

Bismarck Daily Tribune.

Bismarck the Metropolis
of the Great Missouri Slope
Country of North Dakota.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA, MONDAY JUNE 2, 1902.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.
MASONIC.

Bismarck Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 5. Meets first and third Mondays in each month at Masonic hall, Dakota Block. M. M. Cook, E. C. W. F. Cochrane, Recorder.

Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 1. Meets third Thursday in each month at Masonic hall, Dakota Block. M. M. Cook, E. C. W. F. Cochrane, Recorder.

Bismarck Chapter, No. 11, O. E. S. Meets first and third Fridays in each month at Masonic hall, Dakota Block. Margaret Hare, W. M. Hattie Skelton, Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
St. Elmo Lodge, No. 4. Meets every Wednesday evening at Workmen hall, Baker Block. John Bostrom, C. C. John L. Peterson, K. of R. and S.

BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN YEOMEN.
A fraternal insurance organization. Meets first and third Thursdays of each month in G. A. R. hall, Frank J. Mason, F. U. A. Hess, correspondent, Tribune office.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.
Bismarck Lodge, No. 120. Meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month at their hall in the Baker Block at 8 o'clock. J. H. Newton, M. W. C. E. Murrell, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.
Capital City Lodge No. 2—Meets every Friday at McGowan hall at 8 o'clock p. m. J. J. Lamb, N. G.; Frank J. Burt, Secretary.

G. A. R.
James B. McPherson Post No. 2, Department of North Dakota, Grand Army of the Republic. Meets every second and fourth Thursday in each month at G. A. R. hall, Bismarck, N. D.; Nicolas Dockendorf, Commander; W. A. Bentley, Adjutant.

THE FLORENCE CRITENTON CIRCLE of Bismarck—Auxiliary to the National Florence Crittenton Mission—President, Ella Roushalling; Corresponding Secretary, Linda W. Slanger; Recording Secretary, Harriet E. Wilcox; Rescued Band—Mrs. F. M. Carr, Lucy Wald, Mary E. Whitehair, S. E. Johnson, Josie H. Beers, Mrs. C. E. Murrell. This Circle is organized for the Christian redemption of erring girls and women, who may receive friendly assistance by applying to the rescue band.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS.
Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month at their hall at 2:30 p. m. Florence Ward, president; Mrs. Dorothy J. Field, secretary.

THE MARKETS.

Opening, Range and Close of Grain Prices at Minneapolis, Chicago and Duluth.

Furnished by Coe Commission Co., First National Bank building, who have direct wires to Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago.

June 2, 1902.

CHICAGO.			
	Open	High	Low
July wheat.....	71 1/2	72 1/4	71 1/4
Sept wheat.....	70 1/2	71 1/4	70 1/4
July Corn.....	60 1/2	61 1/4	60 1/4
Sept Corn.....	58 1/2	59 1/4	58 1/4
July Oats.....	34 1/2	35 1/4	34 1/4
Sept Oats.....	27 1/2	28 1/4	27 1/4

MINNEAPOLIS.			
	Open	High	Low
July Wheat.....	72 1/2	73 1/4	72 1/4
Sept Wheat.....	69 1/2	70 1/4	69 1/4

MINNEAPOLIS CASH.
Flax, \$1.72 1/2; No. 1 hard, 76 1/2; No. 1 northern, 74 1/2; No. 2 northern, 72 1/2-73 1/4.

DULUTH CASH.
Flax, \$1.78 1/2; No. 1 hard, 76 1/2; No. 1 northern, 73 1/2; No. 2 northern, 71 1/2.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET LETTER

Minneapolis, June 2.—The wheat trade having pretty well evened up over holidays gave this market a very quiet opening. Cables were sufficiently weak to give our markets a rather heavy opening but sufficient short covering held the market in check, resulting in 1/4c improvement before 11 o'clock. The weather map shows quite general rains again, excepting in the Ohio valley. The clearances were quite good at \$11,000 bushels, including flour. Exporting houses are reported as buying freely today but offerings are plentiful. Receipts for the two days are fair and will probably continue so for the balance of the week. Cudahy has possibly taken on more than any other party. The visible again shows a decrease which exceeds 2,000,000. The general news is unimportant which gives us a waiting market. Liverpool sold off 1/2d from opening prices with business extremely light.

