

NINE INJURED IN TRAIN SMASH

NORTHERN PACIFIC ENGINE HITS REGULAR FREIGHT BEFORE IT CLEARS THE SIDING.

HURLS MEN IN THE WRECKAGE

Returning Wiring Crew Leaves Part Behind in Hospital—Many Horses and Cattle Are Killed.

Dickinson.—As a result of the rear-end collision of two freight trains on the Northern Pacific railroad at Sentinel Butte, seventy miles west of Dickinson, nine wounded are in the local hospitals. Of the number only two are seriously injured. How any of the sixteen in the wreck came out alive is a wonder.

Freight 54 and the gravel train were ordered to take the siding at midnight at Sentinel Butte. Before the regular freight was in the clear the gravel train crashed into it, demolishing the caboose and seven cars and throwing the occupants into the car with the wreckage.

There were two stockmen and a railroad man in the caboose.

The next five cars contained a Western Union outfit, a crew that had just finished a contract of new wire between Glendive and Billings. Thirteen men were sleeping in these cars.

The next car contained horses purchased in Montana by Howard Lake (Minn.) horsemen, and the next car was loaded with cattle also bound for the East.

Twenty-five of the horses and cattle were killed. The oncoming engine plowed through the seven cars and caboose with terrific force and was very little injured.

The wreckage was quickly cleared and traffic delayed by eight or ten hours. Dickinson physicians rushed to the scene of the accident at an early hour in the morning. It is thought that all the injured will live.

DELEGATION GETS PROTEST.

Ft. Berthold Indians Fear They Won't Get Justice in Opening.

Washington.—The North Dakota congressional delegation is in receipt of protests against the proposed opening of the Fort Berthold Indian reservation. It seems that the Indians themselves are against the opening; first, because they have got the impression that they are not to be consulted about the opening, and secondly, because the 160-acre homestead allowed each Indian by the Hanna bill will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the red inhabitants of the reservation. "We need more land in order to pasture our stock," say the Indians, and it would seem that the interior department concurs in that opinion.

Representative Hanna, when informed of the protests received from North Dakota, said that it is not his intention to deprive the inhabitants of their land and that their interests will be safeguarded in every way.

FRAUD CHARGED IN ENTRY.

Homesteaders Find They Are Up Against it in Stark County.

Dickinson.—George Fisher has been cited to appear before the local U. S. landoffice on July 14 and defend himself against the charge of knowing that his land contained a merchantable mine of coal at the time of entry, contrary to law and to what he swore in his oath.

A special government inspector has been going over the land in this district finding out what sections are more valuable for coal than agricultural purposes. This inspector charges that Fisher's land contains valuable deposits of lignite coal and is chiefly valuable therefor, also that the entryman had knowledge of the same before filing. The question of residence is not involved.

N. D. NORMAL GRADUATES 107.

Annual Commencement Exercises Are Held at Valley City School.

Valley City.—At the annual commencement exercises of the Valley City State Normal School 107 graduates received their diplomas while 38 more will receive them in August, at the conclusion of the summer school.

In an address to the class, Mr. McFarland reviewed the growth of the institution and was especially eulogistic of the new conservatory of music which opened its doors as an experiment last fall. It now has a faculty of seven and will require more next fall.

Plans have been accepted and bids will be received on July 19 for a new \$15,000 city hall for Valley City.

Devils Lake is Growing.

Devils Lake.—The school census which Oscar Baarson has been working upon for the past two weeks, has been completed and it shows the number of children of school age between the ages of 6 and 20 has increased 120 in the past year. Last year the number of the children of school age was 915, and this year the count shows it to be 1,037. This shows almost as clearly as a complete census how rapidly the population of our city is growing.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY TO MEET.

Arrangements Made for Meeting at Wahpeton.

Grand Forks.—Secretary Libby of the State Historical Society has arranged with the local committee for a convention to be held at Wahpeton July 12. It promises to be abundantly successful. Among the prominent speakers will be Judge Amidon, President McVey, of the University of Grand Forks; Senator McCumber and Commissioner Glibreath of Bismarck. Numbers of sketches and stories by old settlers will be given, bringing out details of life in this locality in the 60's, 70's and early 80's.

