

PEOPLE'S OPINIONS

May vary in politics—in religion—in dress—in naming the baby—and in a host of other things, but

DULUTH UNIVERSAL

Eliminates all questions regarding the superiority of flour. It is the best made. The most select Minnesota and Dakota hard spring wheat is used exclusively in its manufacture.

It makes the lightest biscuits, the best bread and the most toothsome rolls. It is a home product. Do not be put off with a substitute or a "just as good" because it isn't made. Insist on DULUTH UNIVERSAL every time, and get the best. Our whole wheat and graham flour are unexcelled.



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is a pleasure when you can hold it in the brewing of beer that will compete with the best breweries in this country or Europe in the manufacture of pure, rich and creamy bottled beer, that possesses the qualities of all with the palatable flavor and strengthening qualities of the best beer. Try it as an appetizer and tonic—it is good.

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12 WEST SUPERIOR STREET.

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For high grade prescription work, for drug store articles that are perfectly reliable and for prices unbeaten anywhere in the Northwest this store is the place.

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TURKISH BATHS.

A Turkish Bath will positively cure rheumatism, kidney trouble and cold. Gentlemen's parlor, 310 West Superior street, or 216 West Michigan street; ladies' parlor, 415 West Michigan street. Open day and night. Both phones.

M. E. KASHER, Proprietor.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

The Glow-Worm's Lamp—An Ingenious Galvanometer—Brain Development—Smoke Annihilated—Peanut Plague—Colors from Molasses—An Electric Lamp for Vehicles—The Poison of Tarts—The Hottest Heat.

To the statement that absolutely nothing is known of the light of the glow-worm Dr. T. J. Phipson takes exception, showing that the phosphorescent organs of the glow-worm and the fire-fly have been the subject of numerous inquiries. The source of the light proves to be not the organs themselves but a white unctuous substance known as "noctilucline," and, as Dr. Phipson himself showed thirty years ago that this substance is a special product of decaying fish, it is regarded as the probable light-giving material in all animal and vegetable phosphorescence. Luminous bacteria, the tiny organisms that give light to large areas of the sea's surface, certain fungi and other living forms seem to produce noctilucline. The material has a complex composition, glows in the dark like phosphorus, and is made luminous by slow oxidation. Artificial organic substances of similar nature are now known.

The novel and highly sensitive galvanometer of M. Einthoven consists of a silvered quartz fiber stretched like a violin string between the poles of a powerful electromagnet. The passage through it of a small current causes the wire to be deflected perpendicular to the field, and the deflection can be measured directly by a microscope carrying a micrometer scale to show the curve. The sensitiveness can be regulated by adjusting the length of the wire.

The mathematical aptitude of boys and girls of 8 to 15 has been compared by Prof. V. Mercante, of Buenos Ayres, by tests of quickness in reading numbers and in arithmetical operations. A curious discovery is that an abnormal activity of memory exists at about 13, followed by a period of intellectual depression, and at 14 by a sudden leap in creative imagination and reasoning power.

The smoke consuming device lately tested in a factory at Westminster, England, consists of a screen of tubular fire-bricks so placed in the furnace that all products of combustion must pass through the screen. The bricks, which are of special material, quickly become incandescent, and the great heat ensures the thorough burning of all gases and combustible material, preventing the discharge into the air of solid carbon particles. The exhaustive trials made proved that the worst quality of coal could be used under the factory boilers with practically no smoke. When damp coal dust costing \$2.75 per ton delivered, was shoveled into the fire in quantity, a light gray cloud appeared at the top of the chimney stack, but even this disappeared in a few seconds. It is believed that the same solution of the smoke problem can be successfully applied to household fires.

The peanut is one of the chief cultivated plants of German East Africa, where it has been prized for its relative freedom from disease. A mysterious malady, characterized by reddish-brown spots, has now appeared, and is rapidly killing off the peanut plants of the region. A similar disease affects plants

of other localities without proving fatal. The cause is believed to be some unknown parasite organism, but the sought-for fungus has not yet been found in roots, leaves or flowers.

