THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 20, NUMBER 4. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1901. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

City Meat Market
E. C. BANE, Prop.

Choice . . . .
KANSAS CITY BEEF
Always on Hand.

. . . . ALSO . . . .
Pork, Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, and Everything kept in a First Class Market . . . .

BONE MEAL
To make your hens lay.

TAX PAYMENTS.

Taxes of 1900 Become Due Next Monday, and a 5 Per Cent Penalty Attaches To 1899 Taxes.

The real and personal taxes for the year 1900 become due next Monday, when the county auditor places the tax books for that year in the hands of the county treasurer. The personal taxes become delinquent March 1st, and the real estate taxes June 1st. Next Monday, also the taxes of 1900 become a lien on the property and an additional penalty of five per cent attaches, so it behooves one whose taxes for last year are delinquent to pay them before next Monday and save the additional five per cent. If the property involved is already in judgment for taxes the delinquency will be added and interest will begin to run at the rate of 12 per cent per annum. If the property is not in judgment it will be put in judgment immediately and will go into the delinquent sale in May.

A Good Idea.

The county commissioners at their meeting on Wednesday appropriated $500 to build a bridge across the Crow Wing river on Sec. 33, town 133, range 29, or within a mile of where the Crow Wing empties into the Mississippi, provided that Morrison county makes a like appropriation for the same purpose. Neither end of this bridge will be in Crow Wing county, but the commissioners rightly thought that it will be money well expended, as it gives access to the Brainerd markets to a populous country, thereby helping the business men of this city greatly. It has been proposed to build the bridge at Sylvan and Pillager, but the commissioners do not consider that this would help Brainerd, hence decline to assist at these locations. There is no doubt that if a bridge is located at this point it will bring many of the prosperous settlers south of the Crow Wing to this city to do their trading, which will benfit every merchant in the city, hence it is money well spent.

Marriage and Divorce.

One hundred and ten marriage licenses were issued during the past year by the clerk of the court in this county, and during the same time twenty-three divorces were granted and placed on record. Of the divorces granted only three out of the number were married again within a month. This is a very small percentage, as most divorces are usually followed by the marriage of one or more of the parties.

26,400 Photographs Sent to One Magazine Within Three Months.

Some six months ago The Ladies' Home Journal offered a series of cash prizes for the best outdoor photographs taken by amateur photographers during the summer. The returns almost swamped the Philadelphia postoffice, which in three months delivered 26,400 photographs to the magazine. The photographs make perhaps the largest single collection ever sent to one particular quarter. It will require nearly a month's work on the part of the magazine's entire staff to assort the pictures and make the awards.

200,000 LATHS BURNED.

A $500 Loss In The Brainerd Lumber Company's Yards.

Fire destroyed about $500 worth of lath in the Brainerd Lumber Co's yard yesterday morning. How the fire originated is unknown, but it must have been of incendiary origin, as the lath pile is quite a distance from the mill or the railroad track and could not have caught from a spark. The fire had made considerable headway before being discovered, and 200,000 lath, valued at $500, were consumed before the flames were extinguished. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Judge McClenahan.

Hon. W. S. McClenahan yesterday took the oath of office of judge of the 15th judicial district, and will commence his duties next Monday at Grand Rapids, Minn., where Judge Holland is now holding court. Judge McClenahan will leave for the latter place on Saturday noon on the B. & N. M., and will stop over Sunday at Bemidji. He also announced yesterday the re-appointment of Geo. Moody as official court stenographer, which will be very gratifying to Mr. Moody's many friends in this city, as he is a very pleasant gentleman as well as a most capable official.

The DISPATCH desires to extend congratulations to Judge McClenahan on the occasion of his assuming the duties of the important and honorable position of district judge, and ventures to predict that he will make a record of which he and the district can justly be proud.

A Fine Company.

The Clara Mathes Comedy Co. opened a three nights engagement at Gardner Hall last evening in the beautiful military drama, "The Heroes of '98," to a large audience. This company played an engagement here some time ago and gave universal satisfaction, and their rendition of last night's drama was equally satisfactory and pleasing. Great attention is given to properly staging their plays, and the costuming is elegant and in good taste. They will appear tonight in the beautiful comedy drama "The Legion of Honor."

On Saturday afternoon a bargain matinee will be presented, and Saturday night's performance will conclude the engagement. All who desire to see good, legitimate drama should not fail to attend.

Porto Rico's First Trolley System.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 4.—Thousands of people witnessed the starting of the new trolley system, the island's first road of that description. The people were much astonished.

Succeeds President Bacon.

DULUTH, Jan. 4.—J. L. Greatsinget, president of the Iron Range railroad, has been elected president of the Minnesota Iron company to succeed D. H. Bacon.

It Girdles The Globe.

The fame of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, as the best in the world, extends round the earth. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Felons, Aches, Pains and all Skin Eruptions. Only infallible Pile cure. 25c a box at McFadden Drug Co's and H. P. Dunn & Co.s.

COMMISSIONERS PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Board of Crow Wing County Commissioners, Meeting Held Jan. 1st and 2nd, 1901.

[OFFICIAL.]

Pursuant to adjournment board met at 10 o'clock a. m., January 1st, all the members being present, and it being a legal holiday the board adjourned till January 2nd, 10 a. m.

Board met on January 2nd, 10 a. m., all members being present.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

On motion duly carried, the bill of R. K. Whiteley in the sum $4.00, allowed at the December meeting for surveying breaking at poor farm was reconsidered, and a motion to disallow said bill was duly carried.

Moved and duly carried, that an appropriation of $500 be made from the road and bridge fund for the purpose of aiding in building a bridge across Crow Wing river at Section 33, Town 133, Range 29, conditioned on a like appropriation for the same purpose by the commissioners of Morrison county, said appropriation to be subject to a report of Commissioners Gardner and Paine, appointed a committee on definite location of said proposed bridge.

On motion made and carried, Commissioner Paine was appointed a committee of one with power to let contract for changing and opening road on Section 13, Town 45, Range 29, on the Brainerd and Eagle Lake road.

The following report of the auditing committee was read:

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Crow Wing County, Minn.

Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned, members of the auditing committee, beg leave to submit the following report, viz:

That on the 28th day of December, 1900, we examined the books and accounts of County Treasurer Frater and find the following to be a true and correct statement of the county finances, to-wit:

Balance on hand Dec. 28th 1900		$53,042 72
Accounted for by		
Deposits in First National Bank	$35,585 11	
Deposits in Northern Pacific Bank	17,177 87	
Currency	62 00	
Paid expressage and postage	8 89	
Orders on state treasury	88 00	
Postage stamps	01	
Silver, nickles and dimes	18 84	
Gold	85 00	
Money orders and check	72 00	$53,042 72

A. MAHLUM,
J. S. GARDNER,
W. A. M. JOHNSON, } Auditing Committee.

Report of superintendent of schools for last quarter of 1900 was read and accepted.

Report of clerk of court for fees received during year 1900 was read and accepted.

Moved and duly carried, that Con O'Brien and J. M. Elder were appointed a committee to confer with the county commissioners of Morrison county in locating the proposed bridge over Crow Wing river on Section 33, Town 133, Range 29.

BILLS ALLOWED.

John Chisholm, Jr., election board Fairbanks	$4 70
W O Bennington, election returns Daggett Brook	4 40
R G Vallentyne, insurance premium court house	90 00
J R Smith, insurance premium court house	90 00
Gust Blom, assisting in surveying roads	4 50
John Linbom, assisting in surveying roads	3 00
Andrew Blom, assisting in surveying roads	4 50
Frank Petrie, assisting in surveying roads	3 00
L E Garrison, assisting in surveying roads	3 00
Chas Anderson, assisting in surveying roads	4 50
T O Maland, assisting in surveying roads	3 00
M L Hammett, assisting in surveying roads	8 00
John L Hammett, assisting in surveying roads	3 00
J T Frater, postage and expressage	8 33
Wm Harms, material and labor on culverts and roads	9 10
L J Cale, paid for wood and cutting same county jail	46 50
L J Cale, goods furnished as temporary aid for paupers	7 26
Brainerd Dispatch, printing	19 90
Erick Wicklund, road work	13 75
A R Cass, postage	5 25
H M Nelson, road work	4 85
Fred Allison, work at poor farm, December	10 50
L B McGuire, election board Pine River	4 10
D Archibald, viewing and letting road work	33 00
J B Swisher, election returns Maple Grove	3 40
George Badeaux, sawing wood for county jail	16 50
McFadden Drug Co., supplies for court house and county jail	4 05
F H Gruenhagen, plumbing at county jail	14 90
A Purdy, transportation of paupers to poor farm	4 50
J B Steinhour, stationery for sheriff	4 00
Pioneer Press Co., blanks and file case, auditor's office	37 50
Easton & Masterman, stationery	8 40
St. Joseph Hospital, board and nursing Wm. Robishaw	28 00
J Clausen, groceries for pauper	5 00
L J Cale, per diem six commissioners meetings	18 00
J S Gardner, per diem five commissioners meetings	15 00
D Archibald, per diem three commissioners meetings	9 00
M F Driver, per diem three commissioners meetings	9 00
N M Paine, per diem seven commissioners meetings	21 00
N M Paine, viewing roads and bridges	25 00
J S Gardner, viewing roads and bridges	20 00
M F Driver, investigating condition of sick pauper	5 80
Mary Schwendemann, taking care of J Schwendemann, paralytic and pauper, December, 1900	12 00
M F Driver, viewing roads and bridges	26 00

Following bills were allowed subject to approval of county attorney:

O P Erickson, fees in state cases, December, 1900	58 15
O P Erickson, board of prisoners, December, 1900	53 50

Board adjourned sine die.

A. MAHLUM,
County Auditor.

BRAINERD HAS A CANDIDATE.

Comrade George W. Healey, of this City, Out for Junior Vice Commander.

The Minneapolis Times on Monday contains the following concerning the candidacy of Comrade Healey, of this city for Junior Vice department commander:

Pap Thomas post of Brainerd has a candidate for junior vice department commander, in the person of George W. Healey. Comrade Healey first enlisted Aug. 7. 1861, and became a member of Company B, Third New Hampshire infantry; reenlisted Feb. 26, 1864, in the same organization. He was finally discharged Aug. 5, 1865. Comrade Healey was severely wounded at the battle of Drury's Bluff, May 13, 1864; was in the "affair" at Morris island, July 10, 1863, and in the assault on Fort Wagner, July 11, and 18, 1863; the battle of Laurel Hill, Oct. 7, 1864, and several other affairs that would now be dignified by the appellation of battles. Comrade Healey became a member of Pap Thomas Post of Brainerd in November, 1880, and has held the positions of officer of the day, surgeon, adjutant senior vice commander, and has always been an enthusiastic and earnest worker in all that pertains to the upbuilding and maintenance of the G. A. R. He has repeatedly represented the post at the department encampment, and his comrades in northern Minnesota would be pleased to be represented in the choice of officers of the department by the election of Comrade Healey.

The DISPATCH takes great pleasure in endorsing Comrade Healey's candidacy and advocating his election. Mr. Healey is not only well qualified for the position, but his honorable record in the service and his earnest and enthusiastic work for the G. A. R. entitles him to recognition. The commander will be from the southern part of the state, and the senior vice from the cities, hence the junior vice should be from the northern part, and Comrade Healey is the most available candidate from this section and will probably receive the solid support of the northern part of the state.

Bicycles repaired at Hoffman's.

ARMY BILL FIRST

Reorganization Measure Made the Unfinished Business Before the Senate.

Shipping Subsidy Bill Displaced Temporarily as a Result of This Action.

Resolution to Investigate Negro Disfranchisement Enlivens the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—At the first session of the senate in the Twentieth century business was resumed without the appearance of a break in the continuity of the proceedings. The work was taken up just where it was left off when congress took a recess for the holidays.

Notwithstanding the fact that the holidays had scarcely ended the attendance at the opening session was notably large. President Pro Tem. Frye called the senate to order. The time just before the session convened and just after was occupied by many senators in the exchange of greetings. That was the only evidence that there had been a recess.

When the shipping subsidy bill was laid before the senate at 2 o'clock, Mr. Hawley moved that the senate take up the army reorganization bill as the unfinished business, thus temporarily displacing the subsidy bill. Mr. Pettigrew objected. Mr. Bacon asked if the taking up of the army bill displaced the subsidy bill as the unfinished business and the chair replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Pettigrew did not insist upon his objection and the army bill was made the unfinished business.

MR. OLMSTEAD'S SURPRISE.

Wants the House to Investigate Suffrage in the South.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—When the house reassembled after the holiday recess not more than 75 members were present. It had been arranged before the house met that the consideration of the reapportionment bill was to be entered upon. Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Olmstead (Pa.) sprung a surprise by offering as a matter of privilege a resolution reciting the alleged abridgment of the right to vote in Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and North Carolina and instructing the committee on census to inquire into the subject and report the facts to the house.

The reading of the resolution caused a flurry on the Democratic side. Before it had proceeded far Mr. Richardson (Tenn.), the minority leader, jumped to his feet and interrupted the reading to ask whether the resolution required unanimous consent.

"It does not," replied the speaker. "It is offered as a matter of privilege."

Not a Matter of Privilege.

"I make the point that the resolution does not constitute a matter of privilege," said Mr. Richardson.

"The reading has not proceeded far enough to determine that point," responded the speaker.

Mr. Richardson took his seat but before the clerk could proceed Mr. Underwood (Ala.) was on his feet. "I make the point that there is no quorum present," said he.

The speaker glanced about the house. Evidently there was no quorum present. "The chair will count," he said.

The house was counted and when the speaker announced 141 present—not a quorum—Mr. Underwood immediately moved an adjournment. The ayes and noes were demanded and obtained upon this motion. During the roll call there were hurried consultations on both sides of the house.

Motion to Adjourn Is Lost.

The motion to adjourn was lost—ayes 68, nays 95, present but not voting 24, not present 170. The speaker included himself in order to make up the quorum.

Speaker Henderson held the Olmsted resolution privileged.

The minority raised the question of consideration against it, which forced another roll call.

The vote to consider the Olmsted resolution was—ayes 81, nays 82, and 5 present but not voting. No quorum. Another roll call was ordered.

At 2 o'clock the house adjourned. The Olmsted resolution remained unacted upon, owing to the lack of a quorum.

DECLINES TO COMPLY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The president has sent to the senate a reply to the Bacon resolution asking the secretary of war to transmit to the senate the Lawshe report on the Cuban postal scandal. The president states that for reasons given by the secretary of war he deems it incompatible with the interests of the public service to comply with the senate's request.

Secretary Root's letter states that the criminals are now being prosecuted and for that reason it is deemed inadvisable to make public the facts contained in this report.

NO ONE SERIOUSLY HURT.

Chicago Great Western Passenger Train Wrecked Near Sargent, Minn.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 4.—The Chicago Great Western passenger train from Chicago, due in St. Paul at 7:45 a. m., was wrecked near Sargent, Minn., about 5 o'clock. No one was seriously injured.

The train consisted of eight cars, and was drawn by two engines. A few miles out of Sargent the train gained a speed of about 35 miles an hour, and the second engine struck a defective rail, which immediately broke. The forward engine had passed safely over.

In the crash which followed, the baggage car left the track and was demolished, the wreckage catching fire and destroying car and contents. The other seven cars also left the track, but did not turn over, and no one was injured except Buffet Car Attendant Hudson, Baggage Agent Green and Conductor Healey, all of whom were bruised and somewhat cut.

DEATH FOR KIDNAPPERS.

Bills to Punish the Crime Introduced in the Nebraska Legislature.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 4.—Senator Ransom of Omaha introduced in the state senate a bill to make kidnapping under certain conditions punishable by death. It provides for three grades of punishment. For simple kidnapping, three to five years in the penitentiary; for kidnapping and extorting money, a life term in prison, and for kidnapping and threatening injury to the victim, hanging. Three other bills bearing on kidnapping, and not greatly different in phraseology, were introduced. With members of the legislature in their present temper, one of these bills is pretty sure to be given the right of way.

NO HOPE OF RECOVERY.

Twelve Persons Dying in Nicollet County, Minn., From Trichinae Poisoning.

ST. PETER, Minn., Jan. 4.—An entire family named Ferbecook, in the town of New Sweden, Nicollet county, are said to be dying from trichinae poison. The father and eldest daughter have died, the former Monday night and the latter last Saturday.

There are 12 members of the family, and the surviving 10 are all afflicted with the malady and physicians have abandoned all hope of their recovery.

ONE MAN WOUNDED.

Citizens Exchange Shots With a Gang of Safe Breakers.

CAVETTE, O., Jan. 4.—Nine men were discovered in the act of looting a safe here. Dozens of citizens, aroused by an explosion which the burglars had set off to open the safe, rushed to the scene and a battle ensued. Fifty shots were exchanged, but only one man was wounded. The thieves had buggies in waiting and drove away toward Lima.

SMALLPOX TRAGEDY.

Lumberman Killed While Attempting to Escape Quarantine.

SPARTA, Minn., Jan. 4.—A case of smallpox has been discovered in the Northern Lumber company's logging camp three miles from town, in which 100 men are employed. A force of 20 men is guarding the camp. A lumberman named John Swanson, while attempting to escape quarantine, was shot by a deputy and instantly killed.

BISHOP NINDE DEAD.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—Bishop W. X. Ninde, aged 68 years, of the Methodist Episcopal church, was found dead in his bed at his home here. It is thought the cause of death was heart trouble. The deceased had been a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church here and was at one time a missionary in India.

Strike Was Short Lived.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—Two thousand stevedores struck here on account of the employment of non-union men. Governor General Wood notified the leaders that the police would preserve the peace, protect the non-union workmen and also bring the ships to the wharves to offset the strike of the men. This brought the strikers to terms promptly and the strike was declared off.

Would Not Pay His Salary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Comptroller Coler says that he he has refused to pay the December salary of James K. Coogan, president of the borough of Manhattan. The amount is $400. Mr. Coogan registered and voted at Southampton, L. I., at the last election. The city charter directs that a borough president must be a resident of the borough during his term of office.

Ex-Cashier Pleads Guilty to Forgery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Charles W. Westervelt, former cashier for the Dime Savings institution of Newark, N. J., entered a plea of guilty to two indictments for forgery and not guilty to two indictments for embezzlement. The amount he is charged with embezzling is $50,500. He will be sentenced next week.

Aged Woman Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—An aged woman was burned to death, a younger woman was driven from bed while ill and three other persons were injured at a fire which destroyed a row of 5-story frame tenement houses on Bushwick street, Jersey City. The damage by fire was $50,000, partly covered by insurance.

JANUARY MAGAZINES.

Some Interesting Extracts From Various Publications.

BOSTON'S LARGE RESERVOIR.

When Finished, It Will Be Biggest of Its Kind in the World—How to Reform China—Edison Thinks Electricity Should Be Part of Regular Course In Schools.

"Operations are in progress today near Boston which will ultimately give to that city the proud distinction of possessing the greatest reservoir of pure drinking water in the world," writes H. H. Lewis in Ainslee's Magazine for January. "Moreover, when present plans have been realized Boston can safely claim that she has accomplished more, has looked farther into the future and has had a stronger regard for the health and welfare of her citizens than any other city either in this country or abroad. These are strong words, but they are amply borne out by facts.

"Few people, even those in and about Boston, realize the enormous extent of the new waterworks system inaugurated in 1895 and now well on toward completion. They know that a law was passed five years ago placing the existing system in the hands of a commission called the metropolitan water board and that something is being done to bring water from the vicinity of Clinton, Mass., but the true condition of affairs is practically unknown. It will surprise even those who should be personally interested to learn that within half a decade the greatest reservoir ever built will be in operation within 32 miles of Boston.

"It will be even a greater surprise for them to learn that when the system now under construction is finished not only Boston, but also the cities of Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Newton and Somerville and the towns of Belmont, Hyde Park, Melrose, Revere, Watertown and Winthrop, constituting what is known as the metropolitan water district, will be kept amply supplied with water, notwithstanding the natural increase in population, until 1950. It is this half century step into the future that will give Boston the well earned reputation of providing for her people according to their honest needs and their deserts.

