

The Thirteen Towns.

FOSSTON, (Polk Co.) MINNESOTA.

New Zealand's parliament is going to consider the question of joining the new commonwealth to Australia.

Bricks are being made of glass in England and the old adage concerning glass houses' promises to be seriously affected.

Emigration in Hungary has assumed unusual dimensions lately. During one month 15,591 passes were issued to emigrants.

Northwestern university has a new \$30,000 donation club with which to go after the \$30,000 more. All that it needs is an able-bodied hold-up man.

Mark Twain, having seen the Dewey arch in New York, escaped calling it "harch" in his enthusiasm, thus indicating that he will not need to become reacclimated.

The county superintendent of schools in Seattle, Wash., has spent the greater part of his official term of two years at the State University, qualifying himself for the duties of his position.

A sister of the brothers De Roszke has been singing lately in Brussels at the Theater de la Monnaie. She has a very beautiful voice and is quite as gifted a musician as her talented brothers, who for many years dissuaded their sister from singing on the stage. But apparently art has got the better of her scruples.

The number of aborigines in New South Wales continues to decrease. According to the last report of the Aborigines' Protection Board, there were 3,203 full-bloods and 3,689 half-castes, or 6,892 in all, in the colony at the end of June. The full-bloods have decreased from 6,540 in 1882, whilst the half castes have increased from 2,379.

Mansfield, O., had its usual relaxation with a Dowie elder the other day, when a mob attacked Homer Kessler, advertising manager of "The Coming City" and stoned him and the deputy sheriffs who had taken him in charge. In the exchange of stone compliments the deputies and a cabman seem to have fared worse than the Dowieite. It now seems reasonably certain that Mansfield does not want the Dowieites, but it is also certain it is taking the most effective steps inspreding the humbug cult. Dawieism has plenty of converts, who are glad to achieve the cheap martyrdom Mansfield seems willing to bestow upon them.

After carrying a Union bullet in his body for thirty-eight years, General R. N. Richbourg of Montgomery, S. C., has got rid of it. He commanded the fourth brigade, South Carolina militia, was twice wounded at the battle of Frazier's farm, June 7, 1862, and while charging the breastworks a bullet struck him full in the breast. The other day at Montgomery he felt a pain in his back, and that night he placed a drawing plaster to the spot where there was inflammation. The next morning the pain was relieved, and taking off the plaster, he found the bullet sticking to it.

The coast and geodetic survey has recently completed some very careful leveling operations which show that the surface of the Gulf of Mexico lies perceptibly higher than that of the Atlantic ocean. Between the surface of the ocean at St. Augustine, on the eastern shore of Florida, and the surface of the gulf at Cedar Keys, on the western shore, there is a mean difference in level of nine-tenths of a foot. This is considered to be sufficient to account for the outpouring current of the gulf stream, which in the narrower part of the Strait of Florida touches bottom. The surplus of water which raises the gulf above the level of the ocean is apparently received through the Yucatan channel, being driven in by the prevailing equatorial currents from the east.

The International Railway Surgeons' convention recently approved certain hygienic suggestions made by Dr. J. N. Hurby, and it is said that two of the western railroads have already agreed to carry them out. They call for the removal from passenger cars of plush coverings, carpets, boxes over steam pipes, carved work, slat blinds and all other materials, fittings and ornaments that are likely to catch or disseminate disease germs. Doctor Hurby said unpleasant things, too, about the tin drinking cups used by everybody, and advocated providing individual paper cups. Of course, he did not fail to give a thrust at the ventilating appliances. In all these matters there is room for improvement, and doubtless travelers by railway would willingly dispense with "plush and gingerbread work" in favor of clean, airy, wholesome cars.

Preliminary work has begun on a great bridge to span the St. Lawrence at Quebec. At least two years will be occupied in its construction, and its cost will probably reach four million dollars. When completed it will be a notable triumph of engineering, with a cantilever span more than a third of a mile long. Its commercial advantages in bringing the maritime provinces nearer to Quebec will be quite as notable as its political effect in binding together more closely the members of the Canadian confederation.

CUBA TO GO IT ALONE

CONVENTION ASSEMBLES TO PREPARE CONSTITUTION.

