Hope Pioneer.

C. L. ALLEN, Publisher.

HOPE. - - - N. DAK

According to the Sioux Indian weather prophets, it's going to be a hard winter. These predictions are based on the fact that the buffalo grass shows a heavy crop of seeds, which, the redskins declare, is a sure sign of a severe winter and deep snow.

A sitting hen belonging to Mrs. Harry Landers, of Mantua, N. J., has given up a nest full of eggs and adopted a motherless pig. The little porker had been brought up on a bottle for some weeks, and when it was missed, a search revealed it under the hen, the eggs having been kicked out of the nest.

A new kind of make-up has been discovered in Paris, and is said to be doing wonders to improve the feminine face. A certain drug is injected beneath the skin by a small syringe. This causes the face to become round and hollows to disappear. A little rouge and powder and the bloom of youth appears.

Roger Q. Mills, the former United States senator from Texas, says that whenever in Galveston he always felt a vague dread of just such a calamity as has befallen the city, and was intensely relieved when he was back on the mainland. He said that he always fully realized the danger to the city from some great sea storm.

Paris' latest innovation in street lighting is oil-lamps. They are not the sort of lamps used a hundred years ago when the cry was "aristocrats a la lanterne," but enormous structures that give out 1,000 candle power each. They have been set up on the river side of the Tulleries gardens and light up the gardens and the opposite bank of the Seine as far as the new Gare d-Orleans.

Booker T. Washington says that the first time he ever talked to the late Collis P. Huntington on the subject of Negro education the latter gave him a contribution of $2. Mr. Huntington afterward became one of the most generous supporters of the cause, and the last time the two men met the railroad magnate gave the Negro educator $50,000 toward the endowment of the school at Tuskegee.

Booker T. Washington has accepted the position offered him by the directors of the South Carolina interstate and West Indian exposition as chief of the Negro department. It has been suggested that designs for the Negro building be invited from colored architects throughout the United States, it being the intention of the managers and of Mr. Washington that the department shall be entirely the work of the colored man.

In the production of common watch-glasses the glass is blown into a sphere about a meter in diameter, sufficient material being taken to give the desired thickness, as the case may be. Discs are then cut out from this sphere with the aid of a pair of compasses, having a diamond at the extremity of one leg. There is a knack in detaching the disc after it has been cut. A good workman will, it is said, cut 6,000 glasses in a day.

There is a market for spiders. The insects are sold by the hundreds, the prices ranging from 50 cents to 75 cents, and the buyers are small firms of wine merchants. These merchants stock their cellars with new, freshly labeled wine, sprinkle dust upon the bins and admit the spiders, who weave their webs from cork to cork. The cobwebs naturally lead the customers to believe that the wine has been stored for years, and higher prices are obtained.

The French potache is only a boy, anywhere from six to sixteen years of age, but he is at once high school boy, collegian and university student from the beginning. In France, unless a young man has been a potache, he can all his life be nothing except a shop clerk or a day laborer. He can not be a physician or a chemist's clerk, a notary or a full-fledged advocate, an army officer, or a responsible agent of commerce, unless he has passed the proper university examinations.

There is another incentive in the incubator that when hatched will make the American hen hustle anew. Arrangements are making for this country to supply a large share of South Africa's imports of eggs. The island of Madeira has for years enjoyed the bulk of that trade. The shipments from America are to be via Southampton, to catch the fast mail steamers; thence to South African ports, requiring only about four days longer than it takes Madeira eggs to make the journey.

A singular battle was witnessed recently in an English apiary. A hive of bees was besieged by a large swarm of wasps. The bees made valiant sorties to try to drive away the besiegers, and the wasps made furious assaults to drive out the bees. The battle raged for two days, at the end of which time the bees evacuated the hive and the wasps took possession. They are now the undisputed masters of the hive, and are reveling in the store of twenty pounds of honey which the bees had gathered there.

The cells of the brain, when quite fresh and vigorous, may be likened to small balloons inflated. They are round and full, and when seen under the microscope they give evidence of being distended. The cells of the tired brain, on the other hand, are seen to be shrunken, as an air-ball or toy balloon from which most of the air has escaped. When our brains begin to work after a refreshing rest or sleep they are full of nerve fluid which the absorbents of the body and brain have stored up there like bees fill their combs.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

The figures of the bureau of statistics show that the United States leads the world in the chief products.