An attempt is being made to secure the presence of James J. Hill, who once rode over this country in a buckboard securing rights of way, and who has a warm place in his heart for some of the old settlers who aided him then.

One of the features which Professor Libby proposes to inaugurate at this meeting will be the old settlers' register. This promises to be an interesting part of the programme.

ROAD HAVING TOUGH LUCK.

Train Service on Northern Dakota is Practically at a Standstill.

Grand Forks.—The Northern Dakota Railway company, the head offices of which are in Grand Forks, is experiencing all kinds of trouble on its line between Edinburg and Concrete, which was badly damaged in the recent heavy rains that covered that section of the state. So severe was the force of the storm that the road bed has been washed out in many places and it will be fully two weeks before the damage can be repaired.

The damage to the roadbed is so extensive that the line has been without train service this week and according to the company officials, it will be about two weeks more before it will be safe to run trains over the line.

The towns along the line are being supplied by mail each day, the mail being carried on a handcar.

ORDER HITS MAIL CLERKS.

Must Sell Homes in Grand Forks and Move to Devils Lake.

Washington.—About 25 mail clerks, 20 of whom are said to own their homes at Grand Forks, N. D., are affected by the recent order of the postoffice department, changing their routes so as to end their runs at Devils Lake instead of Grand Forks. An appeal has been made by some of their friends across the line in Minnesota to Congressman Steenerson to have the order revoked. It is said that if the department does not change the order, these clerks will be obliged to sell their homes in Grand Forks and this can be done only at a sacrifice. Mr. Steenerson will lay the matter before the department.

SOLD BANKING INTERESTS.

Senator G. S. Trimble Retires From Westhope Institution.

Grand Forks.—Senator G. S. Trimble, of Westhope, Bottineau county, who has heretofore been deeply interested in the Trimble State Bank at Westhope, has just disposed of his holdings in the institution, a part of the stock going to Westhope residents and the remainder went to Illinois speculators.

A change in the bank will be made shortly, the capital stock to be increased from \$10,000 to \$20,000. Mr. Trimble will continue his residence at Westhope as he has large land interests there.

WANT NEW TRIAL FOR NYHUS.

Motion Made in Steele County District Court for Another Chance.

Sherbrooke.—In the district court of Steele county Attorney B. G. Skulason, of Grand Forks, representing Henry Nyhus, who was recently convicted of rape in the first degree, made a motion for a new trial. This has been one of the hardest fought cases that has ever come up in this county.

In case Judge Pollock should refuse to grant a second trial in the case, an appeal to the supreme court will be taken.

DEALERS TO FIGHT LADD.

Liquor Men Say His Rulings Are Far Too Harsh.

Fargo.—Pure Food Commissioner Ladd of North Dakota will be proceeded against by the liquor dealers, if their plans are carried out, to prevent him from enforcing prosecutions under the new beverage law, which becomes effective July 1. The law requires a chemical analysis for liquor sold in this state, and leaves much to the discretion of the pure food commissioner. Dealers of Ohio and other states say that they cannot comply with the regulation he has prescribed in a letter to them covering his rulings on the subject.

A NEW TRIAL WAS DENIED.

In the Case of the Emerald Farmers' Elevator Company Against Bank.

Grand Forks.—In district court a motion for a new trial in the case of the Emerald Farmers' Elevator Company against the Farmers' State Bank of Emerald was made by the defendant's attorneys, Bangs, Cooley & Hamilton. The motion was made to vacate the judgment and decision in district court, and was denied by Judge Templeton.

North Dakota Hobbies & A

Grand Forks.—Senator M. N. Johnson has taken up the question of establishing a government weather station at this point.

Driscoll.—R. N. Metcalf of this city has a model flying machine of the aeroplane type, upon which he has applied for patents.