Coloring substances from molasses in solution are obtained in Germany by precipitation with metallic salts in the presence of acids. When, for example, molybdenum salts and sulphuric acid are used, a coloring matter resembling indigo is obtained, but with a shade varying from clear green to greenish blue and deep blue according to the proportions of the mixture. The coloring matters are mostly difficult to dissolve and partly insoluble in water.

Though the efficacy of cannon-firing for breaking up hail-clouds has been questioned, statistics are claimed to show marked reduction in damage to the vineyards of Southern Europe since 1900. Even lightning and thunder have suppressed in the protected area.

Oil and acetylene lamps have been depended on chiefly for motor vehicles, on account of the great weight of the accumulators hitherto necessary for feeding electric lamps. Dr. Auer, the inventor of the incandescent gas mantle, seems to have overcome the difficulty in a new electric lamp, which has been brought to a commercial stage through a long process of evolution. Tests are claimed to show a marvellous power as compared with other lamps. Two pocket accumulators, the smallest made, serve to feed an 8-volt Auer lamp, and this is said to give a magnificent light for a motor-car. The weight of the small cells is trifling. The new lamp is much like the ordinary incandescent lamp in appearance. Its superior qualities being attributed to the use of certain materials—such as the rare oxides ceria and thorium—employed in the incandescent gas mantle.

Poisoning by cream tarts has been reported in many countries and in numerous cases. A French chemist has been led to investigate, taking up especially the poisoning of five persons near Lyons by cream cakes from a certain bakery. Infection with some germ—and not the materials of the tarts—proved to be the cause of the poisoning. The exact nature of the germ was not determined, but it seemed to be associated with fermentation and a peculiar taste and odor.

The intense heat of the electric arc is not the highest produced in the workshop. Probably the highest temperature yet attained is that of A. G. Himalaya, a Portuguese, whose method consists in concentrating sunlight, and who by this means readily volatilizes every known substance. In his St. Louis experiments 6,000 silvered glass mirrors were used to throw the rays on a single point.

Both Röntgen and radium rays have given Dr. M. Koernicke a marked action on plants. Seedlings were retarded and eventually ceased growing, but in some cases revived after an interval. Germination of bean and turnip seeds was accelerated at first, beans ceasing to develop after a time.

IDEAS THAT DRAW CUSTOM.

Proprietors of European Cafes Show

Enterprise. In the cheaper order it is the invariable custom to print the daily menu on the napkin provided for the guest, so that when the latter desires to study the bill of fare he has to raise his serviette from his knee in order to do so.

But perhaps the most extraordinary custom in connection with restaurant life is that which obtains in a certain little cafe in the suburbs of Paris, where every customer whose bill amounts to 25 cents or over is entitled to receive a kiss from the very attractive young man who acts as cashier to the establishment.

So used has the dame become to the oscillatory routine that she goes through it without the slightest reticence, looking upon it purely as a matter of business, and it is reported that the proprietor of the restaurant is more than satisfied with the result of his curious device for attracting patrons.

Another enterprising restaurateur has instituted the practice of making a present of a box of Havana cigars every New Year's day to those patrons who have been pretty regular in their attendance at his establishment during the preceding year.

ALLAN LOOKED THE PART.

Hon. Amos Allan, the successor to the house of the late Thomas B. Reed, relates how the former speaker once called upon the head of one of the departments on a matter of official business.

The secretary was out, but a new private secretary, wearing his newly acquired honors somewhat haughtily, was there. "Can you tell me when the secretary will return?" asked Reed. "Really," answered the private secretary, unaware of the identity of the distinguished caller—"really, you know, I have no idea."

"Well," drawled Reed, "you look it!"—Harper's Weekly.

WEALTHY MEN OF COLORADO.

Colorado is the state of vast individual fortunes, outranking any other state in the union on a per capita basis. It has the further distinction that most of its vast fortunes were made within its boundaries, not as a result of investments in the cattle industry, in realty speculation, in fruit, sugar beet culture, potato-farming and in manufacturing and other mercantile pursuits.

Many people of wealth have moved into the state in the last few years and invested large sums in mining corporations, in the stocks of banks and other enterprises, and are not individually known to the commercial agencies. Still another class represents the retired country capitalist, who has moved from the section in which his wealth was acquired to Denver, or Colorado Springs. His individual holdings, too, unless they are in realty, are necessarily hidden from the regular commercial information sources.