A bulletin issued by the commissioner of labor shows that wages have generally increased since 1896.

The authorities in Washington earnestly desire that peace negotiations between the powers and China be instituted at once. Only such action, the officials believe, can prevent fresh outbreaks which may further embarrass the government in attempting to bring about a prompt solution of the entire question without affecting the administrative and territorial entity of China.

THE EAST.

National League baseball season ended with the clubs standing as follows: Brooklyn, .603; Pittsburgh, .568; Philadelphia, .543; Boston, .478; Chicago, .464; St. Louis, .464; Cincinnati, .450; New York, .435.

Anthracite coal miners after a two days' convention in Scranton decided to accept the ten per cent. net increase in wages offered by the mine owners, providing they will continue the payment of the advance until next April and will abolish the sliding scale. If the operators consider the proposition unacceptable the miners are willing to arbitrate the questions at issue.

At Holyoke, Mass., Ovide Berniche's four children were burned to death.

Four persons were killed by the cars at a railway crossing near Newcastle, Pa.

In the United States the visible supply of grain on the 15th was, Wheat, 56,978,000 bushels; corn, 9,829,000 bushels; oats, 12,235,000 bushels; rye, 986,000 bushels; barley, 2,348,00 bushels.

In Boston a checker match of 40 games between Charles Barker, of Boston, and Richard Jordan, of Edinburgh, Scotland, for the world's championship, began.

In Newark, N. J., an application was filed for a receiver for the whisky trust.

After nine years' sojourn in Europe Mark Twain arrived in New York.

Brooklyn won the first of the post series of ball games with Pittsburgh for the world's championship and possession of a $500 trophy cup was won by Brooklyn.

Marguerite Gast, of New York, eclipsed all outdoor long-distance cycle marks. Her time for 2,000 miles was 222 hours 5½ minutes.

At Newark, N. J., a storm wrecked an unfinished building, killing William Ruble, Robert Ward and Joseph Baumgartner and fatally injuring two other workmen.

A wealthy resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., William Ziegler, will fit out a new expedition in search of the north pole.

A march of striking coal miners was dispersed by troops at Coaldale, Pa. Operators held a council in Philadelphia, but no result was announced.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The death of Jay A. Hubbell occurred at his home in Houghton, Mich., aged 71 years. He was a congressman for ten years.

Three men were killed and ten persons injured in Chicago and vicinity in two railroad wrecks and a trolley car accident.

The treasurer of the Galveston relief fund says the total amount received is $979,595.63.

At the age of 69 years Charles Fargo, a director and former vice-president of the American Express company, died at his residence in Chicago.

An express train on the Lake Shore road ran into an open switch in South Chicago and the fireman and a man stealing a ride were killed and the engineer and two passengers injured.

At Athens, O., three robbers held up a passenger on the Baltimore & Ohio road and robbed him of $100.

Fire destroyed ten business houses in the village of Herrick, Ill.

Martin Sayres and wife, an aged couple, were instantly killed by a Big Four train at Alyria, O.

Henry and Frank Robinson (brothers) were killed in a runaway accident at Pana, Ill.

At Skaguay, Alaska, a severe earthquake shock occurred.

Fire laid a large portion of the business district of Sullivan, Ind., in ruins.

At Sells, Ark., Jefferson Jones and his wife and four children were blown to atoms by a dynamite explosion.

Flames in the lumber district in Oshkosh, Wis., caused a loss of $275,000.

The death of Jonas Strauss occurred at his home in Kendallville, Ind., aged 100 years.

Flames destroyed the shoe factory of the Wichell Brothers in Detroit, Mich., and two men perished in the flames.

Near Cape Sabine, on the Arctic coast of Alaska, an immense field of coal was discovered.

Seven more Dowie elders were run out of Mansfield, O.

In the wreck of an Alton freight train near Lincoln, Ill., three persons were killed.

In Chicago the total registration is 401,403, an increase of 21,158 over 1896.

The orange crop in Florida is estimated at 1,000,000 boxes.

At Kodiak, Alaska, 27 distinct shocks of earthquake were felt and the earth was in a constant tremor for six hours. Great damage was done to property and one life was lost.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The rescue is reported of Capt. Shields and 51 Americans captured by the Filipinos. Insurgents lost 20 men killed and 40 wounded in an attack on Americans at Iloilo.

