THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 17, NUMBER 22. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1898. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

HOMES CHEAP!

The Rent you are now paying would soon pay for a comfortable home.

We offer the following properties at low prices, low interest, and easy payments.

$1800. Lot 1, Block 3, Town of East Brainerd; Boarding house and 5 room dwelling in rear. Terms $180 down, monthly payments $20. Six per cent interest.

$1250. E½ of lots 19 to 24, block 170, city plat; 7 room dwelling house. Choice location. Terms, $125 down, $15.00 per month, six per cent interest.

$1000. Lots 8, 9, block 125, city plat. 8 room dwelling house. Terms $100 down. $12.00 per month, six per cent interest

$1800. West 90 feet of lots 13 to 18, block 131, city plat; large dwelling house and barn. Terms $180 down, $20.00 per month, six per cent. interest.

$1250. Lots 19, 20, block 138, city plat; 8 room dwelling house, fine location. Terms, $125 down, $15 per month, six per cent. interest.

$800. Lots 3, 4, block 271, city plat. 7 room house, good condition. Terms $80 down, $10 per month, six per cent interest.

$500. Lot 9, block 49, Front street, city plat; store building. Terms $50 down, $10 per month, six per cent interest.

$300. Lots 7, 8, block 10, Second Addition to Brainerd; 4 room dwelling house. Terms $30 down, $5.00 per month, six per cent. interest.

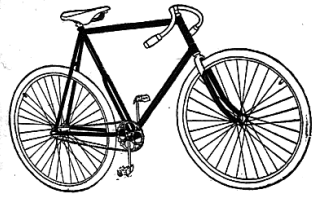
$400. Lot 18, block 4, Second Addition to Brainerd, 5 room dwelling house. Terms $40 down, $5 per month, six per cent interest.

Write MINNESOTA SAVING FUND & INVESTMENT CO., Minneapolis,

—Or Call on—

J. R. SMITH, Agent, Sleeper Block.

THE CRESCENT!



The Best Bicycle

For the money is the Crescent. Sold by

C. M. PATEK.

Kodaks!

FOLDING POCKET KODAK

Bulls Eye, American, Bullett, Diamond, Falcon, Lundy, Eureka.

All kinds at all prices.

Full line of Supplies.

Printing and finishing.

McColl's Store,

Front Street, - Brainerd, Minn.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that from and after this date I will pay no bills contracted by my wife, Ingrid Samuelson, she having left my bed and board without cause or provocation.

Dated at Brainerd, Minnesota, May 6th, 1898. AUGUST SAMUELSON.

The best bicycle for the money in the United States is the Cresent at C. M. PATEK'S.

Money to Loan by the General Mercantile & Investment Co., A. L. Hoffman, agent.

Bruns the Optician.

Prof. Bruns the Expert Optician will be in Brainerd, at the Arlington Hotel parlors, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 23, 24, and 25, for the purpose of correcting eye refractions, if you are suffering from headaches, blurring of the sight, or are using Glasses that are not satisfactory do not fail to consult him. Eyes examined free.

Everything New.

Miss Marie Canan informs the DISPATCH that she will be located in her new art studio over the post-office on Seventh street the latter part of next week where she hopes to meet all her old patrons and many new ones. The new place of business is being fitted up in elegant shape every detail being attended to that could make it a popular and first class studio. An entirely new and complete outfit of the latest design and capable of doing up-to-date work has been ordered from below and when the business place is opened to the public it will be with the idea that no better work can be turned out in the northwest and Miss Canan's excellent reputation in the line of photography will certainly attract those who desire fine work to the new place of business.

Poland China Pigs

for sale, fine stock, inquire of H. C. Hughey, Sec. 10, town of Long Lake, Box 553, Brainerd, Minn.

The best bicycle for the money in the United States is the Cresent at C. M. PATEK'S.

FORTS CRUSHED!

Sampson Reduces the Spanish Fortifications at San Juan to Ruins.

Not an American Ship Hit nor an American Seaman Injured in the Engagement.

GREAT NAVAL BATTLE TOMORROW.

The Cape Verde Fleet Appears at Martinique and Without Doubt Saturday will See the Gretest Battle of the Age.

Five Americans Killed on the Gunboat Winslow at Cardenas.

A bulletin received just as we go to press says:

San Juan surrendered at 6 o'clock last evening. The city considerable damaged by the bombardment, and several of the public buildings collapsed. During the bombardment one man was killed and eight slightly wounded on the New York.

The flying squadron has gone to attack the Spanish fleet which has appeared at Martinique.

The forts at San Juan de Puerto Rico were reduced to splinters yesterday by Admiral Sampson and his fleet. The American squadron arrived off the fated port just before daylight. The flagship New York, the battleships Iowa and Indiana, the monitors Terror and Amphitrite and the cruisers Detroit and Montgomery steamed into the harbor stripped for the fray. Word had been sent ahead that the fortifications were to be bombarded—notice to women and children, to aliens and non-combatants to quit the place and seek such safety as the outlying hills afforded. The bombardment was opened by "Fighting Bob" Evans with the great twelve-inch guns of the Iowa and the first shot went straight home and did terrible execution and Castle Morro was soon a heap of ruined masonry. Not a single American ship was hit nor an American seaman killed or wounded.

A telegram dated at St. Pierre, Martinique, states that the Spanish torpedo boats Furor and Terror have touched at that point and immediately put to sea and that five Spanish war vessels were in sight bound northward, apparently in the direction of Cuba. The information has every indication of being authentic, and if so the Spanish fleet will line up before San Juan by Saturday, where probably a great naval battle will be fought. Admiral Sampson's squadron consists of the two great battleships, the Indiana and the Iowa, the armored cruiser New York, the protected cruiser Detroit, and the double turreted monitors Puritan and Amphitrite, which are likely to prove so terribly effective as the battleships. The five Spanish cruisers are first-class in construction, speed and equipment, and are sided by three torpedo boat destroyers.

The first loss of life on an American ship in Cuban waters since the war begun occurred at Cardenas bay yesterday afternoon. Three vessels, the gunboat Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow and the revenue cutter Hudson, which had been making soundings, tried to sink or capture some Spanish gunboats and were drawn on by masked shore batteries. The Winslow was disabled and had four men killed and her commander and one man wounded. The other ships were struck by projectiles, but sustained no damage.

The 13th Minnesota regiment Minnesota volunteers has been ordered to San Francisco and from there to the Philippine Islands. Geo. A. Gallagher son of Rev. Gallagher of this city and Ezra Smith, brother of James R. and Walter Smith, are both members of the 13th. The regiment will go through Staples tonight on their way west.

The evidence that the ex-Spanish minister, Polo y Bernabe, has a force of Spanish spies in different parts of the United States reporting to him at Montreal, is so conclusive that it is believed Great Britain will immediately demand his departure.

The Spanish spy, Geo. Downing, arrested at Washington some days ago, committed suicide by hanging himself with a towel yesterday morning at the barracks where he was confined.

A Spanish war ship was sunk by the gunboat Concord at the Philippines yesterday after a fight of two hours. No fatalities on the American side.

Officers for Militia Company.

The local militia Company which has been under consideration in this city for some time completed its organization on Tuesday evening by the election of officers as follows:

Captain—W. A. M. Johnston.
First Lieut.—C. C. Kyle.
Second Lieut.—C. A. Wilkins.

It is understood that the company will drill in Gardner hall, the proprietor having generously agreed to give the use of the same for the actual expense of lighting and cleaning the same, and it is expected that the patriotic citizens of Brainerd will defray this necessary expense. The boys will commence drilling at once.

DEERWOOD NEWS.

Mr. H. Patterson lost a horse on Tuesday.

Co. Supt. J. A. Wilson was at Deerwood on Thursday visiting schools in the vicinity.

Everybody is busy seeding and planting berry plants. Everything is badly in need of rain.

Miss Clara Howe came from Duluth a week ago Monday where she has been spending the winter.

C. J. Rathvon has rented the Inn for the summer and is now ready to accommodate summer boarders.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. White came up from Duluth on Friday, May 6th, to spend the summer at their cottage on Lake Reno.

Miss Jeannette V. Vinje went to Brainerd on Friday evening to attend the Crow Wing Co. Educational Association May 6th.

Miss Ida Gront, of Brainerd, is teaching spring term at the Kelly district which begun May 2nd. Miss Fowler is teaching the spring term at the Brandt district which begun May 2nd.

The Ladies Aid Society met at the residence of Mrs. W. W. Craig on Thursday last, with the usual number in attendance. The next meeting will be held at Mrs James Lechliter on Thursday next.

There will be a social at the depot on Friday evening May 13th for the purpose of getting funds to purchase a flag for the town in commemoration of Dewey's victory at Manila. The flag is to be hoisted on a staff fifty feet high and will probably be raised on Friday the night of the social. Ice cream and cake will be served for 10 cents each. Everybody come and show your patriotism.

A SPECTATOR.

STAPLES NEWS.

From Staples Exchange.

Miss Sadie Reilly, who has been the guest of her sister Mrs. T. Loftus the past week returned to her home at Brainerd Monday.

Engineer T. F. Willis returned from the Sanitarium at Brainerd last Friday. Al. will work at that place this summer, either for the mill company or the N. P.

Wm. Foord, a machinist in the Mandan shops of the Northern Pacific, was a passenger on No. 2, Friday on his way to Brainerd, where he will work hereafter. The shops at Mandan have been closed, only a few machinists being retained to do repair work.

The following members of Golden Links lodge, D. of R., attended district meeting at Brainerd Tuesday: Bert and Nettie Dewey, Mesdames T. F. Willis, J. H. Wise and Chas. Liscum. They returned yesterday afternoon and report a very pleasant and profitable meeting.

Two members of the State Food Commission arrived in Staples last Thursday. Upon their arrival they proceeded to C. C. Lightfoots store and asked to see their butter. A pound of dairy butter was shown them. The pronounced it all right, and then they ask the boy where the oleomargarine was. Being told that they had none the commissioners went out into the back room where about fifty pounds of the stuff was found, which they confiscated and carried out the back door. Mr. Lightfoot was out of town at the time the commissioners called at his place and Erney Clary was in charge and gave the snap away to another merchant.

The Largest and Best Clothing House in the West.

THE PLYMOUTH

Plymouth Corner, Nicollet and Third, Minneapolis.

Send for Cloth Samples:
It will cost you the price of a postal card, one cent.

Write three things on the postal card:
First—Your name and address plainly.
Second—The name of this newspaper.
Third—Ask for the patterns and colors you prefer.

Address,
The Plymouth Clothing House,
Minneapolis.

Try the celebrated Plymouth Ten-Dollar Suits, and Three-Dollar Pants. We supply thousands of out-of-town customers who will wear no other make.

Hundreds of newest spring styles now ready. Send for samples.

The Plymouth Guarantee is "More than your money's worth or your Money Back."

WANTED!

500 MORE MEN

To help the Army of People to buy meats at the BLUE FRONT MARKET, at the following low rates for the following week:

POT ROASTS BEEF, fore quarter cut, - 6 to 8c.

Wool Soap, 3 cakes	10c	Mutton Chops	10 to 12½c
Sugar Cured Ham, best braad	9½c	Mutton Stew	6c
Sugar Cured Skinned Hams	9½c	Pork Roasts, best cut	8½c
Boneless Ham	10c	Pork Chops	9c
New England cooked Ham	10c	Side Pork	7c
Cottage Ham	10c	Leaf Lard	6½c
Picnic Ham	7c	Spare Ribs	6½c
Sliced Ham	13½c	Pigs Head	3½c
Loin Steak	12c	Pigs Feet	3½c
Short Porterhouse	12c	Pork sausage	6c
Best Cut "	14c	Bologna Sausage	7c
Round Steak	10c	Head cheese	7c
Shoulder Steak	8c	Liver Sausage	7c
Pot Roast, rump cut	6&8c	Frankfort Sausage	10c
Rib Roasts, best cut	10c	Dry Salt Pork	6½c
Stew, beef brisket	4 to 5c	Pickled Pork	6½c
Stew, flank	3 to 5c	Pure Lard	6½c
Liver	3½to5c	3lb Pail Lard	24c
Corned Beef	5 to 8c	Fresh Dressed Chickens, per lb	10½c
Leg Mutton	12c		
Loin of Mutton	12c		

PAINE & McGINN.

General Repair Shop

T. A. MARTIN, Proprietor.

Constructing and Repairing Bicycles a Specialty.

Bicycle Material, Supplies and Extras of Every Description For Sale.

We do enameling and guarantee our work to be first-class. We also do General Repairing of all descriptions and have the facilities to turn work out in short order, and to your entire satisfaction.

6th St. North, Next Door to Old Roller Rink.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Ingersoll & Wieland, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - - MINNESOTA.

Reputation may make friends, but it takes character to keep them.

The theatrical "angel" is wingless, but his money flies, just the same.

A woman's ideal man is one who looks like a pirate and acts like an angel.

During war excitement some women let their blood boil and forget to let the coffee boil.

There are times when even the clergyman feels like throwing a hymn book at the choir.

Our wisest deeds are done at the very time when we were certain we were acting foolishly.

Speaking of war songs, isn't there an old one which mentions the Spanish cavalier and his retreat?

This is a good time for the non-combatant to remember that he ought to have gone to the Klondike long ago.

Perhaps we shall find it convenient to call back our army of occupation which we have been sending into the Klondike.

Don Carlos doubtless imagines that the position of sovereign is not a job for a woman or a boy, but for a man with long black whiskers.

The present patriotic ebullition should not be made an excuse for turning a lot of political cheap skates into generals and colonels of volunteers.

Any one who has even seen Col. Watterson in his star performance of marching through slaughter houses to open graves will understand that he means every bellicose word he utters nowadays.

The man who whoops around and talks about wanting to raise a regiment is all right in his way, but the one who goes quietly and puts his name on the recruiting list as a common soldier is the one who counts for game.

A clergyman of New York says the earth will pass away before the year two thousand. "It was two thousand years," he says, "from the creation to the flood, two thousand years from the flood to the birth of Christ, and I think it will be two thousand more years, or within that time, that the end of the world will come." If this doesn't prove to be correct we shall pay no more attention to these world's-end prophets. They have cruelly deceived us quite often enough.

James Smith of Cincinnati has a horse which refuses to pass a saloon unless very strong inducements in the way of a whip are offered him. When the bibulous steed reaches a saloon he trots cheerfully up to the bar and drinks from a pan placed before him by the barkeeper. Beer, water, flavored with whisky, wine, and the like he drinks eagerly. James Smith says that his horse is a thoroughbred in that he never allows his copious draughts to intoxicate him.

The commercial legal and diplomatic complications to which war may give rise are innumerable. To direct the nation's conduct toward friends and foes so that there may be no disagreeable or dangerous aftermath requires exact knowledge of American diplomatic tradition. We know that many of the usages of our diplomacy are the object of hate in Europe, and that continental diplomats are constantly endeavoring, under the guise of friendship, to lay traps for our feet. Neither the Spaniards nor the Spanish war are half so much to be feared as the scheming, smiling confidence men continental Europe keeps to trick the United States into relaxing its vigilance and its guard over the great heritage of the west.

Officials of southern railroad lines prophesy that the traffic in the horticultural products from that region will be thirty per cent heavier than any former year. It is less than twenty years since Mississippi farmers began to grow early vegetables for markets outside their own state. Shipments are now made to points as far north as Portland, Me., and even across the Atlantic. Fast freights and refrigerator cars have made these shipments possible. For many years the southern truck farmer confined his attention to the tomato crop, and it was uniformly profitable. Two years ago some insect parasite made havoc with the season's crop, and since that time the farmer is extending the variety of vegetables cultivated. The area of truck farming is yearly becoming larger and the farmers seem to be making very good headway.

Rules lately posted in the offices of the elevated railway stations of Chicago, forbid the girl cashiers to read, sew, flirt, gossip or comb their hair while on duty. An addition should be made to the rules: Nor pick their teeth, manicure their nails or powder their faces. Uninviting as is the subject, the fact remains that such warning is needed not only in cashiers' offices, but in our homes, colleges and public buildings. Details of the toilet should be as private with the new woman as with the colonial dame. If not, why not.

DEWEY'S GREAT VICTORY

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE AT MANILA.

One of the Most Remarkable Battles in the History of Naval Warfare—The Entire Spanish Fleet Completely Destroyed—Two Hundred Spaniards Killed and About Five Hundred Wounded—Eight Americans Receive Slight Wounds—"Capture or Destroy the Spanish Fleet" Were Dewey's Orders, and Seven Hours After Entering the Bay Nothing Remained to Be Done.

