

In Minnesota.

State News of the Week Briefly Told.

Ed Olson was killed by a train at Wabasha.

Maud Cutting of Fairmont committed suicide.

Thomas O'Neil was found guilty of burglary at Dover.

John Mondl was arrested at St. Joseph for forgery.

Chief of Police Nic Bruels of Mankato has resigned.

St. Cloud wants the new public building to be of granite.

Burglars robbed a store in Luverne in full view of passers-by.

The Northern Pacific wool warehouse received 2,300,000 pounds of wool this season.

Perrin L. Smith of Winona has been made a second lieutenant in the regular army.

The Winona board of education has decided to spend \$1,000 on extended text book system.

About fifty cases of typhoid fever are reported in the vicinity of Sparta, with new ones every day.

The East Side Lumber company of Stillwater has shut down its mills owing to scarcity of logs.

A laborer named Dan McRae was drowned in the Partridge river, near Allen Junction, while swimming.

Fire destroyed the residence of Aldrich of Minneapolis, on Pelican lake, near Monticello. Loss \$2,500; partially insured.

Deputy Sheriff Carroll arrested Frank Butler at Villard on a charge of assaulting a thirteen-year-old daughter of Joseph Ernst.

James E. Morrissey of Crookston has been awarded the contract for putting the new steam heating plant in the school house at Fosston.

Three large stacks of wheat and a valuable separator were destroyed by fire on a farm near Rochester. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Eberhardt Mubel, for many years sidewalk inspector for the city of Mankato, was instantly killed by a passenger train. He leaves a family.

Mrs. Elsie Thayer of Spring Valley, widow of T. B. Thayer, died at the age of seventy-seven years of heart failure. She came to this country in 1857.

Another case of smallpox has developed at Winona, the victim being the sixteen-year-old daughter of Andrew Jostinski. The case is a light one.

Fred Hensell, a farmer living near Appleton, cut his little six-year-old daughter's leg completely off with a mowing machine. The child is not expected to live.

William Anderson of Jasper was arrested for violating the chicken law. Forty-seven birds were found in his possession. He was fined the full extent of the law.

The fireman on the steamer J. W. Van Sant was drowned some distance down the river from Winona. It is supposed he walked off the boat and was lost in the darkness.

A terrific rain and wind storm did considerable damage to trees, chimneys, outbuildings and store fronts at Pelican Rapids. Grain in shock is undoubtedly damaged.

Mrs. McMahon of Saux Center was accidentally shot by her husband, who handled a rifle carelessly. The ball took effect in the left shoulder, causing a painful if not serious wound.

The Northern Pacific road, in order to handle its own local freight and that of the roads for which it is now doing business or is arranging with, will erect a large freight warehouse at Duluth.

The Farmers' State Bank of Wilder has just been organized at Wilder, with E. P. Coleman, F. H. Vail, Charles Malchow, C. B. Cheedle, A. A. Opperud, M. H. Evans of Lakefield as directors.

Henry Harrison Hodgkins, a naval veteran, who was acting second officer under Dewey when the Mississippi was sunk during the Civil war, died at Marshall suddenly from overwork in the harvest field.

A very severe wind storm passed over Perham, blowing down signs, chimneys, houses and the steeple of the Zion Lutheran church. The wind was followed by a very heavy rain, which damaged shocked wheat.

County Surveyor Brown and Mike Morrison have completed a plat of a forty-one-acre townsite for Tams Bixby at Big Falls on the Big Fork river. At this point the Brainerd & Northern and the Itasca Lumber company's roads are surveyed to cross.

While watering their team in Clearwater lake, near Annandale, Robert Marvin of Clearwater and Carl Allison of Smith Lake drove over a steep bank into deep water. Marvin escaped by jumping from the buggy, but Allison and the horses were drowned.

John P. Dolzal, a farmer residing in Henryville, Renneville county, was held up and robbed on the road between Redwood Falls and North Redwood recently. Dolzal stated that one man held his team while two others jumped into the buggy, and after thumping him into insensibility robbed him of all his money, about \$25.

Martin Murray, one of the three parties who assaulted Miss Edith Watson while in a hack between Mankato and Kesota the night of Aug. 3, was captured at Waseca by the deputy sheriff of that county. Murray was badly wanted and the county and city had offered a reward for his capture. He was brought to Mankato.

