

The Thirteen Towns.

FOSSTON, (Polk Co.) MINNESOTA.

The passion play will be enacted at Ober-Ammergau twenty-seven times during the coming summer, the first performance occurring May 24. A new auditorium accommodating 4,000 persons has been built.

During the volcanic eruption in the Hawaiian islands last summer the smoke rose to a height of between five and six miles, and then drifted away to the northeast. At a distance of 600 miles from Hawaii it settled upon the surface of the sea, and was then carried back by the northeast wind to its place of origin, where it arrived a fortnight after its original departure, and covered the entire group of islands with its heavy pall.

It is strange now to recall that, as a girl, the late mother of the German empress was exceedingly anxious to marry Napoleon III. Indeed, the marriage was nearly arranged, but Queen Victoria and Prince Albert strongly disapproved of the proposed alliance, and their opposition carried the day. Had Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe become empress of the French the whole face of Europe would almost certainly have been different.

The recent trials at Indian Head, on the Potomac, of the armor made for the Russian battleship Retvizan, building in this country, seemed to show that armor-plate of the Krupp form made in America has the advantage in the endless contest between guns and armor. Five-inch projectiles with a striking velocity of more than 2,000 feet per second failed to penetrate more than two inches in a five-inch plate, and the projectiles were broken in pieces, while the plate was not cracked.

A correspondent of "Figaro," writing from Madrid, gives a very favorable account of the present condition of Spain, which he says "is making rapid progress toward recovery, after a series of cruel disasters." The tendencies to disorder have subsided; the danger of revolution has passed; under the influence of a well-balanced budget, public credit is improving; the personal worth and practical wisdom of the queen regent have "made her the one fixed point around which all the wishes of Spain and all the sympathies of Europe gravitate"; and her son Alfonso, who will ascend the throne in two or three years, gives fine promise of intelligence, courage, and virtue.

It is noticeable that all the great generals, either of the past or present, have been known to the public and their soldiers by some familiar nickname. Lord Roberts' sobriquet of "Bobs" is the most popular name to conjure with just now in South Africa. Just as "Le Petit Corporal" was the watchword for Napoleon's legions, Frederick the Great was dubbed by his soldiers "Our Fritz," and the duke of Wellington, who gained the confidence but never the affection of his troops, was known as "Old Nosey"—an uncomplimentary allusion to his most prominent feature—just as "Stonewall" Jackson and "Marshal Vorwarts" expressed the most noticeable characteristics of Jackson and Blucher respectively.

It is estimated that the state of Maryland lost \$2,000,000 during the past season through the ravages of the pea-louse, which, Prof. W. G. Johnson of the Maryland Agricultural college says is an insect new to science. It belongs to the well-known group of the aphides, or plant-lice, and on account of some change in conditions has become suddenly abundant, appearing for the first time on the cultivated pea. It is of a green color, and only an eighth of an inch long. It sucks the juices from the leaf and stem, and the plant dies. Not only in Maryland have growers of peas suffered, but in New Jersey, Delaware, New York, Virginia, North Carolina and Connecticut also. Fortunately the pea-louse has many insect enemies, which played havoc with it before the close of the season.

By the action of the senate in ratifying The Hague peace treaty, the United States now stands before the world as a nation no less ready to practice than to preach arbitration. Its promptness in accepting the invitation to The Hague, the eminence of those who represented the country, its commanding position as one of the great powers of the world, and the government's well-known advocacy of the principle of arbitration, all tend to invest the action of the senate with peculiar significance. By it we have now shown our good faith, and other nations may follow. The aim of the treaty, stripped of complicating details, is merely to make peace easier and war more difficult. It cannot compel peace, for it leaves each nation free to choose a course for itself; but it seeks to render the resort to arms the last resort.

In a Brussels street traversed by an electric tram-car it has been noticed that the trees on one side of the way begin to lose their foliage early in August, the leaves turning brown and dropping off. But in October the same trees begin to bud again, and sometimes even blossom. Meanwhile trees on the opposite side of the street are unaffected, losing their foliage late in the autumn and budding only in the spring. The cause of the anomaly is supposed to be leaking electric currents, which stimulate the growth of the trees affected.