Valley City.—Barnes county's annual fair opened on the glorious "fifth" for a four days' meet with all indications of a successful season.

Lansford.—Attorney Young of this place has gone to Bismarck, where he will enter upon his duties as assistant attorney general of the state.

Minot.—One of the heavy timbers of a falling derrick struck a workman named Edner, but he was fortunate enough to sustain no serious injuries.

Mandan.—Several heat prostrations and one death occurred among workmen on the N. P. extension south of here during the warm spell last week.

Devils Lake.—The National Indian Congress of the Catholic church convenes at a point near the "Narrows", nine miles south of this city on July 11-17.

Anamoose.—German Baptists of this city and vicinity held a baptismal festival at Bruce lake, at which ninety-eight candidates were received into the church.

Toina.—Pioneers gathered here in large numbers last week to celebrate "Pioneer Day," for Nelson county, and to enjoy amusements provided for their entertainment.

Grand Forks.—A report went abroad to the effect that the town of Edmore, in Ramsey county, had been destroyed by a windstorm, but advice from that point show the report to be untrue.

Jamestown.—Officials from this city were called to Streeter to enforce quarantine regulations which were reported as being disregarded, and it is likely that some prosecutions of negligent parties may result.

Palermo.—A ball player at this place not only claims the distinction of owning a \$300 diamond ring, but also had the satisfaction of having refound the ring after losing it in the grass while running to field a ball.

Kenmare.—A lion cage broke loose from the circus wagon on which it was loaded, in this city, and considerable excitement resulted to all parties concerned, not omitting the lion, who, however, failed to get away.

Devils Lake.—The local school census just completed shows children of school age to have increased from 912 to 1,037, a total increase of 125, or nearly 14 per cent since this time last year. The total population of the city is 5,672.

Grand Forks.—Governor Burke announced, while in this city, that as soon as the report of expert accountants has been made known relative to affairs at the state penitentiary, those guilty of any defalcations would be prosecuted without delay.

McCluskey.—At a settlement reached between commissioners of McLean and Sheridan counties, the latter county secured \$15,000 in cash for its portion of public funds and property on hand, besides its right to a share in the proceeds of unpaid taxes when same are paid.

Bottineau.—A large number of North Dakota's state legislators met in social session at Lake Metigoshe at the close of June and enjoyed one of the finest outings ever taken by a lawmaking body. Auto rides, concerts and fishing were the features of the entertainment.

Bismarck.—Farmers in various parts of the state are again having the chance to protect themselves against being too easily persuaded by creamery promoters, some of whom in times past have loaded creameries into communities where there was insufficient business to make them go.

Fargo.—Thrashing machine salesmen of this city predict a record year in the demand for farm machinery, and there are those who predict the thrashing and plowing machinery sales at this point will outrival those of any other city dealing directly with local trade up to this date.

Cando.—A meeting of the state game and fish commission has been called to be held in this city. The contract for construction of a new fish hatchery will be taken up. Plans under consideration call for a very modern building. There are numerous other matters also to come before the board.

Grand Forks.—The loss of one of the state fair buildings by the recent storm will be quite seriously felt, owing to the difficulty of replacing it in time for the forthcoming fair. No pains will be spared, however, to make whatever arrangements are necessary to assure a satisfactory exposition this year.

Bismarck.—The passing of the thirty-third anniversary of the Custer massacre, June 25th, reminded residents here that there are still quite a number in this section who saw the troops march out from Fort Lincoln across the river on the fateful mission which cost the lives of many including the intrepid Custer.

Fargo.—Bank deposits in this city gained over \$1,000,000 during the past year.

Bowman.—This city, now only two years old, has developed noticeable prominence as a local wool market this year.

Williston.—W. H. Hicks and Paul Eade were held to the federal court on the charge of rifling the mails in this city.

Devils Lake.—It is announced that the annual Bible conference usually held following the Chautauque season will be omitted this year.