A stranger was struck by the west-bound North Coast limited passenger train on the Northern Pacific a short distance east of Hawley. He lived about an hour. In his coat pocket was found a postal card from J. P. Coughlin of Faribault, Minn., addressed to Pat O'Connor, 281 West Seventh street, St. Paul. From the fact that this card was from Faribault and that scraps of paper found in his pockets contained written questions and answers, it seems probable that he was a deaf mute.

Chris Johnson of Slayton was killed by lightning.

FUNDS FOR COUNTY FAIRS.

Appropriation of \$14,000 Is About to Be Divided Among the Applicants.

County fair associations which held fairs last year will receive equal shares of the \$14,000 appropriation made by the state for their encouragement. The state auditor is making up a list of the counties entitled to come in as the state's beneficiaries. The amount which each will receive will be about \$235. Under the law which granted aid to county fairs the division of the appropriation will be on a pro rata basis. In deciding which counties are entitled to money the auditor will receive proof that the fair association which applies for its money actually held a fair last year, and expended in cash prizes and premiums an equal amount to the pro rata share which it is entitled to this year. In counties where two fairs were held last year only one will be entitled to money from the state. Last year 45 of different county fairs received aid from the state. The number will be about the same this year. The auditor has a bunch of papers certifying that these associations are entitled to aid. The money will be distributed to the different associations as soon as the list of applicants is completed.

JACKSON'S DEFENSE.

Sets Up New Points in the County Seat Contest.

Jackson has filed a defense in the county seat contest. It demurs to a portion of the contest notice filed, and denies each and every allegation not demurred to. Jackson set up as new points that M. H. Evans, George Paine, L. J. Pritsch, George Sawyer, H. J. Hollister, John Frederickson, Rudolph Korschick, John O. Engan and numerous others, openly, secretly, and in divers other methods, paid money for votes, and then goes on to recite the parties to whom money was paid and the amounts paid to each, ranging from \$5 to \$75. Fifty-three names of persons to whom money was paid are named. Others are named who were induced to stay at home; and others were not qualified to vote because not residents nor legal voters; and still others were named who were not entitled to vote because they were under age; still others were intimidated from voting. Finally the claim is made that Lakefield tried to bribe the voters of the county by offering and serving free lunches and free liquors. In all precincts where Lakefield had a majority of the votes a recount is asked. From the looks of the notice a very warm time is still to come in the contest.

THE WINONA NORMAL.

Everything Ready for the Opening of the School Year Next Week.

The vacancies in the normal school faculty at Winona have now all been filled, the latest appointment being that of Lucy E. Browning of Illinois as kindergarten director. She studied for a year under Frau Schrader at the Pestalozzi-Froebel house at Berlin, Germany, and has since done very successful work as director of kindergarten in Beloit and as head of the kindergarten training department at the Milwaukee school. It was expected that Miss Atwood, who was granted a year's absence, would return this fall to this place, but illness prevented. The school will open for enrollment next Tuesday. This will be the last year for the three-year elementary course of study. Students who have heretofore started on this course and can complete it this year will be allowed to do so, but hereafter they must take the five-year course unless they are graduates of high schools, when the professional and one and two-year courses will be open to them. It is not expected that this change will materially reduce the attendance at the school.

New Jail at Madison Lake.

The state board of corrections and charities has received plans and specifications for a new jail at Madison Lake. The structure will be built of brick and stone. Secretary Jackson, who has been absent on a vacation for several weeks, will return early next week.

PROMOTION FOR CHAFFEE.

A Brigadier Generalship in the Army Coming to Him.

Washington, Aug. 31.—There is no doubt that Gen. Chaffee will be appointed brigadier general in the regular army upon the retirement of Gen. Wheeler. It is stated at the war department that the services Gen. Chaffee has rendered in China entitle him to this consideration. Gen. Wheeler will retire on Sept. 2. Gen. Chaffee will continue to hold the rank of major general of volunteers while in command of the troops in China.

Coal Famine in Germany.

Berlin, Aug. 31.—The coal famine in Germany has become very serious and a number of chambers of commerce have petitioned the government for relief. The Prussian cabinet has resolved to grant a modified railroad tariff for foreign coal to facilitate the importation of coal from England and the United States. Indeed the minister is so pronounced that the Prussian minister of railways in the interest of the state has laid embargo on all the coal mines in the state mine.

Bring Sick From Manila.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.—The United States transport Thomas arrived last night, twenty-nine days from Manila, via Yokohama. She has on board 261 sick and wounded soldiers, 31 military prisoners, 51 cabin passengers, 173 in the steerage and 7 stowaways. Seven deaths occurred during the voyage. The vessel has not yet passed quarantine inspection and neither mail nor passengers will be landed until this afternoon.