St. Paul, May 10.—The following account of the battle of Manila, taken from the Pioneer Press, was written by the New York Herald's special correspondent, who witnessed the fight from the bridge of the flagship Olympia:

Manila, May 1.—Not one Spanish flag flies in Manila bay to-day. Not one Spanish warship floats except as our prize. More than 200 Spanish dead and 500 to 700 wounded attest to the accuracy of the American fire. Commodore Dewey attacked the Spanish posts at Cavite this morning. He swept five times along the line and scored one of the most brilliant successes in Modern warfare. That our loss is trifling adds to the pleasure of victory without detracting from its value. The number of hits our vessels received proved how brave and stubborn was the defense made by the Spanish forces. Miraculous as it may appear, none of our men were killed, and only eight wounded. Those who were wounded suffered only slight injuries. Commodore Dewey arrived off Manila bay last night and decided to enter the bay at once. With all lights out the squadron

Steamed Into Bocagrande

with crews at guns. It was just 8 o'clock, a bright, moonlight night; but the flagship passed Corregidor island without a sign being given that the Spaniards were aware of its approach. Not until the flagship was a mile beyond Corregidor was a gun fired. Then one heavy shot went screaming over the Raleigh and the Olympia, followed by a second, which fell further astern. The Raleigh, the Concord and the Boston replied, the Concord's shells exploding apparently exactly inside the shore battery, which fired no more. Our squadron slowed down to barely steerage way, and the men were allowed to sleep alongside their guns. Commodore Dewey had timed our arrival so that we were within five miles of the city of Manila at daybreak. We sighted the Spanish squadron, Rear Admiral Montejo commanding, off Cavite (pronounced Kaveetay, with the accent on the "vee"). Here the Spaniards had a well equipped navy yard called Cavite arsenal. Admiral Montejo's flag was flying on the 3,500 ton protected cruiser Reina Christina. The protected cruiser Castilla, of 3,200 tons, was moored ahead, and astern, to the port battery and to seaward, were the cruisers Don Juan de Austria, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, Quiros, Marquis del Onero and Gen. Lezox. These ships and the flagship remained under way during most of the action. With the

United States Flag Flying

at all their mastheads, our ships moved to the attack in line ahead with a speed of eight knots, first passing in front of Manila, where the action was begun by three batteries mounting guns powerful enough to send a shell over us at a distance of five miles. The Concord's guns boomed out a reply to these batteries with two shots. No more were fired, because Commodore Dewey could not engage with these batteries without sending death and destruction into the crowded city. As we neared Cavite two very powerful submarine mines were exploded ahead of the flagship. This was six minutes past 5 o'clock. The Spaniards evidently had misjudged our position. Immense volumes of water were thrown high in the air by these destroyers, but no harm was done to our ship. A few minutes later the shore battery on Cavite point sent over the flagship a shot that nearly hit a battery in Manila, but soon the guns got better range and shells began to strike near us or burst close aboard from both batteries and the Spanish vessels. The heat was intense. Men stripped off all their clothing except trousers. As the Olympia drew nearer the ship grew silent as if empty, except for the whirl of blowers and the throb of engines. Suddenly, as a shell burst directly over us, a hoarse cry came from the bosun's mate at an after five-inch gun, and

"Remember the Maine!"

rose from 500 men at the guns. The watchword was caught. Up in the turrets and fire rooms below, wherever a seaman or fireman stood at his post, "Remember the Maine!" had rung out for defiance and revenge. The utterance seemed unpremeditated, but was evidently in every man's mind, and now that the moment had come to make adequate reply to the murder of the Maine's crew, every man shouted what was in his heart. The Olympia was now ready to begin the fight. Commodore Dewey, his chief staff commander, Lamberton, and aide and myself, with Executive Officer Lieut. Rees and Navigator Lieut. Calkins, who conned the ship most admirably, were on the forward bridge. Capt. Gridley was in the conning tower, as it was though unsafe to risk losing all the senior officers by one shell. "You may fire when ready, Gridley," said the commodore, and at 5:41 o'clock, at a distance of 5,550 yards, the starboard eight-inch gun in the forward turret roared forth a compliment to the Spanish forts. Precisely similar guns from the Baltimore and the Boston sent 250-pound shells hurling toward the Castilia and the Reina Christina for accuracy. The Spaniards seemed encouraged to fire faster, knowing exactly our distance, while we had to guess theirs. Their ship and shore guns were making things hot for us. The piercing scream of shot was varied often by the

Bursting of Time-Fuse Shells,

fragments of which would lash the water like sharpnel or cut our hull and rigging. One large shell that was coming straight at the Olympia's forward bridge fortunately fell within less than 100 feet away. One fragment cut the rigging exactly over the heads of Lamberton, Rees and myself. Another struck the bridge gratings in line with it. A third passed just under Commodore Dewey and gouged a hole in the deck. Incidents like these were plentiful. Still, the flagship steered for the center of the Spanish line, and as our ships were astern, the Olympia received most of the Spaniard's attention. Owing to our deep draught Commodore Dewey felt constrained to change his course at a distance of 400 yards and run parallel to the Spanish column. "Open with all guns," he said, and the ship brought her port broadside bearing. The roar of the flagship's five-inch rapid-firers was followed by a deep diapason of her turret eight-inchers. Soon our other vessels were equally hard at work and we could see that our shells were making Cavite harbor hotter for the Spaniards than they had made the approach for us. Protected by their shore batteries and made safe from close attack by shallow water, the Spaniards were in a strong position. They put up a gallant fight. One shot struck the Baltimore and

Passed Clean Through Her,

fortunately hitting no one. Another ripped up her main deck, disabled a six-inch gun and exploded a box of three-pounder ammunition, wounding eight men. The Olmpia was struck abreast the gun in the wardroom, which burst outside, doing little damage. The signal balyards were cut from Lieut. Brumby's hand on the after bridge. A shell entered the Boston's port quarter and burst in Ensign Dodridge's stateroom, creating a hot fire, and fire was also caused by a shell which burst in the port hammock netting. Both these fires were quickly put out. Another shell passed through the Boston's foremast just in front of Capt. Wildes on the bridge. The flagship started over the course for the fifth time, running within 2,000 yards of the Spanish vessels. At this range even six-pounders were effective and the storm of shells poured upon the unfortunate Spanish began to show marked results. Three of the enemy's vessels were seen burning and their fire slackened. On finishing this run Commodore Dewey decided to give the men breakfast, as they had been at the guns two hours with only one cup of coffee to sustain them.

Action Ceased Temporarily

at 7:35 o'clock, the other ships passing the flagship and cheering lustily. Our ships remained beyond range of the enemy's guns until 10:50 o'clock, when the signal for close action again went up. The Baltimore had the place of honor in the lead, with the flagship following her and the other ships as before. The Baltimore began firing at the Spanish ships and batteries at 11:16 o'clock, making a series of hits as if at target practice. The Spaniards replied very slowly and the Commodore signalled the Raleigh, the Boston, the Concord and the Petrel to go into the inner harbor and destroy all the enemy's ships. By her light draught the little Petrel was enabled to move within 1,000 yards. Here, firing swiftly but accurately, she commanded everything still flying the Spanish flag. Other ships were also doing their whole duty, and soon not one

Red and Yellow Ensign

remained afloat except on a battery up the coast. The Spanish flagship and the Castilla had long been burning fiercely, and the last vessel to be abandoned was the Don Antonio de Ulloa, which lurched over and sank. Then the Spanish flag on the arsenal staff was hauled down, and at 12:30 a white flag was hoisted there. Signal was made to the Petral to destroy all the vessels in the inner harbor, and Lieut. Hughes, with an armed boat's crew, set fire to the Don Juan de Austria, Marquis Duero, the Isla de Cuba and the Correo. The large transport Manila and many tugboats and small craft fell into our hands.

"Capture or destroy Spanish squadron" were Dewey's orders. Never were instructions more effectually carried out. Within seven hours after arriving on the scene of action nothing remained to be done.

—o—

Manila Is Helpless.

London, May 10.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says. Manila is helpless and surrounded by the insurgents. The blockade is effective. The Americans have obtained Corrigdor islands and Commodore Dewey has exercised consummate judgment and ability in maintaining a distance at once safe for his fleet and deadly to the Spaniards.

Prisoners of War in Custody.

Atlanta, Ga., May 10.—Sixteen prisoners of war, nine officers and the remainder privates and non-commissioned officers, arrived last night under guard of a detail of negro soldiers from the Twenty-fifth regiment and were placed in the military prison at Fort McPherson.

The Spaniards were captured in Cuban waters several days ago by the Nashville and they have been held in custody at Key West until orders were given to bring them to Atlanta

The French Are Mad.

London, May 10—According to a dispatch from Paris Commodore Dewey's dispatches and the completeness of the American victory have greatly chagrined the French press, which has been assuring France that the American fleet was locked up in Manila bay.

Another Neutral.

London, May 10. — A dispatch from Shanghai announces that the government has issued a proclamation of neutrality in the war between the United States and Spain.

NOT FOR SEVERAL DAYS

DOES THE NAVY DEPARTMENT EXPECT NEWS FROM SAMPSON.

The Admiral Having Failed to Find the Enemy at the Point Expected Has Turned His Attention to the Alternative Project — What This Is Cannot Be Ascertained—Evidences of an Intended Speedy Move Upon Cuba — Concentration of the Volunteer Forces Arranged For—Scheme to Hasten the Equipment of the Men.

Washington, May 10.—There is the best authority for the statement that the day having passed without a report from Admiral Sampson, the navy department does not expect to hear from it for several days. The authority for this statement is fully acquainted with Admiral Sampson's plans, and the remark would seem to indicate that the admiral having failed to find the enemy at the place expected had turned his attention to the alternative project. What this is cannot be ascertained. It is expected, however, that the department is under no apprehension as to the safety of the admiral's fleet, nor of any vessel of the fleet. The war department saw fit to gratify the universal desire and inform the country through the press just where the veteran state volunteer organizations are to be concentrated. It is the first time that any official statement has been made as to the points of concentration themselves. The order as published by the department is thought in some quarters to warrant the assumption that it contemplates a speedy movement of the United States military forces upon Cuba, and in much greater force than was originally planned. The war department officials refuse to say anything on this point, but there is every evidence that they expect a short, sharp, conclusive

And Immediate Campaign,

such as could not be waged by five or ten thousand soldiers. It is also to be noted that preparations made by the quartermaster's department and the commissary department, so far as it is disclosed by actual orders indicate that provision is being made for mobilizing and transporting and feeding many thousands of men outside of the United States. With a view to systematizing the great work of mobilizing the forces and putting them in service, the war department has planned a scheme which it is believed will very much hasten the work of getting the men together and equipping them, while avoiding any congestion of the railroad traffic such as is always to be apprehended in cases of war. Instead of allowing all the troops called for from a particular state to be assembled and broken in at the rendezvous the department is instructing its mustering officers to complete the organization of regiments as rapidly as possible, and as soon as one is organized, to report the fact to the department, when the regiment will be ordered at once to the point selected for concentration. In this way the government will be relieved gradually in the

Distribution of Stores,

which will be called for only as fast as they are needed. The men also will be more amenable to discipline when quickly transferred to the concentration points outside their own states. It is the expectation that the first regiments organized and reported from the states will be sent to Chattanooga, thence going to Cuba, via Mobile, Tampa, New Orleans and Galveston, for expeditions will be dispatched from each of these ports. The governor of a state will have no hand in the designation of the regiments to go to particular concentration camps. The designation will be dependent upon the promptness with which the volunteers are organized and are ready for transportation. Probably about one-third of the entire levy called for by the president, or about 40,000 troops will constitute the force to be sent South to take part in the first Cuban service, following the regular army forces. Another third of the total call will be assigned to the defenses of the coast and harbors, replacing the regular United States troops withdrawn from these posts. When these are equipped the government will turn its attention to the third class, comprising the last third of the 125,000 volunteers called for. It is the sincere

Hope of the War

department that it will not be called upon to fully equip these troops before hostilities are at an end, but the work of preparation is proceeding on the contrary assumption. This third division will constitute the second reserve, to be drawn upon for reinforcements whenever needed, and it is possible that the men never will be called upon to leave their own states, unless the plans of the war department miscarry. It may be remarked, by the way, that out of the first class will come the troops which will be sent to the Philippine islands. Gen. Miles has prepared a scheme changing the boundaries of the present departments to facilitate the working out of this plan, and it is now before Secretary Alger for improvement. The responses so far received from the mustering officers continue to be very encouraging. The following telegram from Gov. Clough to Adjt. Gen Corbin shows the state of feeling in the West:

"State Camp, St. Paul, Minn.—Troops all mustered in, and I believe we have three regiments that are second to none —the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth. All are anxiously waiting to get to the front. Please do not overlook Minnesota, the North Star State."

Japan ranks sixth in population, being surpassed only by China, India, Russia, the United States and Germany.

WHERE THEY GO.

Secretary Alger Announces the Destination of Volunteers.

Washington, May 11.—In answer to repeated requests from all parts of the country for information as to when the various organizations of state troops are to be sent after being mustered in Secretary Alger furnished a statement to the press giving the desired information. The volunteer army is to be divided into three divisions. The first division will be sent to Chickamauga, the second to Washington and the third will be held in their respective states as a reserve. The volunteers of the Northwestern states will be disposed of as follows:

To Chickamauga — Iowa, one regiment of infantry; Minnesota, one regiment of infantry (Twelfth); Wisconsin, one regiment of infantry; South Dakota, one battalion of infantry; North Dakota, one regiment of infantry.

To Washington—Iowa, one regiment of infantry; Minnesota, one regiment of infantry (Thirteenth); North Dakota, one battalion of infantry.

As Reserves—Iowa, two regiments of infantry; Minnesota, one regiment of infantry (Fourteenth); Wisconsin, one regiment of infantry.

TROOPS FOR MANILA.

War Department Actively Engaged in Making Arrangements.

Washington, May 11. — Evidences of the preparations being made for carrying troops to the Philippines were apparent at the war department yesterday. The officials had before them a list of between fifteen and twenty large vessels whose home port is on the Pacific coast, and were making preparations looking to their charter as transports. Their aggregate capacity is more than ample for the purpose of the government. If the original programme is adhered to, the volunteers to be sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey will include the following, with the possible exception of the artillery and the riflemen: Two regiments of infantry and two batteries of heavy artillery from California, one regiment of infantry from Oregon, one from Washington, and one battalion of infantry and Senator Shoup's troop of riflemen from Idaho. In addition to these troops the department will, it is said, avail itself of the four companies of the Fourteenth infantry, now on their way from Vancouver barracks to San Francisco, and portions of the Fourth cavalry and Third artillery.

ARE READY TO MOVE.

Minnesota Regiments Are Eagerly Awaiting Orders.

St. Paul, May 11.—Tenants of Camp Ramsey are ready to move to the front, and as soon as the command which is hourly expected, is given, tents will fall immediately and belongings will be hustled out of the barracks preparatory to loading them on trains. The story that the three regiments had been assigned to their respective posts of duty and that they would be moved within a few days was given general circulation early in the day and has caused considerable speculation as to the time when the order to march would be given. Col. Bobleter and the officers in his command are eagerly awaiting any news which may come to them and are expecting orders as soon as the men have been fully equipped.

WISCONSIN'S TROOPS.

Examination of Two of the Three Regiments Has Been Completed.

Milwaukee, May 11. — Gov. Scofield has wired the war department from Camp Harvey that the examination of two of the three regiments of Wisconsin volunteers has been completed and the men are ready to sign the muster rolls. The governor says if they are not to be equipped before moving that the First regiment will be ready to move Thursday night, May 12, the Second Friday night, May 13, and the Third Saturday night, May 14. If the war department wants the troops equipped here it will take a week or ten days before they will be ready to move.

BADGERS TO THE FRONT.

Wisconsin Volunteers Expect to Move This Week.

Milwaukee, May 11.—Two Wisconsin regiments will leave Camp Harvey for the South this week. The Third regiment, under Col. M. T. Moore of La Crosse, will go to Chickamauga Park Thursday night. The Second regiment, under Col. Charles A. Borne of Sheboygan, will be sent to Washington next Friday. The First regiment, under Col. S. P. Schadel of Monroe, will remain in camp for the present at least.

All Quiet at Milan.

Rome, May 11.—A dispatch has been received by the premier, the Marquis di Rudini, from Lieut. Gen. Bava-Beccaris, commanding the Third army corps, with headquarters at Milan, where the most serious rioting has occurred, saying all is quiet there, and adding that the stores are reopening.

Deadwood Cowboys.

Deadwood, S. D., May 11.—One hundred and four men mustered into Capt. Bullock's cowboy company will leave to-day for Fort Meade. Dr. Keiffer, United States medical examiner, says the company, which is composed of range riders and miners, is the finest lot of men he ever examined.

No Infringement.

Washington, May 11. — The supreme court of the United States has decided the case of the Boyden Power Brake company vs. the Westinghouse company, holding there has been no infringement of the patent of the Westinghouse company by the Boyden company.

Crops Start Out Well.

Sacred Heart, Minn., May 11.—Crops of small grain in this vicinity are all up and looking well. The weather has been exceptionally favorable to growth. The seed was put in when the ground was dry, and the recent copious rain has started it in fine shape.

Spanish Fleet Not Sighted.

Cape Haitien, Haiti, May 11.—Julius G. Tucker, United States consul at Martinique, says there is no foundation for the report that a Spanish fleet has been sighted off that island.

SPANISH FLEET GONE HOME

THEIR ARRIVAL AT CADIZ REPORTED TO WASHINGTON.

This Leaves the Way Clear for Military Operations in Cuba—Possibility That the Spanish Squadron Might Make a Quick Passage Through the Suez Canal and Attack Dewey — Interesting News From Sampson Is Expected in Twenty-Four Hours—Preparations for Sending Troops to Cuba Are Being Hastened.

Washington, May 12.—It is hard to tell whether the naval officers were relieved or disappointed by the news that came late yesterday afternoon to both the navy and state departments to the effect that the Spanish flying squadron had arrived at Cadiz, Spain. The safety of the Oregon from attack is now completely assured and the way is clear for military operations in Cuba without running the risk of having the occupying army's line of communication cut off. On the other hand it is believed that no enduring peace can be secured until the Spanish navy has been destroyed, and it now appears that to do this our sailors must make up their minds to go after the Spaniards, a task very much more difficult than that of meeting them near our own shores. It was suggested by some of the members of the war board that there was just a possibility that the Spanish squadron might make a quick passage into the Pacific through the Suez canal and attack Dewey at Manila. It is said that, contrary to the common understanding, the Suez canal is open to the warships of belligerent powers, so that if the Spanish choose to take this course they would have a long start of any pursuing fleet from our side of the Atlantic. It is scarcely believed, however, that the Spanish are willing to take the great risk of

Exposing to Our Attacks

their own home ports by the withdrawal of so considerable a proportion of their naval strength as would be required to overmatch Dewey. Nothing was heard from Sampson, but there is a confident expectation that interesting news will be coming from his squadron within the next twenty-four hours. Whether this means an attack on Puerto Rico cannot be learned. One effect of the retreat of the Spanish fleet has been to hasten even more the preparations already under full headway for the dispatching of military expeditions to Cuba. It also has caused a complete change in the concentration plans. Time is now believed to be the great factor. There is no longer opportunity to indulge in extensive drilling and practice maneuvering. The regular army troops do not need these and are to be thrown at once into the fray. Many of the regiments of the national guard which are entering the volunteer service are felt to be sufficiently trained from a military point of view to follow the regulars immediately, and the department has indicated its purpose of dispatching these volunteer troops directly to the gulf coast for shipment, instead of sending them to Chickamauga. This disposition was shown by the changes in

The New Orders Issued

to the troops, although there yet may be a return to the original programme of concentration if the plans show signs of weakness as they develop. The quartermaster general has already gotten under charter twenty-seven merchant steamers for the transport of troops, and, roughly speaking, these should carry about 20,000 men. Others are being procured as rapidly as possible.

The plan of the war department is to have these vessels assemble at the different gulf ports, Tampa, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, to take on troops which will be sent there. The navy department is expected to furnish convoys for these transports which would be absolutely helpless against Spanish attack. At this point there are signs of friction. First, the transports will be obliged to await Admiral Sampson's return in order to secure proper convoy, and, secondly, the navy objects very decidedly to undertaking the task of convoying a number of transports. It insists that to assure the safety of the convoy of the troops all the transports should be gathered in one fleet to start from Tampa, and the navy is likely to prevail in this. Now that Maj. Gen. Sewell has been assigned to command the concentration camp at Falls Church, preparations are being made to put the grounds there into shape for the reception of the volunteers.

