THEATERS

BILLS OF THE WEEK

"Rupert of Hentzau"—at the Metropolitan.

Royal Lilliputians—at the Bijou.

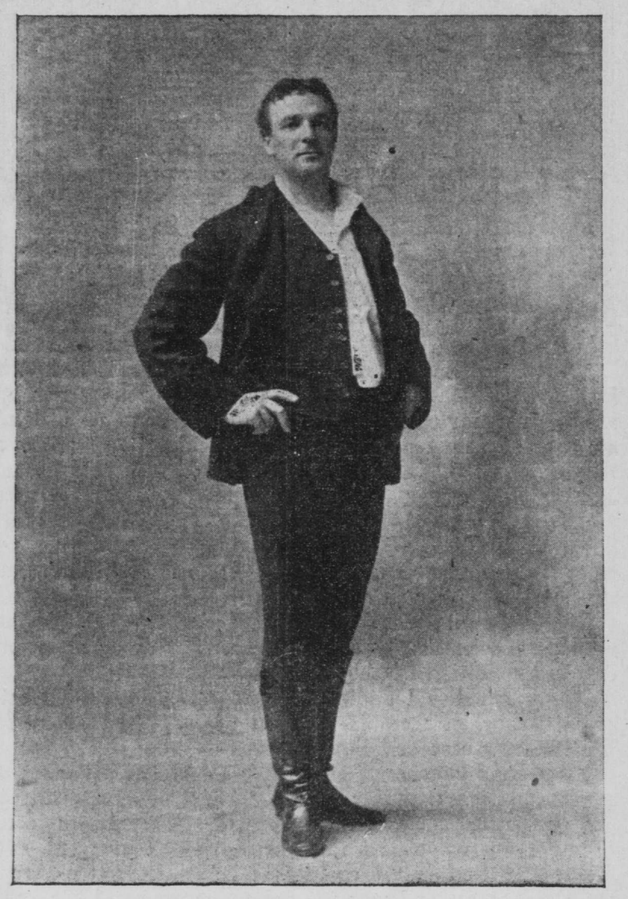
Ramblers Burlesquers—at the Dewey.

Howard Gould, in "Rupert of Hentzau," will be the attraction at the Metropolitan for four nights and Wednesday matinee, beginning to-morrow night. Anthony Hope's romantic tale of love, hatred and intrigue has been given an elaborate production. The company engaged to support that sterling young romantic star, Howard Gould, is from the Lyceum theater, New York.

"RUPERT OF HENTZAU."

The story of the play deals mainly with the same characters as were presented in "The Prisoner of Zenda," which relates the adventures of Rudolf Rassendyll while impersonating Rudolf V. of Ruritania, with whom he was connected by descent, and to whom he bore a remarkable resemblance. The king having been drugged on the eve of his coronation, and being subsequently held a prisoner in his castle of Zenda, by his relative, the Duke of Strelsau (Black Michael), assisted by Rupert of Hentzau and other accomplices, Rudolf Rassendyll assumes the king's place, and with the help of Colonel Sapt and Fritz von Tarlenheim, holds it for three months and finally succeeds in rescuing the king and in restoring him to his throne, Black Michael being killed, together with all those of his followers in the secret of Rassendyll's identity, with the exception of Rupert of Hentzau, who makes his escape. Meanwhile the Princess Flavia, the king's cousin and designated bride, has fallen in love with Rudolf, believing him to be the king, and he with her. When the truth becomes known. Rudolf and Flavia bow to necessity. Rudolf Returns to England and Flavia becomes the king's wife, the only communication which continues between them being that once a year the queen sends by the hands of Fritz a rose to Rassendyll with one word of greeting, and receives the like from him.

The action of "Rupert of Hentzau" begins three years after that of "The Prisoner of Zenda" ends, and is concerned with the results of a scheme by which Rupert of Hentzau, desirous of reinstating himself in the king's favor and regaining his confiscated estates, possesses himself of a letter written by Flavia to Rassendyll in which, while renouncing for the future any communication whatever with him, she confesses her love for him. It is the attempt to regain possession of this letter which brings Rassendyll once more to Ruritania, and the incidents which follow in rapid succession form a drama even more fascinating in its excitement than the first Zenda story.



HOWARD GOULD,
In "Rupert of Hentzau," at the Metropolitan the first half of next week.