Price Goes Up.

Pittsburg, Aug. 31.—The Crucible Steel Company of America has advanced the price on all open hearth products \$4 a ton. This affects all open hearth products except fine tool steel, which remains at the old price.

Postoffice Robbed.

St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 31.—Safe officers cracked the safe in the postoffice. The extent of the loss is not yet known, but it is believed to be from \$2,000 to \$5,000. No arrests have been made.

MINNESOTA FORESTRY

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FOREST FIRES.

Fifth Annual Report of the Chief Fire Warden of Minnesota.

The law for the prevention and suppression of forest and prairie fires has been in operation five years, and the fifth annual report of the Chief Fire Warden, Gen. C. C. Andrews, being for the year 1909, has just been published. It is a document of 144 pages, and contains numerous original illustrations of Minnesota forests. The law constitutes town supervisors fire wardens, and in unorganized townships having inhabitants the Chief Fire Warden appoints fire wardens. The Chief Fire Warden can mass the fire warden force of the state at any special point to suppress fires. In ordinary years their pay cannot exceed fifteen days at two dollars a day. In emergencies, any able-bodied male citizen 18 years of age may be called upon to help extinguish a fire, for which he may be paid \$1.50 a day for not exceeding five days in a year. It is the duty of chairmen and of fire wardens in unorganized territory to investigate and report fires to the Chief Fire Warden. Such officers are furnished with blanks for the purpose and stamped return envelope, and may charge a fee for making reports. The number of forest fires reported for 1909 was only 10; acres burned over, 3,635; damage, \$1,541. Number of prairie fires, 34; acres burned over, 24,616; damage, \$4,836. The drought of 1900, regarded by many as equal to that of 1894, when the Hinckley fire occurred, had been broken just as the report was ready to be printed. In regard to this period the Chief Fire Warden says: "There have been many forest fires, but from all the information I have received I doubt if the aggregate damage caused by them will exceed \$300,000, or 3 per cent of the total valuation of the forests. There has been no loss of life. Considering the vast extent of the forest region, the great activity prevailing and the dangerous weather, the damage is less than might have been expected. While in some cases fire warden could, no doubt, have been more on the alert, it is nevertheless a fact that many fires were prevented, controlled and extinguished by fire wardens. The fact that I have received over 300 reports from various fire wardens, relating to fires and the precautions being taken during the drought, is evidence of their interest and activity."

The Pay of Fire Wardens.

Under the present law it is the duty of county commissioners to audit the accounts of fire wardens when satisfied of the justice of the claim, but in two or three of the thirty counties where fire warden service should be active the county commissioners have refused to audit such accounts, and have practically nullified the law in their counties. The state promptly reimburses each county to the amount of one-third of what they expend for fire warden service, and no county can expend more than \$500 in any one year under the fire warden law. What better method can be devised for the payment of fire warden claims than by counties? If payment be left to the respective town boards, a levy for the purpose will have to be voted each year by the town meeting, and it might frequently happen that the towns which most needed the service would fall to vote the money. Also it might often happen that money would be voted and not actually required; in which case there would be temptation to spend it. There might be cases where towns could not afford to pay the necessary expense. Suppose the state would assume to pay all such expenses, how could a central officer very well supervise the accounts? Would there not be liability of much more excessive accounts being presented than under the present system?

We made the following additional extracts from the report:

Punishment for Carelessly Causing Fires.

A few persons have been convicted and punished the past year for carelessly causing fires. Fire wardens, however, are reluctant to institute criminal proceedings; and it is natural that they should be unwilling to make criminal complaints against a man who, perhaps, will be their neighbor or townman through life. Still, men who accept official trusts should have courage to discharge them faithfully. Communities often feel that a man is being wronged if he is prosecuted; they do not stop to think that the principal object of punishment is to deter others from committing similar offenses. Very good people are liable to be careless, and when we punish a man who, in a heedless and careless spirit, sets a fire in very dry and windy weather, which he ought to know he cannot control and which destroys or endangers the property of others, he should be made an example of; not for revenge or because we wish to injure him, but as a warning to many others to refrain from doing the same.

Guarantees by Railroad Companies Against Fires.