INDIAN UPRISING.

Arizona Militia Called Out to Protect Life and Property.

Nogales, A. T., May 12.—Word was received in Nogales from Fort Huachuca that 100 Indians, composed of Apaches, Papagos and Yaquis had banded together and were moving in the direction of Nogales. The citizens' home guard and Company G, of the Arizona militia, were immediately notified. The streets were patrolled all night and guards were stationed on the surrounding hills to give warning of the approach of the Indians. No disturbances occurred during the night.

A BIG BLAZE.

Business Section of Pine City Wiped Out.

Pine City, Minn., May 12. — Everything in the business section of town outside the brick buildings was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of over $50,000. The burned district covers three solid blocks, and includes two printing offices, two stores, bakery, K. P. hall, Lake View hotel and five dwellings. The Hinckley fire department was called on for help and responded promptly.

URGE SPAIN TO SUE FOR PEACE

LEADING DIPLOMATS AT WASHINGTON EXCHANGE VIEWS.

Unofficially Considering the Opportuneness of a Movement Towards Urging Upon Spain the Utter Futility of Longer Prosecuting the War — Relinquishment of Cuba, Promise of a War Indemnity and Occupation of Manila by Admiral Dewey Until the Indemnity Is Paid, Suggested as a Basis of Peace.

Washington, May 12.—As a result of the Spanish reverse at Manila, leading members of the diplomatic corps, representing some of the most influential of the great powers of Europe have unofficially exchanged views on the opportunities of a movement, dictated by the most friendly spirit and in the interest of peace, toward urging upon Spain the futility of further prosecuting the war and inducing her to sue for peace on the basis of the relinquishment of Cuba, the promise of a war indemnity and the occupation of Manila by Admiral Dewey until the war indemnity is paid. It was stated by one of the most influential members of the diplomatic corps, an ambassador, that such a step by Spain was the logical result of the crushing Spanish defeat at Manila, and that Spain herself should be the first to recognize it as a measure of her own self preservation and self protection. Her best friends in the family of nations ought to urge it upon Spain, this ambassador said, and if it were not for the chaotic condition of affairs at Madrid, he felt that such peace overtures would be welcomed there. With Spanish politics in their present disordered state and a revolution impending, he did not know whether the men at the head of the government were strong enough and brave enough to save Spain by a herois sacrifice of her pride. Unless they did, he said, the disaster of Manila would be repeated, for it was now patent to the world that Spain's military and naval strength was greatly inadequate to cope with the forces of the United States, and Spanish pride would ultimately

Be Humbled Into Peace

on far more severe terms than she might be able to obtain now. While expressing this view with much positiveness, it was put forward only as tentative and not as a move which the European powers had actually begun. At the same time it indicates a new trend of feeling among leading foreign representatives in Washington. Their discussion has been entirely unofficial and without advices from their own governments, but it is said that Spain's plight is such at the present moment that a movement on the other side may begin at any time toward inducing Spain to make terms for closing the war. In such a move, it is pointed out, these powers which have been friendly to Spain, particularly Austria and France, might well join in urging her to sue for peace before it was too late. It is said that the nations most friendly to Spain might suffer almost as much as Spain herself by a prolonging of the war and the ultimate annihilation of Spain. At the same time those powers most friendly to the United States, particularly Great Britain and Russia, would, it is believed, join in any movement promising to restore the peace of the world. It was stated with positiveness at several of the embassies and legations that intervention, in the sense of staying the course of the United States, was no longer being discussed, and that only such intervention as would induce Spain to sue for peace was possible under the existing condition of affairs. The military authorities connected with the foreign establishments here say that Admiral Montejo and his entire staff of officers ought to be, and undoubtedly will be court-martialed for allowing themselves to be surprised by Admiral Dewey's fleet.

WORTHY OF A SPANIARD.

Dastardly Attempt to Poison the Infantry Regiment at Mobile.

Atlanta, Ga., May 12.—A special to the Constitution from Mobile says:

A second dastardly attempt to poison the infantry regiments at Camp Mobile has been made. Several days ago some soldiers found in the creek which runs alongside the grounds a sack filled with absorbant cotton which had been saturated with arsenic and tied down beneath a rock which juts out into the stream at a point just above the place where the soldiers get their drinking water. By accident a trooper discovered the deadly trap, removed the sack, and, upon the contents being revealed, reported his find to the commanding officer. Strict orders were given not to mention the incident and so the matter was hushed up. Since that day, however, the creek has been closely watched and vigilence was rewarded when Corporal John Sullivan, of Company A, Nineteenth infantry, found a poison bag loaded with arsenic and anchored down just as in the first instance. Spanish spies are known to be lurking in the neighborhood, where a number of Spaniards reside. They are all under strict scrutiny and sensational developments are looked for. No doubts that the agents of Spain are responsible.

GOMEZ'S THANKS.

Grateful for American Co-operation in Downing Blanco.

Tampa, Fla., May 12.—A letter Written by Gen. Gomez on May 1 to T. Estrada Palma passed through here to-day on its way to New York. In it Gen. Gomez expresses his satisfaction for American co-operation in driving the Spanish out of Cuba, and requests Delegate Palma to thank President McKinley and the American people in the name of the Cubans.

ALMOST COMPLETED.

Senate Finance Committee Nearly Ready to Report the War Revenue Bill.

Washington, May 10. — When the finance committee adjourned last night the consideration of the war revenue bill had been almost entirely completed, although there were some puzzling problems still unsolved, one of which was the manner of dealing with proprietary medical articles. There will probably be a uniform tax on all of them. The committee has decided to place a license on banks at the rate of $100 a year and upon brokers at the rate of $50, but has not yet determined whether the professions shall be licensed or not. On life insurance companies the rate has been increased, being made 10 cents on every hundred dollars, and it is estimated that this increase will add about a million dollars in revenue. The provision for an inheritance tax and for a tax on bills of lading were both adopted, as were the provisions for taxing all dealings in futures, including bucket shop operations. The bill as it will be reported will contain a provision requiring that a memorandum be made of all details of this character, however small, and that a 2-cent stamp be placed upon this memorandum. The Democratic amendments will be taken up to-morrow and there is very little doubt that they will all be adopted, as Senator Jones of Nevada has indicated his purpose of standing with the Democrats on all the principal changes they may suggest. It is possible that the consideration of the bill may become completed to-day, but it is not probable.

BATTLE OFF HAVANA.

One Is Liable to Occur at Any Moment.

Key West, Fla., May 10.—The Spanish fishing smack Santiago Apostal was captured by the gunboat Mayflower off Havana and brought in by a prize crew. She was bound from Yucatan for Havana with a cargo of fish and ten men. She was rounded up with one blank shot. This was the only incident of the day, which was largely devoted to the circulation of alarming reports of the sinking of American ships off the Cuban coast. Up to nightfall nothing approaching definite evidence of the blockading fleet had reached here. The story flourishing at that hour was that heavy firing had been heard off Havana. This was brought in by small boats and was as much in need of verification as the others. Naval men, however, incline to the belief that the Spanish batteries on the north coast will seize every chance to fire on the American ships, and would not be surprised at any moment to hear of a battle at or off Havana.

WOULD BE SERIOUS.

Defeat of the Spanish Fleet on the Atlantic—Spain's Only Hope.

London, May 10.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News says: "Amid the incessant discussions as to cabinet construction I hear that the Spanish fleet, carrying the hope and honor of Spain, has been sighted in the West Indies. Upon it depends the future. If Spain wins, well and good; the people here will cheerfully bring more money to the national subscription and wait to see what follows. If the battle is lost, the situation will be most serious.

"There is indeed a reserve fleet at Cadiz, about which much has been written in Spain, but the least said of it the better. This fleet has two fine ships, the Normannia and the Columbia, but where are the reserve officers who are able to handle the Atlantic greyhounds, a type of ship utterly foreign to them? The rest of the fleet is little better than paper."

WILLIAM FRIENDLY.

Emperor of Germany Voices Official Feeling Toward America.

Berlin, May 10.— Emperor William, the Frankfort Zeitung reports, in a conversation recently with the United States Ambassador White, said: "It is important that America should not think that either I or my government entertain unfriendly feelings toward the Union in consequence of war with Spain. The millions of Germans in America would not understand it if their fatherland did not entertain a friendly feeling in this conflict toward their new home." The Tageblatt says that in diplomatic quarters the conviction is growing that President McKinley, before determining on war, was assured of the benevolent neutrality of England.

STORIES OF FIGHTING.

Unconfirmed Rumors of Engagements Reach Key West.

Key West, Fla., May 10.—Three separate reports of engagements of United States warships reached here tonight, but thus far details are wanting. One rumor is that the cruiser Montgomery has captured two prizes off Cape Haytien, after a sharp battle with two Spanish gunboats, and put into St. Nicholas, slightly damaged. Another says that the tug Osceola, of the Mosquito fleet, was fired upon near Havana, and the third is that three Spanish gunboats fired upon the United States torpedo boat Winslow at Cardenas, but were repulsed by the Winslow after one had been disabled.

IOWA'S RUM LAW.

The United States Supreme Court Finds It Is Unconstitutional.

Washington, May 10.— The supreme court of the United States in the case of S. H. Rhodes, railroad agent at Brighton, Iowa, vs. the State of Iowa, held that the law forbidding the sale of liquors in the state and making it a crime to transport them was unconstitutional as an interference with interstate commerce.

Will Not Surrender Manila Until Blown to Pieces.

London, May 10.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hongkong says a communication from Manila asserts that the Spaniards are still arrogant and not likely to surrender until the city is blown to pieces. A telegraph operator has gone with the McCulloch to see what can be done with the cable.

WAR SUMMARY.

Thursday, May 5.

Still no official report from Commander Dewey.

Internal troubles in Spain take on an alarming aspect.

Supplies for Dewey's fleet are being rushed to San Francisco.

Spain would be willing to cede Cuba but cannot pay an indemnity.

The Spanish Cape Verde fleet returns to Cadiz to join the other squadron.

Admiral Sampson's fleet sails. Her destination is officially unannounced.

President McKinley's list of army appointments was confirmed by the senate.

Another serious reverse and Spain will probably ask the powers to arrange for peace.

Future Government of Spain being discussed as if figures of Alfonso and the queen regent had disappeared from the stage.

Friday, May 6.

Brazil has declared neutrality.

More troops have been ordered to Tampa.

Roosevelt leaves Washington to join his rough riders.

A British warship arrives at Havana to take off British subjects.

Secretary Long feels no apprehension over the lack of news from Dewey.

The sentiment in Russia is one of extreme cordiality toward the United States.

Cape Verde squadron is reported to have turned back owing to lack of ammunition.

The Wilmington fires on a troop of Spanish cavalry and they immediately take to the woods.

Party of Cubans landed in Cuba by a United States tug boat with arms and ammunition for the insurgents.

A Washington special to the Chicago Times-Herald says Sampson's squadron has gone toward Puerto Rico to meet the Spanish fleet.

A report from Madrid says a fleet of warships will go to the Pacific to drive the Yankees from the Philippines and

Saturday, May 7.

Another Day and still no news from Dewey.

The Spanish fleet has not reached the Canaries.

Spain will protest that the Cuban blockade has not been effective.

Talk of possible interventiln of foreign powers again receives its quietus.

The queen regent has asked Emperor Francis Joseph to use his influence to bring about European intervention.

A party of correspondents is said to have been captured by Spaniards in Cuba and beheaded.

The troubles in Spain will either result in the seating of Don Carlos on the throne or the proclaiming of a republic.

Washington officials insist that the lack of communication is evidence that the Spaniards are not in control of Manila.

The French liner Lafayette, captured by the Annapolis while trying to run the blockade at Havana, was ordered released. Her capture was an unfortunate Mistake.

Monday May 9.

A big naval battle is expected at Puerto Rico, Tuesday.

Sampson's fleet has been sighted north of Cape Haytien.

Spanish loss at Manila was 200 killed and about 500 wounded.

Damage is threatened to San Francisco through the agency of Spanish spies.

Between sixty and eighty thousand men will be landed on Cuban soil at once.

The London Daily Mail says the Spanish estimate of the loss at Manila is one thousand killed and wounded.

Dewey's Report Has Been Received. He sunk all the Spanish warships, silenced all the batteries, and is now master of Manila bay.

The Spaniards lay a neat trap to destroy two American gunboats at Havana, and nothing but the awkward gunnery of the Spaniards prevented the success of their plan.

Tuesday May 10.

That the Spanish cabinet will be reorganized is increasingly probable.

Carists in Spain will strive to seecure control after another Spanish defeat.

Blanco sends word to Spain if the forced retirement of American vessels.

Sampson.s fleet may strike at Puerto Rico.

Eighteen thousand insurgents soldiers are in camp in vicinity of Sancti Spiritus.

Both houses of congress pass resolutions thanking Dewey and his men also creating a rear admiralship for Dewey.

The Spanish at Manila do not propose to surrender until the city is blown up. A large quanity of arms and ammunition for the insurgents leaves Tampa.

Wednesday, May 11.

Gen. Miles will go to Cuba with the first expedition.

First detachment of the invading army leaves Tampa.

All troops at Chickamauga ordered to start for the front at once.

Interesting news from Sampson is expected within twenty-four hours.

Preparations for sending troops to Cuba are being hastened with renewed vigor.

Rioting in Italy is part of a plan of revolution which was prematurely commenced.

The Norwegian steamer Brantsburg, captured by the Newport, has been ordered released.

The Spanish fleet has returned to Cadiz, according to information received at Washington.

Foreign diplomats at Washington have unofficially exchanged views on the advisability of urging Spain to sue for peace.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, May 12. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, $1.55@1.58; No. 2 Northern, $1.38@1.42. Corn — No. 3 yellow, 34@35c; No. 3, 33@34c. Oats — No. 3 white, 32@32 1-2c; No. 3, 31@31 1-2c. Barley and Rye—Sample barley, 34@40c; No. 2 rye, 63@64c; No. 3 rye, 60@62c. Seeds—No. 1 flax, $1.32@1.33; timothy, $1.10@1.35; red clover, $3@3.60.

Duluth, Minn., May 12. — Wheat — Cash, No. 1 hard, $1.75; No. 1 Northern, $1.75; No. 2 Northern, $1.41; to arrive, No. 1 hard, $1.76; No. 1 Northern, $1.76; May, No. 1 hard, $1.75; No. 1 Northern, $1.75; July, No. 1 hard, $1.58; No. 1 Northern, $1.58; September, No. 1 hard, 98c; No. 1 Northern, 97c. Oats, 32 1-4@33 1-4c; rye, to arrive, 72c; barley, to arrive, 41 1-2c; flax, cash, $1.34 1-2; May, $1.35.

Minneapolis, May 12.—Wheat — May opened at $1.54 and closed at $1.58; July opened at $1.48 and closed at $1.45 1-2. On track — No. 1 hard, $1.59 3-4; No. 1 Northern, $1.57 3-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.30 1-2.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 12. — Flour is strong. Wheat irregular; No. 1 Northern nominal; No. 2 Northern, $1.37; July, $1.45; September, 93 3-4c. Oats lower at 33 1-2@34c. Rye weaker; No. 1 73c. Barley higher; No. 2, 54c; sample, 48@53 1-2c.

Chicago, May 12. — Wheat — Cash, No. 2 red, $1.77@1.79; No. 3 red, $1.20@1.65; No. 2 hard, $1.15; No. 3 hard, $1.05@1.10; No. 2 spring, $1.10@1.60; No. 1 Northern spring, $1.77@1.79. Corn—No. 2, 36 1-4@36 1-2c; No. 3, 35c. Oats—No. 2, 31 1-4@31 1-2c; No. 3, 30@31c.

Chicago, May 12. — Hogs — Light, $3.95@4.15; mixed, $4.00@4.20; heavy, $4.10@4.25; rough, $4.00@4.10. Cattle—Beeves, $3.90@5.35; cows and heifers, $2.25@4.65; Texas steers, $3.75@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.70@4.75. Sheep — Natives, $3@4.50; Westerns, $3.75@4.40; lambs, $3.75@5.50.

New Brighton, Minn., May 12.—Hogs, $3.90@3.95. Cattle—Mixed, $3.50; cows, $3@3.60; bulls, $3; steers, $4.40.

South St. Paul, May 12. — Hogs — $3.30@4. Cattle—Cows, $2@4; steers, $4.25@4.60; stockers, $4.20@4.75; heifers, $3.60@4; bulls, $3.15@3.40.

Sioux City, Iowa, May 12. — Hogs — $3.80@4. Cattle—Canners, $2.25; cows, $3.90; heifers, $3.80@4.50; bulls, $3.10@3.75; stockers, $3.85@4.30; yearlings, $3.90@5.20; calves, $4.50@5.20. Sheep, $3.60@4.30.

FIRST TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Steamer Gussie Sails From Tampa With Two Companies of Infantry.

Tampa, Fla., May 12. — The Gussie sailed for Cuba shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday with two companies of United States troops. At 1 p. m. orders came for the departure of the Gussie and shortly after she cast loose from her moorings and started on her long journey south. A large crowd of soldiers had gathered on the docks to see their comrades depart, and as the boat steamed slowly away hearty cheers were sent after the fortunate boys in blue on her decks.

Four Cubans who are thoroughly familiar with the coast and interior where the landing is to be made, the location of which is, of course, kept secret by the government, boarded the steamer just before her departure. They will aid Capt. Dorst in making a junction with the insurgent troops. As for the United States troops who are in the expedition, it is the intention of the war department that they shall serve in the capacity of instructors to the insurgents, who are not familiar with military matters or the handling of the Springfield rifles, which constitute the chief part of the Gussie's cargo. The Gussie has on board between six and seven thousand Springfield rifles, about 200,000 rounds of ammunition and several hundred pounds of provisions, consisting principally of canned meats and hard tack.

MOVE AT ONCE.

Troops at Chickamauga Get Hurry-Up Orders.

Chickamauga, Ga., May 12. — Maj. Gen. Brooke, commanding the United States regular provisional army corps at Chickamauga Park, has received orders from the war department directing him to send all the cavalry and infantry troops now in camp at Chickamauga Park, about 6,000, to Tampa, Fla., without delay. The order is accompanied with instructions to provide the men with a full supply of ammunition for sixty days. On receipt of the order Gen. Brooke at once issued an order to the division commanders instructing them to notify the regiment commanders to prepare at once for departure. All regiments began preparations to move last night. Gen. Brooke and staff will remain here to assist in the organization of the volunteer army should it be ordered here. The signal corps has also been ordered to remain here until further orders. The medical corps of each regiment has been provided with medical supplies for sixty days. There will be very little delay in transporting the troops, all the railroads having provided the necessary cars in expectation of hurry orders. The loading of supply trains began yesterday afternoon and a number are ready for shipment.