"The magnitude of the new waterworks system is impressive. It will include, as stated before, the largest reservoir for potable water in the world, a great aqueduct and a system of distribution constructed on modern principles. To prove the gigantic nature of the reservoir it is only necessary to state that its capacity will reach the enormous extent of 63,068,000,000 gallons, or almost twice as much as the new Croton reservoir near New York city. The building of this reservoir means the flooding of a valley 32 miles from Boston, the complete or partial submersion of two thriving towns and the changing of a well known railway's right of way through the valley. The increased supply of water to be derived by the metropolitan district will be better understood when it is known that this new Wachusett reservoir will have more than four times the capacity of all the existing Boston waterworks reservoirs combined."

"What the Government Costs" is told by Carroll D. Wright in the January Century.

A very large proportion of the annual expenses is for pensions, the largest single expense of the federal government. This expenditure was the largest in 1893, when it amounted to $159,357,557.87. The smallest expenditure since that period was in 1899, when it was $139,394,929.07. For 1900 it was $140,877,316. The pension burden in 1893 was $2.37 per capita, while during the last fiscal year it was $1.84, which the people of the United States pay to carry out the promises made at the time of the civil war.

The expenses of the war department were the largest in the history of the country in 1865, when they exceeded $1,000,000,000. In 1871, when the effects of the war and reconstruction had virtually passed away, they were reduced to $35,799,992. They varied from that period, never exceeding $49,500,000, until 1894, when they were over $54,500,000. This point was not reached again until the first year of the Spanish war (1898), when they were nearly $92,000,000. They were almost $230,000,000 in 1899, but for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, were reduced to $134,774,767.

The navy department expended in 1871 nearly $19,500,000. The expenditures varied until 1897, when they were over $34,500,000; in 1898, nearly $59,000,000; in 1899, nearly $64,000,000, and for the fiscal year 1900 $55,953,078. The expenditures on account of the Indians grew gradually from the first half of the century until they reached the highest point in 1893, when they were $13,345,347.27; they are now over $10,000,000. The greatest expenditure for interest on the public debt was in 1867, being $143,781,592. This payment gradually decreased until 1892, when it was $23,378,116.23. It has been gradually increasing since that time, until for the fiscal year 1900 it was $40,160,333.

The expenditures for civil and miscellaneous items, including the expenses of congress and of all the departments and offices in Washington other than the war and navy departments and the payments that have already been noted, were in 1871 nearly $60,500,000. There was not very much change in this amount until 1885, when it reached $87,500,000, and in 1891 over $110,000,000. The highest amount paid on this account was in 1899, when it was $119,191,256. For 1900 it was reduced to over $105,773,190.

Strong as she is physically and mentally as regards determination, it is scarcely to be expected that the empress dowager, now 65 years old, will long survive the incredible hardships of a journey of more than 600 miles, says R. Van Bergen in the January Atlantic. Yet the same danger besets Kwang Su, whose health was at no time good. The question is if her death would in any way alter the circumstances or affect China's future. But from her life the lesson may be learned that no law, however sacred it may be, is considered inviolable in the Middle Kingdom, and that, aided by loyal viceroys, the regeneration of China may be initiated and directed from Peking, without any serious opposition, so long as local interests and traditions are not ruthlessly touched.

While among nations of the occident reforms usually begin among the people, the recent history of Japan is ample proof that the reverse is the case in the orient. That same history demonstrates the feasibility of gradually infusing new life and aims of life by influencing the literati who stand between the throne and the people and exert no little pressure upon both. Their number, small if compared with the dense population, renders such regeneracy feasible. A gradual change in the programme of the triennial examinations and a liberal revision of the salary list, together with the abolition of the fee system, should limit the attempts at reform during at least one decade. Watching the effect thus produced, further measures tending toward the same direction might be inaugurated; but, if looking toward the wealth concealed within China's soil, violent means are adopted either to reach those treasures or to introduce reforms having in view the same end, the whole of China may be roused to a war compared to which the late Boxer movement was mere child's play.

Li Hung Chang's American secretary, William N. Pethick, who wrote in the December Century of the siege of the legationers, is himself the subject of a paragraph in another account of the siege which appears in the January number of the magazine.

Here is Mr. Pethick's description of a Chinese soldier, which he made to me while ours were drilling in the compound: "The Chinese will go out to war with his fan in one hand, his birdcage in the other and his paper umbrella over his shoulder. At night, no matter how bright a moonlight there may be, instead of the umbrella he will carry a lighted lantern." Mr. Pethick was Li Hung Chang's private secretary and interpreter and expected to follow him to Canton. He has been here over 30 years and is very fond of the Chinese and is perfectly devoted to Li Hung Chang. One of his special duties as private secretary was to read him to sleep every night.

Mr. Conger relates a little incident which happened to Li when he came here to call on the minister. On entering the drawing room his valet let go of his arm to pass through a narrow door. Li stumbled and fell his whole length into the room. This was very mortifying to him, and he turned and remarked to the valet, "I will throw you into boiling lard when we get home." Mr. Pethick and Mr. Cheshire, the interpreter, both Americans, came together to China as young men. They lived and dressed like the natives, even wearing cues, so as to be better able to mix with them and study the language.

Thomas A. Edison makes some predictions for electricity in an article contributed by him to January Success. He says:

Not only as a motive power for massive enterprises will electricity find uses during the coming half century, but it will also be applied to the "gentler sciences," if I may use the term. By this I mean surgery, optics and astronomy, but greater minds than mine must dwell on this particular branch of electrical usage. Already we have surgical instruments that are being operated by electricity with gratifying success; indeed, they have gone beyond the experimental stage. It will find a large field in the operation of manufacturing machinery, as the Niagara Falls plant shows, and it may even extend to the airship, but I think it best to confine its uses to the earth, until these uses have been exhausted.

Electricity as a science—should be made one of the several studies in every school in the land. It should rank with spelling and arithmetic, for the more it is used the more potent it becomes as an important element in all of the world's general affairs, and its value in connection with practical business and business affairs cannot be given too prominent a place in America's future.

Reign of Salt.

Salt, O lovely salt!
I sing in praise of thee!
O succor for the old and halt,
Salt of the earth and sea,
Too long ignored, despised, passed by
As only fit for cows to lick,
Let a clarion cry
Be raised for thee by the bent and sick!
O salt!
Now let us put thee even o'er
Extract of malt
And, sucking thy pure crystals, limp no more
And never more seek founts of youth
Save in the barrel where thou art congealed,
Since thou dost dull the tooth,
The angry tooth, of Time and wield
A power from which pale Death shrinks back in dread,
As does the sinner when his fault
Is heralded.
O salt!
Come, let us circle round the lowly pickling vat
And scrape its sides and lick our fingers then
And laud the new salvation that
Has come to men,
And shout and sing
And start the great revolt
That shall dethrone disease and bring
The reign of salt!

—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Changes That May Be Made In the President's Cabinet.

SWELL CLUB IN THE CAPITOL.

Representative Moody Would Make House Restaurant Exclusive—Fine Statue of Frances Willard to Be Placed In the Capitol—Secretary Cortelyou's Relaxation.

President McKinley's second administration will open with two men in his cabinet who were slated for places there four years ago, but who were not nominated when the list was sent to the senate, says the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is an interesting historical fact that when the president made up his personal selections in the winter of 1897 he included Charles Emory Smith and Ethan Allen Hitchcock. But when the list was made up, political and other exigencies prompted a rearrangement, and these two names did not appear. Subsequently the president took advantage of the earliest vacancies in his official family to carry out his personal desires and to invite these two men into the cabinet. He will keep them there if he can. When he was casting his first cabinet, Mr. McKinley had Mr. Smith in mind for the treasury. The fact that this was in view was permitted to go out to the public in order that the manner of its reception might be judged. Subsequently the president was led to the conclusion that the interests of the country would be better satisfied with a man of technical knowledge of financial business at the head of the treasury department, and he took Secretary Gage. Mr. Smith became postmaster general because it was the only place which the president could offer him. The duties are not entirely congenial. They are assumed by Mr. Smith not because he liked them, but because they afforded the opportunity to be in the cabinet during the war period.

While the probabilities point to Mr. Smith remaining in the cabinet, they depend largely upon the place which the president may be able to offer. A transfer in this case may be expected if opportunity is presented. Unless the proposed department of commerce is established, with a new secretary, Mr. Hitchcock will remain at the head of the interior department. It used to be the tradition that the interior department must have a lawyer at its head. But this has been dispelled by the results obtained under the last three secretaries. This very important department was never conducted better than under three business men—David R. Francis, Cornelius N. Bliss and Ethan A. Hitchcock.

Representative Moody of Massachusetts is becoming exclusive. He desires to establish a shadow of aristocracy in the house. It is his desire that the house restaurant be transformed into a swell club and the representatives and their personal friends the only persons entertained therein, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York World. Each person entitled to the privilege of dining there would be indicated by a card of membership. The man in charge would be paid a stipulated salary—$5,000 a year. All employees, visitors and newspaper men who now patronize the restaurant would be barred from admission.

Mr. Moody struggled with the committee on public buildings and grounds, which has control of the house restaurant, to have it changed into an exclusive club. Through the efforts of some members not so high minded the effort was frustrated. Mr. Moody has announced his intention of making a personal appeal to the speaker, who is the court of last resort in all matters pertaining to the house wing of the capitol.

A marble statue of Frances E. Willard is soon to be placed in Statuary hall, in the capitol, at Washington, says the New York World. It will be the only statue of a woman ever allowed in the historic chamber. It is donated by the state of Illinois, each commonwealth of the Union being allowed to honor two persons in this manner.

The statue will be given one of the most prominent positions possible. The unveiling will be attended by elaborate ceremonies, in which members of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, representing every section, will be present. No one will see the work until the drapery is officially drawn aside.

George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the president, has one relaxation for the few hours he is not at the White House, says the New York World. He is a proficient pianist, and when he gets home he sits at the piano for an hour at a time and plays all sorts of music, from Chopin to ragtime. The secretary to the president works harder and longer hours than any other employee of the government, except the president himself. He is at the White House at 9 a. m., works until evening and then has a few hours to himself. Every night at 10 o'clock he returns to his office and is generally with the president until midnight and often until 1 or 2 a. m.

Swift Punishment Needed.

Unless swift and sharp punishment follows this crime [kidnaping of Edward Cudahy, Jr.,] we shall inevitably have an epidemic of kidnaping, says the New York Journal. Nothing but the failure of most attempts of this kind to bring financial returns has kept this plague in check heretofore.

BRIDGEPORT'S SUICIDE CLUB

Of Original Members, Who Organized as a "Joke," Only Loeser Survives.

With 12 of the Suicide club's members dead and another in an insane asylum, the club, started in a joke, is a joke no longer to its president, Dan Loeser, a jeweler, who, since Gustave Wolf shot himself the other day, is supposed to be the sole survivor.

"The Suicide club is getting played out," said Loeser, with a nervous laugh, when a New York World reporter asked him recently for a history of the organization. "It was a joke in the beginning, but it has turned out to be a sad reality. All Bridgeport has recognized me as the president for 16 years. I was made the president and I suppose that I am still.

"In the beginning there were six members. I was not present at the first gathering. It was held in the saloon of John Kinzie in 1884. It was a wet, stormy spring night, and the lightning was playing about the sky in a terrible fashion. Max Heisterhagen, a saloon keeper; William Meckel, a painter; Wendell Baum, proprietor of a hotel, and Letter Carrier William Mayble were there. All were excited by the storm.

"George Leavenworth, city editor of a local paper, came in and sat at the table with them. There was more drinking. Leavenworth had a vivid imagination and he was responsible for the club. I have been told that it was he who wrote the constitution and rules. When they had been written and signed they were immediately burned up, so that no man could take his name from the scroll. Leavenworth and some of the others told me later that they had chosen me president.

"It was a standing joke, until suddenly Max Heisterhagen shot himself. His death was a shock, but the members of the club soon got to joking about it. John Kinzie got entangled in a business venture. He killed himself. His death came like a call of fate to some of the superstitious members of the club. The next man who shot himself was the founder, George Leavenworth. Next Mayble and then Baum.

"There were more members after that than I knew anything about. It was a custom thereafter to declare a man a member of the club as soon as he committed suicide. I think I am the only remaining member of the original set. I shall not kill myself. I have a little wife at home who would cry her eyes out."

The Suicide club a few years ago elected John McDonald of Brookfield, Conn., known as the fastest man in America, an honorary member. A man sent to tell him of his election found him dead. Since then superstitious folk in Bridgeport are in constant dread of being called members of the club, lest some spell will fall upon them.

COMMUNICATION WITH MARS

Professor Flammarion Says He Believes That This Is Possible.

Camille Flammarion was interviewed recently by the Paris correspondent of the New York Sun on the subject of signals from the supposed inhabitants of the planet Mars. He declared that the luminous points observed by Professor Douglas north of the Icarian sea were due to the setting sun lighting up clouds which exist solely in the Martian atmosphere in the neighborhood of the Icarian sea.

Professor Flammarion does not believe in the theory that the Martians are trying to communicate with the earth at the same time that we are trying to reach them. He believes, however, that it is possible to establish communication with the Martians. He approves of Professor Schmoll's idea of reproducing an outline of the luminous points of the Great Bear at Bordeaux, Marseilles, Strassburg, Paris, Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Stockholm.

Chinese Refugees.

Miss Cecile E. Payen, who was visiting Mrs. Conger when the legations were besieged in Peking, kept a diary of the siege, and it is printed in the January Century. Under date of June 15 she writes:

At noon today I witnessed a sight never to be forgotten. Ten of our marines were sent to the Nan Tang (South church) to rescue the refugees and brought back over 400 of the Chinese Christians, the sisters and priests having come in yesterday before the fire. Water was brought to them in bowls, pails, basins—anything our servants could lay hands on. It was pitiful to see these shaky creatures, three or four grabbing at the same bowl, others trying to drink from the spout as the water was being poured into the bowls. One woman carried in her arms a child covered with smallpox, other mothers carried children completely naked, but the most touching sight was a gray haired man of at least 60 carrying on his back his old, crippled mother. This completely broke me down. Four of our men brought 100 of these through the city streets. About half an hour later Mr. Pethick and the remaining six of our guards brought in the wounded. Oh, such horrible sights! The Chinese had unmercifully slashed these poor creatures with knives and spears.

The Cameo Has Come Back.

Blessed is she that owns some old cameo, those precious ornaments of the matron of 30 years ago. The very small stone cameos are being used as combs or slides to pin up the loose hairs at the back of the head, set with pearls or diamonds, and very well they look, while the larger shell cameos are utilized as clasps for boas and capes, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. A strikingly handsome ceinture is made of oval set cameos linked together with massive gold chains.

Thousands Sent Into Exile.

Every year a large number of poor sufferers whose lungs are sore and racked with coughs are urged to go to another climate. But this is costly and not always sure. Don't be an exile when Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will cure you at home. It's the most infallible medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung diseases on earth. The first dose brings relief. Astounding cures result from persistent use. Trial bottles free at McFadden Drug Co's and H. P. Dunn & Co's. Price 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guarantee.

Terrible plagues, those itching, pestering diseases of the skin. Put an end to misery. Doan's Ointment cures. At any drug store.

Constipation neglected or badly treated, leads to total disability or death. Rocky Mountain Tea absolutely cures constipation in all its forms. 35c. McFadden Drug Co.

Blown to Atoms.

The old idea that the body sometimes needs a powerful, drastic, purgative pill has been exploded; for Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stimulate liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and absolutely cure Constipation and Sick Headache. Only 25c at McFadden Drug Co's and H. P. Dunn & Co's.

Impossible to foresee an accident. Not impossible to be prepared for it. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Monarch over pain.

Convenient Trains

leave St. Paul and Minneapolis daily via Wisconsin Central Ry. for Manitowoc, Millwakee, Chicago, where direct connections are made for the east and south. Nearest ticket agent can give you complete information.

JAS. C. POND, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

If Banner Salve

doesn't cure your piles, your money will be returned. It is the most healing medicine. H. P. Dunn & Co. and McFadden Drug Co.

Red is a danger signal on the railroad, on a fellow's nose and on a woman's face. Men and women use Rocky Mountain Tea and get genuine rosy cheeks. 35c. McFadden Drug Co.

Two million Americans suffer the torturing pangs of dyspepsia. No need to. Burdock Blood Bitters cures. At any drug store.

Bicycles repaired at Hoffman's.

Oak Ties Wanted.

S. & J. W. Koop will pay 6c advance on old price for all oak ties. Bring them in at once.

The oldest installment house in the city. Household furnishings and bicycles on easy payments. A. L. Hoffman & Co.

August Flower.

"It is a surprising fact," says Prof. Houton, "that in my travels in all parts of the world, for the last ten years, I have met more people having used Green's August Flower than any other remedy, for dyspepsia, deranged liver and stomach, and for constipation. I find for tourists and salesmen, or for persons filling office positions, where headaches and general bad feelings from irregular habits exist, that Green's August Flower is a grand remedy. It does not injure the system by frequent use, and is excellent for sour stomachs and indigestion." Sample bottles free at McFadden Drug Co., H. P. Dunn & Co., Johnson's Pharmacy, and The New Corner Drug Store.

Sold by dealers in all civilized countries.

Get Green's Prize Almanac.

DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, original
ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA
Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 35 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute. Ask your druggist.

INCORPORATED 1883

A Case of

HAMM'S BEER

Will Prove a Splendid Tonic for the Tired Housewife. Supplied by Agents Everywhere, or THEO. HAMM BREWING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

DR. REA,

Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Catarrhal and Nervous Diseases.

Specialist of National Reputation.

Visiting Professionally the Principal Cities of the Northwest.

BRAINERD, MINN.

Arlington Hotel,

THURSDAY, JAN. 10th.

For One Day Only, Returning Every Four Weeks for Six Months.

Dr. Rea, founder of the Southern Medical and Surgical Institute, Louisville, Ky., with established offices in the principal cities of the United States.

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE.

Treats all curable medical and surgical diseases, acute and chronic catarrh, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, lungs, liver, stomach and bowels. Dyspepsia, constitutional catarrh, sick headache, rheumatism, chronic female diseases, neuralgia, sciatica, dizziness, nervousness, slow growth in children and all wasting diseases in adults. Deformities, club feet, curvature of the spine, diseases of the brain, diabetes, paralysis, Bright's disease, heart disease, appendicitis, eczema, varicocele and hydrocele properly treated. Dr. Rea's system of curing cancers, tumors, goiter, wens, fistula and piles with the sub-cutaneous method without pain and without the loss of a drop of blood, is one of his own discoveries and is really one of the most scientific and sure cures of the 19th century. Young, middleaged and old, single and married men and all who suffer from lost manhood, nervous debility spermatorrhoea, seminal losses, sexual decay, failing memory, stunted development, lack of energy, impoverished blood, pimples, facial blemishes, impediments to marriage, also blood and skin diseases, syphilis, eruptions, hair falling, bone pains, swelling sore throat, ulcers, effects of mercury, kidney and bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, passing urine too often, gonorrhoea, gleet and stricture receive searching treatment, prompt relief and a cure for life. There are no experiments in Dr. Rea's practice. Able as he is to tell anyone their disease he is not likely to doctor his patients for the wrong ailment. No incurable diseases taken. Both sexes treated confidentially and privately. Consultation and examination to those interested One Dollar. DR. REA & CO,
Louisville, Ky. Minneapolis, Minn.

RHODES & PAINE,

Wagon Carriage Makers

Corner of 8th and Laurel Streets.

First-Class Blacksmith and Paint Shop in Connection.

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

Give us a Call and we will Guarantee Satisfaction as to Price and Work.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

Goods Sold at Cost for two Weeks.

NEW YORK MILLINERY STORE
No. 32, 8th Street.

Brainerd & Northern MINNESOTA RY.

TIME CARD.

Trains Arrive at and Depart from the Northern Pacific Depot.

GOING NORTH. P. M.		GOING SOUTH. A. M.
1:45	lv-Brainerd-ar	[illegible]
2:18	lv-Hubert-ar	[illegible]
2:51	lv-Pine River-ar	[illegible]
3:10	lv-Backus-ar	[illegible]
3:42	lv-Lothrop-ar	[illegible]
4:10	lv-Walker-lv	[illegible]
5:10	lv-Nary-ar	[illegible]
5:50	ar-Bemidji-lv	[illegible]

W. H. Gemmell, Gn. Mgr.

We Have It.

MATT J. JOHNSON'S

Cures all Kinds of Rheumatism **6088** Cures all Kinds of Blood Trouble.

A Harmless Cure. No Opiates, Salicylatis, Mercury or Poisonous Drugs.