Who is the richest man in Colorado? David Moffat, capitalist, of Denver. The most conservative estimate of \$15,000,000 given by two persons who are naturally expected to exaggerate Mr.

Moffat's wealth. On the other hand, from those nearest him, those who ought to know and yet would not allow an exaggerated estimate to be given out, the estimate was between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000, giving him an easy lead in the Colorado list.

There are 108 millionaires, and if to these could be added the names of the men who have left Colorado after making fortunes, it could be easily doubled. The total wealth of the 108 millionaires of Colorado aggregates about \$250,000,000. There is probably no section of the world with so little cause for test as the 108 millionaires can show some production of wealth.

FACTS NOT WIDELY KNOWN.

Ether was first used in surgical operations in 1846.

Iron was discovered in Virginia (the first metal found in America) in 1715.

Some of the experts about \$250,000,000 worth of diamonds to London every year.

The Belgians are the greatest potato eaters in the world, and the Irish come second.

Of the 136,561 freight cars ordered for American railroads last year, 35,000 were of steel construction.

In the course of sixty-three years 5,000 persons have been cured for the insanity for the homeless in Berlin.

Infant mortality is reported to be greater in Prussia than in any other country except Russia. The deaths the first year are 5 to 7 per cent in Sweden, 15 in France and 21.6 in Prussia.

A machine is being perfected in a Birmingham shop that is to turn out from 20,000 to 100,000 finished wire nails an hour.

Sawdust is now used by some Paris restaurants, the Gaulois says, as a substitute for cutlets instead of bread-crumbs. It costs only thirty cents a sack.

At the present moment there are 194 monuments in Germany that have been completed to Prince Bismarck, while forty-four others are in process of construction or are planned.—Chicago Journal.

HIS GUARANTEE.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

A local horse dealer recently bought a horse of local color and suggested that the latter give a guarantee that the animal was as good as represented.

To this the colored brother demurred. "I don't give no guarantee when I sells a horse," he expostulated.

"Well, I want a guarantee," the dealer persisted. "It's largely a matter of form, perhaps, but I want it just the same."

So the colored man sought pen, ink and paper, and presently returned with this somewhat surprising document:

"To whom it may concern: I hereby agree that de said horse is free from all incurable diseases."

NOT QUITE SURE.

Tomkins—"So all your children are married and settled, are they?"

Simpkins—"Well, they are all married, but I'm not so sure about their being settled. None of them is divorced."

MANKIND HAS COLD BLOOD.

Comparative Low Temperature Is to Blame for Most Human Ailments.

From the New York Globe: "Man is the coldest blooded animal there is, and I guess the people who profit by it most at this time of the year are the saloon-keepers, the furriers, the drug stores and—we doctors," remarked Dr. E. J. Neville, of Albany, who came here to attend a meeting of the New York State Medical association. The doctor, who was sitting in the hall of the Victoria, was led to make the above remark through the appearance of a man passing garbed in a heavy black bearskin overcoat.

"Man's low temperature," the doctor went on, "is responsible for more than half his ailments. Your normal temperature is 98½ degrees Fahrenheit. It is only when you have a bad temperature that you get as warm as any of the lower animals. That is to say when you are in a high fever with a temperature of 102 you are at the normal heat of the cat, the dog, the ox, the rat and so on. In the coldest of seas the porpoise is never cooler than 100 degrees. The bat, the rabbit, the guinea pig, the hare and the elephant likewise are all cool at 100 degrees.

"The hen has the highest temperature of all the lower creatures, and it is a good deal warmer, too, when a hen is sitting on her eggs. Her temperature then is as high as 111, but age and experience cool her blood by three degrees."

SMART MEETS SMARTER.

Thought He Knew How to Keep an Umbrella, But It Knew Better.

Into the Jersey City station of the Pennsylvania railroad sauntered a portly man. He wore a chesty look and carried an umbrella, relates the New York Times. Advancing to one of the benches he pulled a chain and padlock from his pocket ran one end of the chain through the open handle, and made the umbrella fast to the seat. Then he said to a man sitting there:

"I've traveled all over this country for five years and I know a thing or two." Then he walked away.