On the coasts of China and Formosa a typhoon destroyed 1,900 houses and many lives were lost

Boers were very active in the Kroonstad district. Gen. De Wet has proclaimed that burghers who refuse to fight will be made prisoners of war.

Fire swept away nearly the entire business portion of Port Limon, Costa Rica.

It was reported that the agent of the Wells-Fargo Express company at Escalon, Mexico, disappeared, taking with him $18,000 of the company's money.

An audience in Paris wrecked a theater and turned hose on the actors because two stars failed to appear.

Turkey's sultan has leased to Germany for 30 years the island of Uroan, in the Red sea.

In Washington confirmation has been received of the execution by the dowager's order of Chang Yen Hoon, former Chinese minister to the United States. Russia announces that she will act without allies in China.

In a gale five schooners went ashore in Fortune bay, N. F., and 43 men were drowned.

In San Domingo the uprising is ended and the rebels are scattered.

Sir Alfred Milner will be appointed governor of the former South African republics.

Sir Richard Webster has been appointed lord chief justice of England.

Filipinos surprised small parties of American soldiers, killing several.

Off Iowassinnia the Norwegian steamer Callanda collided with another steamer and 33 persons were drowned.

A Boer commando was taken in ambuscade near Vryheid by British infantry, the Boers losing 60 killed, 35 wounded and 65 taken prisoners.

LATER NEWS

A meeting of Pennsylvania coal operators at Philadelphia agreed to demands of the strikers and the miners will return to work when all companies post notices of acceptance. The cost of the strike is placed at $13,300,000.

Eight persons lost their lives in a tenement house fire in New York city.

Lipton's challenge for America's cup has been accepted by the New York Yacht club, the races to be sailed on August 20, 22, 24 next year.

The Chinese minister in London says peace negotiations are in progress in Peking.

The report of the commissioner of the general land office shows the government has 917,135,880 acres open to settlement.

Station H of the New York post office was robbed of nearly $40,000.

Dwight T. Reed, of New York, United States vice consul to Spain, died in Madrid.

Prince Von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst at 81 years of age has resigned the chancellorship of the German empire. Von Bulow will succeed him.

Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman was seriously ill at his Washington residence.

The internal revenue receipts from all sources during September amounted to $23,453,814, a decrease as compared with September, 1899, of $1,067,071.

John Hughes, postmaster at Cambra, Pa., shot and killed an unidentified burglar who broke into the office.

Capt. Elliott, of the Fortieth infantry, surprised the Filipino headquarters near Orquieta, island of Mindanoa, and captured, without fighting, Gen. Alverez, with his staff and 25 soldiers.

Six persons were injured in a passenger train collision on the Vandalia road at Verona, Ind.

W. S. Taylor, former governor of Kentucky, expressed willingness to go back and stand impartial trial on charge of Goebel murder.

Count Zeppelin's airship at a height of 1,300 feet sailed successfully against the wind at Friedrichshafen.

John Nelson made a new 15-mile bicycle record in Chicago, his time being 27:04 1-5.

William L. Wilson, president of Washington and Lee university, and postmaster general in Cleveland's cabinet, died suddenly at Lexington, Va., of congestion of the lungs, aged 57 years.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

About $500,000 worth of unredeemed Porto Rican money is in circulation in the island.

The British shoe dealer is raising a cry of alarm because his market is being preempted by American rivals.

The police of Brussels foiled a plot to kill Prince Albert on the occasion of the welcome to himself and bride.

New York city has 1,522 polling places, only 51 less than the whole state of Nebraska, and nine more than there are in North Carolina.

Kaiser Wilhelm in a speech at a foundation laying expressed his desire that Germany become a second Rome of imperial greatness.

There has just been started at Steubenville, O., the first American manufactory of glass marbles, which have hitherto been imported from Germany.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to duplicate whatever sum is raised by the people of Paterson, N. J., for the erection of a projected labor lyceum in that city.

The Northwestern Steamship company of Buffalo is building four steamships to carry grain from lake ports to Europe by way of the St. Lawrence route.

Gen. Baden-Powell arrived at Pretoria to take command of the police in the Transvaal and Orange River colony, where it is proposed to maintain a force of 12,000 men.