Great Enthusiasm Prevails and Gen. Wood and Fitzhugh Lee Receive an Ovation—Gen. Wood Opens the Convention and Addresses the Delegates on the Importance of the Occasion and the Duties Required of Them—Gen. Wood's Labors Are Appreciated.

Havana, Nov. 7.—The Cuban constitutional convention met in the Marti theater yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Long before that hour the theater was crowded. Many thousands were unable to gain admittance and the streets in the neighborhood were blocked with people. Gen. Wood and his staff, accompanied by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and his staff, received an ovation on entering, the band playing "America." Senor Cisneros and Gen. Rivera escorted Gen. Wood to the platform and he almost immediately opened the convention.

"As military governor of the island of Cuba, and representing the president of the United States," he said, "I call this convention to order. It will be your duty first of all to frame and adopt a constitution for Cuba, and when that has been done, to formulate what in your opinion ought to be the relations between Cuba and the United States. The constitution must be adequate to secure stable, orderly and free government. When you have formulated the relations which ought, in your opinion, to exist between Cuba and the United States, the government of the United States will doubtless take such action on its part as will tend to a final and authoritative agreement between the people of two countries to the promotion of their common interests. All the people of Cuba will follow your deliberations in the earnest hope that you shall reach just conclusions and that by the dignity, individual self-restraint and wise conservatism which shall characterize your proceedings the capacity of the Cuban people for self-government may be fully illustrated.

"The fundamental distinction between free constitutional government and a dictatorship is that in the former every representative of the people, of whatever office, confines himself strictly within the limits of his declared powers. Without such restraint there cannot be free constitutional government.

"Under the order pursuant to which you have been elected and convened you have no duty and authority to take part in the present government of the island. Your powers are strictly limited by the terms of that order."

Before withdrawing Gen. Wood wished the delegates a speedy and successful conclusion of their work. He said that Chief Justice Perez would administer the form of oath which the delegates might select, and he concluded by appointing Senor Figueroa, under secretary of state, temporary chairman. The convention organized with Senor Llorente, justice of the supreme court, as president; Villuendo as secretary. The following oath was then administered:

"We, delegates elected by the people of Cuba to the national constitutional convention, swear faithfully to fulfill the duties of our office. We publicly and solemnly renounce allegiance to or compact made with any state or nation, whether made directly or indirectly, swearing to the sovereignty of the free and independent people of Cuba, and swearing to respect the constitution this convention may adopt as well as the government established by the constitution."

All of the thirty-one delegates were present. Senor Allemen, who said that the convention was "only a continuation of the fight for independence," moved that the regulations governing the old Cuban assembly adopted in 1896, be used. As nobody seemed familiar with them the convention adjourned until to-day at 2 p. m., when copies will be furnished to the delegates.

The following resolutions were presented to the president of the convention just before adjournment and will probably be adopted to-day:

"The undersigned delegates propose that the constitutional assembly adopt the following resolutions:

"First—That a committee of the assembly proceed immediately to call on Gen. Wood and to manifest the satisfaction with which the delegates have seen him carry out the difficult mission entrusted to him.

"Second—That the committee request Gen. Wood to cable to the president of the United States as follows: 'The delegates elected to the constitutional convention, assembled at their inaugural meeting, greet with profound gratitude and affection the president of the United States of America, and they are satisfied with the honesty demonstrated in the fulfillment of the declarations made in favor of liberty and independence of the Cuban people.'"

Takes His Own Life.
Kansas City, Nov. 7.—A. A. Cooper, aged sixty-five years, a real estate agent, committed suicide at his office here, shooting himself through the head with a revolver. Mr. Cooper was the father of L. D. Cooper, traveling passenger and ticket agent of the Chicago & Alton railway, and Ernest and John E. Cooper, Kansas City business men. He had been in business here and at Lawrence, Kan., for twenty years. No cause is known.

According to Directions.
"And I want to say 'To My Husband,' in an appropriate place," said the widow, in conclusion, to Slab, the gravestone man.

"Yessum," said Slab. And the inscription went on: "To My Husband. In an Appropriate Place."—Tit-Bits.

On Safe Ground.
"Did you husband ever make fun of your love letters?"
"Yes; but not until after we were married."

ALLIES NOT A UNIT.

Not Agree on the Question of Protection to Missionaries.