News of Scandinavia

Principal Happenings of the Week in the Scandinavian Countries.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm is decorated in gala attire in honor of the czar's visit. The czar's yacht was met this morning at some distance from the city by King Gustaf and Queen Victoria, in their own yacht, the Drott. All then went aboard the Russian yacht Standart, which steamed up the stream and anchored. The royal party entered the king's barge and went to the landing stage, where a large arch had been erected. Having been formally received here, they took carriages and drove through streets lined with troops to the royal castle. All traffic on the four sides of the palace was stopped for the day. No untoward demonstration occurred and only the best of feeling was shown. It is expected that the czar and his party will return to the Standart tonight and sail for Tallinn, Sunday or Monday. Nicholas looked well as he came ashore and cordially greeted those presented to him. His visit is favorably regarded by Swedes in general as indicating that he deems it worth while to renew friendly relations with this country. It also is considered by some to mean that Russian statesmen have in mind some plan of drawing the Scandinavian countries closer to Russia, England and France, which now are aligned in opposition to Germanic ambitions.

King Gustaf recently interfered with the work of the managers of the state railways in an interesting manner. K. O. Erickson, a substitute at a railway station, entered the service of the state railways nine years ago. A year later the front part of his right foot was crushed while he was switching cars at Tomtebod. The wound was well attended to, and Erickson recovered. He remained in the service and did office work part of the time, and finally applied for a regular position. But the railway authorities refused to comply with his request, and he turned to the king. Dr. Nordlund, the railway physician, testified officially that Erickson was strong and healthy in every respect, with the exception of the injury mentioned above. By means of a suitable bandage he could walk on the maimed leg almost as well as on the other, and he seemed to be able to do any kind of work indoors. The king, having made himself familiar with the facts, decided that nothing prevented Mr. Erickson from filling a regular position on the state railways.

A unique funeral. A young man named Almskog, refused to serve in the army, and was imprisoned at Vastervik. He died in jail, and was buried in the Kalmar cemetery. His coffin was covered with red cloth. A great number of young Socialists came to take part in the procession, and before the party reached the graveyard there was a throng of 3,000 people. When the officiating clergyman was ready to perform the last rites, a stove-maker named Bjorklund proceeded to make a lengthy address. The preacher tried to stop him, but in vain. Bjorklund was finally taken away by the watchman of the cemetery, and the preacher performed the ceremonies. Finally a hymn was to be sung; but this was prevented by the young Socialists, who sang the "International Hymn." A black banner with the following motto was raised at the grave: "The State Murdered Him. We Demand Revenge." The police remained quiet.

Many poor people are afraid of insuring their lives for fear that they may not be able to keep up the payments. A Swedish insurance company has contrived a new scheme to minimize this fear. A savings bank of a peculiar construction is left with the insured. It is made in such a way that one may keep it going like a watch by dropping into it ten or (2 1/2 cents) every day. If so much as a day is missed the machinery stops. The coin acts as a sort of key, and every coin put in is registered. It is supposed that the insured will not feel the burden of the insurance so much when the premiums are paid in daily dribbles of less than three cents each. The experiment has not been fairly tried yet.

The solidary banking concerns of Sweden have a capital of \$56,700,000, and the stock company banks \$172,800,000. The Skane Enskilda bank heads the list, with a capital stock of \$14,445,000. At the beginning of the year the Filipstad bank had the largest percentage of the capital stock on hand, namely, 18.2 per cent. The Stockholm Handels bank gave the largest returns on the investment, the dividend paid to the stockholders being 17 per cent. In point of litigation the Goteborg bank took the lead with 713 lawsuits, involving about \$400,000.

The seats in the first and second class passenger cars on the state railways of Sweden will soon be numbered, and when a passenger buys a ticket he will receive a numbered tag which entitles him to a certain seat. The same innovation will be made on the Norwegian and Danish lines connected with the Swedish lines in southern Sweden.

The king has ratified regulations for the new commercial high school in Stockholm, and former Foreign Minister Lagerheim has been appointed chairman of the board of directors.

DENMARK.