AT BLOEMFONTEIN

GEN. FRENCH REPORTED TO HAVE ARRIVED THERE.

Not Known Whether the Dispatch Means That He Has Entered the City or That He Is in the Environs—Lord Roberts Evidently Busy With Military Operations—Salisbury Answers Boer Appeal Saying He Cannot Assent to Independence—United States' Offers Are Courteously Declined.

Cape Town, March 15.—Gen. French has arrived at Bloemfontein.

London, March 15.—Nothing can be said of the advance on Bloemfontein beyond Lord Roberts' own dispatches. Nothing more has been permitted to come through. Doubtless Lord Roberts himself is fully occupied with important military operations. The dispatch from Cape Town saying that Gen. French has "arrived at Bloemfontein" probably does not mean that he has entered the city. Lord Roberts' message may mean either that the Boers have cut the railway to the north or that the British cavalry have done so. If the former, then it may be assumed that no rolling stock has been seized, but by general assumption the latter interpretation is regarded as correct. This would greatly facilitate obtaining supplies from Orange river, an important matter, as Lord Roberts' line of communication at Modder bridge is now 110 miles long.

The Boers may make another fight, but there is little doubt that Lord Roberts will occupy Bloemfontein today. The Boers, retiring from Orange river, will find themselves between two British armies and their guns are almost bound to fall into the hands of the British, while the occupation of the capital of the Free State will strain the alliance of the two republics to the utmost.

The government will not allow the Kruger-Steyn appeal to influence in any way their determination not to spare any effort to prosecute the war. There will be no diminution of measures calculated to maintain the full efficiency of the field force, and whatever reinforcements were previously considered advisable will still be sent out. Lord Salisbury's reply meets with unanimous approval among Conservatives, and it is the universal opinion that the Boers, by their extravagant claims and canting tone, meant to inflame foreign powers, have again overreached themselves, as they did by the ultimatum.

Couldn't Consent to Independence. London, March 15.—In the house of lords yesterday the premier, Lord Salisbury, read the British government's reply to President Kruger and Steyn. The concluding sentence is as follows: "Her majesty's government can only answer your honors' telegram by saying it is not prepared to assent to the independence of either the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

The United States government, at the request of President Kruger and President Steyn, has offered to the British government its services as mediator, but the view of bringing about peace in South Africa. The United States charge d'affaires, Henry White, saw Lord Salisbury at the foreign office last evening and received a formal reply from the British government, declining the good offices of the United States in regard to the peace.

STOPPED BY POLICE.

Michigan Town Wouldn't Stand for "Sapho."

Kalamazoo, Mich., March 15.—A performance of "Sapho" was attempted here last night despite the action of the city council Monday night ordering it suppressed. When the performance had been on only fifteen minutes the chief of police appeared and ordered the curtain run down. On the advice of an attorney the management thrice resumed the performance and each time the police lowered the curtain. A local attorney then addressed the audience from the stage and denounced the city council, urging the citizens to suppress the present aldermen at the next election. The audience finally dispersed amid a stormy scene. The managers of the theater threaten to bring damage suits against those responsible for the suppression.

MISSING ALASKAN STEAMERS.

Story Published at Juneau That the Wolcott Had Been Wrecked.

Seattle, Wash., March 15.—Two steamers reached here from Alaska yesterday, but they brought no news of the missing steamers Wolcott and Excelsior. Juneau newspapers published a story March 5 that a report had reached Sitka to the effect that the Wolcott had been wrecked off Kayak, Alaska. This information, it was asserted, had reached Sitka by Indians from the westward who arrived before the Cottage City, which arrived here a week ago, sailed from Sitka. The Cottage City's officers say they never heard such a story. A. G. McBride, who is in the city, heard that the Indians reported the wreck of the Wolcott as having occurred Jan. 7. As a matter of fact she was seen at Unalakleet Jan. 24.

Fatal Ending of a Card Game.

