., laughed so heartily at a story told by one of a party of friends at her home that she dislocated her jaw.

Dependent over the death of his wife, which occurred about two months ago, Charles Mikelson, aged 35, killed himself on her grave at Hibbing, Minn.

Landon Armstrong, a farmer, who has lived alone near Ashland, Ill., since the death of his wife, 20 years ago, was found dead in bed and partially eaten by rats.

Jimmy Michael, the professional bicycle rider, and three years ago champion middle-distance rider, died aboard the French liner La Savole en route to America.

The director of the observatory on Koenigsstuhl mountain, in Germany, has discovered a new planet of the thirteenth magnitude by means of a celestial photograph.

Secretary Hay has received from the German government a cordial note accepting in principle President Roosevelt's suggestion for another conference at The Hague.

Secretary Hay and Viscount De Alton signed an arbitration treaty between the United States and Portugal. The treaty is identical with the American-French arbitration treaty.

Three children of Thomas Moran, living near Wayne, Neb., set fire to a barn in which they were at play. One was burned to death and the other two were in a serious condition.

Milt Shaw, a prominent lawyer of Hickman, Ky., shot and killed his uncle, Robert Buck. The dead man, it is claimed, went to Shaw's house with the intention of murdering him.

J. W. Burdette, of Berea, Ky., a student at the Michigan Agricultural college, died at Lansing, Mich., from injuries received in a football game last week. His spleen was ruptured.

The executive committee of the National Civic Federation will meet in New York December 15 to choose a successor to the late Senator Hanna and further plans for an international organization.

An uprising has occurred in the province of Alial, Siberia. It is reported the Kolmuck tribesmen suffered severe losses during the trouble. On good authority it is said 1,000 of them were slaughtered.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 26.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	47 1/2 @ 50
Hogs, State, Penn.	47 1/2 @ 50
SHEEP	3 00 @ 5 00
FLOUR—Mid., Patents	1 18 @ 1 20
WHEAT—December	1 12 @ 1 14
May	1 12 @ 1 14
CORN—May	52 1/2 @ 53 1/2
OATS—Natural White	45 @ 46 1/2
BUTTER	14 @ 25 1/2
CHEESE	7 1/2 @ 11 1/2
EGGS	18 @ 23
CHICAGO	
CATTLE—Fancy Steers	52 1/2 @ 7 00
Fair to Good Export	52 1/2 @ 5 25
Fed Texas Steers	37 1/2 @ 4 25
Medium Beef Steers	4 15 @ 4 75
Cows	2 75 @ 3 50
HOGS—Assorted Light	4 50 @ 4 50
Heavy Packing	4 50 @ 4 50
Heavy Mixed	4 50 @ 4 50
SHEEP	3 00 @ 4 75
BUTTER—Creamery	15 @ 25 1/2
Dairy	12 @ 20
EGGS—Fresh	12 @ 24
LIVE POULTRY	3 @ 14
POTATOES—Per bu.	28 @ 30
GRAIN—Wheat, May	1 09 1/2 @ 1 10 1/2
Cash, No. 2 Red	1 12 1/2 @ 1 12 1/2
Corn, May	52 1/2 @ 53 1/2
Oats, May	31 1/2 @ 31 1/2
Barley, Malt	29 @ 32
Rye, December Delivery	78 1/2 @ 79
MILWAUKEE.	
RAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Northern	51 1/2 @ 51 1/2
Corn, May	45 1/2 @ 46 1/2
Oats, Standard	31 1/2 @ 32
Rye, No. 1	51 @ 52
KANSAS CITY.	
RAIN—Wheat, December	51 @ 51
May	1 04 @ 1 04 1/2
Corn, December	42 1/2 @ 43 1/2
Oats, No. 2 White	30 @ 31
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Beef Steers	32 00 @ 32 00
Texas Steers	25 00 @ 25 00
HOGS—Packers'	4 45 @ 4 45
Butchers' Best Heavy	4 50 @ 4 75
SHEEP—Natives	3 75 @ 4 75
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	32 75 @ 32 75
Stockers and Feeders	2 50 @ 2 50
Cows and Heifers	2 40 @ 2 40
HOGS—Heavy	4 40 @ 4 40
BEEF—Wethers	4 00 @ 4 50



GEN. NOGI.
Commanding the Japanese Forces at Port Arthur.

men seem to enjoy. . . . I refer to this point more especially because of a simple fact—namely, that the soldier who would perform his duties with credit on a battlefield must, of necessity, have trained himself to perform all that is expected of him in the days of peace. There ought not to be any neglect or any defects in his daily life. The conqueror of himself in the time of peace must be a man if he would aspire to the honor, with any right, of being a fighting man, under the sun-flag."

Unlike so many historic men of fame, who make free gifts of splendid precepts and glittering periods and straightway forget those beautiful virtues in the doings of their daily life, the general did not stop with mere words. There is a famous story told of him of his love for shojinryori. (Now, shojinryori means the food prepared for priests and monks.) It was upon his return from Formosa. He was appointed the commander of the Eleventh division, stationed at Zentsuji, in the province of Sanuki. The division in question was passing through the busy period of organization. Devoted always, first of all, to his duty to the state, the general left his family in Tokio. Only three servants accompanied him. Not far from Zentsuji there is a modest village called Kinzoji Mura; in the village stands a humble temple called Kinzoji, after which the village is named. The general found a little corner in the temple which never was meant to entertain anyone or anything more pretentious than an "out-of-the-world," as the monk is called in our country—a man absolutely indifferent to the luxuries of this life. There was a young priest in the temple who did the cooking for everyone who stayed on the compound. Upon the food, which is simple beyond all the dreams of simplicity, the commander of the Eleventh division sustained his life. For four years he lived upon the simple food of the monk.

How Norway Encourages Thrift.
To encourage working people to establish banks of their own, Norway has four-tened a bank for working men. It lends money at 3 1/2 and 4 per cent., and gives the borrower 42 years in which to pay the loan. The total cost of the house must not exceed \$300, and the area of land must not be more than five acres.