The act of congress of March 3, 1875, grants railroad companies the right of way through the public lands of the United States, and the act of congress of March 2, 1899, grants general right of way for railroads through Indian reservations; and the laws of Minnesota give railroad companies power to acquire rights of way by purchase or condemnation of land. None of these laws provide guarantees against causing forest fires by companies operating railroads, and it would seem that they should be amended so as to secure proper guarantees against such evils.

Fires on Indian Reservations.

While the fire warden law applies to white people on Indian reservations, it does not apply to Indians on their reservations; with the view, therefore, to having some regulations adopted that would help prevent forest fires on Indian reservations, I visited Washington in the early part of December last, and had satisfactory interviews with the secretary of the interior, the commissioner of the general land office and with the commissioner of Indian affairs, with the result that the latter issued regulations and instructions, in form of a letter to the United States Chippewa Indian agent at White Earth, under date of December 23, 1899.

What Forestry Science Is.

Forestry is the science of growing trees for profit and should interest us

In this state, because our climate and much of the soil is peculiarly adapted for growing pine. The white pine loves good soil, but it is not an exacting tree, and will thrive on poor soil. True economy demands, and it is a fundamental principle of forestry that good soil be reserved for field crops. It takes eight years on an average to raise a crop of pine trees on sandy soil. This is too long for individuals to wait for a crop, and, if the business is to be undertaken extensively it must be by the state. The one great truth that we have in Minnesota about three million acres of idle land which is fit only for bearing pine, and which, if planted with pine and administered on forestry principles, would earn a net revenue of 3 per cent per annum, compound interest on the capital expended in the work.

Should Lay the Foundations of Sustained Forest Yield.

To-day we are cutting fifteen hundred million feet of pine in our Minnesota forests each year, but in twenty years the demand on our forest resources will be far greater than now. We should begin to lay the foundations of sustained forest products, because nature will work with us. It was Frederick the Great who started forestry in Prussia, and the people of Minnesota can do as much for their state, if they will but give the matter attention. Fortunately, they have not the incentive that he had when, after six years' absence in a foreign war, he returned to a country reduced as Carlyle says, "to skin and bones."

The value of the 10,000,000 acres of state forests in Germany, being on land unfit for agriculture, is \$700,000,000, an amount equal to the total assessed valuation of property in Minnesota. The average net revenue therefrom is \$23,000,000. And the forests are more in the nature of a park than of a wilderness. The principles of forestry are the same here as in Germany, but, owing to the denser population, cheaper labor and higher value of products, the profits of forestry there are much greater than could be expected here for a time. However, they would be fair here, and prove from the start the mother of wages. The sun, air and rain—all great factors in forest growth—are ready to go into partnership with our state in the forestry business, the state to furnish its sandy soil as capital, and receive all the dividends.

Proposed National Park—Vandalism.

A year ago last August I visited Cass Lake, and found, to my surprise and delight, on its south shore, such an ideal pine forest as, with the remarkably clean and sandy beach, formed one of the most beautiful spots for a health and summer resort that could be imagined. I gave to the press some account of it at the time. Later a joint committee of the state medical societies made a visit there, and through the influence of a committee of woman's clubs the legislature memorialized the president to postpone for two years the sale of the land, so that the State of Minnesota might, if it should then deem it expedient, buy the same for a park.

Judge of my surprise and indignation, then, to find, as I did, on visiting the same spot again in the early part of July, 1899, that a dozen or more acres of this beautiful forest were lumbered and cut over the preceding winter, on the fraudulent pretense of its being "dead-and-down timber." The tops and branches of the trees—slashings as they are called—are now lying there, endangering the rest of the forest in the event of dry weather. Notwithstanding the terrible injury and damage to the eastern side, the traces of which cover quite an area, and were done for the purpose, as is generally believed, of making pretext for another contract the coming winter to lumber it as "dead-and-down timber."

This sad and wicked despoliation of one of the most beautiful pieces of scenery Minnesota possesses was perpetrated under the fraudulent system of lumbering "dead-and-down timber," a system which offers a premium for felling the forest, and which was cunningly devised to enable rascals to obtain standing pine at a price far below its value. The government at Washington is directly responsible, and our people should hold their senators and representatives in congress accountable and responsible that nothing of the kind occurs again, for they are the officers elected to conduct the affairs of Minnesota with the executive departments at Washington and with congress.

Some Reasons for the Park.