Columbus, Ga., March 15.—News is received from Andalusia, Ala., of the killing of Thomas Sharp by Will Craddock in the jury room of the court house. The men quarreled over a game of cards.

Federal Work at Dubuque.

Dubuque, Iowa, March 15.—Work has begun on the \$100,000 annex to our postoffice and federal building. A Chicago firm has the main contract, while several local firms have subcontracts for various parts of the work.

Suicide at Oshkosh.

Oshkosh, Wis., March 15.—Buel Davis, seventeen years old, committed suicide by jumping from the Chicago & Northwestern railway bridge into the Fox river Sunday night at 8 o'clock. His act was premeditated.

TO GUARD OUR INTERESTS.

Admiral Kautz Will Take Up Station on the West Coast of Nicaragua.

Washington, March 15.—A telegram was received at the navy department saying that the flagship Philadelphia and the battleship Iowa have arrived at Santa Barbara, Cal. The Iowa is on her way up the Pacific coast to Puget sound, where she will be docked and overhauled generally. The Philadelphia is bound to the west coast of Nicaragua for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the United States in case of any revolutionary troubles. Rear Admiral Kautz, commanding the Pacific station, is on board the Philadelphia, and will be in command of the American forces on the isthmus. The cruiser Detroit, which has been ordered to look after American interests on the east coast of the Isthmus, arrived at Havana, on the 13th inst., and will be her headquarters during her sojourn in those waters. As the Philadelphia takes her station at Brito, the western terminus of the proposed Nicaragua canal, the United States will be well represented in that quarter.

HAS A SIGNIFICANT LOOK.

Re-Establishment of the Naval Force on the China Station.

Washington, March 15.—Rear Admiral Kempff, at present commandant of the Mare island navy yard, has telegraphed to the navy department his acceptance of the offer of second in command of the Asiatic squadron. As a matter of fact Rear Admiral Kempff's command will very nearly approach an independent station. Rear Admiral Reuley, the nominal commandant of the entire naval force on the Asiatic squadron, is expected to remain in the Philippines, while Rear Admiral Kempff will have a separate squadron cruising on the Chinese and Japanese coasts. The re-establishment of a force on the China station may be a significant fact in view of the repeated hints from European sources of hostilities on so large a scale that they threaten to involve Asia.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The American Liner Paris to Be Called the Philadelphia.

Washington, March 15.—Senator Sewell has introduced a bill changing the name of the Paris, of the American line, to the Philadelphia. Three of the ships of the International Navigation company, constituting the American trans-Atlantic mail service, already bear names of American cities—the St. Paul, the St. Louis and the New York. The Paris was wrecked last summer off the coast of England. She has since been thoroughly repaired, and more than a million dollars expended in refitting her with higher-speed machinery. The Paris has been repaired in the Belfast shipyards of Harland & Wolff. It is reported that she has been lengthened a hundred feet, making her 665 feet in length. Her boilers have also been increased in number from eight to sixteen.

SENATORS IN CAUCUS.

Republicans Discuss the Porto Rican Tariff Bill.

Washington, March 15.—The Republican senators were in caucus for two and one-half hours on the Porto Rican bill yesterday afternoon, and at 6 o'clock adjourned until 2 o'clock to-day, when the discussion will be resumed. No vote was taken on any of the various propositions laid before the caucus, but as a result of the caucus talk the impression prevailed that there was a great deal of opposition to the bill, which opposition, if it was not placated, might endanger its passage. It was also apparent that a number of other senators thought the legislation was ill-advised, but, while opposed to the bill, nevertheless would vote for it as a party measure.

WHITE HAS HOPES.

Transvaal Agent Has an Interview With Assistant Secretary Hill.

New York, March 15.—Montague White, agent in this country for the Boers, returned from Washington late last night, and in an interview soon after his arrival, said: "I had an hour's conversation with Mr. Hill, the assistant secretary of state, and he assured me that he hoped for a happy solution of the great problem now before us. I cannot, of course, now give details of that conversation. I expect to see Mr. Hill again Friday, when I will probably go to the state department again. I believe that Germany, France and Russia would certainly back up any movement made by the United States government in the direction of intervention."