Corn showed considerable weakness around the opening due more to liquidation caused by excessive receipts than anything else. The trade is wondering where so much corn is coming from and is of the opinion that it will continue. On a declining market you will invariably note that farmers rush their stuff in regardless of prices. Never in the history of the trade has there been so many empty cribs and the growing crop is anything but assured. The more the decline, the sharper will be the recovery when the covering comes.

Oats are puzzling the trade considerably and while they continue somewhat heavy this morning shorts covered to a considerable extent.

Provisions are at present finding some difficulty in keeping above the \$17 mark. The 3 cent break in corn has rather discouraged provision holders who have been letting go and taking the short side still more aggressively.

COE COMMISSION CO.

NOT SO VERY GREEN.

The Florida Man Rather Evened Matters Up With the New Yorker.

When the young man from Florida came to live in New York, he woke up one morning last winter, and, going to the window, he looked out on what was to him a novel scene. It was a snowstorm, the first he had ever seen.

Jumping into his clothes, he ran into the street. He stooped and gathered handfuls of snow and threw them in the air. He jumped into a drift and sent it flying with his feet. He finally lay down and rolled in it, all the time shouting and laughing at the top of his voice.

One of the crowd which had gathered to watch his antics went up to him and told him how his mother used to cure fits and volunteered to try it on him.

"I haven't any fit," the young man said.

"What's the matter with you, then?"

"Why, don't you see the snow?"

"Yes, I see it. What of it? I have seen it before."

"Well, I haven't," said the Florida young man.

"What! You never saw snow before?" asked the astonished questioner.

"Never. Seems strange to you, don't it?"

"It beats any sample of verdancy I ever run across."

"Oh, I don't know," mused the Florida cracker. "Did you ever see an alligator eating a nigger? No? Well, you are not so many after all. I have seen it many times." And, throwing a handful of snow down his shirt collar, he pursued his joyous gambols.—New York Mail and Express.

The Climate.

"Don't you think you have a very changeable climate?" said the stranger. "No," said the native. "It changes fast enough when it's pleasant, but when it's disagreeable it hangs on like grim death."—Washington Star.

NORTH DAKOTA GETS MOST

State of North Dakota Gets the Greater Part of the Immigration to the Northwest.

Free Homesteads in Addition to Purchased Lands is the Feature with the Homeseekers.

Seven Thousand Cars of Household Effect Brought to the Northwest This Spring.

Sixty thousand people have been added to the population of the central northwest since the first of the year, says the Minneapolis Journal. This is equal to the immigration into Minnesota, the Dakotas, and northern Wisconsin for the entire twelve months of 1901. For the first year since immigration to the northwest took such a positive turn, there will be a steady moderate movement throughout the summer with increased travel in the fall months. Industrial agents in close touch with the situation place the total immigration for the central northwest in 1902 at 100,000. Most of the new comers have passed through the Minneapolis gateway. The larger percentage of the immigration into South Dakota has gone by routes south and southeast of the twin cities, principally over the Milwaukee and Northwestern roads. Some of the immigration into Wisconsin has taken routes east of Minneapolis. The northern coast lines have contributed the big percentage of the immigration to the north coast, and that has gone through this gateway. There has been a big movement to Canadian points through the twin cities. It is believed that the estimate on immigration into the "greater northwest" will reach the figure predicted the first of the year, 200,000.

In the central northwest, North Dakota has taken the big piece of the pie since January 1, 30,000 have been added to its population. North Dakota was credited by the census of 1900 with 320,000 inhabitants. The immigration of last year, together with that of the past four months will bring the flickertail state's total population to 380,000, which demonstrates the wonderful possibilities in North Dakota between now and the taking of the next census. Minnesota's gain through this year's immigration is about 15,000; South Dakota's, 10,000, and northern Wisconsin 5,000. South Dakota can now lay claim to a population of 425,000 an increase of 25,000 people in two years. Immigration has furnished Minnesota with a net gain of 30,000 people in the past two years.