Duluth Man Says:

Duluth, Minn.

MATT J. JOHNSON CO.,
West Superior, Wis.

Gentlemen:—I consider it my duty to my fellowmen to recommend your great Blood and Rheumatism cure, 6088 to any person suffering with rheumatism, as it has done me more good than anything I ever took. I am able now to do a day's work and eighteen months ago I was helpless and suffering torments.

Yours Respectfully,
JOHN McCOY.

Free Trial We guarantee 6088 to be free from all mercuries, iron cocains opiates, salicylates and all poisonous drugs. On taking half a bottle and you are not satisfied return bottle and your money will be refunded.

For Sale and Guaranteed by

McFADDEN DRUG CO., AND H. P. DUNN & CO.

S. & J. W. KOOP,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Feed.

Brick Manufacturer.

Railroad Ties Bought For Cash.

Goods Promptly Delivered to all Parts of the City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

To ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH AND POINTS EAST & SOUTH

To BUTTE HELENA SPOKANE SEATTLE TACOMA PORTLAND CALIFORNIA JAPAN CHINA ALASKA KLONDIKE

Vestibuled Trains—Dining Cars.

TIME CARD—BRAINERD.

EAST BOUND:	Arrive.	Depart.
No. 6, St. Paul Express	12:45 p.m.	1:05 p.m.
No. 18, Duluth Express	3:10 a. m.	3:20 a. m.
	.... p. m.	.... p. m.
No. 54, Duluth Freight	9:10 a. m.	9:50 a. m.
No. 58, Duluth Freight	8:55 p. m.	9:35 p. m.
WEST BOUND.		
No. 5, Fargo Express	12:55 p. m.	1:10 p. m.
No. 17, Pacific Express	11:55 p. m.	12:05 a. m.
	.... p. m.	.... p. m.
No. 57, Staples Freight	4:20 p. m.	5:10 p. m.

Get Permit at Ticket Office for 54, 57 and 58. Trains 13, 14, 11 and 12, daily.

L. F. & D. BRANCH		
No. 12, Little Falls, Sauk Center & Morris		7:20 a. m.
No. 11, Morris, Sauk Center & Brainerd	5:20 p. m.	
Daily Except Sunday.		

W. D. McKAY, Agt., Brainerd, Minn. | Chas. S. Fee, G. P. A. ST. PAUL, MINN.

Pullman First-Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars.

For Anything in the

Grocery Line

Call on

P. M. LAGERQUIST,

We Carry the finest Stock in the Northwest, and our Goods are always Fresh and up-to-date.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

✱ FLOUR AND FEED. ✱

Lagerquist Block, South Sixth Street.

C. B. WHITE,

DEALER IN

Stoves and Storm Sash,

Also Guns and Ammunition,

All Hunter's Supplies,

If you need anything in these lines give us a call. All work and orders promptly attended to.

I. U. WHITE, Manager.

... GAME WAS LO

AND 412 POUNDS OF BASEBALL I... WAS SHATTERED.

The Ignominious Downfall of t... Lightfoot Lilies' Club Ma... When In an Ill Advised Momen They Told Him to Slide.

"Well, why is it you never played baseball yourself?" asked a latter day fan of the very stout man sitting in the corner. "You say you were the mascot for the famous Lightfoot Lilies of Jones county, and yet, with the exception of the time that they put you in to force the winning run in the thirteenth by being hit in the stomach, you never seem to have played yourself. After such successful daring were you never asked to play again? I don't quite understand."

The stout man gazed at the speaker searchingly for a few minutes and then, apparently satisfied that the questions were asked in good faith, proceeded to unfold the one dark shadow in his otherwise sunny life.

"Have you never heard?" he began. "Then now you shall hear, and, though I think no blame should rest with me, you yourself shall judge of that. Listen. You have already referred to the contest in which I forced the winning run owing to the pitcher's inability to put the ball over the plate without striking my corporation. This, I believe, was due to a law of physics which states that but one body can occupy the same space at the same time or words to that effect. But, whatever the cause, I acquired a reputation for high class baseball second to none in Jones county and at once got a regular position on the team. My figure being my stock in trade, Captain Slugger Burrows of the Lightfoots spared no pains in bringing me to physical perfection before the next game with the Roarers. Under a carefully selected diet of beer, butter, lard, potatoes and cod liver oil I rapidly rose from a meager 320 pounds to the magnificent figure of 412.

"For the first eight innings of the great contest, which ultimately proved my downfall, I fully sustained my enviable reputation for artistic ball playing. Three times the bases were full, with the Roarers one run in the van. Three times I proved the Lightfoots' salvation by forcing the tieing run by means of my superior figure. Three times the home rooters vied with one another in futile attempts to pay me suitable homage. I was truly more than queen. And then that fatal ninth, with its brimful cup of gumless bitters! Four hundred and twelve pounds of shattered idol!

"In the last half of the ninth I reached first through my customary strategy. Later I succeeded in gaining third by a daring bit of base running while the Roarers' fielders were searching for 'Bull' Thompson's liner on the other side of the center field fence. Sammie Salmon and one of the Foote twins died easy deaths on infield pop flies. There we were: Ringtail Roarers, 17; Lightfoot Lilies, 16; two out, Thompson and yours truly on second and third bases respectively and the invincible 'Home Run' Hankins at the bat. All were breathless with suspense. The pitcher swung his arm back slowly, and then, swish, bang! 'Home Run' Hankins never missed his aim. I struggled bravely toward the plate, and in less time than it takes to tell it Thompson was at my back pushing violently. I doubled my efforts. A moment later Hankins himself caught up and joined in the single file struggle for home and victory. 'Twas do or die, and the people were like lunatics in their wild excitement. Spurred on by their cheers, I was soon but five feet from the plate, with Thompson and Hankins still dancing at my heels. Then suddenly a voice rose clearly above the others. 'Slide, Willie, slide!' it rang out. Oh, fatal words!"

At this point the fat ex-mascot was overcome by emotion and stopped short. It was some minutes before he could pull himself together sufficiently to go on with his sad story.

"Well," he said at last, "I slid. Diving gracefully forward, I slid a nicely calculated slide that brought my chest directly above the rubber. But the enthusiasm this occasioned among the Lilies was short lived.

" 'Touch the plate, you fool; touch the plate!' 'Bull' Thompson and Hankins yelled together.

"Now, would you believe it, sir, try as I would I couldn't. My corporation had been overtrained. Lying face down, I was so high from the ground that my arms would not reach the plate.

" 'Rock me!' I cried. 'Rock me!'

" 'Rock you?' 'Bull' Thompson roared. 'Rock you? We'll rock you, stone you, egg you, and—touch that plate, d'ye hear?'

" 'Rock me,' I pleaded, with tears in my eyes. 'You don't understand. Rock me like you would a rocking horse. Tilt me. I can't touch bottom.'

" 'Twas too late. While I had been explaining my predicament to those blockheads, the Roarers' fielders found the ball, and—er—well, we lost. Afterward I told Captain Slugger Burrows how it happened and begged for just one more chance. No use. He said that any fool with my shape ought to have sense enough to slide on his back and that—but say, honest Injun, now, do you think I was in any way to blame?"—New York Sun.

No Interference.

Burglar (suddenly confronted by a policeman)—Hello, here's a cop!

Policeman—Don't let me interfere. I'm not on duty tonight. Just dropped in to see the cook.—Boston Transcript.

Wisdom without honesty is mere craft and cozenage, and therefore the reputation of honesty must be got, which cannot be but by living well. A good life is a main argument.

...DIT CH... SWINDLE.

T... by ... Firm Got Do... lars With... Shirt Waists.

That there is no ... the ways of imposing upon the ... New York public was illustra... by the failure of a small store re...ly. The newly appointed receiver was surprised by having many women come to his office with credit checks. These checks were for small amounts, ranging from $1 to $10. At first the receiver couldn't understand it, but upon investigation he learned the details of a pretty system of fleecing.

The firm, it seems, had made a specialty of silk and cotton shirt waists. These were, with few exceptions, shapeless, ill fitting garments, and when the unfortunate women shoppers got home with their purchases and put them on they were disgusted to find that the bargain sale waists were baggy and puckery and altogether so poorly fashioned that it would be next to impossible to make them fit even by a complete ripping up and remaking. Such being the conditions they invariably took the goods back and demanded other waists or their money. It was contrary to the principles of the firm to refund money, and as they seldom had waists more becoming either in style or shape than the ones returned, they were driven to the extremity of credit checks.

"We will get in a new supply of waists in a few days," was the suave assurance of the manager and his well trained assistants. "Your check will be good at any time, and when we replenish our stock you can select a waist that suits you."

But the new stock never arrived, and in spite of the good dollars received from deluded customers without decreasing their capital of waists, the firm became insolvent and then the women began to come with credit checks. So far the receiver has been unable to compensate them for their loss through the swindle which, in its way, was rather neat.—New York Sun.

AARON BURR'S MAGNETISM.

He Conquered All Feminine Hearts Without an Effort.

"From the time the beautiful and brilliant Mme. Jumel had been a young girl and when Aaron Burr was only a captain in the American army she had been more than once under the spell of his strange fascination," writes William Perrine in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Burr had introduced her to the celebrated Margaret Moncrieff, had desperately flirted with her and had implanted within her an admiration which was still alive when he was an aged social exile. She had written of him in earlier days that he appeared to her to be 'the perfection of manhood,' that his figure and form had been fashioned in the mold of the graces and that he was as familiar with the drawing room as with the camp.

" 'In a word,' she said, 'he was a combined model of Mars and Apollo. His eye was of the deepest black and sparkled with an incomprehensible brilliancy when he smiled, but if enraged its power was absolutely terrific. Into whatever female society he chanced by the fortunes of war or the vicissitudes of private life to be cast, he conquered all hearts without an effort, and until he became deeply involved in the affairs of state and the vexations incident to the political arena I do not believe a female capable of the gentle emotions of love ever looked upon him without loving him.' Wherever he went he was petted and caressed by her sex, and hundreds vied with each other in a continuous struggle to offer him some testimonial of their adulation. Subsequently Mme. Jumel was married to Burr, who was nearly 80 and she nearly 60. The marriage was not a happy one, and the two soon separated."

Old Apothecaries and Doctors.

The offenses of apothecaries in the middle ages were numerous and the punishment in some cases a whipping. The worst was the improper sale of poisons—that is to say, except when not duly prescribed by a known physician of reputation, and even then not to put down in a register the name of the doctor and person to whom such prescription containing poison was delivered, was punishable likewise. The sale of poison for drugging fish was prohibited and also that of inferior drugs by any apothecary. To prescribe himself (unless a doctor could not be found) was an offense punishable by a whipping, and all preparations sold by him had to be made up in the presence of the doctor or of another apothecary. A barber surgeon might only prescribe for exterior applications "according to surgery," but we are not told what was the penalty in such a case.—Gentleman's Magazine.

Her Meanness.

An American hostess, on the occasion of a gathering of distinguished people, was endeavoring to add to the pleasure of a Frenchman by talking to him in his native language. Noticing that her lack of fluency was irksome to the lady and desiring to relieve her embarrassment, with praiseworthy amiability the foreigner said:

"Pardon, madame, somewhat the French is difficult for you. I am able to understand your mean-ness if you will speak English."—London Chronicle.

At the Finger's End.

"My niece," said the doctor, "has joined an organization they call the—the—strange I can't think of the name. I had it at my tongue's end a moment ago—oh, yes, I remember it now. They call it the Thimble club."

"Then you didn't have it at your tongue's end," objected the professor. "You had it at your finger's end."—Chicago Tribune.

WORDS.

Words are great forces in the realm of life,
Be careful of their use. Who talks of hate,
Of poverty, of sickness, but sets rife
These very elements to mar his fate.

When love, health, happiness and plenty hear
Their names repeated over day by day,
They wing their way like answering fairies near,
Then nestle down within our homes to stay.

Who talks of evil conjures into shape
That formless thing and gives it life and scope.
This is the law; then let no word escape
That does not breathe of ever asting hope.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Woman's Home Companion.

A MATCH FOR A MILLION.

Winning a Wrestling Bout the Foundation of a Fortune.

"Had I caught my train that night," laughed the man who has had nothing to do for a quarter of a century but to sit and watch pine trees grow to swell his bank account, "I would probably be a farmer now trying to raise a mortgage and a few other things. I had gone to a little town in lower Wisconsin to see a colt that a man there wanted to sell. I was a good judge of stock and pretty shrewd on a trade, but a greener country lad never broke into a town. I would have walked back to the farm after I found myself too late for the train, but I saw a handbill announcing a show that night and could not resist the temptation to see it, though it did cost a quarter.

"In my hilarious appreciation I was more of an entertainment than they had on the stage, especially as I was utterly oblivious to the fact that I did not look like any one else in the audience. Toward the end of the performance a huge fellow came out, tossed cannon balls in the air, held men out at arm's length and lifted heavy weights. After this showing of his prowess he offered $10 to any one whom he could not throw inside of two minutes. I was the crack wrestler in all our section, though none present knew it, and I felt as though the challenge was aimed directly at me. I turned hot and cold during a few seconds of extreme silence. Then I sprang up and as I came out of my old blouse shouted, 'I'll go you, b'gosh!'

"There was a roar of laughter, and then some of those about me urged me not to go up there and have my neck broken. But one old man told me to go in and do my best. It was a tough job, but I finally threw the giant almost through the floor with a hip lock. There was a little hesitancy about giving me the $10, but the crowd shouted until I got it. The old man took me home with him, and in a week I had charge of all the teams in his lumber camps. In time I became a partner, and he cleared the way to make me rich. That was really a match for a million."—Washington Star.

How He Earned Breakfast.

I must have walked the streets (of Richmond) till after midnight. At last I became so exhausted that I could walk no longer. I was tired, I was hungry, I was everything but discouraged. Just about the time when I reached extreme physical exhaustion I came upon a portion of a street where the board sidewalk was considerably elevated. I waited for a few minutes till I was sure that no passersby could see me and then crept under the sidewalk and lay for the night upon the ground, with my satchel of clothing for a pillow. Nearly all night I could hear the tramp of feet over my head.

The next morning I found myself somewhat refreshed, but I was extremely hungry, because it had been a long time since I had had sufficient food. As soon as it became light enough for me to see my surroundings I noticed that I was near a large ship and that this ship seemed to be unloading a cargo of pig iron. I went at once to the vessel and asked the captain to permit me to help unload the vessel in order to get money for food. The captain, a white man, who seemed to be kind hearted, consented. I worked long enough to earn money for my breakfast, and it seems to me, as I remember it now, to have been about the best breakfast that I have ever eaten.—Booker T. Washington in Outlook.

Little Harry's Diplomacy.

Little Harry was very fond of sweet things to eat, and especially of puddings, which were his favorite dessert. Accordingly his dinners were made a burden to him, since his parents persisted that he must make his meals off the substantials and leave what Harry called the good things until last. One day while Harry's nostrils were tickled with the tantalizing odors of his most favored pudding a scheme was born in his brain that points his way to future greatness. When his mother put before him a plate of meat and potatoes he eyed it a moment in apparent ecstasy; then, shoving it regretfully away, he said:

"I declare that looks so good I guess I'll leave it till the very last thing and get rid of that pudding first!"—What to Eat.

Got No Autograph.

To an applicant for his autograph Mark Twain on one occasion sent a letter the substance of which was as follows:

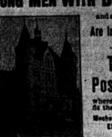
"To ask a doctor or builder or sculptor for his autograph would be in no way rude. To ask one of these for a specimen of his work, however, is quite another thing, and the request might be justifiably refused. It would never be fair to ask a doctor for one of his corpses to remember him by."

There was no autograph to the letter, which was typewritten throughout.

Don't get the notion in helping the poor that you can do more with a "cheerful word" than you can with a dollar.—Atchison Globe.

Always speak well of the dead, and if you have time you might speak a good word for the living occasionally.—Chicago News.

YOUNG MEN WITH BRAINS



and ambition

Are in Demand

...to...

TAKE POSITIONS

where they can fit themselves as Mechanical or Electrical Engineers.

Study Mechanical Drawing by Mail.

The International Correspondence Schools, SCRANTON, PA.

Send for Circular, or see

HENRY SIMON Local Representative

Office in Y. M. C. A. Building.

Lots...

For Sale in

New Towns

On the Fosston Extension of the Great Northern Railway....

Apply to Agents on the Ground, or

A. A. WHITE,

ST. PAUL MINN.

DEE HOLDEN. CHAS. EKMAN.

H & E

Have Opened ...NEW... and Elegant

Sample Rooms

In the Sleeper Block, Front Street....

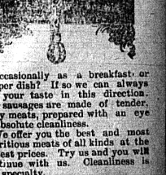
Choice Wines and Liquors, Fine Imported and Domestic Cigars.

Our Friends and the Public Generally are Invited to Call and see us At Our New Place.

"H. & E."

Do You Like

COUNTRY SAUSAGE



Occasionally as a breakfast or supper dish? If so we can always suit your taste in this direction. Our sausages are made of tender, juicy meats, prepared with an eye to absolute cleanliness.

We offer you the best and most nutritious meats of all kinds at the closest prices. Try us and you will continue with us. Cleanliness is our specialty.

C. E. PEABODY,

Sixth Street South.

A. P. RIGGS,

Real Estate & Insurance,

First Class Companies Represented.

Office first door North of S. & J. W. Koop's new grocery building, Seventh St.

The Brainerd Dispatch.

W. H. 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, $1.50 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 1900 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 Five (5) Cents per line for every insertion.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Dispatch.
A. J. HALSTED, Tribune.

Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 1, 1900.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1901.

CARLETON college got a New Year's gift of $50,000 from Dr. Pearsson's, of Chicago.

THE attorney general has decided that the sugar beet bounty law is unconstitutional.

THE St. Paul Dispatch says that "A. F. Ferris today admitted he was for Clapp."

IF Miles and Alger with their envy and malice had passed with the old century it would have been a relief.

THE government coined during the year over 137 million dollars, of which about forty million were silver, or over three million dollars a month.

LORD ROBERTS has been made an earl. In the meantime the pacified Boers in South Africa are making his pacification claims look like thirty cents.

THE consumers of kerosene are still making gifts to various educational institutions through Mr. Rockafeller, although the latter claims all the credit.

THE government surplus for December was nearly seven million dollars, and the public debt was reduced about two million dollars. A healthy surplus and debt reduction always accompanies republican rule.

SENATOR QUAY, of Pennsylvania, succeeded in organizing the legislature of that state, and he will probably be re-elected senator. It would have been a good thing for the country and the republican party if Quay could have expired with the passing of the century.

CUDAHY has withdrawn his offer of $25,000 for the capture of the men who kidnapped his son, and the city council of Omaha has made the same offer. The villians threated to shoot his son if he did not do so. They should be caught, however, at whatever cost, and summarily dealt with.

THE passing of the old century was not marked by an unusual convulsion in nature, but was as calm and peaceful as the usual flight of time. Will the present century witness the progress and advancement in civilization of the past? It does not seem possible, but time only can tell.

ZOLA says: "I firmly believe that the outrageous anomaly of human beings wanting in food, clothes, and shelter will disappear early in the twentieth century." It will certainly not disappear until the human character is changed so that there will be no laziness, shiftlessness, dissipation or cruel and selfish greed, for these are the cause of the condition, and will exist probably until the end of time.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, the most unique character in Minnesota public life for the past 40 years, died suddenly of heart disease in St. Paul on Tuesday. Mr. Donnelly has been republican, democrat and populist in turn, but he has been a power in whatever cause he espoused because of his brilliant mentality and oratorical powers. He was also famous in the literary world. His greatest work, the one which brought him the most fame, was the "Cryptogram," by which he sought to establish Bacon as the author of the great Shakesperan productions. Recently he has edited the "Representative," the mid-road populist publication of Minneapolis. His death removes a most unique personality from Minnesota public life.

Constipation neglected or badly treated, leads to total disability or death. Rocky Mountain Tea absolutely cures constipation in all its forms. 35c. McFadden Drug Co. □

The Senatorial Situation.