Volunteers Doing Well.

Washington, May 12. — Reports received at Adgt. Gen. Corbin's office show 34,354 men had been mustered into the volunteer army of the United States. It is probable that by this time the actual number mustered in is about 40,000 in round numbers.

Sectching Crum's Hopes.

Bismarck, N. D., May 12. — The supreme court has denied petitions for a rehearing in the Crum disbarment and the McAllister divorce case.

Fire at Duluth.

Duluth, Minn., May 12. — Fire destroyed the sash and planing mill of the Zenith City Manufacturing company at West Duluth. The fire was started by a spark from a passing locomotive. Loss about $12,000.

Dodge Center Scorched.

Dodge Center, Minn., May 12.—Fire destroyed four buildings in the heart of the city, causing a loss of about $20,000. The town has no fire protection, and had there been a wind, would have been totally destroyed.

WORK OF CONGRESS

Washington, May 1.—Quite unexpectedly a brief but sharp debate was participated in by the senate on the income tax proposition. The resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States relating to the succession to the presidency was under discussion. Mr. Mills of Texas proposed an amendment in the form of a new section intended to authorize congress to lay a tax levy on incomes in such forms as to meet the requirements of the decision of the supreme court. He was sharply criticised for endeavoring to place such a rider on a resolution which practically all senators favored, but stood his ground and insisted upon a vote on his amendment. The amendment was defeated—32 to 29—all of the republicans voting against the amendment and all the democrats except Mr. Caffery of Louisiana, together with the populists and silver republicans, voting in favor of it. The joint resolution which was adopted reads as follows:

"In all cases not provided for by article 2, clause 50 of the constitution, where there is no person entitled to discharge the duties of the office of president the same shall devolve upon the vice president. The congress may by law provide for the case where there is no person entitled to hold the office of president or vice president, declaring what officers shall act as president and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability shall be removed or a president shall be elected."

The conference report on the fortifications appropriation bill was presented and agreed to.

In the House.

The house adopted the conference report upon the fortifications bill. The remainder of the session was consumed with the consideration of the Alaskan land bill and a resolution for the repeal of an act prohibiting the passage of importations in bond thro' the territory of the United States into the "free zone" of Mexico. The latter was passed but the Alaskan measure went over.

Washington, May 6.—During almost the entire session the senate had under consideration the postoffice appropriation bill. The measure carried $99,224,300, being very much the heaviest of all the appropriation bills. The most important action taken upon the measure was the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Tillman of South Carolina reducing the number of deliveries of mail in all cities of the country to a number not exceeding four each day. The amendment was sharply antagonized as a blow to business interests in the large cities, but the feeling of the senate was such that despite the vigorous opposition, it prevailed by a decisive majority. A lively debate was precipitated by an amendment of the committee striking out the appropriation of $300,000 for rural free delivery. The proposition was discussed for nearly two hours, Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire and Mr. Butler of North Carolina leading the fight in favor of rural delivery. By the close vote of 25 to 22, however, the committee was sustained and the bill now carries no appropriation for such delivery. An important amendment to the bill was one which will prevent star route contractors from subletting their contracts. In order to get their money they must swear that they performed the service themselves. Just before adjournment the senate passed an important war measure authorizing the president and general officers of the army to supply the Cuban insurgents with arms and munitions of war, and empowering officers of the army serving in Cuba to supply needy inhabitants of the island with medicines and subsistence.

IN THE HOUSE.

Labor Arbitration Measure Receives the Approval of the House.

The house disposed of two important measures. The Alaskan land bill, extending the homestead laws to and providing for certain railway rights of way in the district of Alaska, as amended by the senate and agreed upon in conference was passed. The labor arbitration measure, providing for arbitration of labor disputes, a bill which had received very wide indorsement by labor organizations throughout the country, received the approval of the house. A number of minor bills were also passed. The house adjourned until Monday.

Washington, May 7.—One war measure was passed by the senate. It was a bill to increase to fifteen the number of surgeons in the United States army and to authorize the secretary of war to employ as many contract surgeons as he might deem necessary. Consideration of a bill authorizing the postmaster general to establish postoffices in military posts and camps was sought, but under objection it went over until Monday. Almost the entire session was consumed by a discussion of an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill offered by Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota providing for a reduction of 20 per cent in the compensation of railroads for the transportation of mails. The amendment was still pending when the senate adjourned until Monday.

Washington, May 10.—Fitting tribute was paid by the senate to Commodore Dewey for the magnificent victory he achieved in the battle of Manila bay. A message from the president was received recommending that a vote of thanks be extended by congress to Commodore Dewey and the gallant officers and men of his command. Without a word of debate and without a dissenting voice the senate agreed to the resolution carrying into effect the recommendation of the president. The senate went further even than that. A bill was presented increasing the number of rear admirals in the navy from six to seven in order that the president might nominate Commodore Dewey to the highest possible post in the navy within his gift, and that, too, was passed without a dissenting vote. In addition a joint resolution was unanimously agreed to directing the secretary of the navy to present to Commodore Dewey

A Sword of Honor,

and have struck, in commemoration of the battle of Manila, a medal of bronze for each of the officers and men who participated in the gallant fight. The resolution appropriates $10,000 to enable the secretary the secretary to carry its provisions into effect. The bill offered last Friday authorizing the postmaster general to establish postoffices at military posts and camps in order to facilitate the delivery of mail to soldiers, and was reported favorably by the postoffice and post roads committee and unanimously passed. The postoffice appropriation bill was under discussion during almost the entire session, the subject of discussion being the proposition to reduce the compensation of railroads 20 per cent for carrying the mails. The amendment was defeated by the decisive vote of 40 to 8. It was unanimously agreed to vote on the bill at 2 o'clock to-day.

House Acts Quickly.

The greater part of the day in the house was consumed by war measures. The recommendation of the president that a vote of thanks be tendered Commodore Dewey and his associate officers and men was followed quickly with a unanimous vote and with equal concert the house passed the bill creating an additional rear admiralship for the hero of Manila. The bill providing for the organization of a volunteer engineer brigade and enlistment of 10,000 volunteer troops immune to tropical diseases was passed after two hours' debate. The principal ground of opposition presented was found in the features giving to the president the appointment of all officers. The senate bill authorizing the army to distribute food among the suffering Cubans and to arm the Cuban people was passed.

Washington, May 11. — Four war measures were passed by the senate. One of them provided for carrying on the additional work in the adjutant general's office; the second authorizes the enlistment of a volunteer signal corps, two thirds of the members of which must be expert electricians or telegraphers; the third was the so-called "immune bill" passed by the house, and the fourth was a measure suspending the existing law so that additional hospital stewards can be appointed.

The postoffice appropriation bill, carrying appropriations which aggregate more than $99,000,000, was passed after a debate which has lasted for several days. A determined effort was made by Mr. Butler of North Carolina to cut off the sum appropriated for the fast mail service between New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans and to provide for two committees to investigate postal affairs, but it was unsuccessful, all amendments except those offered by the committee on appropriations being voted down.

After an extended and interesting debate the resolutions submitted to the legislatures of the various states, an amendment to the constitution of the United States changing the date of the beginning of the terms of the president, vice president and members of congress from March 4 to May 4 was adopted. Following is the text of the proposed amendment:

"The term of office of the president and vice president and of the Fifty-sixth congress shall continue until the fourth day of May in the year 1901, at noon; and the fourth day of May, at noon, shall thereafter be substituted for the fourth day of March as the commencement and termination of the official term of the president, vice president, senators and representatives in congress."

Short Session of the House.

The house was in session only fifty minutes, the early adjournment being due to no urgent measures of importance being before the house, and to a general indisposition to take up minor matters.

GROWING STEADILY WORSE.

Italian Government Unable to Cope With the Situation.

London, May 12.—The Rome correspondent of the Times says: "It is believed that matters are steadily growing worse. The government is clearly unequal to the difficulties of the situation and great anxiety prevails in political circles.

To Build a Logging Road.

Marinette, Wis., May 12.—A railroad company has been organized here to build a logging road from the mouth of the Escanaba river to Republic, sixty miles. It will be known as the Escanaba River company, and is capitalized at $200,000. About twenty-five miles will be built this year. The general offices of the road are to be in Marinette.

Truelson Roasted.

Duluth, Minn., May 12.—The report of the grand jury roasts Mayor Truelson and the council for the lax manner in which the laws respecting saloons are observed, they being permitted to remain open Sunday and after hours. They are also scored for taking straw bonds from liquor dealers.

Heard Heavy Cannonading.

Wilmington, N. C., May 12.—A special dispatch from Beaufort, N. C., says: "Capt. Allen, of the schooner Alert, and many others of the Ocean fleet of fishermen of this place, report hearing heavy cannonading off Cape Lookout, N. C., at 1 o'clock yesterday, counting forty-seven distinct shots.

Township Officials Arrested.

Duluth, Minn., May 12. — Four officials of the township of Duluth, Treasurer Henry Agnew and Trustees M. A. Barnes, Henry Kirk and James Miller, have been indicted on the charge of misappropriating $5,000 of the proceeds of a $10,000 bond sale made last year.

Elevator Burned.

New Rockford, N. D., May 12.—The North Dakota elevator burned. Loss on building, $8,000; insurance, $5,000. The loss and insurance on contents was the same as on building. James Johns & Co.'s lumber and coal yard was consumed. Loss, $5,000.

Where Is Sampson?

Beaufort, N. C., May 12.—Capt. Allen, of the schooner Alert, and many others of the ocean fleet of fishermen of this place report hearing heavy cannonading off Cape Lookout, N. C., having counted forty-seven distinct shots.

The Brainerd Dispatch.

S. R. INGERSOLL. F. W. WIELAND.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County.

Entered at the Post Office at Brainerd, Minnesota, as second class matter.

Issued every Friday morning from rooms 5, 7 and 9, Sleeper block. Terms, $1.00 per year in advance. Advertising rates made known on application.

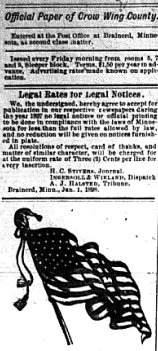
Legal Rates for Legal Notices.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to accept for publication in our respective newspapers during the year 1898 no legal notices or official printing to be done in compliance with the laws of Minnesota for less than the full rates allowed by law, and no reduction will be given on notices furnished in plate.

All resolutions of respect, card of thanks, and matter of similar character, will be charged for at the uniform rate of Three (3) Cents per line for every insertion.

H. C. STEVENS, Journal.
INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Dispatch
A. J. HALSTED, Tribune.

Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 1, 1898.



FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1898.

THE battle cry is still "Remember the Maine."

NEW settlers are coming into Crow Wing county every week.

INTERESTING war news will be found on the second and third pages of this issue.

IT has been demonstrated that we have the best naval marksmen in the world.

THE Duluth city council requires all bicyclers to take out a license at $1.00 each.

THE cigarette has disqualified more men for military service than any other one thing.

ONE of the missionaries murdered in Africa is a Miss Schenck, a sister of H. R. Schenck of Little Falls.

IT is reported that twenty-two men were drowned at Lake Linderman, Alaska, by breaking through the ice. No names are known.

DRESS beef in Havana is bringing $5 per pound. That is doing pretty well but just think where the price of flour has gone to right here at home.

THE railroad men of California have started to raise a fund to build a battleship for the government and will call it the Railway Men's Battleship fund.

THOSE fellows who were so fierce for war regardless of the consequences are the ones who are doing the kicking because the price of all commodities has been increased.

THE 53d senatorial district has called their legislative convention for July 6th, at Park Rapids. The district comprises the counties of Todd, Wadena and Hubbard.

S. R. VAN SANT is still the leading and popular republican candidate for governor of Minnesota and there is not much room for doubt but that he will receive the nomination.

IF Capt. Van Sant is nominated for governor of Minnesota at the republican state convention he will be elected and it looks as though his nomination was a foregone conclusion.

A HOUSE joint resolution declaring the lands within the former Mille Lacs Indian reservation in Minnesota to be subject to entry under the laws of the United States, was agreed to on Wednesday.

WE can't whip the Spaniards any faster than we can find them and the people should not be too impatient. They have been made to see stars (and stripes) at every turn so far and we are looking for more of the whelps.

CHARLEY TOWNE's tirade against the "iniquitous gold standard" is not of much avail at present. In spite of this popocratic bugbear wheat has climbed away out of sight. Charley should get out his chart and let the farmers know how it happened.

MANILA was captured by the British in 1762, but it required thirteen ships and nearly 7000 men, 1000 of whom were lost in the assault upon the fortifications, to accomplish what Admiral Dewey did with a smaller numerical force and with no loss save that of the ammunition used.

UNLESS there is a heavy rainfall within the next few days the lumber cut will be reduced one-half. As yet no logs have reached Minneapolis and the mills in that city are idle. At Brainerd and Little Falls the mills are running night and day and will keep it up the entire season.

SOMETHING like 50,000 people visited Camp Ramsey last Sunday to see the Minnesota boys. The excursion over the Northern Pacific on Sunday, May 15, will take a large number of people there and the crowd will undoubtedly be as large. The Brainerd people who desire to see the soldiers should take advantage of the trip.

AT Fergus Falls a municipal scandal is on, it being reported that a real fly traveling man insulted one Mrs. William Winter, and the dutiful police locked the man in jail. Later he surveyed his quarters critically, sent for the husband of the injured woman and paid him something like $100 whereupon he was released from custody. The city council feels that the police force acted unwisely in releasing the man without process of law, and will investigate.

War Nearly Over.

Senator Knute Nelson in an interview says that "the official information that the Cape Verde fleet had put back into Cadiz is the best news we have yet received. It is an indication that Spain is preparing to end the war, and, in my opinion, peace will be restored within the next sixty days. From what I could learn, our plan is to take Cuba and Porto Rico at the same time. While sending troops to Cuba we will also send troops to Porto Rico. Spain is flat on her back, and the question now is whether the Sagasta ministry or a new ministry will be willing to take the odium of suing for peace. I never believed that Spain would send her ships across the Atlantic. She knows full well by this time her fleet is no match for Sampson's squadron, and I believe she has seen enough to refrain from another encounter. In regard to what disposition would be made of the Philippines and Porto Rico the question will be demonstrated when the treaty of peace comes before the senate. Military governors for those islands will be appointed, but how soon no one can tell."

This Pop Weakens.

From North Star Politics in Minneapolis Journal.

As showing the strength of the feeling among populists and the other allies that the war has upset all previous political calculations, so far as Minnesota is concerned, I quote the following significant utterance from the Moorhead Independent of Saturday. Geo. N. Lamphere, editor. In closing an editorial which calls attention to the Lind rumor as outlined in this article, the Independent says:

The war is upsetting all previous calculations, however, and its vigorous and successful prosecution will add strength to the republican administration and reflectively to all republican candidates in the state elections.

Republican Congressional Convention for the Sixth District of Minnesota.

Duluth, Minnesota, April 20, 1898.

A Republican Congressional Convention for the Sixth Congressional District of the State of Minnesota will be held at the City of Anoka, in Anoka county, on the 1st day of June A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a Republican candidate for congress from the above named district, and doing any other business that may properly come before the convention.

The county conventions to elect delegates thereto will be held in the respective counties on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1898 at a place to be designated by the respective county committees.

All electors who believe in maintaining for the use of the people a stable currency which will justly measure the value of their products, and who oppose the Mexicanizing of the American coinage and the repudiation of private and public obligations, are cordially invited to participate.

Each county will be allowed in the convention two delegates at large and one delegate additional for each one hundred and fifty votes or major fraction thereof cast for Page Morris for congress in the year 1896, as follows:

Aitkin County	7	Lake County	5
Anoka County	12	Mille Lacs County	7
Benton County	8	Morrison County	14
Carlton County	9	Pine County	11
Cass County	11	St. Louis County	41
Cook County	2	Sherburne County	8
Crow Wing County	11	Stearns County	22
Itasca County	4	Todd County	16
Isanti County	7	Wadena County	8
		Wright County	22

240 delegates.

Dated this 20th day of April A. D. 1898.

By order of the Committee.

L. W. WILLCUTT, Chairman.

Teeth filled and crowned with Gold or Porcelain, and teeth extracted with Odontander, at Dr. Ribbel's.

SPIRIT OF '61 REVIVED.

The Northern Pacific Will Run a Special Train to Camp Ramsey on Sunday.

In order that all G. A. R. men may see how their boys look today compared with how they appeared in '61 and that all friends of the soldiers may have one more chance to see them before they are called to the front, the Northern Pacific railroad has arranged to run a splendid special train to the fair grounds and St. Paul Sunday May 15.

The train schedule is:

TOWN.	LEAVES.	ROUND TRIP.
Brainerd	6:15 a. m.	$2.50
Crow Wing	6:27 a. m.	2.50
Merrifield	6:32 a. m.	2.50
Ft. Ripley	6:41 a. m.	2.25

This train as will be seen above leaves Brainerd at 6:15 Sunday morning and at Little Falls will connect with the train on the main line from Staples and will reach St. Paul at 10:45 a. m., returning the train will leave St. Paul at 7:45 p. m. and Minneapolis at 8:15 p. m. Children between the ages of 5 and 12 years will be carried for half the above rate. Tickets will be good on the special train only. It is expected that a large number of Brainerd people will take advantage of the low rate, $2.50 for the round trip. If you want to see the soldier boys you should go.

Woman's Keeley League Work.

Members of all societies and organizations in the city having the uplifting unfortunate and suffering humanity for their chief object are invited by Mrs. C. W. Coe, national organizer and all ladies in the city to meet at the Y. M. C. A. rooms Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The work is declared to be a most interesting and needy one and to be a move that will soon become a self-sustaining by reason of the revolving fund used for the treatment of inebriates and the securing for them work after they have been cured. Nine out of every ten thus aided pay back their loans and the fund is then used over and over again.

Did They Do It?

A Washington telegram says there is in official circles a strong feeling that the blockade of Havana must be rigidly maintained; that there must be no more Lafayette cases. It is said at the department that this vessel has not only landed a large supply of ammunition for Blanco, but has supplied him with trained French gunners for Morro Castle. This will add much to the force of Havana. The fact that merchant steamers of other European countries are endeavoring to follow the example of this French ship and sneak into Havana proves the necessity of dispensing with any further courtesies in this respect.