Returns from the hundreds of railway stations on the various lines show that 7,000 full carloads of homeseekers' household and farming effects have been added to the central northwest since January 1. This number includes only full carloads and does not take into consideration the several thousand less than car lot shipments. North Dakota and Minnesota received 5,000 of these, by far the greater portion of which went to North Dakota. South Dakota took between 1,300 and 1,500 and northern Wisconsin about 600.

While railroad statistics on immigration are entirely lacking in completeness enough is known to show that at the railway stations in the northwest more carloads of homeseekers' effects have been received since January 1 than during all of 1901, which was considered remarkable for its immigration record.

Homeseeker travel has been steady since the first of the year. The moderate winter weather of January and February gave it an early start. March and April as usual were the big months. May is making a reasonably good and rather surprising record. The fall months up to November 1 are expected to furnish a magnificent close.

Homestead land in North Dakota has been the attraction which has given the state the major portion of the homeseeker movement this year. This assisted by the excellent crop record of 1901 and the advertising done by the land companies and railroads has sent thousands of people of small means looking for a farm to the flickertail state. Other sections of the northwest have homesteads to offer but the free farms in North Dakota have been more advantageously situated and in country adapted to the small farmer as well as to stock raising. At the beginning of the year, there was more opportunity of this kind for the renter of Iowa in western North Dakota than in any other sec-

tion of the northwest. Consequently the big movement headed that way. Landseekers by thousands have come to Minnesota. Thousands have gone to South Dakota. There has been a good settlement on the forest lands of Wisconsin but the industrial agents say that the big advertising of free farms in North Dakota was a big factor in taking the best of the homeseeker travel to that state.

This year's immigration has pushed the outposts of settlement in North Dakota beyond the Missouri river. In South Dakota the homeseeker has taken many of the lands close up to the banks of the "Big Muddy" and now threatens the trans-Missouri domain with invasion. Cut over timber lands of Minnesota and Wisconsin have been peopled. The investor has spread his buying all over the northwest and the well-to-do farmers seeking homes in Minnesota and the Dakotas are included in this class. Settlement in North Dakota has been characterized by big increases in population in the western part of the state. In South Dakota the homeseeker has been partial to no particular section. In Minnesota the Red River valley has been favored and a large number of settlers have invaded the central counties. The wealthy Iowa farmer looking for opportunity "in the north" has crossed the line and settled in the southern counties.

The railroads have always been a big factor in promoting settlement of the northwest. This is to be one of the most successful years in the history of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and the Soo immigration departments. Settlement has been general along the main line of the Northern Pacific in North Dakota and heavy on all of its North Dakota branches. The Great Northern has carried thousands into northwestern North Dakota. The Soo has promoted settlement along all of its lines in North Dakota and especially in the northern portion of the state. In Wisconsin the Soo has done most of its work in a few counties. The Northwestern has directed its homeseekers to northwestern Wisconsin. The Milwaukee road is responsible for most of the movement into western South Dakota. The Washburn road has aided in the development of new sections of the Missouri slope.

The valleys of the Mouse and Des Laes rivers in Northwestern North Dakota have received more of the homeseeker movement than any other section of the northwest. So many people have gone to that region that the lines of settlement have been pushed beyond the valley proper into the higher lands west of the main line of the Soo and along the main line of the Great Northern. The territory into which all of these people have gone extends from Rugby to a short distance beyond Minot on the main line of the Great Northern and north to the international boundary. The Soo and Great Northern have given this district special attention. The Great Northern has been gradually covering that portion of the state with settlers since '94 when it brought the first train loads of Dunkards from Pennsylvania and Indiana and settled them along the St. John and Bottineau branches of the Great Northern to the east. Last year this settlement could have been traced in its journey west by the immense number of filings in the Devils Lake land office. This year the big business was transferred to the land office at Minot. Since Oct. 1 last the Minot office has registered over 8,000 homestead filings. Most of these have been on land north of the Great Northern main line. The "cattle country" has been invaded by the small farmer and the Mouse river valley has been turned over to the producers of grain.

