

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1902

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

### SECRET SOCIETIES.

**MASONIC.**  
Bismarck Lodge, F. & A. M. No. 5. Meets first and third Mondays in each month at Masonic hall. Henry L. Reade, W. M. W. F. Cochrane, Secretary.

Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 1. Meets third Thursday in each month at Masonic hall, Dakota Block. 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 Shelton, 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 YEO-  
MEN.**  
A fraternal insurance organization. Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in G. A. R. hall. Frank J. Mason, F.; C. A. Hess, correspondent, Machine shop.

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

**O. O. F.**  
Capital City Lodge, No. 2. Meets every Friday at McGowan hall at 8 o'clock p. m. Chas. E. Murrell, N. G.; Frank J. Burt, Sec'y.

**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.; Nicolai Dockendorf, Commander; W. A. Bentley, Adjutant.

**THE FLORENCE CRITENTON CIRCLE of Bismarck—Auxiliary to the National Florence Crittenton Mission—President, Josie H. Boers; Vice President, Rhoda A. Wood; Corresponding Secretary, Linda W. Slaughter; Recording Secretary, Albina Conch; Treasurer, Mary E. Whisler; Auditor, Lucy A. Wald; Chaplain, Isadora A. Carr. This circle is organized for the Christian redemption of erring girls and women, who may receive friendly assistance by applying to any member of the circle.**

**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.

**NICHOLSON BREKHAH, No. 40.**  
Meets the first and third Tuesdays of every month in Odd Fellows' hall, at 8 o'clock.  
**ELLA HOUGHTALLING, N. G.**  
**JENNIE O'CONNOR, Sec'y.**

### KINGS AND QUEENS.

The king of England who could not speak the language of his kingdom was George I.

In the battle of Bosworth Field, 1485, a king was killed (Richard III.) and a king was crowned (Henry VII.).

The motto, "Dieu et Mon Droit" was first assumed by Edward III. of England when he took the title of king of France.

"Your majesty" as a royal title was assumed in England in 1527 by Henry VIII. The title before that was "your grace" or "your highness" for the king or queen.

William IV. was at the time when he succeeded to the throne the first William of Hanover, the second William of Ireland and the third William of Scotland.

Henry VIII. was the first to assume the title of king of Ireland. The title king of Great Britain was assumed by James VI. of Scotland when he became James I. of England.

Richard I. was the first to call himself king of England. Every king from William to Henry II. called himself king of the English. The title was assumed by Egbert, the first king of England, in 828.

King of France was a title borne by the monarchs of England for 432 years, and when Elizabeth became queen of England she was also "king of France," asserting that if she could not be a queen she would be king.

### The Spendthrift.

Once upon a time there was a spendthrift who made his father very unhappy through his profligate habits.

"My son," said the parent, "you spend every penny that you get, and it must cease. Remember that the pennies make shillings and the shillings make pounds. If you do not change your habits of always spending to habits of judicious saving, I will not spare the rod."

The admonition had no good effect on the youth, and he continued to spend the pennies before they could accumulate into shillings.

His father spoke no more about the matter, but he applied the rod most vigorously to him until he howled with pain.

Moral.—He who spends the pennies will get the pounds.—New York Herald.

### Instinct of Horses in War.

Arabian horses manifest remarkable courage in battle. It is said that when a horse of this breed finds himself wounded and perceives that he will not be able to bear his rider much longer he quickly retires from the conflict, bearing his master to a place of safety while he has still sufficient strength. But, on the other hand, if the rider is wounded and falls to the ground the faithful animal remains beside him, unmindful of danger, neighing until assistance is brought.

### A Serious Temperament.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "don't you wish you was rich?"

"Kind o'," answered Meandering Mike. "Course I couldn't eat any more dan I does, but I'd be saved de trouble o' sayin' 'much obliged' so often."—Washington Star.

## THE CAPTURE OF SMITH.

James Smith, Murderer of Anton Hyllinger, Captured at Fort Yates and Brought Here.

Endeavored to Enlist in the Cavalry at Yates and was Arrested on a Telegram.

Will be Confined in the County Jail Here Until the Time Set for His Trial.