Anderson Tax Law Valid.

The Anderson law is sustained by the supreme court without dissent. A decision was handed down Wednesday, with an opinion by Justice Start, affirming the judgment of the trial court, and thereby making railroad property taxable, whether land grant or not, if it is not actually used for railroad purposes. The decision is final so far as the state courts are concerned.

JUST NOW

When the United States is doing up Spain, don't forget that the

Brainerd Greenhouse

is selling Plants at

HALF PRICE.

Yard and Window Decoration a Specialty.

Mrs. Wm. Dodd, Manager.

87 8th St. South.

Brainerd Machine Shops

7th St. between Front and Laurel.

GENERAL REPAIRING. JAS. WICKHAM, Prop.

GUND'S Peerless

ANCHOR'S BEST BOTTLE BEER

is valuable as a tonic, a nutriment and a digestive. It gives staunch support to young housekeepers and nursing mothers. It invigorates and gives food a relish.

GEO. E. GARDNER, Resident Manager, Brainerd, Minn.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Of Brainerd, Minn.

A. F. FERRIS, President
G. D. LABAR, Cashier.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - $200,000
Paid up Capital, - - $50,000
Surplus, - - - - $30,000

☞ Business accounts invited.

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C. N. PARKER, President.
H. D. TREGLAWNY, Cashier.

County, School and City Orders Bought.

☞ Money to Loan on Chattel Security. Lumbermen's Time Checks Cashed.

Read This!

MRS. R. M. CARLTON

takes pleasure in announcing to the people of Brainerd that she is agent for the *only authentic Memorial Volume entitled*

"The Beautiful Life of Francis E. Willard,"

Miss Willard is called the "Uncrowned Queen of America." Her place in the history of Reform and Philanthropy will make this book a *home book for America.* It should be in every American home.

Sold on subscription only. Call at PALACE HOTEL and examine book and leave your order.

Mrs. R. M. Carlton, Agent.

Ready For Business.

JAMES WICKHAM,

Blacksmith and Shoeing Shop.

Mr. Wickham desires to inform his many customers that he is again prepared to attend to their wants in his line in his new quarters at the old location, corner of 6th and Maple streets.

First-class Workmen.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

To the Public!

We desire to announce to our customers and the public at large that we have purchased the stock, fixtures and business of A. Hagberg, being the business previously conducted for so many years by the late M. Hagberg in the Odd Fellows' block on Sixth street. The stock is Clean and Fresh, and has been added to our grocery store on Front street, making one of the largest and best stocks of goods of this description in Northern Minnesota. We also desire to say that customers dealing with us will always be treated in a fair and courteous manner, will receive the best goods the market affords, and can rely on the fact that

Our Prices are Always Right.

Thanking the public for favors in the past, and soliciting a continuance of their confidence in our business methods, we remain, Yours Respectfully,

S. & J. W. KOOP,

Front Street, - Brainerd, Minn.

GET OUR

Prices on Job Work

Befroe Placing Your Next Order.

Rooms 5, 7 and 9, Sleeper Block.

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FOURTH ST., NEAR LAUREL.

Full line of carriage and wagon material always on hand and for sale, including wheels of all grades.

Work Guaranteed and Prices Reasonable.

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General Blacksmithing And Repairing.

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HIGHEST HONORS.

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By the World's Columbian Exposition for the care shown in all details of construction; the high standard of materials used, the simplicity of the working parts and the many excellent and original improvements.

THE WORLD'S BEST SEWING MACHINE.

Built thoroughly throughout. Rapid, noiseless, handsome and durable. Light and easy running. No other ever equalled it. No other ever will. The same guarantees superiority. Experience has shown that the Domestic is the cheapest to buy. It will last a lifetime and is always satisfactory.

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All kinds of plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Plans and Estimates furnished on all Work.

REPAIRING WELL PUMPS, etc.

First National Bank Block. SIXTH STREET.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. They Cure the Sick.

NO.	CURES.	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.35
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.35
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.35
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.35
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.35
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.35
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.35
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.35
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.35
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.35
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.35
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.35
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.35
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.35
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.35
20	Whooping-Cough	.35
27	Kidney Diseases	.35
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.35
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.35

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.
Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

A HUMANE MAN

looks after the comfort of his dumb but intelligent servants. We want to aid you in this direction, and so offer for your examination a fine line of horse blankets and lap robes. That we have everything else in the way of harness and horse accessories goes without saying.

W. H. ERB.

We have just opened a large line of

FINE PERFUMES
and
TOILET WATERS

Which We are Selling Cheap. Call and ask to see them.

McFADDEN DRUG CO.

ESTABLISHED 14 YEARS.

ARE YOU SICK? If so, you need the services of the best physician to be obtained. I have effected more cures of Private Diseases in both men and women than any office in the Northwest. My remedies are unknown to other physicians and I can guarantee a cure of the following diseases quickly and permanently: Nervous Debility, Liver, Bladder, Kidney Complaints, Heart Troubles, Lost Vitality, Weakness of Men, Varicocele, Piles, Stricture, Ulcers, Fistula, Skin Diseases, Hydrocele and Rupture. My charges are very reasonable and my system of treatment by mail is so perfect that I can guarantee a cure of every case I undertake. Write for symptom blank.

DR. W. A. MANN,
251-253-255 Nicollet Avenue,
P. O. Box 105. Minneapolis, Minn.

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REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE.

Successor to R. G. VALLENTYNE.

City and Farm Insurance.
Real Estate Sold on Commission.

RENTS HOUSES,
COLLECTS RENTS.

A General Law Practice.

Room 11, First National Bank Block,

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

Summons.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss
Municipal Court, City of Brainerd.
Lewis J. Cale,
Plaintiff,
vs
D. J. Marburn, Adam Petz and Charles Lehmann, Copartners as Marburn, Petz & Co., Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the above named court at a term to be holden on the 24th day of May 1898 at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to answer to the complaint of Lewis J. Cale, the defendant, in civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you for the amount named in the complaint herein on file in said court. The plaintiff claims $59 and costs.

Witness the Honorable S. F. ALDERMAN, Municipal Judge, this 26th day of April 1898.

{ SEAL MUNICIPAL COURT. } F. A. FARRAR, Clerk of the Municipal Court.

W. A. Fleming, Plaintiff Atty.
Brainerd, Minnesota.

3.

WESTERN
TREE PLANTERS

And Those Who Contemplate Planting Trees should Send to the

EVERGREEN NURSERY COMPANY,

Evergreen, Wis.,
For Free Catalogue of
NURSERY STOCK

Particularly adapted to planting in the west. We have on hand in our nursery a big stock of Evergreens and Deciduous Trees that we have grown with special care for the western trade. Everything that the Farmer or Tree Planter, or city resident may need for Wind Breaks, Timber Lots or Ornamentation, we can furnish from our extensive nurseries. We pack all our stock in native grown moss that will keep the roots moist and in splendid condition. Everything true to name and first class. Send for our free catalogue and price list.

EVERGREEN NURSERY CO.,
Evergreen, Wis.

Brainerd & Northern MINNESOTA RY.

TIME CARD.

Trains Arrive at and Depart from the Northern Pacific Depot.

GOING NORTH. P. M.	Station	GOING SOUTH. A. M.
2:20	lv-Brainerd-ar	10:30
4:20	lv-Hubert-ar	9:43
5:10	lv-Pine River-ar	8:58
5:35	lv-Backus-ar	8:38
6:10	lv-Lothrop-ar	8:05
6:30	ar-Walker-lv	7:40

E. H. HOAR, Supt.

Priceless Pain

"If a price can be placed on pain, 'Mother's Friend' is worth its weight in gold as an alleviator. My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her other two children than she did altogether with her last, having previously used four bottles of 'Mother's Friend.' It is a blessing to any one expecting to become a mother," says a customer.

Thus writes Henderson Dale, Druggist, of Carmi, Ill., to the Bradfield Regulator Company, of Atlanta, Ga., the proprietors and manufacturers of "Mother's Friend." This successful remedy is not one of the many internal medicines advertised to do unreasonable things, but a scientifically prepared liniment especially effective in adding strength and elasticity to those parts of woman's organism which bear the severest strains of childbirth.

The liniment may be used at any and all times during pregnancy up to the very hour of confinement. The earlier it is begun, and the longer used, the more perfect will be the result, but it has been used during the last month only with great benefit and success.

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GRAVE LAKE ITEMS.

Henry Wellwood has an exceedingly broad grin on his face now-a-days caused by a bright baby girl taking up her abode at his home on Thursday, May 6, and who kicks the beam at 8¾ pounds. Mother and child doing nicely.

Chas. Revais, of Princeton, and collector for the bank at that place, was doing business here last week. He stopped at the Bush farm.

Vet Heath returned from Aitkin last week failing to secure work on the log drive on account of the low stage of water which has prevented the work starting.

Charles Shepard, of Clearwater lake is laid up with a broken thumb, the result of trying to lead two horses through a narrow barn door. The thumb got between the horse and door jamb with the above result.

The residents of the Grave Lake school district met at the school house on Arbor Day and built a new fence around the grounds and also set out a number of trees. In a few years it will be one of the neatest school yards in the county.

Prof. Wilson visited our schools a short time ago.

A letter received from William Martin by his wife brings the news that his party are encountering untold hardships in packing over the glaciers to the headwaters of Copper River, Alaska.

United States War Ships.

For the purpose of introducing quickly and creating a large demand, the publishers of Anson's Pictoral Art Series of the United States War ships will send the readers of this paper, who will agree to show them to five of their friends, the entire twelve parts containg ninety-six handsomely engraved pictures for the special low introduction price of ten cents each, the regular price being fifty-cents. The parts are published semi-monthly and readers of this paper sending five two-cent stamps now will receive Part One and have the previlege of securing the remaining eleven parts as published at the same rate providing they will show same to friends who might be interested in having a set. Remember this is a special introduction offer and you must answer quickly before this offer is withdrawn.

A glance at these minute portrayals of America's modern sea fighters and a perusal of the copious descriptions will fully acquaint you at once with their sanguinity and destructive character. The pictures of the officers and men in their various attitudes at work on the guns, firing at sea, bombarding forts, the marines at drill on shore, and the hundreds of evolutions of the attendants on these colossal Goliaths of the ocean are things to be marvelled at and remembered by the beholder for all time. These views are not to be obtained from any other source except at enormous cost. Send today as the number to be sold at the introductory price is limited both in time and number. Address

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Hoffman is selling a new 1898 up-to-date bicycle for $20.

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For Sale—All my household goods as I intend moving away. Inquire at the residence of W. H. Mantor, 5th street north. Mrs. H. Fuller.

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Great excitement was created on the streets this week by the exhibition of the Eclipse Bicycle. This wonder of the bicycling age is for sale at Hoffman's. Call and see it.

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I have twenty-five or thirty bushels of carefully selected seed corn for sale. It is a new dent. It grows a short stalk and a large ear, and it is a good yielder, and ripens in 90 days. Price $1.50 per bushel. See sample at Mahlum's grocery store.

4t. C. A. Kretch.

[illegible] DUNGEON.

ARRE[illegible] AND IMPRISONMENT OF HO[illegible] LAINE IN HAVANA.

The Cipher Code, Which Was the Cause of His Trouble—Chief of Police Thought He Had Captured a Fiend—Similar Experiences In Weyler's Reign of Terror.

Mr. Honore Francois Laine, a newspaper correspondent and a French citizen expelled from Cuba by General Blanco, arrived at Key West recently on board the steamer Olivette from Havana. He said with regard to his experiences there that on Friday night, March 4, at 11 o'clock, while he was leaving the Hotel de Inglaterra in Havana, he was arrested by Colonel Jose Paglieri, chief of police of Havana, taken to the Jefatura, or police headquarters, searched, deprived of all his papers and locked up in a dirty cell, where he had to sleep on the floor. He continued:

"Next morning at 5 o'clock, together with ten other young men whom I did not know and had never seen before, with one exception, and guarded by 25 soldiers of the battalion of orden publico with drawn bayonets, we were paraded through the streets of Havana to the wharf of Cavalleria, taken across the bay in a government boat and finally landed in a dirty, dingy and damp dungeon of the Cabana fortress.

"Accompanied by a Spanish captain, I was recently taken on a government boat to the steamship Olivette, and here I am in Key West. If it had not been for my friends and the French consul, I would not know why I had been detained, as the Spanish officials did not say a word to me about it. But I have been able to ascertain that I have been accused of heading a great political plot which had for its purpose the blowing up of the Vizcaya, the killing of General Blanco, General Pando and Consul General Lee. All this may seem to many like a huge joke, but the Spaniards really believe it all.

"When I was searched at the police headquarters, a cipher code was found on my person. The chief of police read on it, 'Death of Blanco, Pando and Lee,' and some other possible events of the kind that might occur, and if the press censor would not allow the transmission of the news I had my cipher code ready for writing to some friend at Key West. Then the chief took the paper to the palace and showed it to the terrified General Blanco and his staff officers, who congratulated him upon his great coup in discovering a plot in which the lives of so many important persons were in danger. He will probably be decorated for this great service.

"I had also in my pocket a notebook in which I wrote all the important news of the day to cable it at night. Among the different items were two lines that read, 'On board the Fern they are cleaning 60 rifles which have been found.' The chief of police, in his wild joy over the prospect of capturing the 60 rifles which he thought were intended for the insurgents, did not stop long enough to read the word Fern and mistook it for Teresa.

"Four officers were immediately dispatched to examine all the boats in the bay named Teresa. It is needless to add that their search was fruitless. The chief of police, in order to make it certain, took the note down on one of his own cards, which by mistake he left inside of my notebook, which he returned to me this morning, and which I intend to keep as a souvenir of the occasion and of Spanish stupidity.

"During Weyler's reign of terror I had the misfortune to go through similar experiences, with the difference that I was kept 1 year, 1 month, 6 days and 2 hours locked in the Cabanas fortress before the Spaniards found they had no case against me. I must say to Blanco's credit that in that respect he is quicker than Weyler.

"Weyler returned to Spain, leaving behind an ocean of tears and insuperable mountains of hate in every Cuban heart. Spain, pretending to have repented of her war of extermination against the Cubans, sent 'Blanco, mild and meek, to replace the ferocious Weyler. He came offering the olive branch of peace with promises of a change in the policy of persecution which Weyler had publicly carried out. The Cubans were invited to return from abroad and promises were made to them that they should not again be molested. But like all the promises of Spain, they were not made in good faith. Only a few months have been sufficient to prove that, as my unfortunate companions can testify.

"It is true that Cubans are no longer publicly executed, with brass bands playing lively Spanish airs, as in the days of Weyler, but prisoners of war are all executed on the quiet. The Cubans detained in cities are not paraded through the streets in the daytime handcuffed and tied in long strings, but they are now seized in their homes in the middle of the night and dragged to the Cabana fortress very early in the morning so as to not allow the news to spread and alarm the city, or else they mysteriously disappear from the Jefatura, as has been the case with several who have been detained during these last few days and whose families are vainly searching for them.

"The procedure of incommunicado is still carried on as in the palmy days of Weyler, and the prisoners are subjected to the same tortures and indignities, as Manuel Pardo can testify, who was beaten by the chief of police in person to make him 'confess.' All these things are done today, when the Spaniards are preaching that they are carrying out a politica de atraccion (a policy of attraction). If that is today when they still have in the field 30,000 armed Cubans to attract, what would it be if the Cubans were such fools as to believe their promises and lay down their arms. As long as every Spaniard considers every Cuban an enemy, and as long as every Cuban has only grievances from every Spaniard in official place, how can there be peace in Cuba?"—New York Sun.

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No. 58, Duluth Freight	8:55 p. m.	9:40 p. m.
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No. 5, Fargo Express	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
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CHAPTER V.—(CONTINUED.)

Clara's eyes still wandered suspiciously to and fro among the crowd.

"Are you not satisfied yet?" asked Mrs. Crayford.

"No," Clara answered. "I am not satisfied yet."

"What! still looking for him? This is really too absurd. Here is my husband coming. I shall tell him to call a cab and send you home."

Clara drew back a few steps. "I won't be in the way, Lucy, while you are taking leave of your good husband," she said. "I will wait here."

"Wait here! What for?"

"For something which I may yet see. Or for something which I may still hear."

"Richard Wardour?"

"Richard Wardour."

Mrs. Crayford turned to her husband without another word. Clara's infatuation was beyond the reach of remonstrance.

The boats of the Wanderer took the place at the landing-stage vacated by the boats of the Sea-Mew. A burst of cheering among the outer ranks of the crowd announced the arrival of the commander of the Expedition on the scene. Captain Helding appeared, looking right and left for his first lieutenant. Finding Crayford with his wife, the captain made his apologies for interfering, with his best grace.

"Give him up to his professional duties for one minute, Mrs. Crayford, and you shall have him back again for half an hour. The Arctic Expedition is to blame, my dear lady—not the captain—for parting man and wife. In Crayford's place I should have left it to the bachelors to find the Northwest Passage, and have stopped at home with you."

Excusing himself in those bluntly complimentary terms, Captain Helding drew the lieutenant aside a few steps, accidentally taking a direction that led the two officers close to the place at which Clara was standing. Both the captain and the lieutenant were too completely absorbed in their professional duties to notice her. Neither the one nor the other had the faintest suspicion that she could, and did, hear every word of the talk that passed between them.

"You received my note this morning?" the captain began.

"Certainly, Captain Helding, or I should have been on board the ship long before this."

"I am going on board myself at once," the captain proceeded. "But I must ask you to keep your boat waiting for half an hour more. You will be all the longer with your wife, you know. I thought of that, Crayford."

"I am much obliged to you, Captain Helding. I suppose there is some other reason for inverting the customary order of things, and keeping the lieutenant on shore after the captain is on board?"

"Quite true, there is another reason. I want you to wait for a volunteer who has just joined us."

"A volunteer!"

"Yes, he has his outfit to get in a hurry, and he may be half an hour late."

"It's a rather sudden appointment, isn't it?"

"No doubt. Very sudden."

"And, pardon me, it's rather a long time (as we are situated) to keep the ships waiting for one man?"

"Quite true, again. But a man who is worth having is worth waiting for. This man is worth having; this man is worth his weight in gold to such an expedition as ours. Seasoned to all climates and all fatigues; a strong fellow, a brave fellow, a clever fellow—in short, an excellent officer. I know him well, or I should never have taken him. The country gets plenty of work out of my new volunteer, Crayford. He only returned yesterday from foreign service."