This brings within the area of cultivation and production the entire territory north of the main line of the Great Northern in North Dakota from the Red river west to twenty-five miles beyond the Soo road. Each year has seen the invasion of the virgin prairie completed to a new outpost. When the Great Northern planted the Dunkard colonies at Devils Lake and other points on its main line and on the St. John branch they spread out in all directions in search of farms. Gradually the broad stretch of country between the Langdon and St. John branches was settled, and the invasion continued west to the Bottineau line. This year the intervening area was overrun and the Soo and Great Northern met on a common ground in their efforts to people northwestern North Dakota.

In central North Dakota another new area has been opened to cultivation by the Soo and Northern Pacific. This district saw the earliest successes of

the Northern Pacific in immigration. A portion of the Dunkard movement settled near Carrington and New Rockford seven years ago. Near Harvey some Russians have settled. The building of a branch line west from Carrington by the Northern Pacific opened a new country towards the Missouri river. Both railroads have succeeded in placing several thousand homeseekers in this locality which embraces portions of several large counties.

On the Missouri slope some of the best land in that part of North Dakota has been purchased by land companies all of whom have aided in advertising that section. The Missouri has been crossed and homeseekers have taken land in a region which a year ago was but sparsely settled. All of these settlements north of the main line of the Northern Pacific are close to the river. On the east slope of the Missouri the Washburn road has done its principal work.

FOOLED HIS SUPERIOR.

An Avenished Pasha and a Lieutenant Who Won Promotion.

Kassim Pasha when minister of war for Egypt was very particular in regard to the personal appearance of his officers and issued stringent orders that they should never appear unshaven in public. One day he met upon the street a lieutenant who had bearded the pasha and disregarded his orders. "To what regiment do you belong?" demanded the indignant minister. "To the — regiment, at Abasseuh," replied the frightened lieutenant. "Get into my carriage at once so that I can carry you to the encampment and have you publicly punished," was the stern command which followed.

The young man obeyed, and the twain rode along gloomily enough for some time, when the pasha stopped his carriage and entered an office where he would be detained for some time on business. Seizing the opportunity, the culprit sprang from the vehicle, darted into a neighboring barber's stall and regained his post before the return of his jailer minus his beard. For the remainder of the route the officer buried his face in his hands and seemed the picture of apprehension.

Abasseuh was reached at last, and all the officers were assembled to witness the degradation of their comrade, who all the while kept well in the rear of his chief. "Come forward, you son of a dog!" cried the irate pasha, when there stepped before him an officer with a face as clean as a baby's and a look of the most supreme innocence. His excellency gave one look of blank astonishment and then, with an appreciative smile breaking over his war worn features, turned to the assembled officers and said, "Here, gentlemen, your old minister is a fool, and your young lieutenant is a captain."

THE SIZE OF FAIRIES.

Creatures Who Live in the Poetry of the Elizabethan Age.

Readers of Elizabethan poetry are familiar with fairies who fashion coats from a bat's wing, fans from those of butterflies, coverlets from the skins of snakes, wage war with spiders and make expeditions on the backs of flies. Writers have commonly assumed that such minuteness was the product of poetic fancy, which reduced these spirits to a size much below that admitted by popular belief, but this is an error. Folklore supplies us with abundant examples of fairies who can carry no more than a single straw, who emerge from a molehill and make a thread bridge in order to traverse a keyhole. Concordant is the testimony of language, as when the foxglove passes for being a fairy cap.

If a size so reduced cannot allow historical interpretation, still less does ethnology explain the qualities of these fays, who in power do not differ from their larger cousins. Queen Mab, no larger than the jewel of a ring, is yet charged with the functions of a birth goddess. The least fairy can steal a bride or a baby; tenacity is of less consequence, since any tiny sprite can at will assume gigantic proportions. The fairies who in one canton are represented as dwarfish in the next may be described as gigantic.