The surplus of the Danish sugar factories for the year 1908 was \$1,425,600. The stockholders receive 25 per cent on their investments, the beet growers an allotment of \$612,250, and the managers receive \$64,260. The reserve fund now exceeds \$4,000,000, or considerably more than 50 per cent of the capital stock.

The Farmers' Bank, which was wrecked by Alberti, will soon be in a position to resume operations, about 7,000 persons having subscribed over \$1,000,000 to the guaranty fund.

FINLAND.

The difficulties attending the establishment of definite relations between Finland and Russia seem to be increasing. In Russia it is claimed that after the introduction of a constitutional form of government some of the functions of the monarch passed to the duma and the imperial council, while the Finns hold that the new form of government in Russia has not affected the relations between the monarch and the Finnish landtag, and that the Russian imperial council has no right to meddle with the internal affairs of Finland. No matter how careful the landtag is, it will be bound to touch upon the rules which provide that certain bills shall be placed directly before the monarch, while the imperial council will ask for these bills in the first place. Trouble will also be caused by the arbitrary ruling of the council that bills passed by a landtag which is afterwards dissolved shall be void.

NORWAY.

The success of Elias Tonnesen, the notorious—or perhaps famous—burglar, is largely due to a peculiar disinclination on the part of the ordinary Norwegian to assist the police. Almost a hundred years ago Gjest Baardsen became a national hero simply by being a clever fellow to steal from the rich and to break jail. Tonnesen worked on the same plan. It is a good joke on the Norwegians that Tonnesen was caught when he went to Sweden. The Norwegian boy patriots think the Swedes got even with the Norwegians by this catch, the Norwegians being responsible for the death of Karl XII. Sweden's warring! Elias Tonnesen, who in a short while acquired national notoriety as a burglar and jail-breaker, was captured in Gothenburg, Sweden.

The hostility between Admiral Sparre and Admiral Borresen in the Norwegian navy is still causing mischief. Sparre is a Leftist and a friend of the present cabinet, and Borresen is a Rightist. Borresen has asked for a court martial to dispose of certain charges of malfeasance, preferred against him by Sparre. The government is endeavoring to settle the difficulty as a mere business matter, but to this the Rightists in the storting are opposed. It is not improbable that the Rightists will carry their point in the storting, and in that case Premier Knudsen may resign.

Deposits of rich zinc ore have been discovered at Sande, near Drammen.

More young people emigrated from Lom, Gulbrandsdal, last spring than ever before in the same length of time. It is claimed that they left the country because they could not obtain land of their own at home, though much good land is lying around unused in that part of the country. This fact has aroused a lively discussion in the press about the disposition of unused tillable land in Norway.

I. N. Grude, at Sandnas, had 4,000 trout fry put into a pond prepared for the purpose at Hojland church, and they are growing so fast that when they get about 1 1/2 years old they are large enough for a meal at a restaurant. It is now proposed to construct trout ponds where the offal from the canneries may be used to the greatest advantage.

A forest fire started at Nas, Romerike, and about 50 acres of scrawny timber was destroyed before it was put out. It is supposed to have been started by careless woodchoppers.

Utsond, the noted sleuth, has a farm at Kvitelid, and he enjoys the work on it so keenly that his hands look like those of the busiest chodhopper.

The philosophical faculty of the university of Lund has proposed the establishment of a geographical seminary in connection with the university.

The foreign trade of Norway was considerably smaller during the first four months of this year than during the corresponding period in 1908.

The Norwegians are greatly pleased because the Swedes living at Fredriksholm, Norway, hoisted the Norwegian colors upon the arrival of the king and queen of Norway. Even a Swedish steamer which happened to arrive at that time, flew the Norwegian flag from the prow.

A Kristiania girl tried to fill a gasoline stove without putting out the fire. Her dress caught fire, and she jumped out of the window from the second story. She was not injured by the fall, but she was so badly burned that she died a few hours later.

NEWS FROM FATHERLAND

A Brief Resume of the Most Important Happenings in the German Empire.