"He only returned yesterday from foreign service, and he volunteers this morning to join the Arctic Expedition? You astonish me."

"I dare say I do; you can't be more astonished than I was when he presented himself at my hotel, and told me what he wanted. 'Why, my good fellow, you have just got home,' I said, 'are you weary of your freedom after only a few hours' experience of it?' His answer rather startled me. He said, 'I am weary of my life, sir; I have come home and found a trouble to welcome me which goes near to break my heart. If I don't take refuge in absence and hard work, I am a lost man. Will you give me refuge?' That's what he said, Crayford, word for word."

"Did you ask him to explain himself further?"

"Not I; I knew his value, and I took the poor devil on the spot without pestering him with any more questions. No need to ask him to explain himself, the facts speak for themselves in these cases. The old story, my good friend. There's a woman at the bottom of it, of course."

Mrs. Crayford, waiting for the return of her husband as patiently as she could, was startled by feeling a hand suddenly laid on her shoulder. She looked around and confronted Clara. Her first feeling of surprise changed instantly to alarm. Clara was trembling from head to foot.

"What is the matter? What has frightened you, dear?"

"Lucy! I have heard of him!"

"Richard Wardour again?"

"Remember what I told you. I have heard every word of the conversation between Capt. Helding and your husband. A man came to the Captain this morning and volunteered to joint the Wanderer. The Captain has taken him. The man is Richard Wardour."

"You don't mean it. Are you sure? Did you hear Captain Helding mention his name?"

"No."

"Then how do you know it's Richard Wardour?"

"Don't ask me. I am as certain of it as that I am standing here. They are going away together, Lucy—away to the eternal ice and snow. My foreboding has come true. The two will meet—the man who is to marry me, and the man whose heart I have broken!"

"Your foreboding has not come true, Clara! The men have not met here—the men are not likely to meet elsewhere. Even supposing it is Wardour, they are appointed to separate ships. Frank belongs to the Sea-Mew, and Wardour to the Wanderer. See! My husband is coming this way. Let me speak to him."

Lieutenant Crayford returned to his wife. She spoke to him instantly.

"William have you got a new volunteer who joins the Wanderer?"

"What! you have been listening to the Captain and me?"

"I want to know his name."

"How in the world did you manage to hear what we said to each other?"

"His name? Has the Captain given you his name?"

"Don't excite yourself, my dear. Look! you are positively alarming Miss Burnham. The new volunteer is a perfect stranger to us. There is his name—last of the ship's list."

Mrs. Crayford snatched the list out of her husband's hand, and read the name.

"Richard Wardour."

CHAPTER VI.

GOOD-BYE to England! Good-bye to inhabited and civilized regions of the earth!

Two years have passed since the voyagers sailed from their native shores. The enterprise has failed—the Arctic Expedition is lost and ice-locked in the Polar wastes. The good ships Wanderer and Sea-Mew, entombed in ice, will never ride the buoyant waters more. Stripped of their lighter timbers, both vessels have been used for the construction of huts, erected on the nearest land.

The larger of the two buildings which now shelter the lost men is occupied by the surviving officers and crew of the Sea-Mew. On one side of the principal room are the sleeping berths and the fireplace. The other side discloses a broad doorway (closed by a canvas screen) which serves as means of communication with an inner apartment devoted to the superior officers. A hammock is slung to the rough, raftered roof of the main room as an extra bed. A man, completely hidden by his bed clothes, is sleeping in the hammock. By the fireside there is a second man—supposed to be on watch—fast asleep, poor wretch! at the present moment. Behind the sleeper stands an old cask which serves for a table. The objects at present on the table are a pestle and mortar, and a saucepan of dry bones of animals. In plain words, the dinner for the day. By way of ornament to the dull brown walls, icicles appear in the crevices of the timber, gleaming at intervals in the red firelight. No wind whistles outside the lonely dwelling—no cry of bird or beast is heard. In doors and out of doors the awful silence of the polar desert reigns, for the moment, undisturbed.

The first soud that broke the silence came from the inner apartment. An officer lifted the canvas screen in the hut of the "Sea-Maw," and entered the main room. Cold and privation had sadly thinned the ranks. The commander of the ship—Captain Ebsworth—was dangerously ill. The first lieutenant was dead. An officer of the Wanderer filled their places for the time, with Captain Helding's permission. The officer so employed was Lieutenant Crayford.

He approached the man at the fireside and awakened him.

"Jump up, Bateson! It's your turn to be relieved."

The relief appeared, rising from a heap of old sails at the back of the hut. Bateson vanished, yawning to his bed. Lieutenant Crayford walked backward and forward briskly, trying what exercise would do toward warming his blood.

The pestal and the mortar on the cask attracted his attention. He stopped and looked up at the man in the hammock.

"I must rouse the cook," he said to himself, with a smile. "That fellow little thinks how useful he is in keeping up my spirits. The most inveterate croaker and grumbler in the world—and yet, according to his own account, the only cheerful man in the whole ship's company. John Want! John Want! Rouse up, there!"

A head rose slowly out of the bedclothes, covered with a red night-cap. A melancholy nose rested itself on the edge of the hammock. A voice, worthy of the nose, expressed its opinion of the Arctic climate in these words:

"Lord! Lord! here's all my breath on my blanket. Icicles, if you please, sir, all round my mouth and all over my blanket. Every time I have snored I've frozen something. When a man gets the cold into him to that extent that he ices his own bed, it can't last much longer. Never mind! I don't grumble."

Crayford tapped the saucepan of bones impatiently. John Want lowered himself to the floor—grumbling all the way—by a rope attached to the rafters of his bed head. Instead of approaching his superior officer and his saucepan, he hobbled, shivering, to the fireplace, and held his chin as close as he possibly could over the fire. Crayford looked after him.

"Hello! what are you doing there?"

"Thawing my beard, sir."

"Come here directly, and set to work on these bones."

John Want remained immovably attached to the fireplace, holding something else over the fire. Crayford began to lose his temper.

"What the devil are you about now?"

"Thawing my watch, sir. It's been under my pillow all night, and the cold has stopped it. Cheerful, wholesome, brecing sort of climate to live in, isn't it, sir? Never mind. I don't grumble."

"No; we all know that. Look here! Are these bones pounded small enough?"

John Want suddenly approached the lieutenant, and looked at him with an appearance of the deepest interest.

"You'll excuse me, sir," he said; "how very hollow your voice sounds this morning!"

"Never mind my voice! The bones! the bones!"

"Yes, sir—the bones. They'll take a trifle more pounding. I'll do my best with them, sir, for your sake."

"What do you mean?"

John Want shook his head and looked at Crayford with a dreary smile.

"I don't think I shall have the honor of making much more bone soup for you, sir. Do you think yourself you'll last long, sir? I don't, saving your presence. I think about another week or ten days will do for us all. Never mind! I don't grumble."

He poured the bones into the mortar and began to pound them—under protest. At the same moment a sailor appeared, entering from the inner hut.

"A message from Captain Ebsworth, sir."

"Well?"

"The captain is worse than ever with his freezing pains, sir. He wants to see you immediately."

"I will go at once. Rouse the doctor."

Answering in those terms, Crayford returned to the inner hut, followed by the sailor. John Want shook his head again and smiled more drearily than ever.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SCOTT AS A LAWYER.

Interesting Experience of the Poet and Novelist at the Bar.

Sir Walter Scott had his share of curious experiences in the same connection shortly after being called to the bar, his first appearance as counsel in a criminal court was at Judburgh assizes in the year 1793, when he successfully defended a veteran poacher. "You're a lucky scoundrel," Scott whispered to his client when the verdict was given. "I'm just 'o your mind," returned the latter, "and I'll send you a maukin (hare) the morn, man." Lockhart, who narrates the incident, omits to add whether the "maukin" duly reached Scott, but no doubt it did. On another occasion Scott was less successful in his defense of a housebreaker, but the culprit, grateful for his counsel's exertions, gave him in lieu of the orthodox fee, which he was unable to pay, this piece of advice, to the value of which he, the housebreaker, could professionally attest: First, never to have a large watchdog out of doors, but to keep a little yelping terrier within; and, secondly, to put no trust in nice, clever gimcrack locks, but to pin his faith to a huge old heavy one with a rusty key. Scott long remembered this incident, and thirty years later, at a judge's dinner at Jedburgh, he recalled it in this impromptu rhyme:

Yelping terrier, rusty key,
Was Walter Scott's best Jeddart fee.

Loaf Sugar.

"Father," said the bright little girl, "what is loaf sugar?"

"There are several kinds, my dear," replied Senator Sorghum. "The most important variety is that which enables a man by a little superior knowledge and prompt action to place himself beyond the necessity of working any more."—Washington Star.

What is said to be the largest American flag ever floated hangs from the top rafter in the court of the big pension building at Washington. It is fifty feet long and thirty-six feet wide, and was suspended shortly before the holding of the inaugural ball.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

The Egg Trade.

The New York Sun, in an article on the general egg trade, says that the trade in eggs, their exportation from one country to another, has become a large item of international commerce, as some recent figures show. The case of Denmark is in point. Denmark's trade in eggs with foreign countries, chiefly with England and Scotland, has grown enormously. Twenty years ago the annual Danish export of eggs was 600,000; now it is reckoned at 110,000,000. In the same period the importation of eggs into England has increased tenfold, but only a part of the whole number come from Denmark, the two other egg exporting countries from which England draws its supplies being Holland and France. France exports to other countries 600,000,000 eggs in a year, and Italy exports 500,000,000 eggs in a year, chiefly to Austria and Germany. The poultrymen of the United States depend chiefly on the enormous home market, and they have rivals in the export of American eggs in the Canadians, Canada ranking next to France and Italy and ahead of Denmark and Holland as an egg-exporting country. Canada exports to other countries 300,000,000 eggs in a year. For the fiscal year of 1895 the treasury figures give the total exports of American eggs to foreign countries at 151,000 dozen, which is equivalent to 1,812,000 eggs. In the fiscal year 1896, however, the total exportation of American eggs increased to 328,000 dozen, or 3,936,000 eggs, a little more than twice as much. The export figures for this year indicate a still further increase, and a market for American eggs is likely, therefore, to be secured in what the political campaign orators are accustomed to call, somewhat vaguely, the near future. It is a somewhat curious fact that the weight of eggs is materially larger in northern than in southern climates. Canadian eggs, for instance, are heavier than those shipped from the United States, and eggs in the northern states of this country are heavier than those from the south.

Old Irish Eggs.—And now Ireland has another grievance against England, and all because of the eggs which the former has been sending to the latter country. The English dealers claim that the eggs are more ancient than honorable, and have held a meeting to express their views. The fault is not with the hens, but with the owners, who, loath to part with the eggs, keep them so long that they are fit only for campaign purposes. The result is that dealers are buying Canadian and continental eggs, and the Irish farmers are to be instructed by circular that they must mend their ways or keep their eggs. Here's another opening for the American business hen.—Rural New Yorker.

Shipping Cattle.

Grass cattle, as a rule, do not ship well. On the pasture they look well, and many a buyer has been deceived by the appearance of a drove of steers in a grass field with full bite. To ship such cattle is a hard task, and it is invariably disappointing, but it has to be done. Where convenient, it is a good plan to place such cattle in a pen and feed them hay for a day or two. The secret of shipping all classes of cattle is to place them on the cars full of feed, but with as little moisture as possible. If you ship a steer full of water he is apt to have loose bowels and show up in the yards badly. Properly handled cattle should arrive in the sale pens dry behind and ready for a good fill of water; not over-thirsty, but in good condition to water freely. Many of our shippers think that by salting their cattle, or by feeding them oats, or by other scheming, they can fool the buyers. This is nonsense. The buyers are just as sharp as the owners, and while many of them say nothing, you often see them ride into a pen and out again without the courtesy of a bid on this account. Dozens of times we have seen this happen. It always acts against the shipper to use unnatural means. To eastern buyers it is a matter of great importance that cattle should be in good condition when purchased, so as to stand further shipment. When cattle drink too freely they are apt to founder and break down. In this condition the dressed-beef man can use them, but it stops competition, and as a natural consequence cattle often go below their value when in this condition.

The same rule applies to grain-fed cattle, whether in pasture or dry lot, as to the above. Only they are much more easily handled in shipment, and do not show much distress in their changed circumstances. As to feed on the road, nothing equals good, sweet hay. It beats corn or other grains, because it is easily digested and does not fever the animal. Simple methods and simple feed are the best that can be used. As to water on the road, it is a matter to be decided on according to the weather. In midsummer care must be taken to supply animal wants, whereas, in winter a steer can go for many hours without a drink. Good management in this line also calls for the arrival of stock at the yards in proper time. From 5 to 8 a. m. is the best time in the day to appear upon the scene—the nearer the latter hour the better—for cattle especially always look better when they are taken off the cars and have just been fed and watered. Then they have a bloom upon them which wears off very quickly.

Many feeders would be saved both disappointment and loss if before sending in cattle to market they would notify their commission house what and when they are going to ship. Then, if the commission merchant thinks the stock would be benefited by longer feeding, or that the prospect is unfavorable for the time the feeder expected to have his cattle in, he can so advise his client, and thus save him from sacrificing his stock or getting in at a wrong time. Especially is this important in November or the beginning of winter, when we are getting half-fat cattle that ought to have been held back 30 to 60 days longer at least. No doubt many of these look all right in the feed lot and appear to have good finish, but not having matured or ripened, they practically "go to pieces" on the cars, and in addition to loss through heavy shrinkage, the owner has to accept a low price on the market. We wish every stockman would follow out this plan of giving notice a day or so ahead of the time he expects to ship. It works both to the advantage of the shipper and seller. The latter, being on the market every day, knows just what the market wants, and can judge pretty closely of near prospects. He is thus able to give his client the necessary advice and information he should have before he sends in his stock.

The Cow Stable.

Now that warm weather has again come, the cow stables may receive attention, and be prepared more effectively for future occupancy. New stables will be built by many farmers, and in such cases care should be taken to consider all things in the plans. The old ideas of what a cow stable should be are now being regarded with suspicion. The old style cow stable was neither light nor cleanly. One of the popular methods was and is to have it in the barn, running along one side of the barn. Above the stalls was piled fifteen feet of solid hay, and opposite was a mow of hay reaching from the ground upward for twenty-five or thirty feet. This shut off all possibility of light on the two sides. Usually the only light possible was at the end of the barn, over the great doors, and the window consisted of a single transom a foot high and seven feet long, more or less. In light days when the sun was shining a twilight reigned in the barn, but on dark days the cattle were shut in in a gloomy prison. When work was to be done the doors had to be opened to give sufficient light.

Such was the cow stable of the past, and such is largely the cow stable of today. It is built on the general purpose principle. It was handy, there is no doubt about that. Hay, cow and manure were all together in close proximity, and if the cow kicked the milker there was a general mix-up. The cow's stable of the future will be a very different affair. In the first place there will be light. The stable should not be so built that all possibilities of light must be set aside on account of vast packs of hay. It is better to so build that the stable will have sunlight on at least two sides. Many are now being so constructed that the cows practically stand in a house of their own connected at one end with the barn, where are their food supplies. This gives room for light in abundance, and with light comes dryness to the floors and standing places of the cows.

It is true that such a building will not be so warm naturally as a box barn packed with hay, but it can be made warm enough at small expense, and it is much healthier. Health and cleanliness are the principal things for which we must look out, and many other considerations can be sacrificed to these.

Sheep in Kansas.

At a Kansas agricultural convention reported for The Farmers' Review H. M. Kirkpatrick talked on how and why Kansas should raise sheep. In the eastern part of Kansas blue grass has obtained a firm foothold and gives a good pasture to sheep and other animals. In the western part of the state the grass is shorter and is largely buffalo grass. Experience in raising sheep is probably more valuable than in most any other kind of stock raising, for the experience obtained in the raising of other animals is not of much value in teaching how to keep sheep. I have never known a man that made a success of sheep raising abandon the business. The most important thing in sheep breeding is the location; breeding even is a lesser consideration. Sheep will not lie down in mud, and if your barn is not clean and dry they will not lie down in it, but will sooner seek a snow-covered knoll. Confining them to enclosures is less difficult than many suppose. I never knew one of them to jump a barbed wire fence. A sheep that has not been taught to creep will be easily stopped by a fence of four stands of barbed wire. If they have learned the trick they will creep through the wires, as their fleece is a protection against the barbs. It is true that sheep are great scavengers, but they will not make a profit if they are forced to live on weeds and briars. Give them good grass and they will also eat more weeds. It has been said that a sheep can be kept as cheaply as a hen, if the hen be kept as she should be.

The violators of the oleomargarine law claim that they are much interested in having the public sold a cheap substitute for butter, but they do not hesitate to take as high prices as they can get for their butterine, selling it often at the price of butter and under the name of butter.

It is unjust for the patrons of a cheese factory to demand that the cheesemaker produce a pound of cheese for every ten pounds of milk delivered to him.

Bad Eruptions

Sores Broke Out and Discharged But Hood's Cured.

"My son had eruptions and sores on his face which continued to grow worse in spite of medicines. The sores discharged a great deal. A friend whose child had been cured of a similar trouble by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it. I began giving the boy this medicine and he was soon getting better. He kept on taking it until he was entirely cured and he has never been bothered with eruptions since." MRS. EVA DOLBEARE, Horton, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

So Modest.

"Say, sergeant," exclaimed a woman, as she came into the Denver police station half out of breath. Then she hesitated.

"What is it, ma'am?"

"I don't like to tell you."

"Proceed. Have you been burglarized?"

"No, but some one stole a lot of clothes from my line last night."

"Just give the detectives a list of the stuff stolen."

"I couldn't do that, for they took two pairs of——"

"Go ahead."

"Oh no; I couldn't do that, but, Mr. Policeman, if you see anybody wearing them, arrest them."

With this brief explanation, she departed, and the police have no clue.—Denver Times.

Good Practice.

"We are cleaning house at small expense this year."

"How does that happen?"

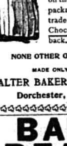
"Well, whenever William gets a fit of wanting to get loose at Spain I coax him to first try his hand on a carpet in our back yard."

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.—To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c. or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

In every million people in the world there are eight hundred who are blind.

Established 1780.

Baker's Chocolate,



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Yellow Label

on the front of every package, and our trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

MADE ONLY BY

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomach and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."
WILHELMINA NAGEL,
1137 Rittenhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

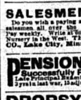
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 315

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.



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Do you wish a paying and pleasant job? We want salesmen all over the Northwest. Three plans. Pay weekly. Write at once for terms. The largest Nursery in the West. THE JEWEL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minn.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water.**

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Dr. Ayer's

is the name to remember when buying Sarsaparilla. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been curing people right along for nearly 50 years. That is why it is acknowledged to be the sovereign Sarsaparilla. It is the original and the standard. The record of the remedy is without a rival,—a record that is written in the blood of thousands, purified by its power.

"I nursed a lady who was suffering from blood poisoning and must have contracted the disease from her; for I had four large sores, or ulcers, break out on my person. I doctored for a long time, both by external application and with various blood medicines; but in spite of all that I could do, the sores would not heal. At last I purchased six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, thinking I would give it a thorough trial. Before the six bottles had been taken, the ulcers were healed, the skin sound and natural, and my health better than it had been for years. I have been well ever since. I had rather have one bottle of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla than three of any other kind."—Mrs. A. F. Taylor, Englevale, N. Dak.

Get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It Made No Difference.

A story told by Rev. T. J. Leak at the reunion of the Chapman ushers, is worth retelling says the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. The doctor dwelt on the union spirit manifested at the meetings, and said that people could always work together when they were in good spirits. It made him think of a young couple about to get married. The evening before the wedding, as they were talking over the affair, Mary said: "John, there's something I think I shall tell you, which I have never told you."

"Very well," said John, "if you want to. But I don't care. It won't disturb me. Tell me, if you want to."

"Well," said Mary, "I'm a somnambulist."

"Oh, that's no difference," said John. "I'm a Presbyterian. We can unite and join the Methodists."

War with Spain.

As war with Spain has broken out the officials seem to think that all that will be needed is warships, torpedo boats and other instruments of destruction. But really what will be needed more than anything else is a good supply of "5 DROPS" (manufactured by the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 167 Dearborn street, Chicago Ill.), to knock out the Rheumatism which is sure to grip our soldiers and sailors in the miasmatic climate of Cuba and the surrounding islands, where the war will be waged. The truth is that something to heal and cure is precisely what is needed right now in the desolated "Queen of the Antilles." Those 200,000 reconcentrados reported sick and dying by hundreds need provisions, it is true, but they need good medicines fully as much. If Miss Barton, the good lady who has charge of the Red Cross relief work, was supplied with "5 DROPS" she could, by their agency, save many a sick Cuban. These miraculous "5 DROPS" conquer many of the worst diseases that afflict ailing humanity, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, the excruciating Sciatica and the other diseases for which it is recommended. The War Department should see that there is an abundant supply of "5 DROPS" in the medicine chests.

Hitting the Nail on the Head.

Pussie—What is meant by kleptomania, Herbie?

Herbie—Oh, it's a way of taking things without there being any harm in it.

"Without here being any harm in it?"

"Yes—to the person that takes 'em."—Life.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

On the west and southwest coasts of Corea the tides rise and fall from twenty-six to thirty-eight feet.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

London advertisers employ sandwich girls in gay costumes to parade the streets with their advertisements.

A Mistake.

"So Jack's affair with the elderly heiress is off?"

"Yes; he was fool enough to ask her why fate had not thrown them together twenty years ago."—Ally Sloper.

Read the Advertisements.

You will enjoy this publication much better if you will get into the habit of reading the advertisements; they will afford a most interesting study and will put you in the way of getting some excellent bargains. Our advertisers are reliable; they send what they advertise.

His Expert.

Nodd—I hear you won your case on expert testimony. What sort of an expert did you have?

Dodd—An expert liar.—New ork Journal.

Kuhn's Rheumatic Cure is guaranteed to cure any case of Rheumatism or we will refund you your money. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Kuhn's Rheumatic Cure Co., 366 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

Th ecards of admission to a recent theatrical entertainment in Boston contained this inscription: "Ladies are requested to remove their hair as far as possible."

Piso's Cure for Consumption has been a family medicine with us since 1865.—J. R. Madison, 2409 42d Ave., Chicago, Ills.

A simple remedy for sleeplessness is in common use in Sweden. A napkin dippe din cold water, slightly wrung, is then laid across the eyes.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

As She Understood.

Miss Millington—I declare, that Mr. Harriman hasn't even the first attribute of a gentleman.

Miss Upham—Indeed! Why someone told me he was rich.—Chicago News.

Hall's Catarrh Cure
Is taken internally. Price, 75c.

Thin people imagine that exercise will make them thinner. This is not true; moderate exercise, especially in the open air, increases the appetite and the power of assimilating food, thus adding to the person's weight.

Shake Into Your Shoes.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, nervous, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The gems in the crown of Portugal are worth $8,000,000. Those in the royal diadem of England are valued at $1,800,000.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic cure constipation forever, 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The saloonkeepers in Slater, Mo., refuse to sell liquor to any person who is already overloaded.

THE DAWN OF WOMANHOOD.

Earnest Words From Mrs. Pinkham to Mothers Who Have Daughters, and a Letter From Mrs. Dunmore, of Somerville, Mass.

The advent of womanhood is fraught with dangers which even careful mothers too often neglect.

One of the dangers to a young woman is belated menstruation. "The lily droops on its stem and dies before its beauty is unfolded;" or she may have entered into the perfection of womanhood with little apparent inconvenience or disorder of health. But suddenly the menses entirely cease.

Mother, puberic malady is taking hold of your daughter, and quick consumption may follow! Take instant steps to produce regular menstruation.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certain to assist nature to perform her regular duties, procure it at once; there are volumes of testimony from grateful mothers who have had their daughters' health restored by its use. If personal advice is desired, write quickly to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. It will be given you without charge, and it will be the advice of abundant experience and success.

Read the following from Mrs. Charles Dunmore, 102 Fremont St., Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass.:

"I was in pain day and night; my doctor did not seem to help me. I could not seem to find any relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had inflammation of the womb, a bearing-down pain, and the whites very badly. The pain was so intense that I could not sleep at night. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a few months, and am now all right. Before that I took morphine pills for my pains; that was a great mistake, for the relief was only momentary and the effect vile. I am so thankful to be relieved of my sufferings, for the pains I had were something terrible."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills

ORDERS TO MARCH DUE ANY HOUR

MINNESOTA'S BRIGADE READY FOR THE FATEFUL WORD.

Camp Ramsey Expects to Be Commissioned for Active Service Forthwith—Probable Apportionment of the Three Regiments—Minnesota the First to Respond—Problems of Equipment and Manual of Arms—Company Drills—Dangers of Tropical Fevers.

Tenants of Camp Ramsey are ready to move to the front and as soon as the command which is hourly expected is given, tents will fall immediately and belongings will be hustled out of the barracks preparatory to loading them on trains. The story that the three regiments had been assigned to their respective posts of duty and that they would be moved within a few days was given general circulation early in the day and has caused considerable speculation as to the time when the order to march would be given. The Twelfth regiment, it was understood, will be sent to Chickamauga Park early this week, the Thirteenth will go to Washington as soon as possible and the Fourteenth will be held at Camp Ramsey and probably be sent to the Philippine islands in case their services are needed.

Such was the disposition of Minnesota's forces according to the information received. The men are not yet all provided with uniforms and many of them have no weapons. The equipments which were ordered from the war department although they have not yet been received here are expected at any time and as soon as they are available the distribution will begin. Yesterday a consignment of socks sufficient to supply the entire brigade was received at the headquarters of Quartermaster Lind and they will be distributed as they are needed. The shoes which will be furnished by a St. Paul contractor will be delivered Wednesday, it is thought, and they will be given out until all of the soldiers are provided with good footgear. The sizes worn by the men have been taken and the distribution will be made from information filed with the quartermaster of each of the three regiments.

The possibility of some of the troops being moved from the camp as early as tomorrow would necessitate haste in making the distribution of supplies and equipments and it is not believed that all of the men could be fully equipped by that time. In case some of the men had to go to the front without their uniforms and guns it would be necessary to reship some of the goods now on the way to make provisions for their wants. Col. Bobleter said that he did not believe that any of the men would be rushed to the coast before they had been fully provided with munitions of war and unless the materials arrive soon it will be impossible to send them out before the end of the week.

First From Any State.

According to the information obtained at camp, the Twelfth regiment was the first of the national guardsmen from any state to be mustered into the service, and Col. Bobleter had the honor to be the first one of the state troops to take the oath required. Minnesota was also first in completing the rolls and mustering its men into the service of the United States. This fact, it is thought, will give the brigade at Camp Ramsey considerable prestige when the time comes to make selections of men for actual fighting.

From the brigade quartermaster's headquarters yesterday was issued to each of the three regiments rations sufficient for ten days' subsistence. The distribution to the three storehouses was begun early in the morning and continued all day. This morning the rations will be given out to the companies in bulk and they will be required to sustain themselves for ten days on the stipulated amount. The distribution of bread and meats will be daily as usual, owing to the perishable nature of these articles. One of the quartermasters said yesterday that in case an order to move was given it would be necessary to issue, in addition, traveling rations of canned goods to avoid delay en route.

The prospect of an early removal from the camp and the possibility of getting into the thick of the fray has caused a feeling of unrest and excitement to pervade the camp. The men could talk of nothing else yesterday, and every bit of information on the subject was gladly received. Many did not accept the story that the regiments had been definitely assigned to any particular station, but all believed that a move would be consummated within a few days. The equipment is the only thing which is considered to be in the way of an early move, and there will be great disappointment if the men are not ordered to the front as soon as they are fixed out with guns and uniforms.

It was said that the troops who go to Chickamauga Park would be kept there but a few days, and that within a week would be en route to Cuba. One of the leading regimental surgeons said that such haste in transporting the men accustomed to Northern climate to the Southern regions would practically be murder, for they would be unable to hold up under the circumstances. The tendency would be, he said, to drink too much water and that this could not do otherwise than bring on typhoid fever. He said that such action on the part of the authorities at Washington would result in grave consequences and that those who were not killed in battle would die of fever. The regulars, he thought, would be able to bear the extreme hot weather as they had had an opportunity to become accustomed to some extent to warm climate since the order mobilizing them in the South several weeks ago was carried out. In spite of this grave possibility, the men are eager to go, and many of them prefer taking their chances in the territory of the enemy to inactivity at Camp Ramsey. They are bent on getting to the front, and will use all of their influence in hastening the move. They are working hard in the drills expecting soon to have use for their knowledge and when they get an opportunity to don their new uniforms they will do it with all possible speed.

On a Few Hours' Notice.

Col. Bobleter and the officers in his command are eagerly awaiting any news which may come to them and are expecting orders as soon as the men have been fully equipped. The rations for ten days will be put in shape for marching orders on short notice. The tents on the hill could be pulled down and packed in a few hours' time, and, as the railroad facilities are adequate, it is thought that half a day would be sufficient after the orders were given to have the men moving toward the front. The large number of soldiers to each tent would facilitate the moving.

The work of recommissioning the officers according to the new regimental numbers is now going on and will be completed within a few days. The order changing the numbers of the regiments made it necessary to issue new commissions to each officer, although the commissioning under the old order of things had recently been completed. The commissions have all been made out and Gov. Clough took them out to the camp yesterday afternoon.

To-day, it is thought, will be pay day in camp and the men will receive their money in full up to the time they were mustered into the service of the United States. Those who were accepted into the companies and those who passed the examination but could not secure a place in any regiment will be paid from the time they were first called out by the governor until they were rejected. The ones who were rejected for physical or other valid reasons will receive nothing besides their transportation to their homes. The amount due to privates is $4.68 and the officers will be paid on the same basis according to their rank. Although the funds for this purpose are furnished by the state and the payment is made through the adjutant general's office, it is understood the United States will make a reimbursement as soon as the total amount of the expenditure is presented at the war department at Washington. The state will not be required to go to additional expense after furnishing the troops.

Complaint was made at the headquarters of Col. Bobleter yesterday by members of the medical staff on account of the clouds of dust which were blown through the camp all morning and as a result several sprinkling carts were put at work during the afternoon. The complaint was made on purely sanitary grounds although the conditions caused discomfort to soldier and visitor alike. The surgeons urged that the impurities and disease germs left in the dust by the 100,000 visitors who had called at the camp last week was a menace to the health of the troops and that unless prompt action was taken an epidemic might be expected at any time. The soldiers applauded the effort of the sprinklers in their combat with the dust and by night the camp was again fairly habitable.

The brigade hospital was practically empty yesterday in spite of the prediction that bad results would come from the rich food supplied to the soldiers on the preceding day. None of the men who remained in the institution during the day were seriously ill but the report came that Private Gerke, of Company A, Twelfth regiment, and Private Schnagl, of Company L, Fourteenth regiment, who were taken to the city hospital had developed spinal meningitis and that their condition was serious. It is said by the surgeons at the camp that their ailment was not due to any unsanitary conditions at the camp but that it was probably the result of disease contracted before coming to the grounds.

Competency in Question.

Although the men who are now in camp have been mustered into the service and their positions are practically assured, there is still a possibility that some of the commissioned officers may be thrown out on the ground of incompetency. A captain and several lieutenants, it is said, are included in the list. The reason given for this is that the ones under surveillance are not capable of commanding a body of soldiers. They have been told that they may have an opportunity to demonstrate their ability and in case they fail they will be brought before a board for examination. If they fail to make a good showing then their resignations will be requested at once.

The examination of applicants for admission to the hospital corps will begin at the camp at 10 o'clock this morning. There are eighty-one places to be filled and it is anticipated that there will be three times that number of men who will appear for examination.

Drilling by Companies.

After a short respite from the restrictions of camp life, the men were again pinned down to duty and all day they were required to drill on the open field. In most cases the companies were drilled intact, but in some instances the unskilled soldiers who were without equipments were formed into squads under command of a sergeant. The men without arms have felt the need keenly and their instruction in the manual of arms has been very meager.

In the company drill much of the work requires the use of guns and as soon as they can possibly be procured they will be used. Col. Bobleter said that he anticipated that much of the fighting would require extended order formation, and as fast as the men become accustomed to the rudimentary maneuvers this style of drill will be taken up. It will require considerable knowledge to carry out this drill successfully, and for this reason it is necessary to perfect the men in the plainer methods first.

TO JOIN DON CARLOS.

Spanish Pretender Summons His Followers in America.

New York, May 12. — Senor de la Costina, American representative of Don Carlos, left New York last night to join his leader in Europe. Before going Senor Costina said that his departure was due to a summons from Don Carlos, and that all the other American Carlists had already left or were about to leave to assist Don Carlos in his next effort to regain the throne. Senor Costina, according to the Commercial Advertiser, said that, judging from the events of the past few days, Don Carlos would probably be established before he (Senor Costina) arrived in Europe, but that in any event the presence of the American Carlists was desired at this moment.

THE PEKING IS READY.

Will Take on Supplies and Ammunition for Dewey.

San Francisco, May 12.—The steamer City of Peking will be turned over to the navy department to-day. After going on the dry dock she will be loaded with supplies for Admiral Dewey's fleet. There will be stores for the vessels of the Asiatic squadron and ammunition to take the place of the powder and shell that did such good work in Manila. The navy department is not doing anything about coal, however, and the supposition is that Dewey has all that he wants. It is known that there was a large amount of coal stored at Manila and this must now be in Dewey's hands. So far no provision has been made to transport troops on the Peking.

Hawaiian Annexation.

Washington, May 12. — The house committee on foreign affairs met to consider the Hawaiian annexation resolution, but finally deferred the vote until next Thursday. The delay was upon request of the minority. The committee stands 11 to 4 in favor of annexation.

Under the Car Wheels.

Bird Island, Minn., May 12.—J. Dallman, formerly proprietor of the Commercial hotel, was instantly killed this afternoon. He jumped from a train and fell under the wheels. He was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

United Workmen.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 12. — The South Dakota grand lodge, A. O. U. W., began its annual session here. The delegates represent over 10,000 members and are here to the number of 500.

A CHEERFUL WOMAN.

From The Democrat, Brazil, Indiana.

Every woman cannot be beautiful but a cheerful face often supplies the deficiency. But no one can be cheerful and bring joy to others unless they have perfect health. Fortunately, science has placed this priceless boon within the reach of every woman as the following incident proves:

Mrs. Amanda Robinson, wife of William Robinson, farmer and stockman, near Howesville, Clay County, Ind., is thirty-two years old and had for several years been in declining health and despondent. For three months she was not only unable to attend to her domestic duties but too feeble to be up and about. To-day she is in good health and able to attend to her household affairs. She relates her experience as follows:

"I was afflicted with female troubles and was in a delicate state of health. I lost my appetite, grew thin and was greatly depressed. After taking various remedies without being benefited I was induced by a friend to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

A Priceless Boon.

"Early in the summer of 1897 I procured five boxes of them and before finishing the second box I began to improve and by the time I had taken the five boxes I was able to go about my usual work and stopped taking the pills.

"Our daughter Anna, twelve years old, was also afflicted with decline and debility. She lost flesh, seemed to be bloodless and had no ambition. She took two boxes of the pills and they restored her appetite, aided digestion and brought color to her cheeks. She is now in the best of health. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People the best medicine we ever had in our family and recommend them to all needing a remedy for toning up and rebuilding a shattered system."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They restore strength and health to exhausted women when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These vegetable pills are everywhere recognized as a specific for diseases of the blood and nerves.

Delights of the West.

"Have you a healthy climate out there, Mr. Larriet?"

"Healthy No man has ever died a natural death since I've been here, an' that's nigh on to thirty years."

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic cleans your blood and keeps it clean by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for 10 cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

A Rapid Talker.

Hojack—What a chatterbox Miss Frocks is.

Tomdik—Yes, her conversation is geared pretty high.

He Won't Get Her a Bicycle.

Mr. Wimpley—My constant aim in this life is to do something to make the world better.

Mrs. Wimpley—Well, you'll do it; I feel sure of that.

Mr. Wimpley—Ah, Maria, I am glad that you have, for once in your life, indicated that you have faith in my ability to accomplish something.

Mrs. Wimpley—ou'll die some day. Then the world will be better.—Chicago Times.

The Death Rate.

While it is quite true that the proportion of deaths from malaria as an immediate cause is proportionately small, yet physicians are thoroughly convinced that it causes maladies of a fatal character, and begets dangerous nervous prostration. This malady is eradicated and prevented by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Permissible in All Seasons.

"How do you claim that this man has damaged you?" asked the country justice of the plaintiff.

"Throwin' stones in the spring."

"He has the same right to throw stones in the spring as he has in the fall. Case is dismissed."

Happy Days.

Mr. Uggy—Don't you remember, dear, when your father forbade me the house?

Mrs. Uggy—Yes; and when mother wouldn't let me out of her sight, not for a waking minute.