The Evans boom that seemed to be gathering such strength last week as to be a band wagon affair did not assume the proportions anticipated, and it is a free fight for the position yet, and now promises to be until the caucus is held. Congressman Tawney shied his castor in the ring on Saturday last with the 21 votes of the First district back of him, which makes him a formidable candidate. It was his announced candidacy that stopped the progress of the Evans boom. Mr. Tawney's entrance makes three pronounced candidates, Evans, Clapp and Tawney, with several dark horses watching for a chance in case of a dead lock. The Evans men claim to have a sinch, while the Clapp men are hopeful of success and Tawney supporters maintain the situation is bright for their candidate. Opponents of Evans say that having failed to make a band wagon affair, his forces will desert him and a new Minneapolis candidate will be put forward in the person of Tom. Lowrey. Only time and the caucus will solve the mystery. That seems to be the situation at present.

HUGE WESTERN RESERVOIR.

Surveys For the Work Already Begun by Government Experts.

The biggest reservoir in the world is to be constructed near Phenix, A. T., says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The government, which is to build it, will be confronted with one of the most formidable pieces of engineering owing to the peculiar topographical features of the country. H. G. Heisler, a hydrographer of the United States geological survey, has arrived from Washington and commenced preliminary surveys and soundings for bedrock at the Buttes and at San Carlos on the Gila river, near Phenix. It is a federal enterprise, and the reservoir when completed is calculated to furnish water for thousands of acres of land now barren deserts, relieving a tribe of 8,000 Indians who are now suffering famine and destitution and to create thousands of new homes for white settlers.

Arthur P. Davis, a noted government hydrographer who for nearly two years been engaged in a reconnoissance of the Nicaragua canal, will arrive from Washington in a few weeks to assume charge of the work, and a force of men will be put to work to speedily determine the most feasible dam site on the Gila river. Government agents have conducted soundings and borings on the Gila river intermittently for three years, and although F. E. Newell, chief of the hydrographic bureau, and others state positively that the impounding of the flood waters of the Gila river is practicable and there is strong reason to believe that the government will soon go into the enterprise they have not yet determined at just what point the dam should be constructed and have been unable to make complete recommendations to congress. On the San Carlos Apache reservation is now believed to be the most inviting point for the gigantic dam.

The Pima and Maricopa Indians, dependent upon the waters of the Gila river for irrigation, who have been deprived of their accustomed supply by white settlers who diverted the flow farther up the stream, have become a tiresome burden to the government, and annual appropriations will be required to prevent starvation among them until a water supply is developed. The Indians are industrious and anxious to re-establish their farms. When the mammoth reservoir is constructed, all the agriculturally inclined redskins of Arizona can be made self sustaining on the Gila river reservation, and there will remain probably 200,000 acres of desert land made to bloom under the gigantic irrigation system and open for settlement by the whites. The construction of the dam will involve an expenditure of something like $4,000,000.

WAR ON MEXICAN INSECTS.

Successful Experiment In Exterminating Crop Pests.

Some time ago the secretary of the interior of Mexico appointed a commission of scientists to investigate the insects of Mexico with a view of arriving at some method for the extermination of the pests which have wrought such great destruction to the orange and other fruit and agricultural crops in different parts of the republic, writes the Monterey correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. This commission is called La Comision de Parasitologia. They first turned their attention to the orange pest, which had caused heavy losses to the orange crops in the Yautepec district during the past few years. A liquid poison was tried and found to be highly successful in killing the insects, and as a result of the experiments of the commission the orange yield in that district this year has increased over 40 per cent over last year. This increased yield is due to the extermination of the insect pest.

The commission had also been investigating the mosquito, which is now to be found in the higher altitudes of Mexico. The fact was brought to light that the mosquito was unknown to the valley of Mexico and the mountainous regions of this country until after the building of the railroads, and the commission says that their introduction into the interior of Mexico, where the altitude is from 4,000 to 10,000 feet, was due to the operation of trains on the railway lines leading from the border of the United States.

GO ONLY TO LOOT

Main Object of Most of the Punitive Expeditions Sent From Peking.

Taxing Villagers Heavily For Alleged Murder of Imaginary Christians.

American Officer Refuses to Co-operate With the Germans as a Result.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A dispatch to The Herald from Peking says:

The punitive expeditions of the powers prove to have been simply looting parties. Lieutenant Colonel Wint of the Sixth cavalry met the Germans at Tang-Him, where the latter had taxed the villagers 4,000 taels ($3,700) and 100 ponyloads of furs as punishment for the alleged murder of imaginary Christians. He had express orders from General Chaffee to co-operate with the Germans, but withdrew.

The ulterior motive and object of the Germans in reducing the province to a desert and in destroying the last vestiges of Chinese authority is apparent, but why the American forces should be ordered to assist in the work is not clear.

RUSSO-CHINESE COMPACT.

Terms of Agreement in Regard to Occupation of Manchuria.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Times correspondent at Peking telegraphs the terms of agreement between Russia and China regarding the former's military occupation at Feng-Tien, the southern and most important province of Manchuria, and the resumption of the Chinese civil administration thereunder. A Russian political resident will be stationed at Moukden with functions similar to the resident at Bukhara or the British resident in the native states of India. The Chinese soldiery will be disarmed and disbanded. All the forts and magazines not required by the Russians will be dismantled in the presence of officials of the czar.

IS VERY INDIGNANT.

Duke Henry, Who Is to Wed Wilhelmina, Said to Have Left The Hague.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A special dispatch from Berlin reports that Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, whose marriage to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has been announced for Feb. 7, has left The Hague, indignant at the tone of the parliamentary discussion on the subject of "his future position." Whether this is true or not, there has been endless trouble connected with the projected marriage. Queen Wilhelmina has contrived to get up as much fuss about the style of precedence as that experienced in England in 1840, when Queen Victoria was married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. Queen Wilhelmina wished Duke Henry to be prince consort and have precedence over her mother, but she was

Overruled on Both Points.

On the other hand her solicitude for her future husband's pecuniary comfort has by no means been equal to her solicitude for his dignity. She has given up her original proposition to settle a large sum on him out of her private fortune and now proposes that parliament settle £16,000 a year on him, payable if he survives her.

While the latter is alive Duke Henry will get nothing, according to this plan. There is a very strong feeling in Holland that no allowance for the duke should be asked from the country, considering the vast property at the disposal of Queen Wilhelmina. Duke Henry's private fortune is inadequate for his position as prince consort and he will, practically, be dependent on spouse.

RELEASED MANY SLAVES.

Death of James Richards, Prominent Before the Civil War.

DULUTH, Jan. 4.—James Richards, aged 82, died here during the day. He went from Massachusetts to Cleveland, O., in 1840 and took a prominent part in anti-slavery matters before the Civil war, and was identified with what was known as the underground railway system of getting slaves out of the slave states. Mr. Richards once owned a farm on the site of Wade Park, Cleveland, and sold it to the city for a large sum about 12 years ago.

Senator Frye Renominated.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 4.—United States Senator William P. Frye was unanimously renominated by the Republican joint caucus held in the hall of the house of representatives. The warm eulogies of Mr. Frye were all colored with kindly expressions of sympathy for him in the recent loss of his wife. The nomination was made by a rising vote.

Yearly Coinage Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The yearly coinage statement of the director of the mint shows that the total coinage of the mints of the United States was $137,599,401, as follows: Gold $99,272,942, silver $36,295,321; minor coins $2,031,137. Of the silver coined $24,960,912 was in standard dollars.

May Import Non-Union Men.

DENVER, Jan. 4.—Officials of the Northern Coal company state that non-union men may be imported to work in their mines if the miners' strike is not ended within a few days. President Cannon says a coal famine is imminent in Denver, as the company has absolutely no coal reserves.

AS TO FUTURE RELATIONS.

Cuban Convention Considers Resolutions Regarding the United States.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—The Cuban constitutional convention is considering two promulgations of the future relations between Cuba and the United States. One of these affirms, in the first place, an acceptance of the Monroe doctrine and the establishment of friendly relations with all nations, together with a resolution to proceed in all cases in complete accord with the United States.

In the second place it proposes to put at the disposal of the United States a portion of the shore of any bay on the North coast and two bays on the South coast for naval stations, together with concessions sufficient in extent for the purpose of defense and sanitation.

In the third place, it declares that Cuba will place herself on a war footing to help the United States in case such assistance should be needed, while a fourth proviso is an amplification of the first, second and third.

The other promulgation contemplates:

A Counter Proposition.

First—That the convention is vested with authority only to convene.

Second—Not having been granted legislative functions the convention cannot arrange the basis of future relations.

Third—Nevertheless should Washington desire such a discussion the convention is willing to discuss and agree upon an arrangement of mutual relations.

Fourth—The aspirations of the convention are merely to consolidate the country for reconstruction. Its energies are directed toward supporting the avowed policy of the United States, to which Cuba is bound by indestructible ties of gratitude, said policy being based upon the unequivocal preservation of liberty and independence throughout the American continent.

The former promulgation embodies the desires of delegates friendly to the United States. The latter is a counter check to the extremists. It is considered that the former is likely to carry.

BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

The Turkish census for 1900 indicates that the population is 55,000,000.

Queen Victoria has appointed the Duke of York commander-in-chief of the Royal marines.

John Gordon, for years general manager of the J. J. Hill steamboat interests of the Great Lakes, is dead.

The receipts from custom duties in Sweden during the year 1900 were $15,000,000, a decrease of $700,000.

United States Consul Wildman at Hong Kong has been granted a leave of absence and will return to the United States immediately for the benefit of his health.

The social season of the new year at the White House was opened Wednesday when President and Mrs. McKinley gave a dinner in honor of the cabinet and their ladies.

The worst snow storm since the winter of 1889-90 throughout Southern Oregon and Northern California raged all day Wednesday. Telegraph and telephone communication has been paralyzed.

LATEST MARKET REPORT.

Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, Jan. 3.

WHEAT—Cash No. 1 hard 75½c, No. 1 Northern 74½c, No. 2 Northern 65¼@69½c, No. 3 spring 55¼@62½c. To Arrive—No. 1 hard 77½c, No. 1 Northern 75⅝c, May 77⅝c, July 78⅝c.

FLAX—To arrive $1.57, cash $1.57, May $1.63.

Minneapolis Wheat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 3.

WHEAT—In Store—Cash 75⅝c, May 76¼@76½c, July 77½c. On Track—No. 1 hard 77⅝c, No. 1 Northern 74⅝c, No. 2 Northern 72¼@73½c.

Sioux City Live Stock.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 3.

CATTLE—Market steady.

Sales ranged at $4.25@5.20 for beeves, $2.00@3.50 for cows, bulls and mixed, $3.25@4.00 for stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.85 for calves and yearlings.

HOGS — Market 5c lower. Range of prices $4.82½@4.92½.

Receipts: Cattle 800, hogs 3,400.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Jan. 3.

HOGS—Market opened 5@7½c lower, and closed steady at the decline. Range of prices, $4.55@4.90.

CATTLE—Market in good demand at steady prices.

Sales ranged at $4.50@5.25 for good to choice butcher steers, $3.40@4.90 for good to choice butcher cows and heifers, $4.00@4.00 for choice corn-fed bulls, $4.50@5.72 for choice veals.

SHEEP—Market in good demand.

Sales ranged at $4.50@5.10 for lambs, $3.60@4.00 for sheep.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.

CATTLE—Market 5@10c lower.

Sales ranged at $5.40@6.20 for good to prime steers, $3.75@5.30 for poor to medium, $2.75@4.80 for stockers and feeders, $2.60@4.60 for cows and heifers, $3.40@5.00 for Texas steers.

HOGS—Market shade lower.

Sales ranged at $4.80@5.10 for mixed and butchers, $4.90@5.10 for good to choice heavy, $4.75@4.85 for rough heavy, $4.75@5.05 for light, $4.85@5.05 for bulk of sales.

SHEEP—Market generally steady.

Sales ranged at $3.40@4.85 for sheep, $4.15@5.50 for lambs.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.

WHEAT—January 73⅛c, February 74⅛c, May 76⅝c.

CORN—January 35⅛c, February 35⅛c, March 38⅜c, May 37c.

OATS—January 22⅜c, May 24⅛c.

PORK—January $12.80, May $12.97½.

FLAX—Cash No. 1 $1.56, January $1.55 @1.57, May $1.61.

POULTRY—Turkeys 9c, chickens 8½@9c.

BUTTER—Creameries 15@23c, dairies 13@20c.

EGGS—Fresh 23c.

WHEAT SEED IN KANS.

Movement to Send to Russia For a Supply.

BEST FOUND IN CENTRAL CRIMEA

Grain From the Czar's Domains, It is Believed, Would Raise the Grade and Quantity on Farms in the West—Experiments in Soil Culture on Pomeroy Lands.

The farmers of the Kansas wheat belt are much interested in a movement for pure seed wheat which has been started by the millers and grain dealers, writes the Abilene correspondent of the Chicago Record.

It is claimed that the Kansas hard wheat, originally brought from southern Russia, has so deteriorated that it is not now yielding as much as it should, and there is a demand for new seed that shall bring the crop back to its condition of a few years ago. W. A. Carleton, a government cerealist who was sent to Europe and Asia a year ago by the government, has informed the millers that the best wheat for Kansas is found in central Crimea, where he found a colony of Mennonites who make a specialty of raising pure, clean, hard Turkey wheat, and as the crop of 1900 is of a good quality, free from smut or any objectionable weeds, Mr. Carleton thinks this is a suitable time to import a supply for next year's seeding. It is proposed to go into a great pool in which all the farmers of the state desiring new wheat are to have a part and bring in a big cargo. The millers have issued a circular to the farmers on the subject.

It is estimated that the wheat may cost about $2.25 per bushel delivered to the respective railroad stations of every county in the state if shipped in carlots from the seaboard, as a small lot of 120 bushels shipped in the fall on which local freight and 25 cents per bushel duty at New York had to be paid cost $2.65 per bushel. It is thought, however, that proper arrangements can be made through congress to ship in seed wheat free of duty and that if a sufficient amount, say 25,000 to 30,000 bushels, will be subscribed for a steamer can be chartered to go to the port in the Black sea where the wheat is to be loaded and bring it direct to one of the Atlantic or gulf ports, which will make the cost of transportation a great deal less than if shipped roundabout, so that whatever it will cost less than has been estimated will be refunded to the purchaser when he receives the wheat from the seller.

The acreage of wheat in 1900 is 7 per cent larger than 1899 largely because of western Kansas returning to the production of that cereal. The Campbell system of agriculture is being tested on the Pomeroy lands in Graham county and is said to be pointing the way toward a new era in that section of the state. Mr. Campbell thus describes his success: "January last I entered into a contract for a number of years to establish and take general management of the Pomeroy model farm at Hill City, Kan. It took no urging or big salary to get me to take hold of this farm. It gave me just the opportunity I had been looking for for two years, placing at my disposal, as it did, land, tools, teams and men to do my bidding. J. P. Pomeroy, owner and backer of this farm, is a millionaire mine owner of Colorado Springs and owns over 60,000 acres of land within 50 miles of this farm.

"One hundred and sixty acres are now under cultivation, 75 of which are in winter wheat. This wheat goes into the winter with broad leaves and dark green color, the result of which will prove western Kansas to be the best wheat section of this country. Ten acres were set to fruit and shade trees last spring. The growth was phenomenal, with a loss of less than 2 per cent. Forty acres more will be added to this the coming year."

Mr. Pomeroy purposes by the establishing of this farm to prove not only that all kinds of crops, fruit, ornamental and shade trees can be successfully grown under the Campbell method in western Kansas, but that they can be grown cheaply and bring in turn large profits, and all this will be done in such a manner that no one can longer question the value of these prairie lands or their ability abundantly to support thousands of families with even more certain success than now prevails in the more humid portions of the east.

There is much doubt about its wide application to western Kansas conditions, but the experiment will be an interesting one. Pomeroy will see the trial through. The wheat all over the state is now in fine condition. The fall has been a warm, growing one, and the leaves of the plant cover the ground. The state agricultural board places the condition at 99.7, or practically perfect, and with a favorable winter and spring the crop of the last year, the largest in the state's history, will be far exceeded.

Wireless Telegraphy In Russia.

According to a St. Petersburg correspondent Russia is taking up the question of wireless telegraph with remarkable energy, and the successful results of the Popoff system have induced the minister of marine to further extend its use, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. Accordingly now all lighthouses in the Black sea will be provided with Popoff apparatus and will on one hand be able to communicate with the coast and on the other with the warships in the immediate vicinity. Recently 200 complete pieces of apparatus were shipped to Vladivostok and Port Arthur in order to fit out the Russian warships in the Pacific with wireless telegraph and further to connect the two towns mentioned by means of stations along the Korean coast.

THE BRITISH KRUPP.

Reminiscences of Lord Armstrong, Inventor of a Famous Gun.

Newcastle, the center of the coal and iron industries of northeast England, has had no more famous or favorite son in the nineteenth century than the great inventor born within its borders 90 years ago. The late William George Armstrong was a typical Northumbrian Tynesider, clinging to his native soil, utilizing to the full its rich natural endowments and developing them to meet the requirements of his vast undertaking, says the New York Herald. Armstrong made ships for the navies of the world, equipped them with guns of his own design and by many inventions of a more peaceful nature made Newcastle one of the chief forges of the iron age.

What Krupp and Essen are to Germany, what Canet and the Creusot works are to France, or Cramps, Scott and Carnegie to the United States Armstrong and the Elswick Engineering yards have long been to England. While Elswick is the industrial creation of Lord Armstrong, his home at Cragside, a Northumberland estate of several thousand acres, was no less characteristic of the man. Much of it was converted from stony mountain side and barren moorland into a park of picturesque beauty, of woodland glades and grassy pastures. The house is a comfortable dwelling, full of gables, turrets, quaint nooks and corners, one in which the motto over its owner's fireside is literally and amply fulfilled, "East or West, Hame's Best." Its picture gallery contains a fine collection of modern paintings, among which figure the best specimens of Turner, Millais and Leighton.

Ingenious devices of many kinds are to be seen on every hand in Lord Armstrong's home, for his mind was active and alert in his old age for new ideas. In this respect he much resembled Lord Kelvin, whose senior, however, he was by some 14 years. It is a far cry now back to the date of Armstrong's earliest invention. Before he found play for his genius in mechanics he spent 13 years in the legal profession as a member of a solicitor's firm. A holiday walk in the Craven district of West Yorkshire gave him the idea of using hydraulic power on a great scale. He designed his hydraulic machine in 1836, but the invention seemed stillborn. Not until nine years afterward was he able to obtain consideration of his method in connection with a scheme for bringing a new supply of water into Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The instrument, however, that was first to bring him fame was the hydraulic crane. A few friends helped him to erect his machine on Newcastle quay, where its readiness and utility in loading and unloading ships made it a triumphant success. Old fashioned engineers were compelled to lay aside their prejudices and admit its prowess. To meet the demand for the new machinery the Elswick Engineering works were started. A mere plot of ground, taken in 1847, has been extended until the yards covered with engineering shops for every engineering branch reach for a mile along the banks of the Tyne and employ several thousand workmen.

The first great development was due to Armstrong's artillery inventions. In the Crimean war he was employed by the war office, and his attention was directed to the need of an improved cannon. The Armstrong gun was the result of a series of experiments. Its essential feature was the building up of the barrel with successive coils of wrought iron welded into a homogeneous mass. The rifled ordnance Armstrong gun was for a time practically without a rival. The rifle cannon committee recommended its adoption by the British government. Its inventor presented his patents to the country, and he was rewarded with a knighthood and an appointment as engineer of rifled ordnance.

This position he resigned in 1863 in order to superintend personally the works at Elswick, which were speedily engaged in manufacturing cannon for Great Britain and other countries.

Sir William Armstrong was raised to the peerage in 1887, on the occasion of Queen Victoria's jubilee, which gave to the dignity a peculiarly national character.

Novel French College.

A new institution, called the School or College of Æsthetics and also the Academy of the Beautiful, has been founded in Paris by a young literary man, M. de Bouheller, says the New York Post. His object is to unite on a common ground poets, painters, sculptors, musicians and all who are interested in the beautiful in art. M. Zola has been nominated honorary president of the new establishment, and he writes a characteristic letter to the secretary, M. le Blond, giving his views on the new foundation. In the first place, the novelist remarks that he does not believe in æsthetic instruction of any kind, being convinced that genius grows and develops by itself. As the new college, however, does not intend to impose rules and regulations on its students or members, but only to group them together and encourage them in an atmosphere of sympathy and enthusiasm, M. Zola gives his hearty support to the undertaking.

New Facts About Sirius.