Pekin, Nov. 4, via Taku and Shanghai Nov. 7.—The discussion by the foreign advisers on the question of securing guarantees from China that outrages similar to the recent ones will not be repeated is likely to develop the fact that the allies are not unanimous in the opinion that special protection should be afforded to the missionaries. This will be understood when it is recalled that at least one of the allied powers, Japan, is not a Christian country, while another, Russia, has no missionaries, although Christianity is the national religion. The United States, England and other countries from which missionaries are sent here are interested in movements for the spread of Christianity and will probably make strenuous contention for guarantees stronger than those in the present treaties which failed to afford the necessary protection during the Boxer troubles. Additional guarantees, it is claimed, will be necessary if the missionaries are to continue their work in the interior.

The countries not represented by missionaries are not likely to express opposition to the representatives of Christian religion, but they may endeavor to put the question aside as unimportant. Of course, this country will demand guarantees strong enough.

To Protect Its Business Interests. It may be argued that additional guarantees for the missionaries are needed to protect foreigners who are in business in the interior. But foreigners, the representatives of these powers say, have no business to go beyond treaty ports, and therefore special guarantees for them would be a useless exorbitance from China. Furthermore, the ministers of non-missionary countries argue that as they are not interested, the whole matter should be left to future negotiations by the individual nations concerned; that the Chinese always excuse outrages by saying they are due to the efforts of the local officials to perform their duties.

When outrages occurred heretofore the ministers demanded that the officials who failed to protect foreigners should be punished by the Chinese government. Sometimes these officials were removed from office, but were later on appointed to better places. One instance of this was the case of Yu Hsien, the notorious anti-foreigner, who was reported to have committed suicide recently. He had been governor of Shanghai, but was removed because of complaints made against him by the ministers for failing to protect foreigners in that province. Later on he was appointed governor of Shanxi.

Pronounced Exaggerated. The reports sent out by the Germans as to the turbulent conditions prevailing hereabouts are unquestionably exaggerated. They are continually making complaints that their boats are fired upon on the river between Yangtze and Tungchow. The German guards reply by shooting a number of natives, and since the advance of the allied troops to the relief of Pekin five hundred Chinamen have been shot along the Pei Ho. It is charged that most of this shooting was unjustifiable and that the victims were coolies who were at work in the fields. This is known to be the truth in many cases. The same conditions prevail in Pekin. The only shooting that has been reported has been in the German section.

Advices from an official Chinese source say there is no possibility of the return of the court to Pekin before spring.

SMOOTHING IT OVER.

Pekin, Nov. 7.—A commission consisting of the senior staff officers of the forces of each power taking part in the Chinese campaign is proceeding to Shang Hai Kuan, on the Gulf of Liao-tung, in order to smooth over the friction between the allied commanders regarding the places to be selected for occupation by their respective forces.

KRUGER VERY SICK.

London, Nov. 7.—The Brussels correspondent of the Standard says that the Transvaal agency has received information that ex-President Kruger is seriously ill on the Dutch warship Geiderland, on which he is journeying to Europe.

A dispatch to the Times from Brussels says Dr. Fischer, head of the extraordinary Boer mission, confirms the report of the serious illness of Kruger, who is suffering from increasing exhaustion, and his condition gives reason for great anxiety. It will probably oblige him to renounce all diplomatic action, and seek above all a long rest. A great council of Boer dignitaries is to be held at Marseilles after Kruger's arrival.

The Standard's Cape Town correspondent says that Mrs. Kruger is also reported seriously ill at Pretoria.

Dublin, Nov. 7.—Amidst considerable excitement the lord mayor at a meeting of the corporation ruled out of order a resolution to confer the freedom of the city on Former President Kruger of the South African republic.

GARRISON THE TOWNS.

British Will Abandon the Movement of Large Bodies.

Pretoria, Oct. 31, via Bloemfontein, Nov. 6.—Gen. French has arrived at the Springs, a few miles from Johannesburg, after a difficult march from Barberton. He has lost 1,500 transport oxen since his advance from Machadodorp. It is believed that the plan of moving large bodies of troops about the country will now be abandoned and that the subjugation of the country will be made by means of garrisons in the district towns, which is well stocked with provisions, and made the basis for mounted troops, who will scour the territory round the bases. Col. Hamilton has been appointed military secretary to Gen. Kitchener, upon whom the military command has devolved.

For Conjuring Him.
A Georgia negro is suing one of his brethren for "conjuring" him, leaving him with "rattlin' er der brain an' creepin' er de jints."—Atlanta Constitution.