Contracts for 300 sugar cane cars for a Honolulu concern have been placed with a Cleveland company. The same company is also to build 200 brick cars to go to Antwerp.

Orders have been received by the Baldwin locomotive works in Philadelphia for 22 locomotives for the New Zealand government system and six for a mining company in Spain.

A Russian authority, discussing the results of the peace congress in Paris, says the hope for an end of all wars lies in the fact that modern fighting would soon exhaust any nation's resources.

Cecil Rhodes in an address before the South African league at Cape Town said "mugwumps" were responsible for the war, because they emboldened President Kruger to send his ultimatum.

"A BUGABOO ISSUE."

Senator Hanna Thus Denominates "Imperialism."

Chairman of the Republican National Committee Pays His Respects to Croker, Bryan and the Democracy.

Upon his return from New York, a few days ago, Senator Marcus A. Hanna settled at once to his work at the head of the republican national committee, taking hold of the noonday meetings of the Illinois Commercial and Industrial league and the Commercial Men and Retail Salesmen's McKinley and Roosevelt club, now being held in Chicago. In a speech on Tuesday, October 2, Senator Hanna said:

"This campaign, my friends, is narrowing down to but a few weeks, and yet it is growing in importance every day, because every day brings fresh to our minds these issues which underlie all our personal interests, as well as the best interests of our country. I say it is encouraging for me to see that the business interests and the working men of the United States are awakening to the importance of these issues. I sometimes believe that they have been waiting until the democratic party brought in all their issues before they decided to bring them up at all. They are narrowing down now so that with the short time left I am wondering what other issues they can present. Every issue that has been presented to the American public thus far has been for the purpose of leading astray the minds of the people from the real issue. There is but one issue, only one, and that issue affects our material interests entirely. I mean the issue of prosperity and the continuation of it. That prosperity is a result of a policy, the practice and professions of the republican party. That policy has not changed since the foundation of that party. It has stood the test in the battles that have been fought, and with the exception of two instances have always won. The issue to-day is just what it was in 1896, only more so. The question is, do the American people want as a foundation for their interest sound money and protection to American interests and American workingmen. That is all there is in it. Because experience has taught us that upon that foundation we can build not an empire but the greatest commercial country in the world.

"I do not want to talk about imperialism, my friends. That is layed out. It is a bugaboo. It was intended to be a bugaboo. It was intended to deceive the American people. And, as I said before, distract their attention from the real issue. It is an impossible; it is a fraud; it is a numbug to talk about the American people resolving themselves into an empire, or that a man with the reputation, with the character and ability of William McKinley would be emperor. And that is where our friends, the democratic party, so called, have made a grievous error. They have placed their faith upon this fact, that the American people are unintelligent enough to understand these great questions. Think of appealing to a citizen of the United States that he should change his mind, change his whole career as a public man, change the record of a lifetime, his life work, to build up an empire or even the theory of an empire in such a country as this, and the letter of President McKinley has settled that question in the minds of every man who has intelligence and patriotism enough to understand these questions. What the people wanted, if they did not fully understand all there was in that question, was simply the facts, and they got them in that letter. And every fact stated there is a truth. Therefore I say I do not care to discuss it any further and I am waiting to see what the next move will be on the checker-board. There was a conference in Chicago recently of all of the head chiefs of the opposition, and the New York people are anxiously awaiting to know what will be the issue when Mr. Bryan comes east. He has been summoned there by his emperor, Dick Croker, and he will be told that he must not talk free silver in New York. I have seen in the newspapers, and I believe every word of it, strange to say, that there was a deal made, that puts Mr. Croker above even Mr. Bryan as far as power is concerned in this campaign, and I want to know of our western friends, whether democrat or republican, whether they propose in view of present condition of affairs in our country to follow any man who is dictated to from Tammany hall.