On the recommendation of several medical men in Vienna the municipal authority last year opened an open air sanitarium for healthy persons. The old idea that sunlight, air and water are the main restoratives was long ago taken up by a nonmedical philanthropist, who opened an establishment of the most primitive kind on the banks of the Danube on the outskirts of Vienna. The results obtained by him have prompted the municipality to enlarge the establishment and conduct it on modern principles. An immense area covered with fine sand, a long river bank with shallow, rapidly flowing cold water and the absence of any shade-giving trees are the three principal health-giving factors relied on. Special care has been taken to enable schools to make use of the facilities offered there; four thousand persons can undress at the same time and free tickets have been granted to schools and workshops, so that on some days last summer ten thousand persons were seen there, going about in the open air nearly naked. No less than two hundred thousand persons availed themselves of the opportunity offered them, and for this year an increased area has been thrown open for the "air cure." There is a special medical attendant present.

Complaining that the nation's foreign trade is being ruined by the greed of the agrarians in closing the frontiers to the importation of cattle and meat, the principal manufacturing and commercial interests of Austria organized an imposing demonstration of protest against the government's policy of favoring agriculture at the expense of commerce. This country in the last decade has lost more than half its export business with Roumania and Servia through tariff wars originated by the Agrarians, resulting in heavy penal duties being placed on Austrian wares. Germany seized the opportunity and has trebled its trade with these states. Speakers at the meeting held to protest against this state of affairs urged the completion of the commercial treaties with the Balkan and South American countries, now only awaiting the sanction of parliament. This sanction a powerful group of Agrarian deputies hitherto has managed to postpone. Following the demonstration in Vienna, public indignation meetings have been organized in several of the outside cities and towns.

The Austrian war on the Standard Oil Company will be aided by the government. The oil producers and the refiners have agreed to take over and assume the management of the Austrian government's factory for the purpose of providing oil fuel, which is being used on the government's railroads. The old oil producers and the refiners go further and declare they will not buy any more oil from the Standard if the government will build adequate oil tanks and pipe lines to store the various tank supplies. The ministers of the government have signified their intention of complying with these conditions. Such a move will in effect practically bar the Standard from further business in Austria and Hungary.

It is reported that a new design for a dirigible airship elaborated by Prof. Schutte, of Dantzig, has been approved by Herr Karl Lanz, the head of a large machine works at Mannheim and the founder of the German Aerial Navy League. Secrecy is being preserved as to the details of the new airship, though it is stated that it will be on the rigid system, the frame being made of wood instead of aluminum. It will contain 19,000 cubic meters of hydrogen gas—that is, 3,000 more than the Zeppelin airship. The propelling power will be supplied by four benzine motors capable of developing together 500 horsepower.

Prince yu Eulenburg was permitted to go to the Gasteln watering place, Austria, for the sake of his health. He is under a bail of \$25,000, and may be tried for perjury at any time by the government of Prussia. But he feels sure that nothing will be done as long as he keeps quiet. He has a "cinch" on his enemies in the form of an immense number of private letters from many of the most prominent Germans, and he threatens to publish these in Paris and London if he is hard pressed. To avoid such a scandal the authorities are expected to leave him alone.

The airship Zeppelin I, traveling from Friedrichshafen to Metz, landed at Biberach on account of overheating of the machinery, which caused a fusing of certain metal parts. The landing was effected during a rainstorm without difficulty. The crew of four officers and four men held the craft down until a detachment of soldiers arrived and gave aid. Major Sperling, in command of the craft, sent for duplicate parts of the damaged machinery.

Some of the smaller powers, notably the Scandinavian countries, passed laws favorable to the French wine trade in order that their stocks might be listed on the Paris bourse. Not so in Germany, it seems, and the French wine trade is alarmed. The finance commission of the reichstag proposes to increase from 120 to 150 kilograms the duties on every hundred kilograms of champagne. On cognac in casks the duties will be increased from 150 to 300 marks, and on cognac in bottles from 200 to 500 marks.