Anxiety.
Daughter—Oh, mamma, I do wish I were pretty!
Mother—You needn't, dear; sensible men think very little about beauty.
Daughter—But it isn't sensible men I'm thinking about, mamma; it's Charlie.—Brooklyn Life.

In Minnesota.

State News of the Week Briefly Told.

An immense mineral bed has been discovered on the farm of D. A. Kemp. Threshing is about finished in the vicinity of Hancock, with fairly good results.

A verdict of guilty has been rendered in the Erickson-McGowan case at Hancock.

Frank Bakkey of Preston shot a gray eagle measuring seven inches from tip to tip.

William H. Glenn, a well known farmer of Washington county, died at St. Paul Park, aged 70 years.

Mrs. Helen C. Moore, mother of Rev. E. H. Moore of Red Wing, died at the age of eighty years. The remains were taken to Cambridge, Mass., for interment.

near Langdon. While excavating through the bluff, a peculiar kind of mineral was found, which has proved to be tripoli of the most valuable quality, and of untold quantity.

Frang Cronan of Rose Creek, aged thirteen, while on his way home from school, threw a ball, and his arm fell to his side useless. On examination it was found to be broken above the elbow.

The Winona-Huron and Winona-Elroy railroad postoffices have been absorbed by a railway postoffice between Elroy and Tracy. This will be worked by four crews of men, instead of five, as at present.

A genuine midsummer thunder-shower, with a violent electric display, passed over Rochester recently. Farm work was at a standstill, with much grain still unthreshed and hundreds of potatoes still unshined.

Henry Pippin, the fifteen-year-old son of Oliver Pippin of Royalton, was killed while hunting. The rifle was accidentally discharged, the ball taking effect in the throat, directly under the chin, penetrating the windpipe.

C. N. Beardsley of Elysian, was seriously injured by being struck by a piece of timber that flew from the saw while operating his saw mill. The doctors removed the left side of his jaw bone, and he will probably recover.

A large barn at Le Sueur belonging to Mr. Quackenbush, a non resident, was destroyed by fire. The tenant, John Green, colored, lost everything, as the whole season's crop was in the barn. Loss about \$1,200; no insurance.

Charles Dickens, an employe on the steamer Glenmont at Winona, is reported to be missing, and is thought to be drowned. When the boat left Sault Ste. Marie on the trip Dickens was on board, but upon arriving at Bellevue he was nowhere to be found.

Grant Hosford and Albert Vanden Broeke, 14-year-old boys, of Fairbault, hired two bicycles and failed to return them. The boys were found in Mankato, where they endeavored to dispose of the wheels. They were brought back to Fairbault and fined.

Rosswald H. Palmer, the old Duluth resident who was recently arrested on the charge of taking unwarranted liberties with young girls, was bound over to the grand jury. It is expected the defense will be that an attempt to blackmail Mr. Palmer has been made.

Duluth stocks of grain aggregated 8,733,000 bushels, of which 6,999,854 bushels are wheat, 50,000 bushels corn, 170,000 oats, 89,000 bushels rye, 651,000 bushels barley and 773,000 bushels flax. There has been an increase being 848,000 bushels. The increase in flax alone has been 441,000 bushels.

Ed Nelson, who ran away from Red Wing about a week ago, and who was later found at Mankato, escaped from the authorities there and went to St. James, where the police recognized him and locked him up until his father could come and get him. The boy objected to going home, saying he wanted to go to Chicago.

A mad dog scare is agitating the people of Red Wing. Saturday a dog, undoubtedly mad, was shot and killed in the western part of the city. He had been running wildly about, snapping at anything and everything. It is known that he had bitten about twenty other dogs, and the owners of these dogs have been ordered by the board of health to muzzle them.

While Nightwatchman Merriman was making his rounds at Delano he found a man in George P. Schaffer's warehouse, and captured him. After landing him in the lock-up, and upon removing his mask and other disguises, he turned out to be a Poleander living near the village. Mr. Schaffer was notified, also Mayor Lohmiller, who proceeded to the home of the alleged thief to search the premises. Mr. Schaffer has been missing articles for some time.