WARRANT FOR SENATOR DEBOE.

Rumor That He Is Charged With Complicity in the Goebel Assassination.

Washington, March 15.—A rumor was current at the capital yesterday that a warrant was to be issued for the arrest of Senator Deboe of Kentucky for alleged complicity in the assassination of Mr. Goebel. The senator said the mere suggestion of such a thing is ridiculous, and said he was ready and willing to answer any charge which may be brought against him in that connection.

Crusade Against Vice.

New York, March 15.—The police last night raided all the concert halls in the Tenderloin district, drove the women into the streets and arrested the proprietors. The latter were taken to a police station and soon released on \$500 bail each. The arrests were the result of the agitation against disorderly resorts which has lately stirred the city. The crusade began with the suppression of the play "Sapho" as presented by Olga Netherstone's company. Anthony Comstock soon afterward raided numerous gambling places.

Cable to Cape Nome.

Washington, March 15.—A bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Foster authorizing the construction by the government of a cable from Rome, on the coast of Washington, to Cape Nome and other Alaskan points.

Victims Now Number Sixteen.

New York, March 15.—Two more bodies were recovered yesterday from the ruins of the Italian tenement which was burned in Newark, N. J. The dead now numbers sixteen, and five others are unaccounted for.

THE CAPITAL FALLS

BLOEMFONTEIN OCCUPIED BY LORD ROBERTS.

President Steyn, With a Majority of the Fighting Burghers, Fled Northward—Inhabitants of Bloemfontein Give the Troops a Cordial Welcome—Officials Present the Keys of the Public Offices to Lord Roberts—"Bobs" the Hero of the Hour in England—Intense Enthusiasm Prevails.

London, March 16.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts announcing his occupancy of Bloemfontein:

"Bloemfontein, March 13, 8 p. m.—By the help of God and by the bravery of my majesty's soldiers, the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the presidency, evacuated last evening by President Steyn, late president of the Orange Free State. Mr. Frazier, member of the late executive government; the mayor, the landrost and other officials met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices. The enemy have withdrawn from the neighborhood, and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a cordial welcome."

The above dispatch, though dated Tuesday, was not received at the war office until 7:30 p. m. Wednesday. It was made public a few minutes before 9. The delay is attributed to the field telegraphs not being connected with Bloemfontein on Tuesday evening. Extra papers are already out on the streets and the night crowds of London are singing patriotic songs and engaging in demonstrations.

Hoisted the White Flag.

London, March 16.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Bloemfontein, dated Tuesday evening, says: "Bloemfontein surrendered at 10 o'clock to-day. It was occupied at noon. President Steyn, with a majority of the fighting burghers, has fled northward. Gen. French was within five miles of the place at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. He sent a summons into town, threatening to bombard unless it surrendered by 4 a. m. Tuesday. A white flag was hoisted Tuesday morning and a deputation of the town council, with Mayor Kellner, came out to meet Lord Roberts at Spitzkop, five miles south of town, making a formal surrender of the place. Lord Roberts made a state entry at noon. He received a tremendous ovation. After visiting the public building he went to the official residence of the president, followed by a cheering crowd, who waved the British flag and sang the British national anthem. They were in a condition of frenzied excitement. On Monday afternoon, previous to the surrender, there had been a little sniping and shelling, but the enemy then retired. Lord Roberts has his headquarters at the president's house and there are many of the British wounded in the building. The railway is not injured."

Roberts the Hero of the Hour.