Mr. Uggy—And I had made up my mind to go off and die for Cuba libre.

Mrs. Uggy—Yes; and I scared father into thinking I was in a decline?

(Both Together)—Weren't those happy days?—Truth.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Arne Christophersen, Canton, S. D., disk-sharpener; Llous W. Crofoot and F. E. Granger, Aberdeen, S. D., electrical selector; Henry L. Day, Minneapolis, Minn., fuel feeder (two patents;) Carl J. Holmgren, Minneapolis, Minn., buttoner; William McIntosh, Winona, Minn., blow-off cock; Johnston Mealey, Howard Lake, Minn., steam separator; Samuel B. Palmer, Lockhard, Minn., combined wood and straw burning heating and cooking stove; Henry . Rolph, St. Paul, Minn., brake for vehicles.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 910 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Evansville, Ind., has just erected a whipping-post for the correction of bad boys. An old and hitherto forgotten statute permits this form of punishment.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

A pack of wolves dashed into the town of Uvalde, Texas, and bit nearly all the dogs, cows and horses in the place. Hydrophobia has since broken out among the dogs, and several of them have been shot.

IRONING MADE EASY.

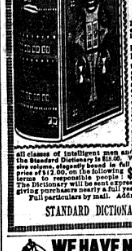
HAS MANY IMITATORS, BUT NO EQUAL.

This Starch is prepared on scientific principles, by men who have had years of experience in fancy laundering. It restores old linen and summer dresses to their natural whiteness and imparts a beautiful and lasting finish. The only starch that is perfectly harmless. Contains no arsenic, alum or other injurious substance. Can be used even for a baby powder.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT AND TAKE NO OTHER.

GREAT POPULAR OFFER!

By virtue of the unprecedented purchase, in a single order, of one hundred thousand (100,000) copies of this acknowledged masterwork of the Century, we are now enabled to offer it to the public at far less than the publishers' prices! Thousands of persons, who heretofore have not felt able to purchase it, will eagerly welcome this opportunity to secure at reduced price "The Greatest Achievement of Modern Times."



THE FUNK & WAGNALLS

Standard Dictionary

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

It is incomparably the greatest, as it is positively the latest, most complete, and most authoritative, new dictionary in existence. It is everywhere the standard.

ENTIRELY NEW FROM COVER TO COVER. It is not a reprint, rehash or revision of any other work, but is the result of the steady labor for five years of over twelve score of the most eminent and authoritative scholars and specialists in the world. Nearly 100 of the leading universities, colleges and scientific institutions of the world were represented on the editorial staff; 20 United States Government experts were also on the editorial staff. Over $960,000 were actually expended in its production before a single complete copy was ready for the market. Never was any dictionary welcomed with such great enthusiasm the world over. As the St. James's Budget, London, declares "It is the admiration of Literary England. . . . It should be the pride of Literary America." The highest praise has come from all the great American and British newspapers, reviews, universities, and colleges, as well as all classes of intelligent men and women everywhere. The regular subscription price of the Standard Dictionary is $18.00. We will now supply the complete work in one rich, massive volume, elegantly bound in full leather, prepaid to any address at the astonishingly low price of $12.00, on the following terms to responsible people: **$1.00 Cash with Order** and $1 per month on the 1st of each month until paid. The Dictionary will be sent express prepaid on receipt of the $1.00 cash payment, thereby giving purchasers nearly a full year's use of this great work before final payment is made. Full particulars by mail. Address,

STANDARD DICTIONARY AGENCY, ST. PAUL, MINN. 1908 Pioneer-Press Building.

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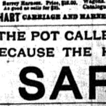

but have sold direct to the consumer for 25 years at wholesale prices, saving him the dealer's profits. Ship anywhere for examination. Everything warranted. 118 styles of Vehicles, 55 styles of Harness. Top Buggies, $36 to $70. Surreys, $50 to $125. Carriages, Phaetons, Traps, Wagonettes, Spring-Road and Milk Wagons. Send for large, free Catalogue of all our styles.

No. 77. Surrey Harness. Price, $18.00. As good as sells for $25.

No. 606 Surrey. Price, with curtains, lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $60. As good as sells for $90.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO. W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

"THE POT CALLED THE KETTLE BLACK." BECAUSE THE HOUSEWIFE DIDN'T USE

SAPOLIO

FARM LANDS

Join the big immigration to the St. Paul & Duluth country in Minnesota. The best locations and cheapest land in the country. Maps and Circulars free. Address,

HOPEWELL CLARKE, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

To Protect the People of Minnesota.

The legislature of this state, recognizing the danger from the use of alum as an ingredient in food, has passed a law requiring all baking powders containing alum to have plainly stated on each label the fact that such powder "contains alum."

This is a fair warning to protect all consumers from either being drugged or cheated without knowing it.

The highest authorities condemn alum in baking powder as unhealthful.

Let every housekeeper scan the label.

Some of the alum powder manufacturers who have been deceiving the public into the belief that their powders are pure and wholesome, are attempting to blind the unsuspecting purchaser and avoid the law by printing on their packages an advertisement which sets forth the fact, "*this powder contains alum,*" in a most obscure manner.

This is a double fraud, and should excite suspicion in the mind of every person.

Don't stop at the reading of this warning, but go down to the kitchen and look upon your can of powder and see if it contains alum; this is what the law is for.

If any grocer offers you a powder over his counter at a lower price than usual, see if it is marked "contains alum," as the law requires.

NOTE. This notice is published openly by the Royal Baking Powder Co., of New York. This Company manufactures a pure cream of tartar powder, the "Royal" brand, which is beyond all question as to wholesomeness and strength; true, it costs a little more at first, but it goes farther in the end.

Cream of tartar comes from grapes, and costs to produce much more than alum, which is a mineral the British Government regards as a poison and the law there forbids the use of it in bread.

The Royal Baking Powder Co. feels justified in bringing this matter to the notice of consumers, for the reason that no honorable competition exists in the alum compounds, which are declared unwholesome.

The Royal powder costs only a fair price per pound, and is cheaper and better at its price than any similar article in the world.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Local News Condensed.

It will be legal to catch bass on Sunday, May 15th.

W. E. Seeley is laid up at his rooms with a severe attack of rheumatism.

Wm. Durham now has charge of the Northern Pacific freight house.

Mrs. Rudolph Krager presented her husband with a new son on Wednesday evening.

Wm. Bredfeld has recently bought the residence property on Eighth street formerly occupied by L. W. Chase.

James Wickham has just turned out a new delivery wagon for Con. O'Brien which for style of workmanship and finish will be hard to beat.

The Wadena Tribune says that Rev. J. H. Muellhausen, of Brainerd, will succeed Rev. Baltinger, of that city, as pastor of the German-Evangelical church.

The mission at the Episcopal church will conclude on Sunday. Services will be held at 8 a. m., 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. C. F. Kite, Duluth District Missioner.

On Sunday morning J. N. Warner will conduct services at the Baptist church. In the evening gospel services will be conducted by Secretary Thomas of the Y. M. C. A.

The Ladies Hard Times club surprised Mrs. H. Spaulding at Lake View on Wednesday, the occasion being the lady's birthday. A very pleasant time was enjoyed.

Charles Hughes reports that all the buildings on his farm at Crow Wing with the exception of the house were burned on Wednesday, and places his loss at $600 with no insurance.

The Aitkin Republican says Sheriff Erickson of Crow Wing County was in town on Monday. He has sold his saw mill here to John Gillespie, of Staples, who, we understood, will move it away.

Mrs. C. W. Coe, of Minneapolis, National organizer of the Woman's Keely League, will speak on the Keeley movement as a factor in temperance at the M. E. church on Sunday evening, May 15.

On Tuesday evening the Chenqustana Club gave a farewell party in honor of W. E. Winslow at their club rooms in the Sleeper block. Mr. Winslow departed on Wednesday for his future home in Minneapolis.

Dennis Carrol was taken to Chippewa Falls, Wis., on Saturday last by relatives. Mr. Carrol has been suffering for some time with cancer of the liver and is not expected to live but he desired to be taken to his old home before he died.

Services will be held at the Second Congregational church Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock and at 8 o'clock in the evening. Morning subject "Today shalt thou be with Me in Paradise." Evening "Is the United States justified in the present war with Spain."

Sneak thieves entered Morken & Dykeman's grocery store on Sunday night through a rear window, and tappped the till for what change had been left in it over night amounting to between $4 and $5. A few cigars were also taken, but nothing else was disturbed.

Geo. A. Gallagher, son of Rev. G. W. Gallagher of this city, was on Saturday last mustered into the service of the United States at St. Paul with Co. I, 13th regiment Minnesota volunteers, leaving his law college to join the regiment. He was a member of the University foot ball team and popular among the college men as an athlete and was seventeen years old when he enlisted.

Those parties who have heretofore neglected to take out their second papers should not forget that they have one more chance to complete their naturalization before the election. A special term of the district court will be held on Saturday May 28th for this purpose. Unless the matter is attended to at that time those who have failed to get their second papers will be barred from voting. The expense is but one dollar. If you have a neighbor or friend who is uninformed in regard to the matter and who desires to become fully naturalized it is your duty to tell him.

Charles Roberts employed at the landing unloading logs was knocked off a car this morning into the lake and a log fell onto him. The injured man was brought to the Lumberman's hospital and is said to be in a serious condition.

Rev. G. W. Gallagher will preach at the Congregational church next Sunday, the morning topic being "Secret Faults." He takes as his evening topic "Some Follies." The morning service commences at 10:30 o'clock and the evening service at 8. The Sunday school is held at noon and the Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The public will be welcome at all these services.

On Wednesday evening next the members of White Cross Lodge, No. 30, Knights of Pythias, will give a grand ball at their hall in Columbian block and invitations have already been issued for the event. A new canvas has been secured for the floor and everything will be arranged for the comfort and convenience of those who attend. It will be a very pleasant occasion and one which will be attended by nearly all who are favored with an invitation.

On Thursday evening of last week the friends of John Carlson gave him a genuine surprise at his home on Sixth street south, the occasion being the anniversary of his birthday. The friends assembled at his residence, and when he arrived at 9 p. m. he found the premises taken. During the course of the evening he was presented with an elegant new bicycle. The evening was pleasantly spent and the guests departed after wishing him many returns of the happy occasion.

Charles Shontell met with a serious loss by fire on Monday night. Mr. Shontell lives on the old Raymond farm a few miles south of town but was in the city on the day the fire occurred. His hired man had attended to the chores and as he expected Shontell home at any moment he left a lighted lantern hanging on a peg in the barn. When Mr. Shontell arrived the barn was all ablaze and the building together with all his hay, some farming implements and thirteen head of cattle were consumed. It is a serious loss to the gentleman.

Firemen Elect Delegates.

The fire companies in this city have elected their delegates to attend the annual state fire association meeting at Chaska on June 14 to 16 with the exception of the Hook and Ladder company and their election will occur next Tuesday evening. The delegates named are:

Hose Co. No. 1—D. F. McIntosh and Peter Johnson.

Hose Co. No. 2—L. D. Mattison and John Jones.

Hose Co. No. 3—Henry Betzeld and Earnest Nuttbohm.

Hose Co. No. 4—James Towers, jr. and Ed. French.

Notes From the Y. M. C. A.

Charlie Thompson leads the singing at these afternoon meetings.

Fred McKay was in his accustomed seat at the organ last Sunday after an absence of six weeks at Hot Springs.

The personal workers training class is increasing in interest. There were 10 men present last Sunday morning at 9:30

Rev. Charles F. Kite, of Crookston, Minn., speaks at the men's meeting next Sunday at 4 o'clock. Topic "Lost." All men are invited. This promises to be a very interesting service.

The Association gave a very nice entertainment at the rooms Wednesday evening, every number on the program was a gem. It is not only by the kindness of our friends that we are able to give these entertainments.

Wednesday evening, June 25, at 8 o'clock, there will be a mock trial at the Y. M. C. A. A divorce case will be on tap, and Judge Alderman will be master of ceremonies. Admission 25 cents. Your money back if you don't have a quarter's worth of fun.

Rev. F. A. Sumner, of Little Falls, gave a very interesting address at the men's meeting last Sunday. Misses Violet Hagadorn and Ella Smith sang two beautiful songs with guitar accompaniement. Music is a potent factor in the masters hands in bringing men unto himself, so let those whom Christ has given a voice to sing feel that such talent was given them for a purpose in the world, and that often in the voice of a song the better side of men's natures are touched and men are drawn closer to the higher ideal in life.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Will Jones spent Sunday in Staples.

Chas. Gravel spent Sunday at Little Falls.

Thos. Rutherford left this noon for St. Paul.

A. E. Moberg went to St. Paul this afternoon.

Mayor Nevers was a Staples visitor yesterday.

Jud. Wright spent Sunday with St. Paul friends.

Mrs. C. E. Cole went to St. Paul on Wednesday.

E. F. Phelan was a Little Falls visitor on Monday.

Albert Angel went to St. Paul on Monday afternoon.

R. J. Hartley went to the Twin Cities on Tuesday.

C. F. Welles, of Minneapolis, was in the city Tuesday.

A. Y. Merrill, of Minneapolis, was in the city on Tuesday.

W. H. Mantor went to Park Rapids Tuesday on legal business.

Archie Purdy has been a visitor at Minneapolis during the week.

Lewis Newton, of Brainerd, is visiting Motley friends this week.

C. C. McCarthy, of Grand Rapids, was a Brainerd visitor on Monday.

Mrs. John McLean, of St. Paul, visited Brainerd friends the first of the week.

W. J. Bain, of Lothrop, has been spending several days in the city this week.

Miss Jennie Lewis, of Staples, visited Brainerd friends the first of the week.

Mrs. A. J. Sovereign and daughter Flora, visited Brainerd friends on Saturday.

A. B. Barton arrived in the city from Minneapolis Tuesday on a business trip.

Frank Bolin has been transacting business in the Twin cities during the week.

Mrs. N. McFadden returned Wednesday from a visit of some days in Wisconsin.

Ed. H. White is spending the week at Benidji and other points in Northern Minnesota.

Mrs. Ed. L. Guin, of Little Falls, has been visiting Brainerd friends during the week.

T. McMaster left on Monday evening for Palouse Valley, Idaho, where he expects to go into business.

Miss McLean, a sister of C. P. McLean, arrived in the city Saturday from Sarnia, Canada, on a visit.

Mrs. Geo. Blossom returned to Minneapolis on Wednesday after visiting Brainerd friends for some days.

The Anoka Union says Mrs. George Stout, of Champlin, has gone to the pineries near Brainerd for her health.

A. E. Frost came up from St. Paul, today on his way to Walker where he will institute a lodge of Red Men next week.

Mrs. J. N. Sanborn and children left this noon for Freeport, Ill., to attend a reunion of the family at that place.

J. and E. Filen and S. Snow, residents of Rail Prairie, Morrison county, were in Brainerd the first of the week.

Mrs. Milton McFadden went to St. Paul Tuesday to attend a meeting of the grand lodge of the Order of Eastern Star.

Dr. C. O. Paquin, well known in this city, is dangerously ill at his home in Motley and his recovery is not expected.

Rev. J. T. Gilfillan, of White Earth and Rt. Rev. Dr. Morrison, bishop of Duluth, were in the city Monday on their way to Walker.

Mrs. C. E. Chipperfield arrived in the city Wednesday for a visit of some days with her mother, Mrs. N. McFadden, and friends.

Mrs. W. R. Baumbach and Mrs. Weizel, of Wadena, attended the district meeting of the Daughters of Rebekah in this city on Tuesday.

Mrs. Peter Loso, of Staples, has been visiting Brainerd friends during the week before going to St. Joe, where her husband will engage in the hardware business.

Hon. D. M. Gunn, of Grand Rapids, was in the city over Sunday renewing old acquaintances. Mrs. Gunn, who has been visiting here for some time, returned with her husband on Monday.

Mrs. E. B. McCullough and daughter, Miss Clotilde, left Thursday noon for Clinton, Iowa, where they will join a house boat party and spend the summer in outing on the Mississippi river, returning to Brainerd the latter part of August.

SOME

BARGAINS

...OFFERED BY...

HENRY I. COHEN

THIS, and NEXT WEEK.

WHILE THEY LAST

YOU CAN BUY A

Yard of White Outing Flannel for	3c
Yard of Colored Outing Flannel for	4c
Men's Celluloid Collars for	4c
Yard of Lining Cambric for	2c
Good Waist Linings for	9c
Remnants Brown Sheeting, per yard, for	4c
Yard of Calico for	4c
Yard of Good Gingham for	5c
Extra Good Quality of Percales for	9c
Lot of Medium Styles Dress Goods for	10c
Double Fold all Colors Cashmeres for	25c
All Wool Dress Serges Colors for	39c
Ladies' Black Brocaded Skirt for	98c
Ladies' Dress Wrapper for	50c
Ladies' Black Brilliantine Skirt for	$1.39
Double Texture, Double Cape Ladies' Mackintosh for	$4.00
Ladies' Summer Corset for	29c
Ladies' Summer Corset for	46c
Ladies' Shirt Waist for	25c
Ladies' Banner Shirt Waist for	50c
Spool of 200 Yard Cotton Thread for	3c
Pair of Woman's Cheap Shoes for	95c
Pair of Ladies' Kid, Good Shoes, for	$1.50
Pair of Child's Good Shoes for	$1.00
Children's Small Tan Shoes for 69 and	59c
Pair of Infant's Black or Brown Shoes for	25c
Pair of Men's Kingston Lace Shoes for	$1.00
Pair of Men's Heavy Grain Shoes for	$1.00
Pair of White Lace Curtains for	95c
Finer Grade of Curtains for $1.50 and	$2.00
Pair of Men's Strong Pants for	$1.00
Pair of Men's Strong Overalls for	30c
Men's Striped Cotton Shirts for	25c
Men's Heavy, Thick Stayed Seams, Extra Long Shirts, for	50c
Suit of Clothes for a Boy for	$1.00
Better Article in Boy's Suits for	$1.65
Suit for Boy, Pants, Coat and Vest, for	$3.95
All Wool Boy's Suit for $4.00 and	$3.00

Dont' fail to pick out a pair of Shoes worth $2.45, $3.00, $3.39, $3.56, $3.85 and $4.00, if your foot is all right and fits the Shoe.

YOUR CHOICE **$1.50**

These Goods Are Only Samples of Our Magnificent Stock of . . . .

DRY GOODS.

IT PAYS TO BUY GOODS FOR

CASH.

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SLEEPER BLOCK.