A clever feat in engineering has been performed at the state reformatory. An error in computation had resulted in placing the east wall of the new administration building out of alignment with a group of buildings behind it. The wall is of solid masonry and of great thickness. One end of the seventy-foot section was three inches out of true and the other end twenty inches out of a proper alignment. Mr. Noonan, the superintendent of the construction work, recommended that fifty jackscrews be obtained, proper braciings made, and the wall moved over intact. This has been accomplished with inmate labor, the entire wall of 270 tons' weight of stone and mortar having been moved without a crack or blemish.

Peter Hamel of Pine City committed suicide by hanging in his stable. Coroner Wineman was called and an inquest held. Hamel was cut down by his twelve-year-old daughter. His wife was in Pine City at the time. The cause assigned is domestic trouble, coupled with the fact that he was a cripple, being paralyzed.

The Weber mill head, gates and flume at Hokah were washed out recently, causing much damage. The rainfall was very heavy, all the roads and bridges being washed out. There is general havoc and damage in all directions.

THE MARKETS.

Latest Quotations From Grain and Live Stock Centers.

St. Paul, Nov. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 76 @ 73-4c; No. 2 Northern, 74 @ 73-4c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 40 @ 40-1-2c; No. 3, 40 @ 40-1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 24 @ 25c; No. 3, 24 @ 24-1-2c. Seeds—Timothy, \$1.75 @ 2; clover, \$5.20 @ 6; flax, \$1.67 @ 1.70.

Minneapolis, Nov. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 77-1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 75-5-8c; No. 2 Northern, 74-1-2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 37 @ 37-1-2c; No. 3, 36 @ 37-1-4c. Oats—No. 2 white, 23-1-2c; No. 3, 23-1-4c @ 23-1-2c. Barley—Feeding grades, 37 @ 40c; malting grades, 40 @ 47c. Rye—No. 1, 49 @ 51c; No. 2, 47 @ 49c. Flax—Minneapolis spot, \$1.82; to arrive, \$1.81.

Duluth, Nov. 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 79-1-8c; No. 1 Northern, 77-1-8c; No. 2 Northern, 72-1-8c; No. 3 spring, 62-1-8c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 79-1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 77-1-4c; December, No. 1 Northern, 76-3-4c; May, No. 1 Northern, 80-1-4c; oats, 22 @ 23-1-4c; rye, 48-3-4c; barley, 20 @ 25c; flax, to arrive, \$1.84-1-2; cash, \$1.85; November, \$1.84-1-2; December, \$1.77; May, \$1.87-1-2; corn, 37-3-4c.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Cash Wheat—No. 2 red, 74 @ 76c; No. 3 red, 70 @ 74c; No. 3 hard winter, 68 @ 71c; No. 1 Northern spring, 74 @ 77c; No. 3 spring, 67 @ 70c. Corn—No. 2, 38 @ 38-1-4c; No. 3, 37-3-4 @ 38c. Oats—No. 2, 22 @ 22-1-4c; No. 3, 21-1-2 @ 21-3-4c.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 7.—Flour is steady. Wheat farmer; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 72-1-2 @ 75c. Rye farmer; No. 1, 50-1-2 @ 51c. Barley farmer; No. 2, 58 @ 59c; sample, 39 @ 75c. Oats higher; No. 2 white, 25-3-4c.

Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 7.—Cattle—Beeves, \$4.50 @ 5.25; cows, bulls and mixed, \$2.62 @ 2.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 @ 3.90; calves and yearlings, \$3 @ 4. Hogs, \$4.50 @ 4.60; bulk, \$4.52-1-2 @ 4.55.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.50 @ 6; poor to medium, \$4.50 @ 5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 @ 2.50; cows and heifers, \$2.65 @ 4.80; Texas steers, \$3.30 @ 4.55. Hogs—Mixed and butchers, \$4.60 @ 4.95; good to choice heavy, \$4.65 @ 4.95; rough heavy, \$4.50 @ 4.60; light, \$4.50 @ 4.90; bulk of sales, \$4.65 @ 4.80. Sheep, \$3.50 @ 4.20; lambs, \$2.50 @ 3.00.