London, March 16.—The first half of the campaign is over. Lord Roberts arrived at Modder river on Feb. 9. He entered Bloemfontein on March 13. Thus, in little over a month, he has effected the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the capture of Gen. Cronje's forces and the hoisting of the British flag in the capital of the Free State. All this has been accomplished with comparatively trifling losses. It is small wonder that he is the hero of the hour in England. All the newspapers eulogize him and congratulate the country. The talk of the Free State as having passed out existence as being now one of the shadows of history. It is not doubted that there may yet be heavy fighting, but the genius of Lord Roberts is looked for victory over all difficulties. His grim reference to the "late" President Steyn is understood to show that there shall be no ambiguity as to the position assumed toward the republics. The fact that Mr. Fraser, late chairman of the Free State road, and leader of the opposition to Mr. Steyn, came with the deputation to surrender the keys, is regarded as extremely significant of considerable difference of opinion among the Free States regarding the war. It is said that President Kruger hates Mr. Fraser on account of his sympathy with the Uitlanders. The demonstrations of the Bloemfontein inhabitants are also regarded as a good augury for the future of the British supremacy.

Advance Being Pushed.

London, March 16.—The British continue pressing their advance on the Orange river. The Boers still hold Botha's bridge, on the north side of the stream, but their trenches are dominated by the British artillery. Heavy firing is in progress and there has been some skirmishing. Lord Kitchener seems to be very successful in reducing the extent of the Dutch rising.

Fight to the Death Says Kruger.

New York, March 15.—A dispatch from President Kruger to the Evening Journal, dated Pretoria, March 13, 8 p. m., via Berlin, says: "The burghers will only cease fighting with death. Our forces are returning in good order to our lines of defense on our own soil. The Natal campaign was longer in our favor than we expected. The British will never reach Pretoria. The burghers, Steyn, Joubert and myself, as well as all the others are united. There are no differences. God help us."

A Boer Refutation.

London, March 16.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Pretoria, dated March 12: "Lord Salisbury's reply has been received, and a Boer refutation of the British contention is under consideration. It will deny that any annexation has been made and it will declare that the occupation of British territory was purely strategic. It will express the determination of the two republics to fight to the finish."

TO ARREST TAYLOR.

The Governor Will Be Held For Goebel's Death.

Louisville, Ky., March 16.—Warrants have been issued for thirty of the most prominent Republicans in Kentucky, also for four Brown Democratic leaders, charging them with being accessories to the murder of Goebel. Only twelve have been given to the detectives and four have been served. Realizing that an attempt to arrest several of the more prominent Republicans would result in bloodshed and civil war, the Goebel managers have held them up and only four more will be served, the plan being to have the April grand jury of Franklin county return indictments and then make the arrests. Gov. Taylor and United States Senator Deboe are on the list of those to be indicted. Senator Deboe, Gov. Taylor, ex-Gov. Bradley and a score of Republican leaders are expected to arrive. When such a move is made it will be impossible to keep the anti-Goebel people in check, and as both parties are now on a war footing it looks as if the fight would be a bloody one. The Republicans claim that the \$100,000 reward will simply be a corruption fund with which to purchase the evidence to swear away the lives of the accused Republicans. Col. Jack Chinn is quoted as having said: "Wait until we get squared around at Frankfort and we will hang Republicans like pigs on a pole." By "squared" Chinn means when Beckham gets into the state house.

PARTIAL AGREEMENT.

On Porto Rican Legislation By Republicans.

Washington, March 16.—The Republican senators in caucus yesterday reached a partial agreement on Porto Rican legislation. The house bill appropriating \$2,000,000 is to be taken up and passed immediately. The bill for a civil government of the island is to be taken up and disposed of as soon as possible, and the tariff bill is to be delayed for the present, while a committee of seven senators may be selected by Chairman Allison to try to compromise differences on the revenue bill and secure a measure which Republican senators generally can support. This partial agreement was reached after a caucus lasting from 2 o'clock until 5:30. The temper of the debate yesterday was much milder than that of Tuesday. As soon as it was generally understood that the tariff features of the legislation were to be postponed the decision reverted to the government features of the bill, and upon this subject the time was mostly spent. Senator Foraker explained many features of the bill. Senator Elkins said he favored leaving not only the question of revenues, but the government of the island as well to the president. Senator Platt of Connecticut expressed himself as firmly convinced that the principle of a protective tariff in the interest of the industries of the United States should be maintained, whatever the result. Many other speeches were made in the same line, notably by Senators Aldrich and Mason. At this point the suggestion of a committee was made, and as soon as the authority for its appointment was given the caucus adjourned sine die.