Sir David Gill, royal astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, has recently announced, according to the New York Sun, the result of a new and very accurate determination of the parallax of Sirius, the brightest star, now visible in the southeast every early evening—namely, 37 seconds. Its light, traveling at the rate of 186,330 miles per second, requires more than 8½ years to reach the earth. If the light of the star were to be extinguished now—this instant—it would continue to shine on for 8½ years more. Then and not till then would it disappear.

Professional Cards.

W. S. McCLENAHAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office, Room 1, Bank Block

BRAINERD. - - - - - MINN.

W. H. MANTOR,

Attorney at Law,

First National Bank Building,
BRAINERD, MINN.

(Does not practice in Municipal Court)

T. C. BLEWITT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office, Room 8,
First Nat. Bank Block.

BRAINERD. - - MINNESOTA.

J. H. WARNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OVER BEACH'S STORE SIXTH ST.

Brainerd. :- Minn.

W. H. CROWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Land Office Practice and Collections a specialty.

Bank Block, Sixth St., BRAINERD, MINN.

CLIFTON A. ALLBRIGHT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Room 16, First National Bank Block,

BRAINERD, - - - MINNESOTA.

DRS. CAMP & THABES,

Physicians and Surgeons.

Office in First National Bank Block.
Office Hours:-10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m.
Night Calls received at Office.
Telephone Call, 7-2.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA

DR. S. C. REIMESTAD,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

Office in Hartley Block, Front St.

BRAINERD, - MINN.

J. L. FREDERICK, D. M. D.

DENTIST.

Rooms 9 and 10 First National Bank Bl'k,

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA

DR. A. F. GROVES,

Physician & Surgeon.

Office over McFadden Drug Co.'s Store.
Residence, Cor. 6th and Kingwood Sts.
Office Hours: 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Telephone Call: Office—8-3, Residence—92-4.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

N. C. BAUDETTE,

TONSORIAL ARTIST,

Corner Front and Fifth Streets.
Rear R. D. King's store.........

BRAINERD, - - MINN.

R. K. WHITELEY

Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
Office, Room 4 Sleeper Block.

BRAINERD............ .... MINN

WANTS.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "For Rent," Etc., Etc., under this heading FIVE CENTS per line each insertion. Count seven words for each line. "Situations Wanted" inserted free. Telephone your "Want Adv's" to the Dispatch, 30-2.

SEND YOUR ORDER for cut flowers and floral emblems to Chris Hansen, 904 Dale St., St Paul, Minn. Roses per dozen $1.50, Carnations 75 cents. Floral designs from $3.00 up. tf

WANTED—Position as housekeeper for widower or in a small family by elderly English lady. Mrs. P. M. WATSON, Brainerd, Minn.

ANY GIRL in need of a friend to advise or help her will find one by applying to Mrs. W. H. Johnston, 10th street north; Mrs. W. H. Glazier, Columbian block; or Mrs. W. J. Smith, 8th, Eight street north. Rescue Committee, Florence Crittenton Circle.

WANTED—Position as House-keeper. Widow with one child, boy 9 years old. Good home an object. Address L. A. H., Tower City, Cass Co., N. D.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Bank of Brainerd, Minn., will be held in the banking rooms of the said bank, at Brainerd, Minn., at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, January 8th 1901, for the purpose of electing directors of said bank for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

H. D. TREGLAWNY,
Cashier.

Dated, Brainerd, Minn., December 7th, 1900.

Bids for County Printing.

Sealed bids for the county legal printing for the ensuing year will be received at the county auditor's office up to January 8th, 1901. The board of County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

A. MAHLUM,
County Auditor.

FROM OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS.

Interesting Local News of the Surrounding Country.

EAGLE LAKE.

Mr. Doan has treated himself to a fine pair of light bobs.

Mr. Sam Buchite has gone into the pineries for Mr. Doan.

"United we stand, divided we fall" is a motto that some of our people seems to have forgot entirely.

Wonder what kind of a musical instrument it was that Will Andrews got off the Christmas tree. It was awful heavy.

H. G. Butterfield is from Indianapolis, Indiana. All inquiring friends may learn further particulars by a personal inquiry.

The little social dance at Mr. E. A. Andrews, on the night of Dec. 25th, was a joyful occasion for the young folks, Mr. Kennedy furnishing the music.

The boys that swiped the pies and other good things at Eagle Lake ranch need be on the lookout, or they may get paid back in their own coin. Boys, keep your eye on the cook.

The social dance at Eagle Lake ranch on the evening of Dec. 22nd, was one of fun and frolic from begining to end, but owing to the large crowd the boys had a long rest between numbers.

Justice of the Peace Atwater was seen with a forked stick (shortly after his election) chasing the boys pretty sharply, but whether he was chasing them homeward or up a tree Gossip could not plainly see.

The Emily quartette may not be a thing of beauty, but it is a joy to hear 'em sing, especially when they have the diamond setting, as they had on Christmas eve. Mr. Edicks makes a first-class stage manager, but as a sceneshifter he does not do so well.

There is talk of a large entertainment hall being built at Emily. There is a great need of it, as our settlers have become so numerous that the dwelling houses can not accommodate half of the people when there is a dance on the programme.

The storm king has at last arrived and presented us with a mantle of the beautiful, but is filling it rather to much in bunches to suit all parties that are desirous of hauling loads and logs, to say nothing of the young men that would like to take their best girls out sleighing.

The Mill triplets were presented with three nice looking Christmas boxes, but they took good care not to expose the contents, for in all probability they contained dolls, the triplets all being batchelors. Keep a stiff upper lip, boys, and hope, leap year comes in nineteen hundred and four.

Gossip had the pleasure of droping in on the Emily organization on the 22nd of Dec. and was glad to see the official mantle droping onto the shoulders of the young blood of the town. The following are the officers elected: Justices of the peace, John Vansicle, Wm. Moore; constable, Henry Steinbach; clerk, Samuel Anderson; supervisors, Chas. Taylor, Geo. Fletcher, Chas. Andrews; treasurer, J. P. Atwater.

Emily school gave a Christmas tree and programme on Christmas eve and ye local scribe was greatly pleased to see such small tots as some of them were give such good recitations, thus showing what patience and perseverence will do in drilling little ones. The following is the programme rendered, and very creditably too:

1. Instrumental music..........................
   B. Moore, Sam Buchite, Geo. Fletcher and ....Bert Filoe.
2. Singing "Merry Christmas"... by the school.
3. Recitation..........................Ethel Atwater.
4. Recitation..........................Dora Andrews.
5. Singing..........................By the school.
6. Recitation ....Lee and Archie Andrews.
7. Song, "Peace, Holy Peace"..........School.
8. Recitation..........................Grace Vansickle.
9. Recitation..........................Chas. Fletcher.
10. Music..........................By the String Band.
11. Recitation..........................Lulu Stirwalt.
12. Recitation..........................
    ....Ethel Andrews and Chas. Vansickle.
13. Recitation..........................Leslie Callihan.
14. Song..........................By the Male Quartette.
15. Recitation..........................Earnest Fletcher.
16. Solo..........................Florence Lambert.
17. Recitation..........................Alvin Callihan.
18. Recitation..........................Maud Lambert.
19. Recitation..........................Carrie Callihan.
20. Recitation..........................Bertha Lambert.
21. Summersault song.........By larger scholars.
    This song should be seen to be appreciated.
22. Recitation..........................Lilly Atwater
23. Recitation..........................Vernon Lambert.
24. Song, "A Man for Us All". .By the big girls.
25. Dialogue..........................
    Alfred Blowers, of Eagle Lake, and ....Lilly Atwater, of Emily.
26. Recitation.......Mae Andrews, of Eagle Lake.
27. Recitation....By the teacher, Miss Vanfossen.
28. Song, "Santa Claus Comes Tonight"..........
    ....By School.
29. Song..........By Santa himself, well done.
30. Distribution of presents from the magnificent Christmas tree.

But the batchelors were to be pitied, as they got the mitten so often I do not think they will ever be able to look a lady in the face again, much less pop the question.

GOSSIP.

KATRINE.

Mr. Miller will load the last car of his lumber Friday.

Mrs. Katrine would like (if any of the scribes could tell her) where she could get an old poem entitled, "The Song of the Shirt."

The creaking sleds sing a mournful requiem, as the natural wealth of our forests passes in long procession to swell the wealth of the cities below.

The large, rosy cheeked apples that decorated the tables at the feast Friday, were supplied by Mr. Wasserzieher The transparency of the Minnesota apple, is equalled by none other.

Monday evening there was a gathering of the Petrified Society. The grand Sachem from the south arrived, and called a council of the tribe. The old maids prepared the petrifactions for the feast.

One of Deerwood's popular society young men was out attending some of the social events at the lake, dispensing sweet meats, and in other ways making himself useful. "Where there is a Will, there is a way."

Saturday eve the young people surprised Miss Myrtie Bath, it being her 18th birthday. Later in the evening the old folks surprised those, "young-uns," and the melody of their music was spoiled with too many bars.

How our scheme worked last Saturday! We received contributions of eggs from the following ladies: Mrs. Miller, and Mrs. S. W. Hunt. Ladies please accept our thanks. Nothing will so arouse a woman to action, as to say something derogatory about her hens.

The social epidemic predicted struck us in full force Friday (usually called the unlucky day). About 30 guests took possession of our house, laden with articles intended to reach the heart through the stomach. We simply yielded to the superior force, and when we saw the tables piled with the goodies, we exclaimed in touching pathos, "Them's our sentiments."

ECHO.

CROW WING ITEMS.

Levi Bailey departed for the woods last week.

Frank Kapple moved his family into the Paulson house.

Miss Belle Wilson, of Brainerd, is visiting friends at Crow Wing.

Miss Grace Follett, of Baxter, visited relatives at Crow Wing this week.

Some of our young people attended the dance at Fort Ripley new year's night.

The dance at J. B. Gardner's new year's eve was largely attended and all report a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baye and brother, Wilda, of Brainerd, visited relatives at this place over New Years.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hutchins gave a New Year's dinner party to relatives, there being four generations present, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Gardner being the great grandparents, aged 76 and 82 years.

J. B.

To Make Maple Ice Cream.

Scald a pint of cream; add to it eight ounces of scraped maple sugar; stir until the sugar is dissolved. Take from the fire; add a tablespoonful of caramel, a teaspoonful of vanilla, and when very cold add another pint of uncooked cream. Turn into the freezer, and when thoroughly cold freeze as ordinary ice cream.—January Ladies' Home Journal.

Dr. Humphreys' Manual—New Edition.

New edition of Dr. Humphreys' Manual—144 pages—on the care and treatment of the sick—mailed free. Hamphreys' Company, cor. William and John streets, N. Y.

You should know that Foley's Honey and Tar is absolutely the best for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Dealers are authorized to guarantee it to give satisfaction. H. P. Dunn & Co. and McFadden Drug Co.

Tried Five Doctors.

Mrs. Frances L. Sales, of Missouri Valley, Ia., writes: "I had severe kidney trouble for years, had tried five doctors without benefit, but three bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure cured me." H. P. Dunn & Co. and McFadden Drug Co.

DEERWOOD.

C. H. Adams is harvesting his ice crop which is now about eighteen inches thick.

Mrs. Robert Archibald entertained a party of her select friends on Friday evening of last week.

Mr. P. K. Wetzell is engaged to teach the Deerwood school the coming term which commences in February.

Miss Clara Howe, who was visiting her parents during the holidays, returned to Duluth on Saturday morning.

Mr. A. A. Miller has finished loading his lumber, having shipped several hundred thousand to Minneapolis parties.

Miss Mabel Patterson, who has been spending her holidays at home, returned to her school at Brainerd on Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Wetzell, of Duluth, was spending their holidays visiting Mrs. Wetzell's parents at Deerwood, and returned to Duluth on Sunday morning.

A neighorhood Christmas dinner was served at C. H. Adams. Mr. and Mrs Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Whitten and the two Misses Whittens, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hage, Miss Emma and Clara Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly and son, Mr. and Mrs. Leckliter, Mr. Mrs. C J. Rathvon and Rev. J. Parish were present and regaled themselves on turkey. All enjoyed a plesant time.

The Christmas tree and entertainment at the church on Christmas eve was a great success. The church was packed and the recitations and singing was listened to by an appreciative audience. The tree was finely decorated and held many presents which delighted the hearts of the children and many older persons. Much credit is due to Miss Mabel Patterson and also Mrs. C. H. Adams for the success of the entertainment.

JACOB.

Save doctors' bills by giving Foley's Honey and Tar to infants and children in time to prevent pneumonia or croup, which are fatal to so many thousands of babies H. P. Dunn & Co. and McFadden Drug Co.

J. A. Lambert, of Rachel, N. C., writes: "I heartily endorse Foley's Kidney Cure. It does what you claim it will do, and there is nothing equal to it, and I thank you for the good it has done me." Accept no substitute. H. P. Dunn & Co. and McFadden Drug Co.

To Cure a Cough

stop coughing, as it irritates the lungs, and gives them no chance to heal. Foley's Honey and Tar cures without causing a strain in throwing off the phlegm like common expectorants. H. P. Dunn & Co. and McFadden Drug Co.

Wheeling Going Out of Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The navy department announces that the gunboat Wheeling is to be put out of commission and be replaced by the Mohican, which, like the Wheeling, has been stationed at the Mare Island navy yards. The Wheeling is to undergo extensive repairs. Captain Conden and her entire crew are to be transferred to the Mohican when that vessel is commissioned.

Consumption Threatened.

C. Unger, 212 Maple St., Champaign, Ill., writes: "I was troubled with a hacking cough for a year and I thought I had the consumption. I tried a great many remedies and was under the care of physicians for several months. I used one bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar. It cured me, and I have not been troubled since. H. P. Dunn & Co. and McFadden Drug Co.

Genuine Rocky Mountain Tea is never sold in bulk by peddlers or less than 35 cts. Don't be fooled, get the tea made famous by the Madison Medicine Co. McFadden Drug Co.

A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such trouble. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley, of Peterson, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old, I now am able to do all my housework." It overcomes Constipation, improves Appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c at McFadden Drug Co's and H. P. Dunn & Co's.

Notice To Water Consumers.

Water rents for the first quarter 1901, are due Jan. 1st, and must be paid on or before the 10th of the month. The water will be shut off from all consumers who are in default after the 10th of the month.

MINNESOTA WATER WORKS CO.,
Office Walker Block, Front Street.

NOT WARRANTED

Reception to Lord Roberts Marred by Progress of the South African Campaign.

Feeling on All Sides That a Triumphal Ovation Was Premature, at Least.

Warmth of the Greeting Due to the Affection in Which He Is Held by All.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Lord Roberts received a right royal welcome on his return to London after a year's absence in South Africa. The crowds were not so dense nor so demonstrative as during the recent war celebrations, but people paid from 8 to 10 guineas for seats on Piccadilly and St. James street balconies. Stately mansions like Apsley House, Lord Rothschild's and the Duke of Devonshire's were crowded with notable personages, but there prevailed on all sides a feeling that the progress of the campaign did not warrant triumphal ovations, though this in no respect detracted from the affection with which the little field marshal was greeted. It was as a man, rather than as a general, that London welcomed "Bobs."

ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH.

Immense Crowds of People Greet Lord Roberts in London.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Crowds of people flocked to the points of vantage along the route to be followed by Lord Robers, from Paddington station to Buckingham palace, during the early hours of the morning, but the numbers in no way compared with those that gathered at the demonstration in honor of the return of the City Volunteers from South Africa.

Fears of riotous behavior and disasters on that occasion deterred many persons from joining in the public welcome. Warned by the occurrences at the time of the Volunteers' return, the authorities furnished barriers to prevent crushing, and 15,000 regular troops, in addition to thousands of police, lined the route, blocked the side streets and were concentrated in the wide spaces to guard against dangerous rushes.

Lord Roberts reached Paddington station only 20 minutes behind schedule time. He was

Greeted by the Prince of Wales,

the Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge. The members of the royal family shook hands heartily with the field marshal, while the bands played the national anthem. The Princess of Wales engaged Lord Roberts in a conversation of some length. The scene was altogether brilliant. Everywhere were masses of bunting, troops, ladies in bright costumes, cabinet ministers and staff officers.

The Prince of Wales, with Lady Roberts, then left the railroad station in a royal carriage drawn by six horses and escorted by Life Guards, preceding Lord Roberts to Buckingham palace. The returning field marshal was then presented with an address from the municipality of Paddington.

Roar of Welcome All Along the Line.

After Lord Roberts had replied the procession was formed, the headquarters staff in six carriages following immediately behind the field marshal, who occupied a state carriage, escorted by Indian cavalry. The secretary of state for war, William St. John Broderick, and the secretary of state for foreign affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, were seated in another carriage. A detachment of cavalry brought up the rear. The party proceeded to Buckingham palace by way of Hyde Park and Piccadilly. Deafening cheers greeted the field marshal along all parts of the route. Clubland was ablaze with color and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The ladies admitted to the club houses thronged the windows and balconies. Hotels and other buildings were lavishly bedecked, with all crowded from top to bottom with cheering spectators. The roar of welcome rolled on increasingly until the veteran commander entered the gates of the palace.

BOBS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Dense Fogs Makes It Disagreeable but the Enthusiasm Is Great.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 4.—A dense fog disarranged the programme here for the reception of Field Marshal Lord Roberts and it was an hour after the appointed time when he arrived. The enthusiasm of the large concourse of people, however, was in no way dampened by the thick pall of mist and amid scenes of great jubiliation, commingled with cheering and singing of patriotic airs in accompaniment of the bands of music, Lord Roberts landed and drove through the profusely decorated streets to the Hartley institute, where the mayor, surrounded by members of the corporation in full robes of office, presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold casket. Lord Roberts replied briefly and at 11:30 a. m. started for London.

For Defense of Cape Colony.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 4.—The enrollment of volunteers for the defense of the colony was started during the day with the utmost enthusiasm. The members of the civil service enlisted in a body and millionaires and beggars are enlisting with equal ardor.

CAPE TOWN IN DANGER.

Naval Guns Landed From the British Battleship Monarch.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 4.—The British battleship Monarch is landing guns as a precautionary measure. The situation is undoubtedly serious.

It is true that the Dutch have not joined the invaders in any considerable numbers, but a lack of arms is believed to be the true reason for it. In many places horses are freely offered and information supplied to the Boers.

The early proclamation of martial law in the Cape Town division is expected. This division does not include Cape Town itself.

The latest reports show the situation to be generally as follows: Kuruman, if still uninvested, probably will be. Griqualand West is filled with small parties of Boers who are working south toward Prieska for the purpose of cooperating with or supporting Commandant Hertsog, whose advance parties are in the neighborhood of Fraserburg. The Boers are close to Graaf Reinet, where of late the Dutch have given many demonstrations of sympathy. In the eastern part of the Colony the advance guard of the Boers is close to Maraisburg, about 28 miles northeast of Cradock.

The general opinion here is that the position is not properly appreciated in England. The Worcester conference excited the Dutch throughout the Colony. Many old residents, who are by no means alarmists, regard a general uprising of the Dutch as quite likely.

APPROVED BY KITCHENER.

Action of Cape Colony Ministers in Calling for Volunteers.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 4.—General Kitchener has sent a dispatch to General Forestier-Walker, in command of the British forces at Cape Town, saying:

"I am glad to hear of the ministers' action. Give them all the assistance in your power. Use trains to get these colonists south of the enemy. Ask the premier to inform me if I can help in any way. Inform him that the enemy are few but very mobile. Well mounted men are most required to surround them or drive them north."

The action of the ministers of Cape Colony referred to by General Kitchener, is the calling on the loyalists to assist the military by the formation of a paid defense force.

BLOCKED BY PILCHER.

Dewet Makes an Ineffectual Attempt to Move Toward Bethlehem.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener:

"Dewet tried to move toward Bethlehem but he was headed off by Pilcher and retreated toward Lindley or Riets. One hundred and thirty Boer horses have been captured near Thaba N'Chu. The railway has been damaged south of Sarfontein. Williams engaged the Boers southeast of Middleburg, Cape Colony, and the British now occupy Graaf Reinet."

Unconfirmed Battle Rumor.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—There is an unconfirmed report from Cape Town current that fighting has occurred 80 miles north of Majesfontein.

HELP THE STRIKERS.