The contrast, which cannot be accounted for as arising from historical memories, may be easily explained by the early modes of conceiving nature. In prehistoric conception a mountain might pass for a large man, a river for a tall one, while the inmates of petty hillocks would naturally be imagined as possessing a form corresponding to the narrow limits of their habitats.—International Monthly.

Simple Words.

There are a certain number of simple words in the English language that will impress the greatest thoughts, and great men use them. To be incomprehensible may be a sign of knowledge. It may also be the sign of an intellectual snob. The world is not moved by men and women who talk in an unknown tongue.—Schoolmaster.

PEACE AGREEMENT SIGNED.

Peace Agreement for South Africa Signed by Representatives of British and Boers.

Terms of Peace are Announced by the Government Leader in House of Commons.

Three Million Pounds Will be Appropriated Toward Restocking the Farms in Transvaal.

London, June 2.—The following cablegram has been received from Lord Kitchener, dated at Pretoria, Saturday, at 11 o'clock p. m.:

"The document containing the terms of surrender was signed this evening at 10:30 o'clock by all the Boer representatives as well as by Lord Milner and myself."

TERMS OF PEACE.

London, June 2.—The government leader in the house of commons announced the peace terms as follows:

The Boers are to turn over all munitions of war. All persons are to be brought back to South Africa without the loss of liberty or property. Dutch is to be taught in the schools if the parents desire, also in the courts if the necessary rules are allowed for protection. There is to be no tax on the Transvaal pay the war expenses. Self government is to be inaugurated as soon as possible. Three million pounds are appropriated toward restocking farms. The rank and file of the Boer army are disfranchised for life.

ALLIED ORDERS STRIKE.

Hazleton, Pa., June 2.—There is almost unanimous response in the anthracite region on the part of engineers, firemen and pump runners to the strike order of the executive board of United Mine workers. Non-union men are running pumps in many collieries.

ANIMAL IMITATIVENESS.

How a Beggar's Dog Grows to Be Like His Master.

"One of the most curious traits to be found in the animal nature," said an observant citizen, "is that which grows out of the unconscious imitativeness of creatures of the lower order. I have observed many instances of where the creatures of a lower order have taken on the characteristics in some noticeable degree of members of the human family. One might know, for instance, the beggar's dog from the look of the dog, from the droop of the eye, the pathetic hang of the lip and a certain general air of despondency and hopelessness which seems to speak in the very nature of the animal. I mention the beggar's dog because it is a familiar example. The beggar's dog never looks cheerful, never smiles, never frolics, but simply sits by his master and broods and begs for whatever charity may give.

"I have seen the dog character molded under happier influences, and the dog became more cheerful. He was a light hearted, free and easy sort of creature and seemed to get something of the sunnier side of things. I am almost tempted to say that if you will show me a man's dog I will tell you what manner of man the owner is, with particular reference to temperament and his moods. The melancholy man, the man who grovels mentally along the gloomier groves, the pessimistic man who is always looking at the dark side of the picture, all the men who come within these unhappy classifications rarely own a cheerful dog. The dog unconsciously takes to the ways of the master and in his moods imitates the master's way of thinking.

"But turn to the dog of the jolly, cheerful fellow. Watch him show his teeth in laughter when the master approaches. He is darting across the yard and dancing and frisking around the master's feet in the happiest way imaginable, and he is up to all kinds of pranks and does all kinds of little things to indicate the good nature that is in him. He does as his master does and seems to take the same general view of life. These are small things, I guess, but they show just how important one's way of thinking may influence one's dog and change his whole view of life."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Land of His Birth.

Higgins—So you are proud of the land of your birth, eh? What did it ever do to be proud of?

Wiggins—Wasn't I born there?—Boston Transcript.

History will show that the worst quarrels are between former friends and former lovers.—Atchison Globe.