GEN. ELWELL DEAD.

He Was One of the Heroes of the Civil War.

Cleveland, March 16.—Gen. John J. Elwell, one of the best known citizens of Cleveland and a hero of the civil war, is dead. Death was due to old age, but probably hastened by injuries received during the war, from which he never fully recovered. His military service extended from 1861 to 1866. For gallant and faithful service he was four times brevetted and came out of the service a brevet brigadier general. He was badly injured just before the close of the war and partially disabled.

Mysterious Shooting.

Chicago, March 16.—The woman who was taken to the county hospital wounded in the right lung, and who refused to say anything except that she was Mrs. E. Brown, of 604 North Homer street, told the police yesterday that she was Mrs. Bertha Richter. She said she had been shot by Dr. Ostrowski, of 279 South Halsted street, who accompanied her to the hospital, but she refused to tell any of the details.

The Wolcott a Total Loss.

San Francisco, March 16.—Advices to the Merchant's Exchange from Seattle say the steamer Excelsior has arrived there from Alaska with news of the loss of the steamer Wolcott. The crew, passengers and most of her cargo were saved by the Excelsior. On Jan. 31 the Wolcott struck a rock ten miles from Kodiak. The is a total loss.

Alleged Blackmail.

Lima, Ohio, March 16.—N. L. Michael, vice president of the American National bank, who was arraigned on a charge of robbing that institution of \$18,000, was discharged. The detective who made the affidavit was not present and the justice refused to continue the case. Michael insists that his arrest was a blackmailing scheme.

Rev. Beecher Dead.

Elmira, N. Y., March 16.—The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, the eldest and last surviving brother of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, died here yesterday aged eighty-one years. Mr. Beecher was stricken with paralysis while on his way home from church last Sunday.

Tobacco Warehouse Destroyed.

Dayton, Ohio, March 16.—A fire at Minisburg, near here, destroyed the big Rothschild tobacco warehouse and damaged other adjacent buildings. A Chicago firm owned the warehouse. Loss estimated at \$150,000.

Would Tax Oleo.

St. James, Minn., March 13.—The dairy and creamery men of this section are circulating petitions among business men and farmers, urging congress to place a 10-cent internal revenue tax on oleomargarine.

New Mill for Sanborn.

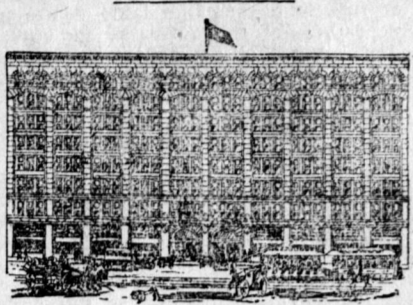
New Ulm, Minn., March 16.—County Treasurer Schwerdtfeger is having plans made for a new flour mill at Sanborn, which will cost \$11,000 and have a daily capacity of one hundred barrels.

SMALLPOX DISTRIBUTORS.

How the Germs Are Nurtured and the Disease is Spread.

It would seem that people will never learn to be careful. The recent alarming spread of that dire epidemic, smallpox, throughout different sections of the country has been traced by physicians and sanitarians in many instances directly to the moldy and rotting layers of paper and paste which cover the walls of many houses. The practice of laying layer after layer of paper on a wall, using common flour paste, is especially calculated to create homes for disease germs. People could not do more to effect such a result if they tried. The rotting vegetable matter affords caves from which are ready to dart forth the infection at every opportunity. There is no excuse for this practice, as walls and ceilings can be coated with a pure, clean and sanitary material like Alabastine, for instance, at no greater expense. Alabastine is a rock-base cement, which incorporates itself with the wall or ceiling. It is easily applied, comes ready to mix with cold water, requires no washing or scraping before renewing or retinting, is beautiful, long-lasting and safe.

For walls that have been infected nothing is equal to Alabastine as a disinfectant to render them pure and clean and the rooms once more inhabitable.