American Manufacturers Aiding Belgian Window Glass Workers.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.—The American Window Glass Workers' association has voted an assessment of one-half of 1 per cent of the weekly earnings of all the members to aid the striking window glass workers in Belgium.

The assessment will yield $900 a week, which will be cabled to the strikers. The manufacturers are also said to be contributing to the support of the strikers. Since the strike was inaugurated the imports have fallen off from 50,000 to 60,000 boxes a month to less than 18,000.

SUFFRAGE AND TAXES.

Mary S. Anthony Says She Will Pay Under Protest.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The latest development in the woman suffrage fight, begun over a quarter of a century ago, when Susan B. Anthony and her sister, Mary S. Anthony, were arrested and fined, is the stand taken by Mary S. Anthony in the taxation of her property. She sends notice to County Treasurer Hamilton that she will not in the future pay taxes except under protest until she is allowed the right of suffrage. The action will likely result in a test case being brought in the court.

Northwestern Flour Output.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—According to The Northwestern Miller the flour output at Minneapolis last week was 263,110 barrels, against 252,705 barrels for the corresponding week of 1899. Superior-Duluth mills last week ground 11,500 barrels against no production for the corresponding week of 1899. Last week flour sales averaged about equal to output, but chiefly domestic.

To Recommend a New Training Ship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The board of naval construction has decided to recommend to congress the construction of a 3,000-ton training ship for the naval academy in accordance with the plans of Superintendent Wainwright. It was decided that the Chesapeake is too small for the accommodation of the cadets.

Forced to Import Salt.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 4.—Twenty-five thousand tons of common salt purchased in Portugal have been contracted for by a packing company of this city. The company says the salt trusts' high prices forced it to buy abroad.

Commander-in-Chief in India.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—It is understood that at the conclusion of the operations in South Africa Lord Kitchener will become commander-in-chief in India.

EDWARD BLAKE: COLLEGE STUDENT.

BY CHARLES M. SHELDON,

Author of "In His Steps," "Malcom Kirk," "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days."

COPYRIGHT, 1899, IN U. S. A., BY ADVANCE PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO.

"Dr. Royce, I came in here on purpose to ask you to allow Mr. Preston to remain in college if possible. I have been praying for him all winter that he might be saved. A number of other men in the association are doing the same thing. We feel deeply interested in him. He will be a man of great power if the Lord once wins him. It is a critical time with Preston, right now, and it may prove the turning point in his whole life."

The president looked at Wheaton kindly.

"Then you bear him no grudge for his share in last night's destruction of your room."

"No, sir; how can I? Are we not told to love our enemies? Besides, I do not regard Preston as by any means the worst of the set in Hope. I have always had a personal drawing toward him, and there has not been a night for two years that I have not prayed for his conversion."

The president was silent again. Then he turned to Edward.

"Is that what you came to see me about too?"

"Yes, sir," replied Edward in a low voice. "That is, I—to tell the truth, I hardly knew at first what I came over for. But I want Willis to stay and have another chance. I don't feel quite easy about my part. I haven't kept my promise to his mother as I ought."

It cost Edward Blake more than the president could understand to say all that. There was really a struggle going on in him all the time over his own duty to Willis. If he pleaded with the president not to discharge him from college, there was Miss Seton, who—and then—his own relations to Willis—what could he do more than he had done?

The president sat eying the two young men thoughtfully.

"I had fully made up my mind before you came in to advise the faculty that Preston be dismissed once and for all. What Mr. Wheaton has said, Blake, changes my views somewhat. What you have said changes them more. Of course, you understand I am powerless to remit all punishment; that would not be fair. Mr. Preston deserves suspension, at least, for his part in the night's work. But I can promise this—that his case shall be carefully considered, and, if possible without injustice to others, he shall be allowed to continue his course."

Wheaton thanked the president and rose to go. Edward, knowing how busy the president always was, rose also.

"Wait a minute, Blake, please. I want a word with you," said the president. And Edward sat down again as Wheaton went out.

"I want to ask another thing about your relations to Preston. You have not been rooming together now for several weeks. Do you think you could help him by going back and resuming your old relations?"

"I might," Edward answered slowly.

"Then I would say by all means go back to him."

"That is, supposing he wants me to come back."

"Of course," replied the president quickly. "I do not know how he feels toward you. That is for you to find out. But if the faculty of the college are to help Preston we must ourselves be helped by any of the students who have it in their power to use good influence. Besides, you said you felt as if you had not quite kept your promise to his mother."

"Yes, sir, I said it, and I can't help feeling that I might do more."

"Whatever that is, Blake, I rely on you to do," said the president gravely as he turned to his papers on his desk. "Don't forget that the future destiny of a soul may rest with you to determine." And Edward, with this last sentence impressed almost painfully on his mind, went out of the office.

He walked slowly over to his room, went in and sat down by his table. He was really having a fight over his personal inclinations and his sense of what he really owed to Willis and his mother at this particular time. He really did not care to room with his old chum again. He had come to like the quiet of rooming alone. He had grave doubts concerning his influence over Willis in the matter of drinking, although he was obliged reluctantly to confess that he had probably not exerted all his influence to its full limit. But all through his conflict of feeling he could not shut out the generous side of Willis' nature, and certain passages in Mrs. Preston's letters at different times appealed to him.

At last he got up and went out and crossed over to Rankin hall.

The living room was in great confusion, and there was an open trunk standing near Willis' bedroom door. Edward did not see any one and at first thought that Willis was not in. But as he took a step into the room a number of articles, including a hairbrush, a pair of tennis shoes and a sweater, were thrown out of the bedroom toward the trunk. The sweater and the hairbrush dropped inside, but the shoes missed and fell on the other side of the trunk near a number of other things that had evidently been flung near the middle of the room in the same way. Suddenly Willis appeared at his bedroom door with an armful of things. As he caught sight of Edward he pulled up rather hastily, and then threw the whole armful in a heap into the trunk.

"What are you doing?" asked Edward, rather unnecessarily.

Willis laughed boisterously.

"Don't you see? I'm getting ready to 'abandon Hope,' to quote from Dante. I'm going to anticipate being fired by going off before the trigger is pulled, as the gun said to the little boy who thought it wasn't loaded. Goodby scholars, goodby school, goodby Prexy—no, I don't think the rest of it is right to say. He's always treated me square enough. I'm the one that's been a fool."

Edward walked over to the table and sat down on one corner of it.

"I came in to see you about matters generally. I don't think you need to leave college."

"Why, is Wheaton circulating a petition to have me stay, so he can have the pleasure of my company?"

"Not quite that, but he has begged the president not to dismiss you from the college."

"How's that?" asked Willis in evident astonishment.

Edward told him about the scene in the president's study and what Wheaton had said. Willis listened with increasing emotion.

"Well, Wheaton is square. He's worth a hundred thousand men like Rankin, with his money and his sneaking, stingy ways. And after we had pulled his room to pieces too; seems like a lot of sympathy wasted on the wrong party, though, don't you think? Did you say he was praying for my soul?"

Edward repeated Wheaton's words as nearly as he could recall them.

"It looks as if his prayers hadn't been heard very much, as far as I'm concerned, doesn't it? But I didn't do the work on the tower. I'm not quite so bad as all that." Here Willis confessed to Edward the truth about his statement that he was the guilty party. "Honest, now, I don't want to be kicked out of college just now. It will just about kill mother. I don't care for myself, but I hate to deal her the last and hardest blow of all." And, to Edward's surprise, Willis put his head down between his knees and gave a

"I'm getting ready to 'abandon Hope,' to quote from Dante."

sob that was the result of being unnerved generally over the events of the last 24 hours.

After an awkward silence of several moments Edward managed to say:

"There's another thing I came to see you about. I haven't kept my promise to your mother that I would do anything I could for you. That was before she went out to San Francisco last fall. Do you want me to come back here and room with you?"

"Not if you're coming back just out of pity for me," replied Willis, lifting his head and staring hard at Edward.

"Not pity, but because I want to."

"Come on, then," said Willis, his face changing. Then he added: "What's the use? I'm tired, anyway."

"No, you're not. The president same as said that Wheaton's statement changed the case against you. I tell you, Willis, if you will let drink alone and cut the set you've been going with and steady down to hard work, you can finish your college course with credit."

Willis got up from the trunk and began to walk up and down through the room, tramping over the articles scattered on the floor. "I'll do it!" he exclaimed excitedly. "I'll turn out a credit to mother and you yet. Since you left me I haven't given a row of burnt brass pins whether I went to the devil or not. But if you come back, and Prexy lets me off, I'll show you what I can do!" he repeated, with increasing excitement, as Edward sat silent, looking at him. If Wheaton had been present he would probably have said to Willis: "Will you do all this on your own strength? Don't you need divine help to overcome your passions? Aren't you afraid these good resolutions will fail you when you are severely tempted?" And most of the boys in college would have called him a crank for saying it. Edward kept still, because he had no higher standard for moral strength than Willis had.

At last Willis quieted down, and Edward and he talked over the whole matter of rooming together again. Edward finally agreed to come over the next day, and when he went out Willis was soberly picking up his things and straightening out his room.

The whole affair in which Willis had figured was settled at last by the summary dismissal from college of three of the worst men in it, against whom it was finally proved that they had been guilty of the picture painting. A few others were suspended. Willis and half a dozen more were called before the faculty and severely reprimanded and compelled to make good the furniture and other articles destroyed in Wheaton's room. Willis himself and one or two others apologized to Wheaton personally, and the atmosphere of Hope college cleared up generally with the elimination of some of its worst elements.

Then Edward and Willis resumed their old life together. It was not quite the same, however. For awhile Willis attended strictly to his college work and kept good hours, and Edward could find no fault with him on that score. But as the term went on there were many little things that annoyed Edward and made Willis' company unpleasant. He bore it all silently and kept very busy with his work. Nevertheless, more than once he wished he was rooming alone and almost repented him of his own overstrict interpretation of duty.

It was about this time that President Royce began his chapel talks on war, which attracted attention outside of the college owing to the interest of the world not only in the conflict in the Philippines, but for the war in the Transvaal between England and the Dutch republics. The recent debate in the college between Edward and Wilson had also excited a good deal of talk, and when the president announced one Friday that he would begin a chapel talk on war in general the entire college listened with an intense interest never before shown for any of the previous talks.

"The existence of war in this age of the world," began the president, "is reasonable evidence that we are, as a world, still clinging to the barbarous methods of might, rather than living according to the golden rule or the sermon on the mount. To quote from one of our American men of letters:

"This is a mad world—
"The great church crowded.
"The ancient, torn battleflags are hung high on the walls, where the dusty red and yellow rays from the stained windows strike them.
"The monuments of generals who died fighting look down at the multitude, among whom we see here and there uniformed soldiers from the garrison.
"And the priest drones, 'But I say unto you love your enemies; do good to them that hate you, and whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek turn to him the other also.'
"Yet no one smiles—but the devil.—E. H. Crosby.

"Or to quote again from an English newspaper, published in London:

"OUR BLOODY WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"We are not all mad with the war fever. Some of us are still sane. We see through the mist of lies and know that there is murder being perpetrated.

"When passing along the streets, we read the flaming newspaper posters, 'Brilliant Work,' 'Splendid Cavalry Charge,' 'Boers Cut to Pieces,' and the like headlines; we see men hurling missiles of concentrated destructiveness at their fellow men or rushing at each other thrusting their cold steel into their fellows' quivering, sensitive bodies; we see them falling, lying on the ground, to be trampled underfoot, bleeding to death; we do not see any glory. It matters nothing to us whether the killed and the wounded are British soldiers or Boers; they are our brothers. Talk of 'Boer treachery!' On both sides the war is treason against humanity. It is all unmitigated savagery and diabolism, the work of darkness and delusion. There may be a little more or a little less military etiquette on this side or on that, but etiquette does not disguise the savagery to any one that remains sane. When a missile from one of our naval guns comes crashing along, it does not stand on ceremonies. It kills everybody within reach. That is war.—From Brotherhood, London, December, 1899.

"War is the argument of the savage, not of the civilized man. It is the resort of brute force because one side or the other or both have not enough Christianity in them to be willing to find brotherly ways and means out of a difficulty other than physical force, which is contrary to God's higher law and always results in enormous loss and misery.

"A glance at the cost of war will give us some idea of the awful waste of life and property which this un-Christian method of settling human disputes entails.

"Take the cost of a war vessel like the Oregon, $3,791,777, and that is only a small item to begin with, for the cost of equipment, ammunition, pay for its officers and crew, cost of moving it or even of letting it lie idle in any port, is something enormous. The coal bill of Admiral Dewey for one month two years ago was $81,872. During our brief war with Spain in Cuba we spent $17,748,385 for additional vessels to use as transports, ferryboats, supply ships, etc. A single gun with its mount costs as high as $80,000, and it costs $560 to fire it each time. The total expenses of the Spanish war in Cuba for the United States are difficult to estimate, but for every day of that war the government paid out $860,000. If we add to that the destruction of public and private property, it would be safe to say that for every 24 hours during the war in Cuba over $600,000 was practically consumed. And, in addition, for several weeks after the war actually closed this same expenditure went on, owing to the expenses which the war involved, for sustenance of troops, etc., which continued just the same as if war were in progress.

"The entire amount of money paid out by the United States during March, April, May, June, July and August of 1898 was $98,000,000. All this money, remember, was expended to destroy life and property. No matter what the cause of a war may be, whether it is for freedom or rights or anything else, the expense is the same. And that is all we are discussing now. A cannon fired in defense of one's country kills and destroys just the same as one fired in conquest of tyranny. It is the awful waste of property that war brings that makes it such a fearful way of settling human quarrels. The wars of the world have drained it of vast resources and left a legacy of pauperism and bankruptcy and suffering that ages cannot make good. Napoleon's wars cost Europe over $6,500,000,000 and 1,900,000 lives. The Crimean war of only two years cost $1,500,000,000 and 600,000 lives. These 600,000 bodies laid side by side would extend in an unbroken line from here to Chicago. The Franco-German war cost a third of the entire French army in killed and disabled, over 200,000 lives, and an expense of $1,500,000,000.

"Our civil war, beginning in 1860, cost us $2,500,000 a day for five years. It cost us in actual, direct outlay $3,400,000,000, and counting destruction to property north and south $10,000,000,000 would hardly cover the cost, a sum representing nearly one-fourth the entire valuation of the United States in 1860. Single battles in that war cost in lives up into the thousands: Bull Run, 5,000; Shiloh, 24,000; Gettysburg, 55,000, on both sides; Vicksburg, 31,000; the Wilderness, 38,000; Stone's Run, 37,000. The entire number of northern soldiers killed was not far from 350,000. If every man killed in the civil war had had a private funeral, the hearses would have made a solid line from New York to San Francisco. Add to these killed all the losses incidental in the families that were bereaved and beggared and you have only one of the awful chapters which war has always written in the history of a sinful world. In the last century it is estimated that Christian nations have destroyed $20,000,000,000 worth of property and killed 5,000,000 men. Put these men in single file and they would make a procession that would stretch clear across the United States from Portland, Me., to Los Angeles, Cal., and it would take them two months to march past a given point, marching day and night without rest. [These figures have been compiled by Hon. Frank A. Vanderlip, assistant secretary of the United States treasury, and George B. Waldron.]

"And yet these statistics of war do not begin to tell the story of the brutal education of men made in God's image. The sorrow and the anguish and the havoc wrought by all the long list of succeeding events that follow every war are simply appalling. This resort to brute force inevitably leads to horrors that are indescribable in their effect upon body and soul. Read the detailed accounts of some of the battles recently fought in the Philippines and South Africa, and we are sickened by the mere reading.

"But some one may say: 'Some wars are surely justifiable. Those wars that were waged for human freedom, like our own for independence, and, again, in order to defend the Union—these wars must have been necessary and right.'

"But even if we grant that certain wars like these have better reason for being waged than other wars, war itself as a method of settling disputes is never the Christian way of doing it. In other words, in any war that the world ever saw, one nation or another, one side or another, was to blame for resorting to war. It is easy to see that a nation or a person unjustly assailing another is more to blame than the one assaulted, and under certain well known and undisputed conditions a nation or an individual might be justified in protecting self against assault, even as we would be justified in resisting the murderous attack of an insane man or a mad dog if we or our dear ones were in danger from their attacks.

"But it is doubtful if the Christian nations have ever done all in their power to avoid war, even war of the kind that might be called a war of self defense. The more Christian the nations become the less and less even outward excuse for war can be found. England was too far advanced along the line of Christian knowledge and training to provoke the war with her colonies. It was an inexcusable war from her standpoint. England today has no righteous excuse worth naming for carrying on the war in South Africa. It is a monstrous proposition to advance that in this age of the world, with all England's Christian knowledge and training by the Prince of Peace, there was a necessity to precipitate war in order to settle the comparatively unimportant differences that existed between her and the Dutch republics. Granting that the injustice complained of was all it has been claimed, still it could not by any possibility justify war in the sight of God or men. Can we imagine Christ exhorting his disciples to wage war for such a cause? It is easier for us to imagine him saying again as he said when on earth, 'Turn the other cheek.' It would seem that Christ's teaching meant anything, even loss of life, rather than a resort to force, to brute violence, in order to gain our ends.

"War has changed the history of the world more than all its inventions or its arts. It has kept the world back in barbarism and educated it in cruelty. It has wiped out whole peoples living in a chosen life of peace. It has carried wrong and sin and shame and loss into countless homes and hearts. It is a thing abhorred of God and directly contrary to the teachings of his Son, the Prince of Peace. To speak and sing and act in its behalf is to keep alive a spirit that ought to be no more a part of the civilized life of humanity. God speed the day when the battleship shall rust at the wharf, and the big guns shall be silent so long that the birds shall build their nests in them; when the vast armies that stand as a drain to a country's real need shall be sent home to till the fields and fill the shops of useful industry; when the fabulous sums now spent by the world to equip and maintain its navies and armies shall be used in producing food and clothing and the things that humanity needs for its comfort and progress; when the whole earth shall be filled not with the 'glory of war,' for the 'glory of war' is the glory of the lowest pit, but with the glory of the Lord, who came into this world to teach men that they were brethren and ought to live together in love."

There was a good deal of discussion over this talk of the president's, and the college was divided in its sentiments. But there was a growing number of students who began to look at the subject as the president did. Among those was Edward. There was something in his heart and mind that responded with real feeling to the president's presentation.

Willis had begun to fall back into his old ways again. There was no excuse for him. But Edward bore with everything up to a certain point with almost Christian patience. Willis had not begun his former card playing in the room, but Edward soon learned that he was meeting almost every night either with one of the boys in the upper hall or at the old society rooms down town. He did not seem to be actually drunk when he came in very late from these occasions, but Edward knew he had been drinking, and the first time he noticed it he spoke to him about it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Sheriff's Execution Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that, under and by virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court, of the state of Minnesota, in and for the Fourth Judicial District and County of Hennepin, on the 22nd day of December, 1900, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said Court and County, on the 18th day of September, 1894, in an action therein, wherein Charles Luchow was plaintiff and Dyre Pedersen was defendant, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant for the sum of Three hundred and thirty-five and 4-100 dollars ($335 04), and which said judgment was thereafter and on the 20th day of September, 1894, by a transcript thereof, duly docketed in said Crow Wing County, Minnesota, and which said judgment was thereafter and on December 1st, 1900, duly assigned by Charles Luchow, the judgment creditor therein to Edwin C. Garrigues, and which said execution has to me, as sheriff of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, been duly directed and delivered, I have levied upon and will sell at public auction to the highest cash bidder, at the front door of the County Court house in the City of Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota, on Monday, the 11th day of February, 1901, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all the right, title and interest that the above named judgment debtor had in and to the following described real property, situated in the County of Crow Wing, and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The Southwest quarter of the Northwest quarter (SW¼ of NW¼) and the Northwest quarter of the of the Southeast quarter (NW¼ of SE¼) of Section One (1); the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter (NW¼ of NW¼) of Section Three (3) and the Northeast quarter of the Northeast quarter (NE¼ of NE¼) and the Northwest quarter of the Northeast quarter (NW¼ of NE¼) of Section four (4) all in township one hundred thirty-eight (138) north of Range twenty-seven (27) west of the Fifth principal meridian, on the 20th day of September, 1894, that being the date of the docketing of said judgment in said Crow Wing County, Minnesota, and any interest therein which said judgment debtor may have acquired since that date.