The man who sat there got up. He had checked suit and a smooth cheek. He stepped up to the umbrella, pulled a file from his pocket, rubbed it to and fro across one of the links in the chain for a few minutes, loosening the umbrella. Then he said to another man:

"If the fellow who is smarter than chain lightning comes back after his parasol, tell him the chap you saw walking off with it was never off the farm afore."

ALL HORSES HATE CAMELS.

Smoking a clay pipe the circus actor sat in the winter training quarters. Under his supervision a thin boy was leading to ride across on a quiet horse with a broad flat back, says the Philadelphia Bulletin.

"In some towns they won't let us show," said the man, "unless we have no camels with us. Camels are a serious drawback to shows. Horses are so much afraid of them that lots of towns won't let a camel enter their gates."

"A horse won't go near a piece of ground a camel has stood on. The very smell of a camel in the air will make a horse tremble and sweat. And this fear isn't found only occasionally in a horse here and there. It is found in every horse all over the world. Queer, isn't it?"

"I often wonder why it is. Cattle hate dogs in the same way, and cats hate dogs, too. Here, though, we can account for the hatred. Dogs in primitive times fed on cattle, no doubt, and even today, here and there they kill and feed on kittens."

"Horses love dogs. I'm sure I don't know why. Dogs fear no animals but pumas and leopards. You can take a dog up to a lion's or tiger's cage and he will fear him, but take him up to the cage of a puma or leopard and he will tremble and moan and slink away out of sight."

"All very puzzling, isn't it?"

MOST MEN WRITE POOR ENGLISH.

An observant student of daily history as recorded in the newspapers takes now a kindlier view of errors in "newspaper English" than before the recent excitement concerning the vice crusade had arisen. "I have heard all sorts of excuses about the occasional bad English one sees in newspapers, the hurry with which it is written, and that kind of thing," he says; "but I never have the arguments much thought until I read the correspondence brought forth from men not hurried and of undoubted education, by the recent discussion. Some of the notes which have thus passed have been practically unintelligible in just these spots where a clear and ambiguous meaning was most vital to the point involved. These epistles must certainly have been studied by their writers, at least there must have been time for such study—but they read as though they were dashed off in a moment. In addition to actual errors, some of them fail utterly to establish their arguments because of the unexpressed way in which they are expressed."

NEEDLE'S LONG JOURNEY.

From the New York Herald:

One of the most peculiar cases in the annals of surgery is puzzling physicians at Philadelphia. Sixteen years ago John H. Beyer, a well-to-do baker of that place, stepped on a darned needle. The needle was imbedded in his left foot and caused intense pain.

In endeavoring to extract the steel point a surgeon broke the needle, and a portion of it remained in the foot. A week ago Beyer fell upon an icy sidewalk, injuring his side and bruising his left hand. The injured and constricted swell and the baker suffered excruciating pain. Physicians discovered a hard substance in the center of the swelling and a deep incision was made in the hand. The physician then discovered a piece of a steel needle about an inch and a half in length. Physicians agree that it is probable that the broken needle taken from Beyer's hand is part of the one imbedded in his foot sixteen years ago.

THE VINDICTIVE POET.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

The spring poet looked up with a vindictive glare.

"I'm getting even," he snarled as he scribbled wildly on the sheet before him.

"What are you doing?" queried the alarmed caller.

"The editor says that I must write on one side of the paper only," the poet replied. "And I am doing my best with this piece of blunt crayon to ruin the other side so that they can't utilize it for any merely sordid purpose."

And he savagely cross-crossed the next virgin page.

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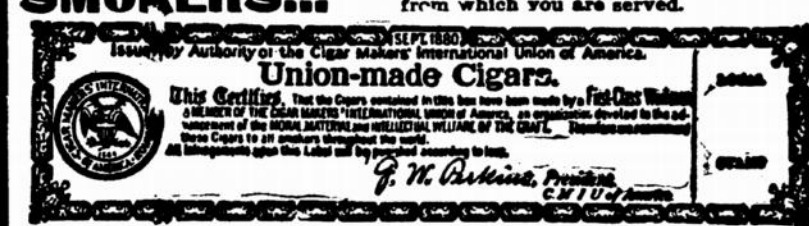
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