Al G. Fields' Minstrels will be the attraction at the Metropolitan for three nights and Saturday matinee opening Thursday, April 18. This is the oldest organization of its kind in America, and has been owned and managed by Mr. Field for sixteen consecutive years. He changes the personnel of his company every season, and always has something new to offer. This year he has exerted himself to surpass all previous efforts, and judging from the long list of advertised attractions, he will offer an entertainment that will make him many new patrons and give him a firmer grip upon the old ones. The setting of the first part is spectacular, and introduces the vocal corps consisting of Arthur Yule, Billee Taylor, C. E. Rummell, Paul La Londe, Rees Prosser, A. Fred Aelkens, Addison Waltz and J. C. Henry, and the following well-known comedians: Al G. Field, Tommy Donnelly, Doc Quigley, Tom Odell, Eddie McDonald, Arthur Rigby, John B. Blackford, Bob Keyes, Billy Cawley and Charley Cartmell. These artists are backed up by a combined band and orchestra and a tribe of twelve Mamelukes. The olio is replete with novelties.

FIELDS' MINSTRELS.

The attraction at the Metropolitan for the first half of the week beginning Sunday, April 21st, will be Della Fox at the head of a company of refined vaudeville performers. The engagement is for four nights with matinees Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The company includes besides Della Fox, Macart's Dog and Monkey Carnival, the petite marvel, Baby Lund, fresh from a series of European triumphs, the charming comediennes, Le Page sisters, in character songs and transformation dances, the colored aristocracy, Al and Mamie Anderson, in a refined sketch entitled "Dark Town Is Out To-night," the eccentric singing comedian, George Austin Moore, and the acrobatic clowns, Laredo and Blake, in a conglomeration of silence and fun. The Polyscope, the latest motion picture machine novelty, will show fifteen of the latest views, including the funeral procession of Queen Victoria and the bull fight at Madrid.

DELLA FOX COMING.

The Royal Lilliputians, one of the latest achievements in the amusement world, will be the Bijou's attraction next week, commencing with a matinee to-morrow afternoon at 2:30, presenting John Fowler's spectacular farce comedy, "The Merry Tramps." "The Royal Lilliputians" is a company of midgets with a giant or two thrown in, just to show how small the little people are. These mites of humanity come from all parts of the world, and some of them are already well known to the American public. In assembling this company of midgets, difficulties were encountered which for a time seemed unsurmountable. It was not enough that the members of the company should be small, they must also be able to act, sing and dance. Because of the difficulty in procuring suitable material, the production was postponed from year to year, but all the time new names were being added to the role of midgets, until this season the cast was found to be well balanced and complete. The result is an organization absolutely unique. With a sparkling spectacular extravaganza as their medium, these little people give the jolliest performance imaginable and one of a sort never before seen. The mechanical effects are wonderful, with a grand transformation scene that has been pronounced the most beautiful series of scenic pictures on the boards and a marvel of stage mechanism.

"ROYAL LILLIPUTIANS."

Prominent in the producing cast and in the role of Jefferson Snow, a patient waiter, is James E. Rosen, a well-known St. Paulite. He will be remembered from his being on the streets so much and his manly, brisk style of pedestrianism and bright wit and delightful repartee.

FRANZ EBERT,
With the Royal Lilliputians at the Bijou next week.

Following the engagement of "The Royal Lilliputians" at the Bijou is announced the visit for the first time as a star, of the celebrated German dialect comedian and golden voiced singer, A. H. Wilson, in the romantic comedy drama, "The Watch on the Rhine." This play is from the pen of Sidney R. Ellis, and is said to exploit the Teutonic comedy talents of Mr. Wilson in a very pleasing manner. Mr. Wilson is not a stranger to local theater goers; he has been seen here many times in the past, his last visit being with "The Evil Eye" company, with which attraction he made a decided hit. Mr. Wilson's career as a star has been inaugurated most auspiciously, and his success has been the most prominent kind, so much so that he bids fair, it is said, to succed to the popularity and greetings of the late J. K. Emmett. "The Watch on the Rhine" is said to be replete with the brightest of musical gems and with no end of pretty songs and ballads, which Mr. Wilson is said to sing in his superbly artistic and magnetic manner.

"THE WATCH ON THE RHINE."

Footlight Flaches.

Otis Skinner has strengthened his hold on the theater-goers of the ountry by his work in "Prince Otto," the new play which he will present at the Metropolitan April 25, 26 and 27.