Dated at Brainerd, Minnesota, December 26th, 1900.

O. P. ERICKSON,
Sheriff of Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

E. C. GARRIGUES,
Minneapolis, Minn.,
Attorney pro se. 3-6

Notice of Final Proof

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., Dec. 18, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before W. A. M. Johnston, Clerk of District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, January 26th, 1901, viz: George Tombrelin H. E. No. 16550, for the SW¼ SW¼ Sec. 30, Township 46, Range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Elisha Brown, John Miller, James Galborath, William Alexander, P. O. address of all, Brainerd, Crow Wing Co., Minn.

M. D. TAYLOR, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., December 3, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before W. A. M. Johnston, Clerk of District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, January 12th, 1901, viz: Tillie Johnson widow of Engbert T. Johnson, deceased, H. E. No. 16248 for the NE¼ Section 30, Township 46, Range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jacob Palmer, Andrew Brand, James McCarvall, Gust Erickson, P. O. address of all, Deerwood, Crow Wing Co., Minn.

M. D. TAYLOR,
Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn. Dec. 3d, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before W. A. M. Johnston, Clerk of District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, January 12, 1901, viz: Jacob Palmer, H. E. No. 16250, for the E½ SW¼, and lot No. 4 Sec. 30, Township 46, Range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Andrew Brand, Alexander Rose, John Croan, Gust Erickson, P. O. address of all Deerwood, Crow Wing county, Minn.

M. D. TAYLOR,
Register

Notice of Expiration of Redemption Period.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss

To CHITTENDEN AND LYNDE.

TAKE NOTICE.

That the following described piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, to-wit: SE¼ NW¼, SW¼ NW¼ and NW¼ SW¼ of Section 25, Town 44, Range 32, was on the 7th day of May, A. D., 1894, bid in for the state for the sum of 11 dollars and 19 cents, pursuant to a real estate tax judgment entered in the District Court in the said county of Crow Wing on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1894, in proceedings to enforce payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate, for the year 1892, for said county of Crow Wing and was on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1900, sold by the State of Minnesota, for 85 dollars and 69 cents. That the amount required to redeem such lands from such sale, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the said sum of 85 dollars and 69 cents, with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from said 30th day of April, 1900, to the time of such redemption, and delinquent taxes, penalties and costs accruing subsequent to said sale with interest thereon to the time of such redemption; and the time within which said land can be redeemed from said sale will expire sixty days after service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in manner prescribed by Section 37, of Chapter 6, General Laws of Minnesota, for the year 1877 and amendments thereto.

Dated at Brainerd this 29th day of December, A. D. 1900.

A. MAHLUM,
4-8 Auditor of Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled for, for the week ending Dec. 24, 1900. When called for say "Advertised."

Atkinson Geo	Lakki Andries L
Berge Lyvert	Magladry Stephen
Burggraf John 2	Miller W E
Coovey Will	Olson Randie
Coburn E	Olson M
Chapman Clarence 2	Pederson Hans T 2
Carrell Wm G	Percivel Mrs John A
Carlson Victoria	Potvin Ant
Fisher J A	Russell G
Fairbrother Henry	Seam Sofie
Greenway Fred	Shorufelt Joe
Halverson Ole	Stewart S G
Heath Clareme	Swanson John A
Hamanway Prof F O	Swanson Theado 2
Heggen Samuel	Sundahl Anders
Jacobson Mary	Trogan E J
Lavaley Adeline	Vinson Charlie
Lambert Almedia	Wells Mrs Adelia
Lindhurst Frank	Witherell Frank
	Winn Vetal 2

N. H. INGERSOLL, P. M.

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

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of three hundred and forty-four ($344.00) Dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Jennie Laughton and Albert Laughton, her husband, mortgagors, to Harriet McNeal, mortgagee, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1899, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 18th day of March, 1899, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book H of Mortgages, on page 564, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and said mortgage having authorized the said mortgagee in case of default to declare the principal and interest due at once, said mortgagee hereby does so declare the principal ($300) and interest thereon due now.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The west half of the northeast quarter (W½ of NE¼) of section numbered twenty, (20) in township numbered forty-three (43) of range numbered thirty (30) containing eighty acres more or less, situate in Crow Wing County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of Crow Wing County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd in said county and state, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of three hundred forty-four Dollars, and interest, and the taxes if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated November 21st, A. D. 1900.

HARRIET McNEAL,
Mortgagee.

51-7 A. GRETHEN, Attorney,
Little Falls, Minn.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of one hundred twenty-eight and 54-100 dollars which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Nathaniel B. Hall and Orpha A. Hall, his wife, to Con. O'Brien, bearing date the 15th day of November, A. D. 1897, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of November A. D. 1897, at 3 o'clock p. m., in book O of mortgages on page 183, and duly assigned by said Con. O'Brien to C. A. Walker, on the 14th day of July 1900, which assignment is recorded in Register of Deeds in said county on November 26th, 1900, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. in Book "P" of mortgages at page 4 and no action or proceeding at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now therefore, Notice is hereby given, That by virture of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: North half of southeast quarter (N½ of se¼) of section number thirty-four (34) township forty-four (44) range twenty-nine (29) in Crow Wing county, and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appertenances, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and Twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Crow Wing County, at the front door of the court house in the city of Brainerd in said County and State, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale as provided by law.

Dated November 27th, A. D. 1900.

C. A. WALKER,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

P. J. MURPHY,
Attorney for Assignee,
51-7 Brainerd, Minn.

Notice of Expiration of Redemption from Tax Sale of Absolute Property.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss.

To D. O. GOULET,

TAKE NOTICE.

That the tract of land assessed in your name, situate in the County of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, described as follows to-wit: SE¼ S[illegible] of Section Four, Town 135, Range 27, was pursuant to the porvisions of Chapter 150 of the General Laws of the year 1893, at the sale of forfeited lands, pursuant to real estate tax judgment amounting to Fifty-seven dollars and [illegible] cents, entered in the District Court in said County of Crow Wing on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1893, in proceedings to enforce the payments of taxes upon said real estate delinquent in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (1879), and for prior years, and in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty [illegible] (1889), and for prior years, for said County, which sale was held at the county court house in the city of Brainerd, in said county, on the twelfth day of October, A. D. 1893, bid in for the state for the sum of Fifty-seven Dollars and [illegible] cents, said sum being the highest bid therefor and the amount required to release the said tract of land from said sale, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of sixty-[illegible] dollars and 34 cents, being all of the original taxes, interest, penalties and costs due thereon and that the time for redemption of said land will expire sixty days after the service of this notice, and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Dated January 20, 1900.

A. MAHLUM,
2-2 Auditor of Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., Dec. 3, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before W. A. M. Johnston, Clerk of District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, January 12, 1901, viz: Alexander Rose, H. E. No. 16312 for the S½ SE¼ Sec. [illegible] Township 46 Range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Jacob Palmer, Andrew Brand, James McCarvall, Gust Erickson, P. O. address of all Deerwood, Crow Wing County, Minn.

M. D. TAYLOR, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., Dec. 5th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before W. A. M. Johnston, Clerk of District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., Monday, January 14th, 1901, viz: William Mitender, H. E. No. 16,961, for the N½ [illegible] SW¼ NE¼ and NW¼ SE¼ Section 10, Township 43, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Elisha Brown, Robert L. Pado, Hiram Abbott, Nathan Lease, P. O. address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing Co., Minn.

M. D. TAYLOR,
Register.

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing, } ss

In Probate Court.

Special Term, Dec. 24th, 1900.

In the matter of the estate of John Denis, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Louise Denis, of Crow Wing County, Minnesota, representing, among other things, that John Denis, late of Crow Wing County, on the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1900, at Brainerd, Minn., died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Louise Denis, granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court on Monday, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Court house in said County.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the "Brainerd Dispatch," a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said County.

Dated at Brainerd, Minn., the 24th day of December, A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
{SEAL.} MILTON McFADDEN,
Judge of Probate.

W. A. FLEMING, Attorney for Petitioner.

Uncle Sam has the earth. He has the tools to work it.

WHERE'S the LEAK?

I can find it and stop the damage. What I'll charge for the work will be economy, not expense. Don't be afraid I'll refuse a small job, and don't be afraid I can't do a good one.

F. J. MURPHY,
Laurel Street,
Between Sixth & Seventh

DON'T BE DUPED

There have been placed upon the market several cheap reprints of an obsolete edition of "Webster's Dictionary." They are being offered under various names at a low price

By

dealers, agents, etc., and in a few instances as a premium for subscriptions to papers. Announcements of these comparatively

Worthless

reprints are very misleading. They are advertised to be the substantial equivalent of a higher-priced book, while they are all

Reprint Dictionaries,

phototype copies of a book of over fifty years ago, which was sold for about $5.00, and which was much superior to these imitations, being a work of some merit, instead of one

Long Since Obsolete.

The Webster's Unabridged Dictionary published by our house is the only meritorious one of that name. It bears our imprint on the title-page and is protected by copyright from cheap imitation. As a dictionary lasts a lifetime it will not be better to purchase the

LATEST AND BEST,

Webster's International Dictionary

of ENGLISH, Biography, Geography, Fiction, etc.

Size 10x12x4½ inches.

This Book is the Best for Everybody.

STANDARD AUTHORITY of the U. S. Supreme Court, all the State Supreme Courts, the U. S. Government Printing Office and of nearly all the Schoolbooks. WARMLY COMMENDED by College Presidents, State Superintendents of Schools and many other eminent authorities.

Webster's Collegiate Dictionary,

a closely abridged from the International and next to it the best for the family and student.

Size 7x10x2½ inches.

Specimen pages either book sent for the asking

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., *Springfield, Mass.*

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

O. C. GRAHAM

Delivers to any part of the City

PURE DRINKING WATER

Daily from the well known spring near Adam Brown's residence in South Brainerd for family and office use. . . .

For terms inquire of driver or at Hawkins & Co.'s meat market on Front Street near Sixth.

Ladies, Boys and Gentlemen.

GET A practical knowledge of **Sign & House PAINTING.**

Gold and Silver Lettering Bronzing, Graining, Carriage and Show Card Painting, Kalsomining, Mixing Colors, Contracting, Varnishing, Etc., from our Painters Book. Our book of 25 years experience in sign and house painting is so simple that even boys can teach themselves the painter's trade in a short time. 26 illustrated alphabets are included in our book. This great teacher and money saver will be mailed postpaid for 50 cents. Val. Schreier Sign Works. Milwaukee, Wis.

SEE THE

BRAINERD LUMBER CO.

FOR

Low Prices on Lumber.

S. & J. W. Koop will pay an advance of 6c on all oak ties delivered to them. Farmers, take advantage of the high price and bring in your ties.

Hoffman negotiates chattel loans.

THE GRAND SCHEMER

HIS TAILOR CALLS TO SEE HIM WITH HIS LITTLE BILL.

The Account Remains Unsettled, but the Clothing Artist Is Taken into the Great American Steam Trousers Creaser Company.

(Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.)

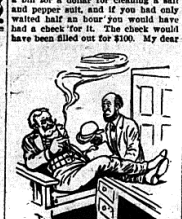
Major Crofoot had left the door of his office open by accident, and as he sat smoking with his heels on his desk he was suddenly accosted with:

"I vhas come for dot leetle bill."

"What—eh—is it you?" exclaimed the major as he almost fell out of his chair in getting up. "Well, well, but this is luck. Why, man, I was just making out a check for you. I happened to remember that I owed you a dollar for cleaning my suit."

"Yes, it vhas a dollar," replied the tailor as he held out the bill, "und you don't pay me for a year."

"A year? How time flies! Yes, it is a bill for a dollar for cleaning a salt and pepper suit, and if you had only waited half an hour you would have had a check for it. The check would have been filled out for $100. My dear



"I VHAS COME FOR DOT LEETLE BILL."

man, you are one of the few people who had confidence in me when my fortunes were at the lowest ebb. The check for a hundred was to prove my gratitude."

"Vhell, I'll take him now," said the tailor.

"Ah, I remember that salt and pepper suit and the days of my adversity!" sighed the major as he walked about and ignored the check. "You brought the suit up here one day thoroughly cleaned and rehabilitated, and you went away saying not a word about the bill. You treated me as if I had millions of dollars, and never, never can I forget your consideration. Major Crofoot remembers those who remember him."

"Vhell?" queried the tailor as he looked at the bill in his hand.

"I said a check for a hundred," replied the major, "but I shall do better than that. A hundredfold is not enough. I'll make a rich man of you. I'll put you right up among the millionaires. The more I think of how you trusted in my integrity the more anxious am I to prove my gratitude. Tailor, shake hands. Tailor, accept my congratulations."

"But how vhas he?" asked the creditor, with a puzzled look.

"It was this way, my dear, confiding friend: I was just about to incorporate the Great American Steam Trousers Creaser, with a cash capital of $1,000,000. The papers go to the secretary of state today. Next week the first machine is set up. In three months we shall have 50 of them at work in the principal cities of the United States. The stock is supposed to sell at par, but I can get you $10,000 worth at $87. The dividends won't be less than 50 per cent and may go a hundred. For the first machine out we want a practical manager. You shall have the position at $20,000 a year. Tailor, shake hands."

"I don't see how he vhas," said the tailor after a lymphatic shake.

"You don't? That is because your good fortune has for the moment upset you. Look at my trousers. Look at the trousers of all the men you meet. There are creases in them. When you buy a pair of $10 trousers, you pay $5 for the creases. You must have 'em to be in the swim. Can't go into society or get a check cashed at the bank without 'em. The creasing, as you know, is now done by hand and is slow work. Our company will crease by steam. The trousers will be fed in, the same as straw, and at the rate of 30 pairs a minute. They come out beautifully creased, at a cost of only a quarter a pair, and there you are. Each machine will crease 18,000 pairs per day of ten hours, and that's an income of $4,500 a day. We shall steam crease the trousers of the world. Every royal head will be among our patrons. Isn't it plain to you now? Isn't it as clear as daylight that you will be riding in your own barouche in less than six months?"

"But you owe me a dollar," persisted the tailor.

"Great Scott, but you talk about a dollar when hundreds of thousands are falling at your feet! Let me go over this once again. We are the Great American Steam Trousers Creaser. We don't steam trousers, but we crease 'em by steam."

"I know."

"We crease 18,000 pairs per day at a quarter a pair. We make $4,400 per day clear money on every machine, and we have 20,000 machines at work. Your share of the profits will be at least half a million dollars per year. In ten years you are worth $5,000,000. Tailor, shake hands. It all comes from your confidence in me."

"But I don't have some confidence. I vhas here for my dollar."

"And the dollar is your deposit on your ground floor stock. It is an evidence of your good faith and will eventually be returned to you. Can you sell your shop today? Can you be ready in three days to take hold of the first machine and feed 18,000 pairs of trousers through it? You can, of course. You will be ready, and I can depend on you. Shall I speak to some bank about your opening an account?"

"If—if—you could pay"—

"You'll get your first month's salary in advance, and if you want to use half a million I can lend you the cash. That's all, except that we'll shake hands again. You will excuse me, I know, but I've got to go out for an hour or two. Call again. See you later. Don't fail me."

The grand promoter put on his hat and overcoat and left the office. The tailor had come for that dollar. He took a chair to wait. The fire was low and the room was cold, and in an hour his teeth were chattering. He stood it for another hour, and then he rose up and softly tiptoed out and went down stairs. At the foot of the stairs he met a man who queried:

"Do you know if that old deadbeat Major Crofoot is up stairs?"

"He vhas gone out," was the reply.

"Have you been trying to collect a bill?"

"Yes."

"And how did you coffee out?"

"I vhas put into dot Great American Steam Trousers Creaser and creased all over 18,000 pairs a day, und now I vhas glad to go home mit my life und let dot bill go. Shake hands. I congratulate you!" M. QUAD.

A WOMAN'S STRATEGY.

She Found a Way to Quicken a Laggard Lover to Action.

After the athletic young man, resting lazily in an easy chair, had studied the ceiling at which he was blowing smoke he replied to the pretty sister who had twice asked him the same question:

"Bess, you know I don't care the turn of my hand for women. I'm saturated with what the politicians call apathy. Of course I remember the Georgia girl that visited us last summer. She was a magnificent creature to look at, but I'll warrant she is just like the rest of them. I paid her some attention for your sake, little one, but really I had to think twice before recalling her. Her name was Molly, wasn't it?"

"Tab Twing writes me of a report that Molly is going to marry Captain Hooker of the army. You know him," and the sister took observations from the corner of one eye.

"Wh—that chump? The infernal fentiac needed flirt and egotistical ignoramus! What right has a conceited puppy like that to marry a woman like her, to drag her from garrison to camp and from camp to garrison? Don't her family know enough to prevent it? Good heavens, Bess, you have influence with her! Why don't you interfere?"

"And get snubbed for my pains? I guess not! But you seem agitated about the matter, my dear boy."

"No; it's not that, Bess." Yet she could see the blush on the back of his neck as he looked out the window. "I'm ill. I've felt it coming on for several weeks. The truth is that the doctor says I must go south for awhile," and he never hesitated at this whopper, and she was gushing in her hypocritical sympathy. "It's a confounded nuisance, but I'll start tonight!"

Within 15 minutes she sent this: "Darling Molly, he's coming. I told you I'd find a way to stir him up."—Detroit Free Press.

When the Chief Cook Leaves.

The importance of a chief cook becomes evident when the time for his departure arrives. One day last week the proprietor of a popular restaurant on Fifth avenue decided for reasons of his own to part with the services of the man who had for some years looked after his kitchen. The chef retired and with him more than 20 of his assistants. This number included his assistant cooks and every man in the kitchen, even to the unimportant functionary who presides over the refrigerators. This exodus did not surprise the proprietor.

The chef had brought the others with him, and they were in a way more closely attached to his service than to the proprietor who paid them their wages. When a substitute was hired, he also brought the same complete corps of assistants who are supposed to know the methods of their chief better than any assistants not directly employed by him.

This manner of employment exists in all the large restaurants, where the head cook is absolute master in the kitchen and controls all the branches of his department down to the most unimportant. He is held responsible on this ground for all that may happen under his direction even if he was not personally concerned in the matter.—New York Sun.

Evolution.

Johnny was spelling his way through a marriage notice in the morning paper.

"At high noon," he read, "the clergyman took his stand beneath the floral bell, and to the music of the wedding march the contradicting parties moved down the"—

"Not 'contradicting,' Johnny," interrupted his elder sister, "'contracting.'"

"Well," stoutly contended Johnny, "they'll be contradicting parties after awhile."—Youth's Companion.

By the Cabman's Watch.

Blinks—I hear the cabmen are going to strike for shorter hours.

Minks (who sometimes rides)—Why, goodness me, their hours are not over 40 minutes long now!—New York Weekly.

It is one of the peculiarities of Wall street zoology that the lambs are always bulls.—Philadelphia Ledger.

You can't convince a man who has dyspepsia that crime is not on the increase.—Philadelphia Record.

USEFUL SNOW.

But For It Much of the Earth Would Be Little Better Than a Desert.

If all the condensed moisture of the atmosphere were to fall as rain and none of it as snow, hundreds of thousands of square miles of the earth's surface now yielding bountiful crops would be little better than a desert. The tremendous economic gain for the world at large which results from the difference between snow and rain is seldom realized by the inhabitants of fertile and well-watered lowlands.

It is in the extensive regions where irrigation is a prime necessity in agriculture that the special uses of the snow come chiefly into view. All through the winter the snow is falling upon the high mountains and packing itself firmly into the ravines. Thus in nature's great icehouse a supply of moisture is stored up for the following summer.

All through the warm months the hardened snowbanks are melting gradually. In trickling streams they steadily feed the rivers, which as they flow through the valleys are utilized for irrigation. If this moisture fell as rain, it would almost immediately wash down through the rivers, which would hardly be fed at all in the summer, when the crops most needed water.

These facts are so well known as to be commonplace in the Salt Lake valley and in the subarid regions of the west generally. They are not so well understood in New Jersey or Ohio, where snow is sometimes a picturesque, sometimes a disagreeable, feature of winter.

In all parts of the country the notion prevails that the snow is of great value as a fertilizer. Scientists, however, are inclined to attach less importance to its service in soil nutrition—for some regions which have no snow are exceedingly fertile—than to its worth as a blanket during the months of high winds. It prevents the blowing off of the finely pulverized richness of the top soil. This, although little perceived, would often be a very great loss.