"Those are all personalities, but underlying that let us see what this man stands for. Everybody knows what politics is in New York. Everybody knows the power of one man in the rank of the democratic politicians in New York, and if there is anything approaching imperialism in this country, it is the power of the boss of Tammany. It was under his power that no person was permitted to land a pound of ice upon the docks of New York without his permission, and that permission was given to only one company. You hear about trusts. The ice trust of New York affects every poor man who lives within the limit of that great city, and is the worst trust that ever was, and it could not be made efficient unless, as was the case, the power governing the city of New York would not permit any other company to land a pound of ice upon a single dock of that great city. That is the power which is the motive that governs the men that are now dictating the policies in this campaign. Now, my friends, from the standpoint of business men, it is idle for me to discuss in this presence what would be the result of a change in these conditions—of this administration. You all know that when business is in a normal condition what makes the volume of prosperity in business, operating for the future, not from hand to mouth. Every man who lays out his business successfully must have confidence in the future that whatever policy he adopts he will be on the safe side. In short, he must know there will be no radical changes that will overthrow our financial conditions, or sap from the foundation that confidence upon which it rests. We had four years of that policy of from hand to mouth and we all know the result. No manufacturer, no merchant, no laboring man knew from day to day what would come the next day. And therefore he manufactured only that which he could sell; the merchant bought only that which he could sell immediately, and the workingman was compelled to work only hours it took to manufacture and dispose of those goods. Under that policy the fires burned out in our forges and factories; the wheels of industry slowed down and almost stopped, and what was the result? Disaster, almost despair. And it was under the influences of just such conditions that the people of this country arose in their might in 1896 and put their foot upon the policy which threatened our prosperity and industry. By their almost united voice, as far as the electoral vote was concerned in the northern states, said: 'We do not believe in adopting a policy that will undermine the confidence in this country. We don't believe in the promises made by Mr. Bryan that we need more money.' We did not need more money. There was plenty of circulating medium with our great system of commerce, to transact all and more of the business of the day. What we wanted was simply confidence. Confidence that those principles which I say is the foundation of our business success should not be disturbed. Party prejudices, party allegiance were forgotten; self-interest, self-protection assumed sway in the minds of the majority of these people. And they put their foot down and said: 'We will have none of it.' It did not make any difference to them, and it does not now, whether these principles are republican, Jeffersonian democratic or what. All they want to know is does it mean success and prosperity to ourselves and families. They may bring all the demogogues they command upon the rostrum; they may attempt to create class prejudice; they may lie till they are black in the face; but they cannot fool the people. It is that upon which my confidence rests; it is that when the intelligent business interests of this country are fully aroused with the importance of the results of this election there won't be any doubt about them.

"I know how easy it is under almost any condition in this country to create excitement in this conutry. We have been for three years of very exciting times in the history of our country. Perhaps one of the most important in all of our international intercourse. But I have not seen any evidence of any want of confidence. I have not seen any symptoms in the business and commercial circles in this country denoting any want of confidence; and why? Because every man knew that William McKinley was at the helm. Because every man knew that he was supported by a republican congress in both branches. Everybody knew that every effort would be made to settle all of the complications and differences with one single purpose, and that the best interest and honor of our country. It has been done. Yet there is no argument that I can make or any other speaker that compares in force with that one argument, to point back upon the record of the past three years and a half. The United States of America has leaped into the very front rank of nations, and we are not only respected but feared abroad. We have gained a position second to none, and we gained it through the policy with peace and good will and justice to everybody. Therefore I say, my friends, there is no argument so convincing as to point back to the record of the administration of President McKinley, and then ask the question, what is there in any and every promise made by Mr. Bryan or his colleagues that could better that condition. He says that he is a friend of the workingman. Is he? How do we know it. Has he ever proved it? Never. The old issue that made Mr. McKinley the hero of the workingman was the tariff, which protected him. That issue was fought for years, and I do not know of a labor organization in this country or those connected with organizations whenever they wanted anything of public legislation or anything to protect their honor or interests that did not go to William McKinley when he was in the house. They went to him because they knew they were going to their friend. The bill which protected them and bore his name during its short life was a monument to the friendship that he bears to the working classes of the United States. It was reproduced in the Dingley bill with some modifications, but during the interim we had an experience of a tariff for revenue, and Mr. Bryan was one of the chief exponents and principal advocates of that measure, and so elated was he, so carried away with the success of the movement that he was one of the two men who shouldered little Billy Wilson and carried him around the hall of the house of representatives on his back. Why don't they put out a cartoon and show him carrying Billy Wilson? I would like to hold up that spectacle alongside of one of Davenport's cartoons of me. I think on that proposition I would have the advantage of dignity anyway. No, my friends, no demagoguery or subterfuges are going to blind the eyes of the working people of the United States. I know them. I have been with them, and I believe in them. And when Mr. Bryan shows that overanxiety in their interests I know that he is not true to what he says. He simply wants your vote. That is all. Why he even intimates in his public utterances to-day that if he is whipped this time he won't be dead yet. He will come up a third time. Why, he is a standing candidate for the presidency. And I congratulate the so-called democratic party that they will be spared the time and expense of selecting a candidate every time.