If the park be acquired it will be managed on forestry principles. The mature pine will be cut and honestly accounted for. Of course, some growth of forest will be protected; bare spots will be planted; a substantial yield and revenue will be maintained; yet, in fifty years, the forest in the park will be more valuable, and the park itself more beautiful than at present. If here and there are tracts of good agricultural land, they will be cultivated. The establishment of the park will give a wonderful impulse to forestry, and prove a boon to the Northwest that few now can realize. We have not in Minnesota, the White Mountains nor the Catskills, but we have as beautiful pine forests, and as beautiful clear lakes in their midst, as can anywhere be found; and future generations will reproach us if we allow all of such scenery to be forever ruined.

What the United States Receives for Its Pine.

Lumbering has been going on in the pineries of Minnesota for more than half a century. For a number of years back the pine that has been cut each year in Minnesota has averaged in value just as it stood in the woods, \$5,000,000. Fully \$100,000,000 worth of pine has been cut in this state, and \$25,000,000 worth more has passed into the possession of private parties. For all this how much has the government of the United States received in money? It is true that some of the pine was granted to railway companies, but all that the United States has received for pine lands in Minnesota does not amount to \$7,000,000. Beginning with the year 1849, and up to October, 1897, all that the United States has received for public lands at its land offices at Stillwater, Sauk Rapids, St. Cloud, Bemidji, Duluth, Alexandria,

These Are Exceptions.

"It's the little things that count in the world, I tell you."

"Oh, I don't know. Our bookkeeper weighs 225."—Chicago Times-Herald.

From War to Peace.

Two cannon from the Civil War are to be melted and cast into a statue representing peace. What a contrast—as great in a way as the change Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will bring about in the health of any one who uses it. It cures constipation, dyspepsia or weak kidneys. Try it.

Equal to the Occasion.

"Come, Bobby, tell us which you love best—your ma or me."

"No you don't, pa; I'm a middle-of-the-roader."—Chicago Record.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headaches to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Of Chicago's Upper Ten.

"Yes, she's well bred. There's no doubt about that."

"She has always seemed to be."

"Why, her little brother tells me that she eats her pie with a fork even when only members of the family are present."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Douglas Shoe.

The best advertised and consequently the best known shoe in the world today is undoubtedly made by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., of Brockton, Mass. The one idea of this company has always been to sell a shoe for \$3.50 which equals in every way the \$5 shoes of any other concern. They are able to do this on account of there being no middle man's profit, as the goods are sold direct from the factory to the wearer. In 60 of the principal cities of the country they have their own retail stores. The goods are made in all sizes and widths, and few shoes equal them for style and durability.

THE JOYS OF THE PEDESTRIAN.

Tramping Over Country Roads Gives One a Keen Appreciation of the Beauty of Nature.

Man was born a pedestrian, and it is only at a walking pace, an easy, loitering pace, too, with many pondering halts, that nature can readily be got to talk. She flies before the scorching cycle like a frightened bird—though if you are content with an easy, rippling speed, you may often, thanks to your pneumatic tires, steal upon her unawares. Yet it is only when you hide your cycle among the bracken, and unconcernedly pretend you are a pedestrian, to whom time and space are no objects, that you can really know even a few acres of this England which everyone pretends he knows, as everyone pretends he knows Shakespeare. Then, as one of her silences steal back from their hiding places, and hop and pick and sigh and whisper and gloom and sparkle about you, you begin to realize how vast a single square mile can be.

Fly Paper Philosophy.

"After all your talk about sensational journalism," exclaimed the fly on the edge of the sugar bowl, "I'm surprised at you."

"What about?" gasped the captured fly, vainly endeavoring to extricate himself from the sticky trap.

"Well, I notice that the paper you're stuck on is decidedly yellow."—Philadelphia Press.

Not One.

"Here," said an angry pawnbroker to an impecunious customer, "who don't you pay me and take your watch?"

"I can't," confessed the depositor, sadly.

"Well, you are the worst I ever saw."

"I guess I am," was the candid response. "I haven't a single redeeming quality."—Detroit Free Press.

The Consistent Circus.

"Why, Dollie, where's Maris? I thought you were playing circus."

"Well, she got mad and went home 'cause I wouldn't give her any peanuts. I was the monkey and she was the tiger, and tigers don't eat peanuts."—Bazar.

Taking a Mean Advantage.

"How is your husband's divorce case going on?"

"I don't know; the stingy wretch won't buy me a new costume, and so I can't go to the court to defend myself."—Pick-Me-Up.

2 to 2 to 2:02.

"How long does the train stop here?" the old lady asked the brakeman.

"Stop here?" answered that functionary. "Four minutes. From 2 to 2 to 2:02."