James Smith, the murderer of Anton Hyllinger, who has been skulking through the timber along the Missouri river for the past few weeks, endeavoring to elude the officers who have been searching for him after his escape from the McLean county jail, was captured at Fort Yates last week, and brought into the city Sunday morning at about 11 o'clock by Deputy Sheriff Robert Cotton, who went down after him. Smith was a forlorn looking object when he reached the city. He wore a faded, slouch hat, the blue blouse of a soldier, whose brass buttons contracted strangely with the meanness of his general attire, trousers that were much worn, and a pair of heavy, unlaced shoes. His demeanor was dejected, and his face was thin and drawn. He was identified by Sheriff McDonald, who removed the shackles which had been placed on his prisoner, and linking his arm in that of the murderer, the sheriff escorted him to the county jail here where he will remain until the time for his trial. On the way to the city with the deputy sheriff, Smith protested that there was a mistake and he was not the man wanted. Smith's capture was due to an endeavor to enlist in the regular army at Fort Yates. He applied for enlistment there and had taken the physical examination when his identity was suspected, and he was arrested and held upon a telegram from the McLean county authorities.

Smith managed to elude the officers for several weeks, and eked out a miserable existence while traveling afoot along the river and through the timber. His presence in the county jail here adds another to the number of men now held here on the charge of murder.

After Smith eluded the officers near Dry Point, he was not seen until his overalls and portions of his clothing were found at Cal Wilson's place and identified by Deputy Sheriff Cotton. He was traced by foot prints on the sand to Glencoe, where he was seen by Charley Corbin. He was next seen by William McVider a little farther down the river, and ate supper Sunday night at Lee's. In the meantime he had succeeded in shaving off his whiskers and altering his personal appearance, upon which he became bolder and was seen frequently between Glencoe and Winona. On Thursday last he took breakfast at Winona and crossed over to Yates where he applied for enlistment in the cavalry.

**TAKE CARE OF THE STOMACH.**  
The man or woman whose digestion is perfect and whose stomach performs cleanly, purifies and sweetens the stomach and cures positively and permanently all stomach troubles, indigestion and dyspepsia. It is the wonderful reconstructive tonic that is making so many sick people well and weak people strong by conveying to their bodies all of the nourishment in the food they eat. Rev. J. H. Holladay, its every function is never sick. Kodol of Holladay, Miss., writes: Kodol has cured me. I consider it the best remedy I ever used for dyspepsia and stomach troubles. I was given up by physicians. Kodol saved my life. Take it after meals. E. G. Patterson & Co.

**INJUSTICE TO PRIVATE HOUP.**  
An injustice was done to Private Charles Houpp of Company M at Fort Lincoln, by his arrest at Mandan several days ago on a charge preferred by a drunken man, that he had taken some of his property. An investigation of the matter by the authorities there convinced them of the entire innocence of Mr. Houpp of the charge made, and he was immediately released from custody. The magistrate before whom the examination was conducted gave Mr. Houpp a letter, stating his entire innocence of the charge. It appears that instead of attempting any wrong, Mr. Houpp was endeavoring to get the man to go home, and in return for this, he was struck by the man he was endeavoring to befriend. Mr. Houpp is a soldier with a good record, and it is to be regretted that he was

the victim of these unfortunate circumstances.

### BANQUET TO GEORGE AUSTIN.

George Austin, who has been foreman in the Northern Pacific shops at Mandan, left Sunday afternoon for Kansas, where he takes a position on the Santa Fe road. Saturday night the members of the lodge and Chapter at Mandan gave a banquet to Mr. Austin, which was attended by a large number of brethren from Mandan and several from Bismarck. After an evening spent in speeding the parting guest, J. S. Green presented Mr. Austin with a handsome gold watch, in token of the friendship and good will of the Masons of Mandan. Mr. Austin was much affected by this token of regard and responded feelingly to the presentation address.

### A SAD DISAPPOINTMENT.

Ineffective liver medicine is a disappointment, but you don't want to purge, strain and break the glands of the stomach and bowels. DeWitt's Little Early Risers never disappoint. They cleanse the system of all poison and putrid matter and do it so gently that one enjoys the pleasant effects. They are tonic to the liver. Cure biliousness, torpid liver and prevent fever. E. G. Patterson & Co.

### HOLD UP IN PEMBINA.

Pembina Pioneer Express: A dark, windy night, about ten miles up the Red. A team has just crossed the river. A voice from the roadside cries: "Hold up driver! We are U. S. secret service detectives. Unload that beer!" The frightened driver complies. "Now you git," and the driver gitted quicker. And the threshing crew made merry thereafter. The pig grunts but dares not squeal.