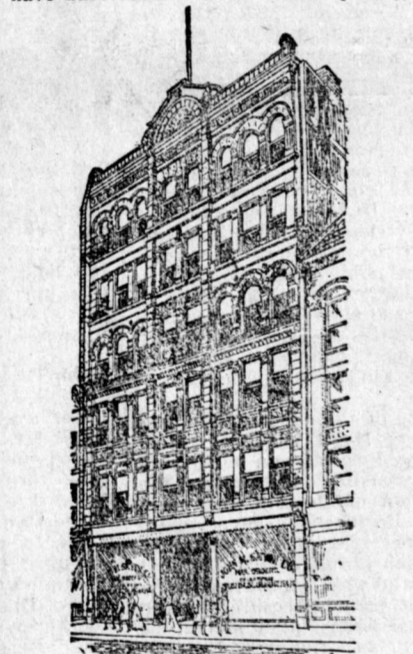
The above illustration shows one of the mammoth buildings occupied by the Great Mail Order House of the John M. Smyth Company of Chicago.

For one-third of a century this Company has been in business, dealing in a small way, they supplied their neighbors in the near-by towns, each year widening their field. They are now selling merchandise direct to the consumer at wholesale prices throughout the United States.

Some years ago they began supplying their customers with an illustrated catalogue. As the business expanded they were obliged to increase the size of this catalogue, until today it exceeds 1,000 illustrated pages, quoting the lowest wholesale prices on everything to Eat, Wear and Use. By a superior process of color photography they illustrate many of their goods in natural colors, bringing out the rich color value of curtains, carpets, draperies, and the latest designs in wall paper, etc., thus enabling the customer hundreds of miles distant to select goods at his own residence, knowing by the description, illustration and price the class of goods he may expect.

The feature of their business is becoming more and more popular each year, for it not only saves long and tiresome railroad journeys out to East, West and South, it leaves out the profit of the jobbing house, the retailer, the expensive commercial traveler, the general agent, the sub-agent and thus eliminates from one to four profits, saving this amount for the consumer. In short, it is a great wholesale store brought to the home.

The mammoth catalogue referred to is a 26th century dictionary of merchandise success. The success of this Company seems incredible, considering the fact that they have advertised so little. Their spirit of



The illustration below shows the recent building added to this great enterprise. The success of this Company seems incredible, considering the fact that they have advertised so little. Their spirit of

fairness and industry is the secret of this wonderful success. The quantity of goods they require in some lines enables them to handle train loads of merchandise secured at the lowest possible cost and freight rate.

When goods in the rough are coming from the mills and factories in the East, the lake steamers are pressed into service at a freight expense which is but little in advance of the iron ore rates.

Their references are: Any bank or express company, or any man, woman or child in Chicago.

Dipping in Sermons.

"Did you notice the flour on the crown of the Rev. Mr. Nailer's hat this morning?" "Yes. He must be getting pretty close to the bottom of the barrel."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Caroline E. Blake, Minneapolis, Minn., disinfecting device; Ira L. Gleason, Hutchinson, Minn., fire-escape; Corwin Johnson, Watertown, S. D., cream separator; Knud K. Lerol, Jr., Newburg, Minn., anchor and tension device for check-row corn-planters; Patrick J. Mulloy, Ardloch, N. D., spice cabinet; Emil Bluffs, Spencer, S. D., draft equalizer; Edwin C. Washburn, Minneapolis, Minn., draft-rigging, also brake beam; Nils M. Wig, Alexandria, Minn., horseshoe.

Merwin, Lothrop & Johnson, Patent Attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

Scheduled.

"And none shall know of our engagement," whispered Walter. "Largely so!" replied Hildegard, steadfastly. "For see! Our author has used his portrait for a frontispiece, and accordingly few, if any, will read the story of our love!"

Walter and Hildegard, as may be well imagined, were characters in contemporary fiction.—Detroit Journal.

HOW TO GET A life-size, 36x20 portrait with a 6 1/2-inch wide frame for 20 cents. Send for particulars. Address Twin City Art Co., 9 West Grant street, Minneapolis, Minn.