South St. Paul, Nov. 7.—Cattle—Good to choice butcher steers, \$4.65 @ 5; fair to good, \$4.25 @ 4.50; common to fair, \$3.75 @ 4.25; good to choice butcher cows and heifers, \$3.50 @ 4; fair to good, \$2.75 @ 3.50; thin cows and canners, \$1.75 @ 2.65; choice corn-fed bulls, \$3.50 @ 4; fair to good butcher bulls, \$3 @ 3.25; bologna bulls, \$2.50 @ 2.75; good to choice veals, \$5 @ 6; fair to good, \$4 @ 5; good to choice feeders, \$3.40 @ 3.75; good to choice stock steers, \$3.20 @ 3.50; fair to good, \$3 @ 3.25; common, \$2.50 @ 2.90; good to choice stock cows and heifers, \$2.75 @ 3; fair to good, \$2.50 @ 2.75; common, \$2 @ 2.40; good to choice steer calves, \$3.50 @ 4; fair to good, \$3.25 @ 3.50; good to choice heifer calves, \$2.75 @ 3; fair to good, \$2.50 @ 2.75; stock and feeding bulls, \$2.50 @ 3; good to choice milkers and springers, \$3 @ 4; good to fair, \$2 @ 3; common, \$2 @ 2.5. Hogs—Good to choice light, \$4.50 @ 4.65; mixed and butchers, \$4.50 @ 4.60; good to prime heavy, \$4.50 @ 4.60; common to fair heavy, \$4.35 @ 4.45; rough packers, \$4.20 @ 4.30; boars, \$1.75 @ 2.50; pigs and skips, \$2 @ 2.75. Sheep—Good to choice butcher lambs, \$4.60 @ 4.75; fair to good, \$4.40 @ 4.45; good to choice fat wethers, \$3.50 @ 3.70; fair to good, \$3.25 @ 3.50; fat ewes, \$3.25 @ 3.50; good to choice fat and feeding lambs, \$3.75 @ 4.50; fair to good, \$3.25 @ 3.75; feeding wethers, \$3.25 @ 3.75; stock and feeding ewes, \$2.85 @ 3; thin sheep, \$2 @ 3; buck lambs, \$2.75 @ 3; killing ducks, \$2 @ 2.50.

SENATOR DAVIS' CONDITION.

Physicians May Be Able to Save His Foot.

St. Paul, Nov. 7.—The doctors will not amputate Senator Davis' foot, as was feared owing to his decline Sunday. They will operate on the toe. Mr. Healy, private secretary to the senator, claims that Mr. Davis is in the best of spirits and will pull through all right. Other people at the house say that his condition is serious.

Foul Play Suspected.

La Crosse, Wis., Nov. 7.—Several suspicious circumstances point to the belief that Harry Morrison of Viroqua, Wis., did not commit suicide, but was murdered for the \$240 in his possession. Morrison died at Black River Falls on Oct. 15. From the first it was thought a case of suicide, from a carbolic acid bottle being found. The remains were shipped to Viroqua, where a local undertaker discovered a gaping wound in his side and that the lips were not burned by the acid. The remains will be exhumed.

Pastor's Farewell Sermon.

Kasson, Minn., Nov. 7.—The largest audience ever seen at the Presbyterian church gathered there Sunday night to hear Rev. McCleod deliver his farewell address. He has been pastor of the Presbyterian church here for three years. He has accepted a call to the church at Merriam Park.

Will Ask for Curative Act.

La Crosse, Wis., Nov. 7.—The city council has passed a resolution promising that they will endeavor to have the legislature pass a curative act at the January session to clear up the muddle caused by the supreme court's decision that the brick paving proceedings are invalid.

Prof. Gibbons Dead.

Kenosha, Wis., Nov. 7.—Prof. David S. Gibbons, one of the best known educators in Wisconsin, died here. He had been principal of the schools at Oshkosh for several years and had come to Kenosha to spend a vacation when he was seized with a stroke of paralysis.

Farm House Burned.

Waverly, Minn., Nov. 7.—Fire destroyed the farmhouse of Will Genaro. Loss, \$2,000; insurance small. Origin of fire unknown.

At a Fifth Avenue Gallery.

"This picture is said to be a Rubens. Fifty thousand dollars have just been paid for it."
"The party who bought it must have been a Rube."—Smart Set.

In Far Northland

Tid-Bits of News for Scandinavians.

SATANIC LORE.

Prominence of the Evil One in Swedish Literature.