### SOLDIER BOYS DEFEAT HIGH SCHOOL.

At Fort Lincoln Sunday a game of ball was played between the Company M nine and the Bismarck high school nine. The local nine was reinforced with several players of the regular team, but the soldier boys fell upon the opposing pitchers and pounded out twenty-six runs, to twelve for the high school team. The high school team tried three pitchers but all of them were freely hit. For the first three innings the score stood 1 to 1, but after that the error column swelled largely on both sides.

### JUNIOR LEAGUE OFFICERS.

Officers of the Junior League elected for the next quarter:  
President—Jessie Scott.  
First Vice Pres.—Lella Pierce.  
Second Vice Pres.—Eva Marquette.  
Third Vice Pres.—May Little.  
Fourth Vice Pres.—Helen Register.  
Secretary—Willie Savage.  
Treasurer—Jane Hutchinson.  
Librarian—Eddie Tibbils.

### FIVE CENTS A GLASS.

Mandan Times: Bismarck and Burleigh county people gave the state fair great support both in the matter of exhibits and attendance. They can have anything they want in Mandan—except the railroad shops.

### CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to return thanks to the many kind friends who assisted us in the time of our recent bereavement, and to the members of James B. McPherson Post No. 2, G. A. R., for their kindness and fraternal sympathy.  
MRS. JOHN DOLAN  
AND FAMILY.

### LINGERING SUMMER COLDS.

Don't let a cold run at this season. Summer colds are the hardest kind to cure and if neglected may linger along for months. A long siege like this will pull down the strongest constitution. One Minute Cough Cure will break up the attacks at once. Safe, sure, acts at once. Cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, all throat and lun troubles. The children like it. E. G. Patterson & Co.

### PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING BRIDGE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the board of County Commissioners for building a bridge near Mercer's ranch in Painted Woods township, about twenty-five miles north of Bismarck. Specifications can be seen at the county auditor's office. Bids will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m., Oct. 6, 1902. The board reserves the right to reject all bids.

### W. S. MOORHOUSE, County Auditor.

We are advertising a new book in the display columns. Capital Book Store.

## INDIANS AND AGRICULTURE.

What the Census Returns Show as to the Extent of Agriculture Among Indians.

What the Several Bands of Indians on Reservations in This State Have Done.

Acres of Land in Crops Among the Indians and Report on the Yield of the Crops.

A recent census bulletin gives some interesting details of agriculture on the Indian reservations in North Dakota, as follows:  
North Dakota contains four Indian reservations: Devils Lake, Fort Berthold, Standing Rock, and Turtle Mountain. The larger portion of Standing Rock reserve lies in South Dakota, but as the agency is located in North Dakota the reservation was reported in that state. Agriculture is very uncertain on these reserves on account of the hot winds and irregularity of rainfall during the summer months. The census year, however, was favorable, and their crops were raised on all the land cultivated. The land, in general, is best adapted to stock raising, and this occupation is receiving much attention, especially on the Fort Berthold and Standing Rock reservations, which have extensive ranges and hay lands.

With the exception of the Turtle Mountain, the Chippewa, and the Arikara of Fort Berthold, these North Dakota Indians are all of Siouan stock. Only a small per cent can speak English, and government rations still constitute a large part of their subsistence. The larger number wear citizens' clothing, are industrious, and seem desirous of becoming self-supporting.

### DEVILS LAKE RESERVATION.

Devils Lake reservation, comprising an area of 360.4 square miles, is situated in the northeastern part of the state, the upland prairies furnishing the land is high and rolling and the soil is a light sandy or gravelly loam which dries out very rapidly. Failures of crops from drought have been so frequent in recent years that few of the Indians cultivate as extensively as they would if they had greater assurance of a harvest.

The population of the reservation, June 1, 1900, was 1,268, of whom 190 were farm operators, cultivating from 20 to 80 acres each.

Flax is the principal crop, closely followed by wheat, while oats, barley, and corn are raised to some extent. Wild grasses furnish the entire crop of hay, which is generally larger than the Indians can manage with the implements at hand. Most farmers cultivate small areas of potatoes, and a number also raise dry beans and other garden vegetables. Few of them have any cattle, and their horses are Indian pony stock, too small to run the gang plows and other heavy machinery required for prairie farming. A few own dairy cows, swine, and chickens.

### FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION.

Fort Berthold reservation is located in the west central part of North Dakota, on the Missouri river, and comprises an area of 1,508 square miles. This region is well adapted to stock raising, the prairie furnishing ample range throughout the year. On account of the hot, dry winds and uncertain rainfall, agriculture is not carried on extensively, although the land is fertile and in seasons of sufficient moisture produces good crops.

The three years preceding 1899 were so discouraging that many Indians at Fort Berthold did not plant their usual crops in the census year, although the season proved to be a favorable one. Of the cereals, wheat and corn were raised most extensively, although many farmers also sowed oats. Nearly all had several acres of potatoes under cultivation in addition to small patches of melons, onions, beans, peas, cabbages, and other vegetables. The majority of the 239 farmers cultivated from 5 to 40 acres, besides cutting large areas of prairie grass.

Stock raising is growing rapidly in importance and will eventually place the people of this reservation on a self-supporting basis. The last issue of live stock was made to them in 1898 and consisted of 1,000 heifers and 40 bulls. Nearly all Indians now own a number of cattle, while some have large herds. Although in recent winters severe storms have scattered and killed many of their cattle, the majority reported sales of live stock in 1899 ranging from \$25 to \$500, while the receipts of one

Indian from this source amounted to \$5,475. The larger number of their horses are Indian pony stock, but a few have a good grade of American horses. Dairy cows and chickens are found on but few farms.

Only 24 per cent know enough English for ordinary conversation, and government rations still constitute 60 per cent of their subsistence.

### STANDING ROCK RESERVATION.

Standing Rock reservation lies on the west bank of the Missouri river, and contains an area of 4,176 square miles, of which approximately three-fifths are in South Dakota.

This reserve is the home of the Blackfeet, the Hunkpapa, and the Lower and Upper Yantona bands of the Sioux, numbering in all 3,886. The reservation is best adapted to grain, but, although the soil is in general a deep, rich loam, the hot winds and insufficient rainfall often prevent crops from maturing. Consequently stock raising is the principal pursuit of the Indian farmers, although most of them grow a few crops and in addition cut large quantities of wild grass. They are beginning to realize that from their cattle must eventually come their support, and are giving them much better care than formerly.

Their cereals, planted every year in the hope of a harvest, rarely yield more than the quantity seeded. The season of 1899, however, was a favorable one on the Standing Rock reserve and the Indians harvested considerable quantities of corn and oats. Individual acreage in these crops was very small, usually from 2 to 10 acres. Vegetables did well and nearly all farmers raised potatoes, while many had small fields of melons, pumpkins, peas, beans, and onions. A few grew sugar beets, which have been found to be well adapted to this soil. Wild hay, however, is the most important and extensive crop, and besides making enough for their own use, the Indians sell large quantities to the agency, military post, and traders. The improved area of the farms of the majority of the 780 Indian farmers ranged from 5 to 40 acres.

Most Indian farmers have made a start in stock raising, and some already have substantial herds. The majority reported small sales of live stock, the annual receipts ranging from \$25 to \$500. Indian ponies constitute the greater part of their wealth in horseflesh, although some have horses of a better grade. Swine and chickens are found on a number of farms.

Approximately 98 per cent of these Indians wear citizen's clothing and 23 per cent speak English. Government rations constitute 50 per cent of their subsistence.

### TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION.

Turtle Mountain reservation, the home of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa, is situated in the extreme north central part of the state, in Rolette county, and contains an area of 72 square miles. Less than one-third of this tract is cultivable, lakes and timber land comprising a large part of the surface, while the southern half is a prairie, while the southern half is a rough, stony, rolling, and containing but little good farming land. Most of the soil is poor, and innumerable failures of crops have greatly discouraged the Indians and kept them in poor circumstances. The timber supply, which is rapidly decreasing, is their only resource when crops fail. The number of Indians, 2,393, is too large to find subsistence on the reservation, and many have taken up claims beyond the borders.

The principal crop of the Turtle Mountain Indian is wheat, although oats, barley, and flax are generally grown. Their hay crop consists of the prairie grass. Nearly all Indian farmers raised potatoes, but no other vegetables were reported. The season of 1899 was a favorable one and all crops did well, the majority of the 67 Indian farmers cultivating in that year from 20 to 80 acres. Nearly every farmer had a few cattle in addition to his ponies and work horses, but none owned any considerable number of range cattle, or raised beef for the market. Many had dairy cows, and chickens were found on most farms.