"This year, speaking for the interest of our business, must end all this nonsense. This year we must put our seals of opposition upon this question which affects our interests."

NEW STAR SPANGLED BANNER

Change in the Song Inspired by the Situation as It Exists in Our New Possessions.

On the 25th day of September, 1814, during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Francis Scott Key composed the "Star Spangled Banner." The British fleet had attacked the fort, and the people were anxiously waiting for dawn, to see whether the fort had surrendered. This situation gave to Mr. Key his motive.

To-day our flag is floating over the Philippines. The Bryanites want to pull it down. All the patriotic citizens of the country are waiting to see whether it floats there after the next election. The rebels who are firing on the flag shall be conquered, the Bryanites shall be defeated, and on November 7 the people of the country with one voice shall sing:

"Let the Star Spangled Banner in triumph be waved,
O'er the lands we have freed, and the peoples we've saved.

The situation has inspired the "New Star Spangled Banner," which is as follows:

Oh, say, can you see, by the far eastern light,
What so proudly we hail at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, after many a fight,
In lands near and far is so gallantly streaming?
And the thanks in our prayer, rising high in the air
Give proof to the world that our flag is still there;
Oh, say, let that Star Spangled Banner be waved,
O'er the lands we have freed, and the peoples we've saved.

Oh, thus be it always, whenever we stand
Between the oppressed and a king's desolation.
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven rescued land
Praise the power that hath made us a powerful nation.
And onward we must, for our cause it is just;
And this be our motto "In God Is Our Trust;"
Let the Star Spangled Banner in triumph be waved,
O'er the lands we have freed, and the peoples we've saved.

HOW OUR TRADE GROWS.

Commercial Expansion Goes On in Spite of Foreign Wars.

In spite of the drawback of war in China our exports to Asia show a good increase in volume in the first eight months of 1900, as compared with those for the same time in 1899. Exports to all parts of the world are increasing, showing the volume of commercial expansion.

The following table shows our exports to each of the great divisions of the world during the first eight months of 1900, compared with the corresponding period for 1899:

	1899.	1900.
Europe	$590,911,794	$672,782,724
North America	107,960,386	130,865,911
South America	24,256,606	26,489,076
Asia	34,206,656	44,634,016
Oceania	23,440,387	26,542,280
Africa	11,834,053	14,697,337
Total	$792,610,082	$915,911,344

Forgot to Carry Kentucky.

"We are going to carry Kentucky for McKinley and Roosevelt. There has been some question in our minds as to how the democrats who voted in opposition to Goebel would vote this fall. We have been making a careful canvass and find that practically all of those who were with us then are going to be with us in November. What is of more significance, many democrats who did not believe that Goebelism was all we claimed it to be, have come to believe that we told the truth, and they are going to vote with us."—Leslie Combs, Chairman Republican State Campaign Committee of Kentucky.

☞The democratic orators are disposed to overlook their opinions that the salvation of the country depends an 16 to 1 unless vigorously reminded of them.—Washington Star.

NORTH DAKOTA NEWS

Farmers' Institutes.

The season for holding farmers' institutes is now approaching, and I wish to call attention to the fact that funds for holding about 20 institutes are available, and any locality desiring an institute should make application for the same as soon as possible.

The institutes held last winter were a decided success, but the time for making the necessary arrangements was too short in many cases. Let the farmers and business men talk the matter over among themselves, appoint a secretary who can take the matter up at once, specifying the time preferred for holding the meeting, and I will set about arranging a schedule comforming as nearly as possible to the request of the various secretaries.

The only expense will be for a hall, properly heated and lighted. All other expenses will be met by the state.

I prefer to hold ten of these institutes before the holidays, so it is necessary to move quickly in the matter.