In nature's every form there is meaning.—Youth's Companion.

THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK.

He Scorns All Effort but Military Service and Agriculture.

A Turk thinks it the most natural thing in the world to lose a province and, having lost it, to quit and live elsewhere. He talks quite complacently of leaving Constantinople some day. He will go over to Asia and found another capital. He originates nothing. He takes what he finds without assimilating it and remains profoundly Turkish. He leaves no trace of his occupation except ruins. Practically there is nothing at Belgrade, Sofia and Athens to show that for centuries they were Turkish cities.

All occupations, except agricultural and military service, are distasteful to him. Yet there are two other characteristics even more important than these. The first is his sense of discipline. It is this which keeps together the apparently tottering fabric of the Turkish empire. It makes the half fed, half clothed soldier ready to endure every privation and prevents the corruption and incapacity of the officers from producing the anarchy which would be inevitable in any other country. Sedition is unknown. Even complaints are rare, and were a holy war proclaimed there is not a man who would not be prepared to die in defense of the system of extortion which grinds him down.

His second characteristic is his laziness, in spite of the laborious industry of the Turkish peasant. The fact is that the Turk is too proud to do many things, too stupid to do others. His religion inculcates a fatalism which tends to a conviction that effort is useless.—London Telegraph.

A Humorous Turk.

A typical Turkish humorist was Khoja Nasreddin Effendi, who lived in the fourteenth century. Of him this story is told:

"One Friday the khoja's fellow villagers listened to his preaching a sermon in the mosque, which he had never done, not having any oratorical gifts. He mounted the pulpit sorely against his will and, looking around at the congregation, asked in despair, 'Oh, true believers, do you know what I am going to say to you?' They naturally replied, 'No.' 'Well, I am sure I don't,' he said and hurriedly left the mosque. The congregation were, however, determined to have their sermon and next Friday forced him again into the pulpit. When he again put the same question, they replied by agreement, 'Yes.' 'Oh, then,' he said, 'if you know I needed tell you,' and again escaped. On the third Friday the villagers made what they thought must be a successful plan. They got the Khoja into the pulpit and when he asked what had now become his usual question replied, 'Some of us know and some of us don't.' 'Then,' replied the khoja, 'let those of you who know tell those who don't.' After this the congregation resigned themselves to do without sermons."—"Turkey in Europe," by Odysseus.

The Spider's Thread.

The body of every spider contains four little masses pierced with a multitude of holes, imperceptible to the naked eye, each hole permitting the passage of a single thread. All the threads, to the amount of 1,000 to each mass, join together when they come out and make the single thread with which the spider spins its web, so that what we call a spider's thread consists of more than 4,000 threads united.

Word of Caution.

"Never propose to a girl by letter."

"Why not?"

"I did it once, and she stuck the letter in a book she was reading and lent it to my other girl."—Chicago Record.

A Happy New Year.

Is in store for all who have determined to give us the bulk of their coal orders for 1901. Speed the parting guest, old 1900; welcome the incoming visitor, young 1901 by giving a housewarming meet for the occasion. In other words, have good coal on your fires and in your cellars. Good coal here every time. At.....

JOHN LARSON,
DEALER IN
WOOD and COAL, Flour, Feed, Lime Cement, and Plastering Hair.

Burlington Route

Best Line to Chicago and St. Louis

"The Limited," the finest train in the world, leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., every day. Electric lighted, steam heated, has compartment and standard sleepers, reclining chair cars, coaches, and dining car on the cafe plan. Arrives Chicago 9:25 next morning and St. Louis 6:21 next afternoon. "The Scenic Express" leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., except Sunday, arriving Chicago 10:20 same evening and St. Louis 6:40 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.

P. S. BUSTIS, G. P. Agt., Chicago, Ill. GEO. F. LYMAN, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul.

BRAINERD LUMBER CO.,

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

Mills & Yards at Rice Lake, E. Brainerd

We have CONSTANTLY ON HAND a Complete Stock of Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Building Material.

SHORT LUMBER OF ALL GRADES, and LOW GRADE OF DIMENSION AND BOARDS at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

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.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC BANK.

Capital $25,000.

WERNER HEMSTEAD, President.
J. F. McGINNIS, Vice Pres.
H. D. TREGLAWNY, Cashier.

Special attention given to City Collections, Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals, received on the most Liberal Terms Consistent with Sound Banking.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics cure by acting directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in any other part of the system.

No.	Cures.	Prices.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever	.25

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

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutions.

Safe, Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

Rotary Motion and Ball Bearings.

For Sale by the
DAVIS MUSIC HOUSE, BRAINERD.

Local News Condensed.

Saws filed at Hoffman's.

Skates sharpened at Hoffman's.

Wm. Bredfeld was a Little Falls visitor yesterday.

Losey & Dean, undertakers, conducted 111 funerals during the year 1900.

Train No. 5 was three hours late yesterday, owing to a break down near Elk River.

Don't forget the stereopticon views and lecture on the Passion Play at the Congregational church tonight.

A decree of divorce was granted Mrs. Evelyn L. Zimmerman on Monday, Dec. 31st, 1900, from J. H. Zimmerman.

Right weight, just grade and highest market price for grain, at Hessel's corner 4th and Front streets.

Little Falls Transcript: Randolph Gillette went to Brainerd Monday, where he will be employed as scaler for the Brainerd Lumber company.

If we had a dozen competent A 1 stenographers and book-keepers we could place them all in good paying positions in less than 30 days.
Brainerd Business College.

The electric lights were shut off on Tuesday, and there will be no more lights until the repairs at the dam will be completed. This will take about a month.

"Little Colds" neglected—thousands of lives sacrificed every year. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures little colds—cures big colds too, down to the very verge of consumption.

Rev. Roderick J. Mooney, of this city, recently delivered an address on the principles of the order at a Masonic banquet in Staples, and the World says it was the best address ever delivered in that city.

The dancing party given by Ascalon Commandry at Masonic Hall on New Year's night was a most delightful social occasion and thoroughly enjoyed by the large throng of invited guests.

Ira Garrison, a knight of the road, badly froze his feet during the cold snap on Monday while counting ties between Staples and this city. At his own request he was given lodging in the city jail, and then taken to the poor farm for treatment.

The entertainment given by the Scandinavian Glee Club at Johnson's Hall in Southeast Brainerd on Monday evening was well attended, the hall being completely filled. The programme was a most excellent one and was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

License to marry was issued the past week as follows: Dec. 29th, Michael Setula to Fanny E. Lee; Alfred Ramsberg to Gina Aashur; Jan. 3d, John G. Smylie to Mary Lillian McDonough. The first named couple were married the same day the license was issued, by Rev. Anton Anderson.

Deputy State Auditor Molander was in the city on Wednesday and conducted the sale of stumpage on state lands in the county, as advertised in the DISPATCH recently. Only the local lumber men and A. L. Cole, of Motley, were in attendance. All that was advertised was sold at prices ranging from $1.50 to $2.00 a thousand.

Mrs. Booth Honored.

The Grand Rapids Magnet contains the following concerning Mrs. Hattie Booth, nee Hattie Gibson, formerly of this city:

County Superintendent of Schools Mrs. Hattie P. Booth was elected secretary of the state association of county superintendent at their meeting in St. Paul last week. It is unusual that a young member be elected to such an important position. One of the older members nearly always being elected. However, Mrs. Booth's ability as an educator is known, not only to her friends in Grand Rapids, but all the leading educators of the state, and her selection to this position is but a just reward for the much good work she has accomplished.

Convenient Trains

leave St. Paul and Minneapolis daily via Wisconsin Central Ry. for Manitowoc, Millwaukee, Chicago, where direct connections are made for the east and south. Nearest ticket agent can give you complete information.
JAS. C. POND, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Milwaukee, Wis.,

Hoffman negotiates chattel loans.

PERTINENT PERSONAL NOTES.

Prof. and Mrs. Torrens returned on Tuesday.

W. E. Winslow, of Minneapolis, is in the city.

Hon. and Mrs. L. P. White returned Wednesday from St. Paul.

C. M. Patek returned yesterday morning from a brief visit to Chicago.

J. C. Congdon, jr., of Staples, spent New Year's with his parents here.

E. A. Hasty, the Minneapolis lumberman, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. J. W. Koop visited her sister, Mrs. Lewis, at Staples, the first of the week.

C. A. Krech returned on Tuesday from a visit to his parents at Waverly, Iowa.

County attorney S. F. Alderman was in Bemidji the first of the week on business.

Miss Sadie Geer, of Minneapolis, is in the city the guest of Mrs. F. W. Wieland.

Dr. J. L. Fredericks returned on Wednesday from a visit to the southern part of the state.

Mrs. Geo. Redding, of Minneapolis, arrived in the city on Saturday to visit her father and brothers.

Wadena Pioneer: Wilbur Northfoss spent New Years with his sister, Mrs. Joseph Santerre, Jr., of Brainerd.

Geo. Reimestad, who is attending the State Univerity, is spending his holiday vacation here the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Reimestad.

Staples World: Willie, Harry and Rose Koop came up from Brainerd Saturday and remained a couple of days with the family of W. J. Lewis.

Little Falls Transcript: E. L. Bouck returned to Brainerd Monday after a visit with Little Falls friends. He plans to again make Little Falls his home.

Mrs. Geo. Phillips, of Kennen, Wis., arrived the city on Monday evening, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cochrau. The lady is a sister of Mr. Cochran.

Miss Curry, Miss Moulton, Miss Lou. White and Miss Nickerson returned on Tuesday from their holiday vacation to resume their duties in the school room on Wednesday.

Mrs. A. W. Smith arrived in the city on Monday from her home near Ottawa, Canada, to visit her sons, J. R. and W. J. Smith, of this city. Mrs. Smith will remain in Minnesota during the winter.

During the past week Dr. and Mrs. Reimestad entertained Miss Maysie Frebiger, a teacher in the Duluth public schools. Miss Frebiger returned to her home in Duluth on Wednesday morning.

DEATHS.

Denis McGrath, a railroad employe brought to the Sanitarium from Moorhead, died on Monday, Dec. 29th, of cancer, and his remains were buried in Evergreen cemetery on Wednesday, Jan. 2nd, Rev. Father Lynch conducting the burial service.

Myrtle, the five month's old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Thompson, of Southeast Brainerd, died on Monday of diphtheria.

Y. M. C. A.

The meeting next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock will be for ladies and gentlemen. The subject will be the organization, its beginning and growth in the different departments up to the present day, addressed by six different men.

Chapped hands, cracked lips and roughness of the skin cured by Banner Salve, the most healing ointment in the world. H. P. Dunn & Co. and McFadden Drug Co.

Last Call of the Century.

Young men, young women, if you want to be successful you must prepare yourself to deserve success and promotion. We again ask you to enter our school for preparation for profitable employment in business. Begin the new century right by taking a course in the Brainerd Business College. Term opens Wednesday, Jan. 2nd, 1901.
LEWIS H. VATH, Prin.

Ties Wanted.

We will pay the highest price for oak ties. Bring your ties to us.
S. & J. W. KOOP.

The oldest installment house in the city. Household furnishings and bicycles on easy payments. A. L. Hoffman & Co.

CHURCH WORK AND SERVICES.

The young men's Chapter of St. Paul's church will hold their meeting on Sunday at 5 p. m. at the church. All the young men of the parish are invited to be present.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. George Abbott, on Fifth street south, (behind the Lincoln school house) on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 9th, from 2:30 to 4:30.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church held their semi-annual election of officers on Wednesday, Jan. 2nd, resulting as follows: Mrs. Gibson was unanimously re-elected as president; Mrs. A. Eastman, vice president; Mrs. F. Simpson, secretary; Mrs. Crawford, treasurer.

The pastor of the Presbyterian church will preach Sunday morning on the subject, "The Church at Prayer." Evening: "The Hope of the Gospel." The week of prayer will be observed by the congregation each evening of the week except Saturday, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. John Bye will sing "Hosanna in Excelsis" at the morning service.

St. Paul's Episcopal church: Sunday being the first Sunday of the new year there will be morning prayer, sermon and Holy Communion at 10:30 a. m. and Sunday school at 12:15 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m. The subject of the morning sermon will be: "A Prisoner of the Lord." Evening subject: "A New Year's Resolution." The St. Paul's church quartette will sing for the offertory at the morning service Harry Rows Shelley's "The King of Love My Shepherd Is."

BELGIAN HARE INDUSTRY.

Large Canning Factory to Be Established in the West.

Like wildfire the Belgian hare craze swept over the country and died out just as quickly. It is estimated that within a year $2,000,000 has been spent on the Belgian hare and that there are 8,000,000 of the little animals in the United States, while the remarkable fecundity of the hare will triple that number in a year despite the enormous quantity to be used on the table.

In California alone there are 1,000,000 hares, and fruit growers are apprehensive over damage to their orchards when the owners of the rabbitries become finally convinced that the hare business is overdone and is a flat failure and turn their rabbits loose to live as best they may. Indeed so much fear is felt in the fruit districts that a bill has been prepared for the next legislature providing for the enactment of a law making it a criminal offense to turn a Belgian hare free.

Foreseeing the fall of the hare business, a company of Arizona and California capitalists is being formed to take up the business where the small raisers left off and for the establishment of a great hare farm and a canning factory, writes the St. Louis Globe-Democrat's Phenix correspondent. The Southwestern Canning company will be the title of the corporation, to be capitalized at $150,000. A tract of land of 640 acres will be leased, in the Buckeye country in the lower and most fertile portion of Arizona. Half of the land will be planted in alfalfa and barley to provide feed for the hares, and the other half will be used as pasture for the great herd to be quartered on the ranch.

It is intended to buy up as many hares as it is possible to obtain for the stocking of the ranch. There will be room for 250,000, and it is proposed to enlarge the ranch as rapidly as is necessary to accommodate the growth of the herd. The entire ranch will be fenced with fine wire to protect the stock from the coyotes and mountain lions and to prevent crossing of the breed with the jack rabbit. Thomas McGuire, who has had much experience in California in handling hares, will manage the ranch and will have the assistance of a score of expert handlers of the hare. The canning factory will be erected in the spring, and machinery is now being purchased in Chicago. A very large plant will be built, sufficient to dispose of 2,000 or more hares per day. The meat of the hare is of very fine flavor, in taste as well as in color resembling the breast of the chicken. The factory will put the meat up in various styles and will make a specialty of preparing it in pressed and deviled forms, with the intention of substituting it for the expensive preparation of chicken. Every portion of the hare will be utilized, and not the least important part of the business will be the use of the skins. Belgian hare fur is of a rich, soft brown and much in demand for imitation of arctic furs. The summer furs are not valuable, the hair being not firmly rooted, but the winter skins are as fine as could be desired.

The feet of the younger rabbits are in demand for watch chains and ornaments, and the ears are strung upon ribbon and used for picture frames. The bones and other parts of the refuse will be shipped to California for fertilization purposes. The company expects eventually to control the market for fine pressed meats by substituting for pressed chicken, ham and beef the finer and cheaper product of its cannery.

MODERN NEWSPAPERS.

Alfred C. Harmsworth on Americas and British Journals.

THEIR TWO METHODS CONTRASTED

Successful British Editor Says American Newspapers Make Much Less Money Than English Ones—Objects to Yankee Presentation of News.

"I wouldn't own the best newspaper in America. There isn't any money in it." This was the opinion of Alfred C. Harmsworth, proprietor of the London Daily Mail and any number of other English periodicals, says the Philadelphia Press, when he arrived at New York the other day on the Teutonic.

"The financial success of the big English papers," he continued, "would astonish Americans if they could get at the figures. On this side you do not know what a good newspaper is. You fill your pages with big, glaring headlines and immense pictures and imagine that you are giving the public what it wants. I do not think that you are. Big headlines have got to go. I tried the scheme for a few days in London and was swamped with protests.

"What the people want here, as well as abroad, is news—news redhot, as you call it. They do not care to masti-

ALFRED C. HARMSWORTH.

cate glaring headlines and full grown cuts. They want the news of the day in the most condensed form. We would not read your papers in England. Doubtless you would not read ours. We have opposite systems entirely. Which is the best is evidenced by the fact that the average English paper makes much more money than the average American sheet.

"We are better paid in England too. I pay my best man about $75,000 of your money per year. Mr. Pulitzer, who came over with me, said to me during the passage:

"'Do you know, I cannot get good men?'

"That is easy of explanation,' said I. 'First of all, you do not pay them enough.'

"I own 30 newspaper properties on the other side, three of which are morning dailies and two evening editions. None of them is a failure. I attribute their success to the fact that I do not haggle over the price with a good man. He knows what I want and what the English reading public wants, and he gives it to both of us.

"The illustrations in the English newspapers are getting fewer and fewer, and soon the appearance of a cut will be a nine days' wonder. There has never been a really successful daily paper that relied upon its illustrations. Not that the readers do not appreciate art; it is because they will not tolerate that which has the impudence to be called art. Newspaper cuts are not artistic in any sense of the word.

"In addition to the big headlines and the giant cuts, the editorial page of the newspaper must go, too, in a measure. It has lost its influence. People do not now read the editorial as attentively as they used to, and those who do read it are not in the least affected by the opinions expressed. They form their own opinions and do not let the editorial page form it for them. News rather than the editorial is the requisite of every paper that wants to be successful."

"Do you consider the English newspaper more 'newsy' than the American?"

"I do not. We simply know how to dress up what we get."

"Then the financial success of the English newspaper is the only reason why American newspapers should look up to English journals?"

"Yes; there is no other reason. The English newspaper is dull in many ways, but it is not as frivolous as are your papers. For instance, we do not give a column to minute details of a little suicide and immense space to other police stuff in which there is comparatively small interest.

"I consider it absolutely necessary for a man to publish three or more newspapers to make money. A trust in the newspaper line is absolutely intolerable. The idea that the average reader wants to get two or three papers of opposite views is all nonsense. If you give him all the news just as it happened and without any enlargement, he will be satisfied with one paper."

Latest In Slot Machines.

The newest thing in the slot machine line is a machine that charges the storage batteries of automobiles. By connecting the automobile to the machine and dropping a quarter in the slot the batteries may be charged in a few minutes.

Voting Machines' Latest Appellation.

A new name for voting machines has been invented. They are now called votometers.

What is It?

What is It?

. . . . WHY! It Is the . . . .

Big Special

Shoe and Cloak

SALE!

Which we start this week. Don't fail to be one of the fortunate ones. We shall place on sale on center tables an immense selection of Shoes and Slippers---for Ladies, Children, Boys, Girls and Infants. Fine, Heavy, Medium, Large and Small. Felt Lined Shoes, Warm Good Slippers, Fine Kid Stylish Shoes, Substantial well made up-to-date goods---Babies Shoes, Childrens Shoes, Calf Skin Shoes, Solid Leather Shoes, Young Ladies' Shoes, Old Ladies' Shoes, Big Boys' Shoes. All these kinds of Shoes will be represented in this Sale. How Will we sell them?

By placing them on SALE at such LOW PRICES that they will compel YOUR attention.

We tell you, if interested, at all, to attend this Sale, and you won't regret it.

We Always Do as We Advertise.

About Cloaks

The Cloaks Offered at this . . .

SPECIAL CLOAK SALE

Are such fine Stylish Goods, so Up-to-date, and wholesome, that it seems a pity to offer such goods as we intend to. The Cloak Sale will surpass any previous sale in the matter of bargains. Ladies' Jackets in Cloth and Fur. Children's Cloaks. Capes of all Grades. Astrakan, Sealette and Electric Cloaks all to be included. Do You Want a Cloak?

That is the question we ask you. If you do; and want it cheap, very cheap, unusually cheap, we are ready to startle the whole community with our prices. Some of these cloaks will be sold as per example as follows:

Jackets which retailed at $5 for $2.50	
" " " " $6 for $3.00	**Don't Forget:**
" " " " $8 for $4.00	
" " " " $10 for $5.00	**We Always Do**
" " " " $12 for $7.50	
Children's Cloaks worth $3 for $1.75	**As We Advertise.**
" " " $4.50 for $2.50	
" " " $5.00 for $3.00	

We ask you to step in and price these goods, as we shall sell them even cheaper than you can anticipate. These Cloak offerings will be

Wonderful Bargains.

Get in line for your Share.

HENRY I. COHEN.

Goods will all be marked in plain figures. Sale starts Saturday.