Government rations constitute but 25 per cent of the support of this band, 94 per cent wear the garb of the white man, and 59 per cent know enough English for ordinary conversation.

If your floor needs painting, use Carrara Paint; dries hard over one night. For sale by L. Lamb Lumber Co.

Try a box of Gunther's candy; you will enjoy it. On sale at Capital Book Store.

## FAMOUS NOVELIST IS DEAD.

Emile Zola, Famous French Novelist Found Dead in Bed From Asphyxiation.

Wife of the Novelist Also Critically Ill as a Result of Inhaling the Fumes.

President Has a Second Operation on His Leg and Passes Good Night Yesterday.

Paris, Sept. 29.—Emile Zola, the noted novelist, was found dead in bed this morning. Death was due to asphyxiation, by fumes from a stove. He was 62 years old. Madame Zola is also critically ill from the effects of the poisonous gases.

### SECOND OPERATION.

PRESIDENT HAS SECOND OPERATION, BUT IS PROGRESSING WELL.

Washington, Sept. 29.—President Roosevelt, who had a second operation on his leg yesterday, was reported this morning to be progressing very satisfactorily. He passed the best night since his return from Indianapolis.

### AGREE TO SCALE.

AGREEMENT BY MILLERS PREVENTS STRIKE AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, Sept. 29.—The local branch of the northwestern flour mill employes union has accepted the offer of mill owners to give the men an 8 hour day under a new scale of wages and there will be no milling strike in Minneapolis. The new arrangement will go into effect October 13.

### ALGER APPOINTED.

FORMER SECRETARY OF WAR GETS MICHIGAN JOGA.

Detroit, Sept. 29.—Governor Bliss has appointed General Alger ad interim senator from Michigan to succeed the late James McMillan.

### THE MARKETS.

Opening, Range and Close of Grain Prices at Minneapolis, Chicago and Duluth.  
Furnished by Coo Commission Co., First National Bank building, who have direct wires to Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago.  
September 29, 1902.

**CHICAGO.**  
Dec wheat..... 69 1/2- 69 1/2- 68 1/2- 68 1/2-  
Dec wheat..... 69 1/2- 69 1/2- 68 1/2- 68 1/2-  
Dec corn..... 45 1/2- 45 1/2- 45 1/2- 45 1/2-  
May corn..... 41 1/2- 41 1/2- 41 1/2- 41 1/2-  
Dec. oats..... 31 1/2- 31 1/2- 30 3/4- 30 3/4-  
May oats..... 32 1/2- 32 1/2- 31 1/2- 31 1/2-

**MINNEAPOLIS.**  
Dec wheat..... 65 1/2- 65 1/2- 65 1/2- 65 1/2-  
May wheat..... 67 1/2- 67 1/2- 67 1/2- 67 1/2-

**HOG MARKET.**  
Chicago, Sept. 29.—Receipts, 25,000; left over, 4,850; estimated for tomorrow, 17,000; closing weak and shade lower. Light, \$6.90@\$.75; mixed, \$6.90@\$.75; heavy, \$6.80@\$.75; rough, \$6.80@\$.75.

Kansas City Receipts—hogs, 6,000; cattle, 25,000; sheep, 10,000.  
Omaha Receipts—hogs, 2,000; cattle, 13,000; sheep, 2,300.

**TREES AFFORD THE BIRTHPLACE AND CRADLE OF THE WAX INSECT, scientifically called Cossus pella. In the early spring the bark of the boughs and twigs becomes covered with brown pea shaped scales, which can be easily detached and which, when opened, reveal the flowery looking mass of minute animals, whose movements can just be detected by the naked eye. In May and June, however, the scales are found to contain a swarm of brown creatures with six legs and two antennae each. Some of the scales also contain the white bag or cocoon of a small black beetle, which, if left undisturbed, burrows into and consumes the scales. The Chinese say that this beetle eats the little wax insects, and it appears certainly the case that where the scales fetch a lower price in the market.—Chambers' Journal.**

**All in the Family.**  
They were discussing the factors which make for success in the world, when the knowing young man said: "There's nothing like force of character, old man. Now, there's Jones. Sure to make his way in the world. Has a will of his own, you know." "But Brown has something better in his favor." "What's that?" "A will of his uncle."—Stray Stories.