The past season has fully demonstrated the value of diversified farming. The farmers' institute is just the place to get a few pointers on it. Send in your application early and you stand a better chance to get a meeting.

—E. E. Kaufman,
Director of Farmers' Institutes, Fargo, N. D.

A Regular Course.

A meeting of the heads of several state institution of learning was held in Fargo for the purpose of discussing a course of study in the high schools and normals that would correspond with the course of the university. Among those present were President Merrifield, of the State university at Grand Forks; Prof. Joseph Kennedy, U. N. D.; President Carhart, of the Mayville normal school; President McFarland of the Valley City normal, and Supt. of Public Instruction J. G. Halland. The Idea of the meeting, said President Merrifield, is to arange the course of studies so that a pupil can enter the public schools, go through the high schools or through the normals, and then through the university without a change of cars.

Lutheran Synod Dedicated.

Grand Forks college, which is now the property of the Norwegian Lutheran synod, was formerly dedicated. The college building was recently purchased from private parties by the synod, and will be made the chief school of that denomination in the Northwest. The first term begins with an attendance of about 100, which will be increased to 400 or more soon as accommodations can be prepared for the increased for the increased attendance. The attendance at the dedicatory exercises was very large.

Five Parties on the Ticket.

The official state ballots are out. Five tickets, more or less complete, are in the field. Judge Morgan, who was nominated by the republicans for the supreme court, is the only nominee for the position. All other parties indorsed him though his name can be put on the ballot but once. The parties represented on the ticket are: Republican, independent-democrat, prohibition, social-democrat and people's party.

It Burns Well.

Coal from the new mine at Wilton is now being used in the locomotives on the road and gives excellent satisfaction. It is said to make a hotter fire and a lesser quantity is consumed than formerly used from the Ecklund mine. Mr. Washburn states there is a greater demand for the coal than the output of the mines can hope to supply under the most favorable circumstances.

Chautauqua Election.

At the meeting of the directors of the North Dakota Chautauqua association, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: N. G. Larimore, president; Ole Serumgard, vice president; John W. Maher, treasurer; E. A. Larue, secretary.

News in Brief.

The first flax brought to the elevator in Jamestown brought $1.35 a bushel, not-withstanding that it had been damaged by wet weather.

P. Everett of Browdon was fined $20 for stealing a cow. The cow had been in his flax field and he held it for damages. The animal escaped and Everett recaptured it.

The new brick and stone wall about the penitentary yards at Bismark is nearly finished. The convicts did all the work.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob Stewart's store at Erie. The safe was drilled, but the robbers became alarmed and left before the safe was blown.

Edward Callahan, of Enderlin was shot twice and killed by P. H. Callahan, formerly chief of police. Callahan was arrested.

In the contest for the golf championship at Fargo the season and the Wheeler cup, S. L. Sheldon won out over J. A. Montgomery, who was the runner up.

Land Commissioner Laxdal advertises capitol lands for sale in Burleigh county.

The Agricultural college defeated the Alexandria high school at football—18 to 0.

A lot of plunder has been found in Fargo, which is supposed to have come from a store that was burglarized at Kent, Minn.

A Williston man loaded some shells with 68 grains of smokeless powder, borrowed a gun and started shooting. He had only a part of a gun stock to return to the owner—after the first shot.

The postoffice department has established railroad mail service from Bismarck to Wilton, and the Washburn road will be a mail road. This will be a great convenience to residents of Wilton, enabling them to get and send mail by train.

The Fargo Edison company started a new engine of 440 horse power, with 4,400 lights capacity. Total horse power of plant, 840.

Judge Dow of Wahpeton made a ruling that a note is not outlawed in six years, when service cannot be gotten on the debtor.

Chicken thieves arrested at Cummings were found to have burglars' tools in their possession.

Some McHenry county stockmen are being crowded out by the influx of new settlers, and are moving into the wilds of Montana to be able to pursue their cattle raising undisturbed.

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"I do not feel very well, I am so tired all the time. I do not know what is the matter with me."

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Mrs. Ella Rice, of Chelsea, Wis., whose portrait we publish, writes that she suffered for two years with bearing-down pains, headache, backache, and had all kinds of miserable feelings, all of which was caused by falling and inflammation of the womb, and after doctoring with physicians and numerous medicines she was entirely cured by

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This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try

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