The evil one is a very prominent figure in the folk lore of Scandinavia. With the introduction of Christianity, the people of the north came into possession of a vast number of legends and traditions connected with the fiend, drawn from Oriental and classical sources, adding to it themselves a bulk of stories based upon heathen mythology. His satanic majesty often appears in saga and song, and upon the stage he remains in popularity to-day, ages after the disappearance of the pagan plays and mysteries from which modern dramatic art has risen. The popularity of the devil incarnate is shared by several of the lesser lights of evil, as, for instance, Iumpacrus, the spirit of frivolity; Mephistopheles, the spirit of scepticism, and others. But Asmodeus is the most widely known, as, perhaps, the oldest of them all. His name means, in Hebrew, "The Destroyer," but in Medo-Persian origin. Asmodeus is mentioned in Talmud and the Book of Tobit tells how he killed off, at the very nuptials, the seven successive husbands of Sarah, the late wife of Tobit. Immortal Milton and Wieland have sung of him, and famous Le Sage has named one of his works after him. It is the Danish author, Th. Overskov, actor, dramatist and historian, who has made Asmodeus popular in Scandinavia. He has chosen the grim destroyer of conjugal happiness for a centerpiece in a clever and amusing folk comedy. A young soldier, Joseph Scholtz, makes a compact with Asmodeus, according to which he sells his soul for a sum of money large enough to satisfy the greedy parent of his sweetheart. Joseph marries his Marie, who is entirely ignorant of the frightful compact. Joseph is doomed to perdition at the end of his natural life, but if he kisses his wife but a single time his soul is forfeited at once, without a day of grace. In his anguish, Joseph confides to his wife, who gathers courage to face Asmodeus after the fatal but inevitable kiss has been exchanged. Thanks to her grit and sagacity, Asmodeus is forced to cancel the contract and make a new one, which stipulates that he shall get two souls instead of one if Marie fails to win out in two temptations out of three to be offered by Asmodeus. How the courageous young woman comes out of the devil's vanquisher is the interesting theme of the play, the scene of which is laid in picturesque Tyrol, with the becoming national costumes and gay yodlers and huntsmen. The play is one of the most popular ones ever performed in Scandinavia, belonging to the repertoire of every theater of importance. It is known as "Den Ondes Besværgelse i Sverden og Finland, and as "Den Ondes Overmand" in Denmark and Norway. It has never been presented in Minneapolis, but will be presented on Sunday, Nov. 18, at Normanna hall, by the Swedish Dramatic club, with Miss Emma Nilsson, Miss Marie Varnberg, Messrs. Anton Sannes, Victor Nilsson, Richard Wallin, John Blomquist, Herman Tidholm and others in the cast.

SCANDINAVIANS FARE WELL.

Energy and Endurance Assures Success at Cape Nome place."

"None is a very cosmopolitan place," writes John Russett, his friend, E. H. Lee of this city. "Here people from all walks of life and from all corners of the globe meet, but by reason of its cosmopolitan character, Nome is possibly the most distinctively American place to be found. It has some very strong Scandinavian features and an overwhelming majority of the best mining properties about here are owned by people of that nationality. This is due to two causes. In the first place, the district was discovered by Scandinavians, and in the second place, Norwegians and Swedes are the best and most energetic explorers in Alaska to-day. For travelers and packers in the mountains, whether in winter or in summer, they are acknowledged by almost everybody as very superior, and when it comes to a stampede, they will run down almost everything on the trail and reach the destination ahead of the procession. That their success as prospectors has created a good deal of jealousy is natural, and a very strong feeling against them is manifested. But undoubtedly the better class of the community respect them for the very features which have made them hated by others, and this much may be added to their honor, that but very few of them 'blow' their money as fast as they can dig it out, in which respect they differ materially from the average successful prospector in the Klondike and most placer fields."

Here and There.

Norway proposes to levy a special tax or license on those who wish to decline military service.

Paul du Chailu in Scandinavia not long ago, but left for Paris. He said that he would return next summer and spend the summer near Visby, on the island of Gotland.

On account of the extension of the electoral suffrage in Norway, the number of those holding the franchise at the late parliamentary elections was 453,953, as compared with 238,115 in '97. Knut Hamsun's drama, "Ved Rigets Port," was presented at the new Secession theater in Berlin, recently. It was highly praised by the critics, who held that Hamsun is essentially a novelist, and not a playwright.

Germany has taken measures to increase largely its trade in South and Central America.</