"I wonder," mused the old lady, "if that man thinks he's a whistle?"—Indianapolis Press.

Was Too Distinguished.

"The Beglers have a new coachman."

"What did they do with the old one?"

"They had to let him go. He looked so superior to the rest of the family."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Ridgely—Come, John, get up. It's 5 o'clock. You said you wanted to get up early this morning and mow the lawn.

Mr. Ridgely (yawning)—Well, I've slept on it, n' changed my min'. Sprick! (Which, being explained, stands for a snore.)—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Intellectual Girl.

"It's a great drawback to have sense."

"What do you mean?"

"When a girl has sense all the men she likes best are afraid of her."—Chicago Record.

Professional Amenities.

Smith (the critic)—You're a regular has-been.

Villanelle (the poet)—You're a regular never-was.—Judge.

Why They Mourn.

Dicker—What is the flag on the life insurance building at half-mast for?

Ticker—Dead policy-holder, probably.—Harlem Life.

Successfully.

"Here's t' yer health, Sylvester."

"Where'd ye git the liquor?"

"Squeezed it from the mince pie a temperance lady gimme."—Life.

These Are Exceptions.

"It's the little things that count in the world, I tell you."

"Oh, I don't know. Our bookkeeper weighs 225."—Chicago Times-Herald.

From War to Peace.

Two cannon from the Civil War are to be melted and cast into a statue representing peace. What a contrast—as great in a way as the change Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will bring about in the health of any one who uses it. It cures constipation, dyspepsia or weak kidneys. Try it.

Equal to the Occasion.

"Come, Bobby, tell us which you love best—your ma or me."

"No you don't, pa; I'm a middle-of-the-roader."—Chicago Record.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headaches to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Of Chicago's Upper Ten.

"Yes, she's well bred. There's no doubt about that."

"She has always seemed to be."

"Why, her little brother tells me that she eats her pie with a fork even when only members of the family are present."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Douglas Shoe.

The best advertised and consequently the best known shoe in the world today is undoubtedly made by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., of Brockton, Mass. The one idea of this company has always been to sell a shoe for \$3.50 which equals in every way the \$5 shoes of any other concern. They are able to do this on account of there being no middle man's profit, as the goods are sold direct from the factory to the wearer. In 60 of the principal cities of the country they have their own retail stores. The goods are made in all sizes and widths, and few shoes equal them for style and durability.

The factory at Brockton employs over 1,100 hands, and all labor troubles are settled by the state board of arbitration. Nothing but union labor is employed, and pay about the best average wages of any shoe workers in the United States. The factory pay roll amounts to \$17,435 per week. This company makes shoes for men only, and it is their proud boast that over one million men wear them.—Denver (Colo.) Post.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Edward P. Arsan, Duluth, Minn., Merrick; Ralph P. Felton, Minneapolis, Minn., weighing and recording scale; Ouf O. Fjeld, Mayville, N. D., grain separator; Frank Hall, Minneapolis, Minn., wheel and axle; Charles Mouleng, Minneapolis, Minn., honey box machine; William Reichow, Princeton, Minn., spark arrester; Henry E. Rolph, St. Paul, Minn., wagon brake; Laura Bassett, Princeton, Minn., pastry mixer (design).

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

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JONAS F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Prepared.

"If there be a war with China you can bet old Chicago is amply prepared for it."

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Each package of PUTNAM FADE-LESS DYE colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better, too.

A Woman's Question.

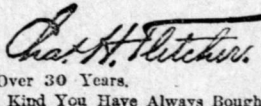
The Paying Teller—I cannot cash this check, madam.

She—Why not?

"There isn't money enough here to meet it."

"Then, can't you meet it half-way?"—Life.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of  J. C. Watson.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

All's fair in love and war. Even in the din of battle there is an engagement ring.

Mrs. Winstow's Soothing Syrup.

For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, always cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The United States now pays an average of \$1,000,000 a day for tropical productions.

FITS Permanently Cured. No other remedy cures after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Sent for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatment. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 531 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

To the Critic.

It is much easier to be critical than to be correct.—Disraeli.

PARSON'S HAIR BALM keeps the hair soft and plentiful and restores the color when gray. HINDENBERG, the best cure for corns. 15c.

Statistics show that women marry later in life than they used to.

Be loving, and you will never want for love.

TOE-GUN

Cures Corns etc. All Druggists (If it fails—it is free.)

PISO'S CURE FOR COLIC

WHICH ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Remedy for Colic, Stomach and Bowel Troubles. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION