

PRESIDENT OF YALE.

Prof. Hadley the First Layman to Hold the Office.

Men Who Have Gone Before Him Have All Been Congregational Ministers—His Bashfulness as a Young Student.

It is an interesting fact that thus far it has been overlooked that Prof. Arthur T. Hadley will be the thirteenth president of Yale.

In the 200 years of Yale's existence just 12 men have presided over the destinies of the college that Eli Yale founded in 1701. Whether Prof. Hadley will have the luck or the misfortune that tradition gives to the thirteenth man is a question that all Yale men are discussing.

Prof. Hadley stands unique among the presidents of Yale. He is the youngest man to fill this responsible position, and he is also the first layman to enter the office that tradition and history has always bestowed upon a Congregational clergyman.

Hadley is a modern, up-to-date young man in every sense of the word. He rides a bicycle, plays whist and is an enthusiast over golf. These are accomplishments that are as foreign to his predecessors as gambling or horse racing.

But there is still another side to Hadley's character. He is an intellectual phenomenon, the "infant prodigy" of the faculty of Yale. This better describes the new president than many words can. He is the son of a great scholar, and is a typical professor's son, from an intellectual point of view. He was the wonder of his day in college. He entered Yale when barely 16 years of age, led his class all the way



ARTHUR T. HADLEY.
(Just Installed as President of Yale University.)

through college and graduated with first honors.

This was his intellectual side as a young man. But there was another side to his character that made him an interesting study to his classmates. No more awkward and bashful boy ever came to Yale than Arthur Twining Hadley. He was homely beyond most boys, bashful as a girl and possessed of a manner that made him almost ridiculous.

He graduated as the "infant prodigy" of his day at Yale, and he has kept up this record since graduation. He graduated in 1876, and in less than ten years he wrote a book entitled "Railroad Transportation," that six months after its publication was quoted in the English house of commons as "the best book on the subject of railroads."

But it has been since graduation that Prof. Hadley has surprised his friends most. None of his classmates ever dreamed of his being president of Yale, and much less that this awkward prodigy would some day be a polished after-dinner speaker.

In all of these varied interests Prof. Hadley has surprised his friends by his success. His most recent work is a book on economics, which has received most favorable comment as a text-book. Ever since graduation he has been a prolific writer on economic subjects, and many of his papers have been translated by the French and Germans.

Prof. Hadley's friends will not be surprised if he makes some mistakes as president of Yale, but upon his youth they rely for him to correct these mistakes as he grows older. He will undoubtedly have a difficult task and one that few men would care to undertake. Upon him will devolve the responsibility of reconstructing and building up the curriculum of Yale.

His whole life has been spent close to the university. He began his service for Yale as soon as he graduated, and has never left the university.

It is expected that Prof. Hadley's election to the presidency will strengthen Yale in many ways. In the first place, it is believed that he will be able to secure funds for the university. He has a large acquaintance and his popularity will assist him in this work. It is stated that if an older man had been elected many of the friends of the university would have refused to contribute to the bicentennial fund.

The 12 presidents who preceded Prof. Hadley and the terms of their administration are as follows: Abraham Pierson, 1701-1707; Samuel Andrew, 1707-1719, president pro tem.; Timothy Cutler, 1719-1722; Elisha Williams, 1726-1739; Thomas Clap, 1740-1766; Nathaniel Daggett, 1766-1777, president pro tem.; Ezra Stiles, 1778-1795; Timothy Dwight, 1795-1817; Jeremiah Day, 1817-1846; Theodore Dwight Woolsey, 1846-1871; Noah Porter, 1871-1886; Timothy Dwight, 1886-1898.

Dignified Factory Inspector.
A factory inspector at Paterson, N. J., has been investigating the mills of that city in the guise of a laborer, wheeling a barrow.

THE EARL OF MINTO.

Governor General of Canada Is a Newspaper Man, as Well as a Soldier and Diplomat.

Rt. Hon. Gilbert John, earl of Minto, is the son of the third earl of that name. Born in England in 1845, he was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. Entering the army he attained the rank of colonel with the honorary rank of brigadier general. In 1874 he was correspondent for the London Morning Post in the Carlist army in Spain. He accompanied Lord Rob-



THE EARL OF MINTO.
(Governor General of Canada Since the Fall of 1888.)

erts as private secretary to South Africa in 1881, was wounded in the action of Magdar in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and was military secretary to Lord Lansdowne, governor general of Canada, from 1883 to 1886, when he held the title of Lord Melgund, and visited Chicago. In 1885 he volunteered to act as chief of staff to Gen. Middleton in suppressing the Riel rebellion in the northwest territories of Canada. In 1886 he unsuccessfully contested a constituency for a seat in the British house of commons, and on the death of his father in 1892 he succeeded to his present title and his seat in the house of lords. He succeeded the earl of Aberdeen as governor general of Canada in 1898.

FIRST OF ITS KIND.

Norwegian and Danish Methodist Episcopal Congregation at Cambridge, Wis.

The first Norwegian and Danish Methodist Episcopal church ever built in the world stands on the outskirts of Cambridge, Dane county, Wis. The building is of stone, one story high, 40x90 feet. It cost \$3,000, was built in 1851 and was dedicated in 1852. Previous to the building of the church the society was organized and had regular worship in the old schoolhouse in Cambridge.

The church was organized and dedicated by Christian B. Willerup, who was born in Copenhagen in 1815, where he was educated and ordained as a Danish clergyman; he emigrated to China.



FIRST OF ITS KIND.
(Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church at Cambridge, Wis.)

ago, but hearing of the large Danish and Norwegian settlement in Dane county, Wisconsin, the largest then known settlement of its kind in America, he threw up his Chicago work, came to Cambridge and entered into the work of establishing the first Norwegian and Danish Methodist Episcopal church. The first clergyman employed was Charles B. Peterson.

Since this first church of its kind was built others have been founded in various parts of the new and old world, all of their members recognizing Rev. Mr. Willerup as the founder of their society.

Snake Fights a Mirror.

A Cincinnati woman was attracted one morning by a peculiar hissing and rattling in her bedroom. On investigation she beheld a large blacksnake swinging from the top of the dresser by its tail, and viciously fighting its reflection in the mirror. The woman called her husband, but when he came he could not strike at the swaying reptile for fear of shattering the mirror. The reptile continued its combat with the reflection in the glass, until the man procured a cane, with which he disengaged the snake's coils from the dresser, and hurled it out of the open window, through which it evidently had entered. The fall did no more than stun the snake for a minute, and when the man reached the yard to accomplish its death, it swiftly glided away and escaped.

Rapid Decay of Teeth.

A rapid tendency to decay, hitherto unknown in extent, is taking place in the teeth of the children and youth of the present generation. Of the children of a large number of parochial, industrial and other schools in England over 10,000 mouths were examined and the condition of each tooth was marked upon a chart. Less than 15 per cent. of such boys and girls of an average age of 12 years did not require some treatment for decayed teeth.

FIRST NORTH DAKOTA

The Gallant Boys are no Longer Soldiers of Uncle Sam.

They Were Mustered Out at San Francisco With Simple Ceremony.—Lieut. Col. Treuman was the Last One to Receive Discharge.

The North Dakota regiment was mustered out at Camp Presidio, San Francisco, by C. G. Morton, of the Sixth infantry. The first battalion, Maj. White's, was returned to private life in the forenoon, while Maj. Fraigne's boys were soldiers until after luncheon.

As soon as the ceremony of mustering out was over, the boys marched by companies to the pay table, where they received sums varying from \$150 for a private soldier, to almost \$1,000 for officers of higher rank. For instance, all the Bismarck volunteers received travel allowance equal to 96 days' pay, with travel rations in cash. This shows the advantage, in a financial sense, of being mustered out there instead of in their own state. Besides the travel pay, each man received a month's extra pay, as well as all deposits he may have made during his term of service, and pay for 25 days in September.

Although they were without rifles and the other accoutrements which they have carried for a year past, they looked every inch like soldiers and gentlemen. As soon as they had all been assembled in their proper places, each company captain stepped in front of his men and read the following order—the last one the regiment will ever receive:

"General Order No. 4.—The muster out and consequent return of the officers and men of the regiment to their individual homes and the pursuits of civil life makes consideration of the events of the past year appropriate. Entering the service of the United States April 28, 1898, in response to the president's first call for volunteers to serve against Spain, the officers and men devoted themselves diligently and cheerfully to the arduous task of preparing for active service in the field. The later efficiency of the regiment has been directly due to the faithful work done in Camp Briggs and Camp Merritt, around which places many memories cluster. After a trying voyage across the Pacific the regiment did its part in the campaign culminating in the capture of Manila Aug. 13, 1898.

"Again our fighting qualities were put to the test during the months of the Filipino insurrection. At the conclusion of a year of foreign service, in which the regiment had its full share of hardships and severe experiences, we are again in our native land, ready to lay down our arms as soldiers and enter upon the more peaceful pursuits of civil life. As your commanding officer, I take this occasion to congratulate you upon the harmony which has at all times prevailed in the regiment. You have fought gallantly, cheerfully, overcoming the greatest possible obstacles, and uncomplainingly bearing the burdens of camp, battlefield and march. As we are about to separate, I desire to express to officers and men my heartfelt thanks for your faithful support and co-operation and my most sincere good wishes for your welfare and success in the changed life upon which we will soon enter.

"May we ever cherish the memory of the First North Dakota volunteer infantry and may we all honor the noble dead who are our sacrifice to the nation's honor. Signed,

"W. C. Treumann,
Lieut. Col. 1st North Dakota Vol. Inf.
Commanding Regiment,

"First Lieutenant and Adjutant."

Lieut. Col. Treumann was the last man mustered out, and he was a commanding officer without a command when Captain Morton began the simple little ceremony.

Capt. Purdon of Co. I was presented a handsome gold watch by the members of his company. As usual, the men of the regiment were orderly and prompt, and the dissolution of the regiment was accomplished so quietly that it was soon over and the volunteer band of veterans of two wars were honorably dismissed, their work ended, to return to their homes and occupations.

Now that the end has come, the men in the regiment find themselves loath to part. They are all anxious to get home and rejoin their friends, but the year they spent in the orient has drawn them closely together, and they look upon their separation with a half feeling of regret. They are all proud of the record they have made as soldiers; proud of the fact that their regiment is the only one that has yet come back from the Philippines without a stain on its record and with no bickerings or strife among either officers or enlisted men. The private soldiers have no grievances against their commanding officers, and the officers have a feeling of the warmest friendship for their men.

The soldiers of the 14th regulars paid the North Dakota men a fine compliment when a friendly set of printed resolutions inspired by them was handed every member of the North Dakota regiment. As the home towns are reached, the various companies will be dropped off, beginning at Dickinson, and the history of the North Dakota part of the wars of '98 and '99 will have been written when the trains reach the Red River valley and carry to their homes the last companies.

North Dakota Items.

The postoffice was burglarized at Edgeley and the safe blown open. The postmaster had removed all the cash from the safe except \$2 in silver, which was taken.

Harry Elze, a colored man, victimized three Fargo merchants out of \$55 in cash. He represented himself as cook on a dining car.

Corn eight and ten feet high is said to be not uncommon in Ransom county. Some of the ears measure from 11 to 13 inches in length.

A railroad train killed thirty sheep near Bismarck.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending Sept. 30.
Snow fell to the depth of over an inch throughout upper Michigan.

Will Otis (colored) was lynched by a mob near Rawl Springs, Miss.

Five men were fatally burned in a natural gas explosion at Greentown, Ind.

The entire business portion of the city of Coushatta, La., was destroyed by fire.

Charles Hoskins was killed by Jim Pendergast in a prize fight at Grass Valley, Cal.

Gov. McLaurin and other Mississippi officials left Jackson on account of the yellow fever.

The Arkansas deaf-mute institution at Little Rock was burned, the loss being \$100,000.

G. P. Moore's livery stable was burned at Bristol, Tenn., and 25 horses were cremated.

Aliello & Co., Italian bankers in New York, made an assignment, owing debts \$50,000.

In an accident on the Mexican Central railroad near Tampico, Mexico, five men were killed.

An American bank will be opened in the City of Mexico January 1 with a capital of \$100,000.

Heavy frosts occurred in Iowa, Missouri, northern Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Kansas.

Walter Clyatt, a plumber, killed his wife and himself at Albion, Ore. Jealousy was the cause.

The excursion steamers Ivanhoe and R. J. Gordon were destroyed by fire in the lake front basin in Chicago.

Will F. McGaughey, son of Sheriff R. O. McGaughey, died in Muscatine, Ia., from injuries sustained while playing football.

It was reported that Castro, the insurgent leader in Venezuela, had established a provisional government at Valencia.

All the Americans in southern Cuba joined in spirit with their countrymen in the United States and paid a tribute to Admiral Dewey.

Henry Williams was hanged at Greenville, Miss., for the murder of Eliza Brown, and James Hall (colored) was executed at Blakely, Ga.

W. C. Linn, first cousin of President McKinley, was killed in his cabin in the galena mining district in South Dakota by an explosion of powder.

Fire starting in the Palace hotel at Grant's Pass, Ore., destroyed 16 business houses, eight warehouses and a number of small residences.

The Point terminal warehouses of the Atlantic Coast line and the Southern railway at Pinney's Point, Va., were burned.

The little o-masted Herald of the Morning was overwhelmed in the Atlantic off the entrance to the St. Johns river and Capt. Hollis and five of the crew were drowned.

Later reports of the fatalities caused by the series of earthquake shocks and landslides in India show that thousands of persons lost their lives and thousands of homes were wrecked.

CURIOS ABLAZE.

Gunther's Famous Candy Store and Historical Collection Partly Burned in Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Fire at eight p.m. Thursday partly destroyed C. F. Gunther's large candy factory at 212 State street. The loss on stock and factory is estimated at \$150,000, practically without insurance. An unhappy feature of the fire was the damage done to Mr. Gunther's almost priceless collection of historical relics, autographs, Bibles, manuscripts, Assyrian stone rolls and paintings.

Murdered Her Children.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Theodore Reiner murdered her two children in this city and then cut herself fatally. Family trouble was the cause.

Find a Counterfeit.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The treasury secret service has found a new issue of an old counterfeit two-dollar treasury note, portrait of McPherson.

Costly Blaze.

Oconto, Wis., Sept. 29.—Fire destroyed the mill of the Oconto Lumber company on Thursday. Loss, \$150,000.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 30.
LIVE STOCK—Steers.....\$4 50 @ 6 60
Hogs.....2 25 @ 6 40
Pigs.....3 00 @ 4 25
FLOUR—Winter Straight.....3 25 @ 3 45
Minneapolis Patents.....3 20 @ 4 10
WHEAT—2 Red.....15 75 @ 17 75
Barley.....15 75 @ 17 75
CORN—No. 2.....4 00 @ 4 25
December.....25 75 @ 27 25
OATS—No. 2.....25 75 @ 27 25
BUTTER—Creamery.....13 25 @ 15 25
Factory.....13 25 @ 15 25
CHEESE.....11 25 @ 11 25
EGGS.....12 00 @ 12 00

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Primed Beef.....\$6 50 @ 6 90
Texas.....2 25 @ 6 40
Stockers.....2 00 @ 4 00
Feeders.....4 10 @ 4 90
Bulls.....3 25 @ 4 25
HOGS—Light.....2 25 @ 2 50
Rough Packing.....4 25 @ 4 40
SHEEP.....3 50 @ 4 40

BUTTER—Creameries.

1/2 lb. @ 22 1/2
1 lb. @ 16 1/2
2 lbs. @ 16 1/2

POTATOES—(per bu.)

25 @ 22 1/2
30 @ 22 1/2
35 @ 22