Laugh lovers will no doubt be delighted to read the announcement of the engagement of May Irwin at the Metropolitan for four nights and matinee, commencing Sunday, April 28, in her hearty entertainment, "Madge Smith, Attorney."

"The Great White Diamond," Walter Fessler's latest dramatic effort, is announced to be presented at the Bijou during this month. Besides the thrills and scenes of South Africa and American mountain life displayed therein in all the sensational effects and occurrences of the production, there is an atmosphere of reality as true to nature as could be felt in life.

Arthur Donaldson, who is meeting with such emphatic success in the leading role of "Carl Carlson," which will be seen at the Bijou shortly, has, since his adoption of America as his permanent home and the American stage as his field of endeavor, appeared in a diversity of roles, ranging from comic opera to comedy drama, but his best friends concede that in the delineation of Swedish characters, he has found his greatest triumph.

Among the attractions scheduled for production at the Bijou the present season is included a visit of Jacob J. Rosenthal's big production of the New York Casino musical comedy, "The Telephone Girl."

In the play, "The Flaming Arrow," to be seen here at the Bijou in the near future, the Indian actress Go-Won-Go-Mohawk is seen to excellent advantage. The management has surrounded her with a competent company and special and appropriate scenery has been provided together with elaborate costuming.

From all accounts the most pronounced popular hit of the season in the musical line is the song, "The Tale of the Kangaroo," which is only one of the twenty-four musical gems contained in that merry melange "The Burgomaster," which is booked for a return engagement at the Metropolitan on May 2, 3 and 4.

"The Village Parson," a pastoral comedy drama under the management of W. E. Nankeville is underlined for appearance at the Metropolitan for four nights and matinee, beginning Sunday May 5.

Crowded houses have been the rule everywhere that George Clarke and his great company have presented "When We Were Twenty-one." This play will be seen at the Metropolitan for three nights and matinee, opening Thursday May 9.

TRADE IS GOOD

Retail Business Is Improved by Better Weather.

New York, April 13.—Bradstreet's says:

Crop and trade advices alike continue favorable. The seat of the greatest strength is in the iron and steel trade, while textiles evince the most irregularity. Despite the unquestionably quieter tone of export trade in manufactures, it is to be noted that Americans are still reaping some advantages from their superiority in certain lines of iron and steel. Retail trade has been helped by better weather in most sections, and, while spring buying is small at several markets, improved retail trade conditions are expected to help re-order business.

The low price of cotton is still a deterrent to trade at the south, and talk of restriction of the anticipated increase in acreage is heard. Planting is, however, being actively pushed and retail trade is for this reason still quieter. Northwestern trade advices are quite cheerful and large numbers of buyers are in the towns. On the Pacific coast Alaskan trade is active and general trade from nearby points is good.

At the east trade is better at retail, while wholesale lines are quiet. Cotton goods note some slight improvement in tone, and it is hoped that the bottom has been reached at the prevailing concession in prices. Wool is quiet and some weakness in washed wool is noted. High water in the New England rivers has rendered much machinery idle, but this curtailment has been rather welcomed. Cotton is lower again on large movement which is expected to heavily exceed last year. Raw sugar has been again strengthened, and the advance of 10c per 100 pounds in refined announced this week was anticipated by buyers who have bought early. The outlook favors a further strengthening in both raw and refined grades.

Iron and steel are aggressively strong. Despite the fact that pig iron production is close to the maximum of last year, stocks are still decreasing. Good sales of iron and billets are noted at Pittsburg at last week's prices. Finished products are active and most mills are sold ahead beyond July. Despite the drop in export trade, some good orders are being received. One for a large quantity of rails is said to be for South America; an order for rails from Glasgow is also noted, and a 4,300-ton order for structural material for a dock in Japan has gone to Pittsburg. New bridge and "skyscraper" construction will take a large quantity of material. Plates are higher and an advance in bars is noted from St. Louis. Copper has sympathized with the stock market and is reported higher abroad.

High water has apparently been reached and passed for the season in the eastern shoe trade, and shipments this week are smaller than last, while one-eighth larger than in this week a year ago. Orders for rubber goods are large. Reports from the western shoe trade are in a high degree satisfactory, both as to distribution and manufacture.

Wheat has apparently discounted the good crop reports and better export buying of both wheat and flour is reflected in the change from a bearish to a mofe cheerful tone in that cereal. The gain in price, however, is a slight one. The slight decline in corn is a result of Chicago manipulation. The high price of late has tended to restrict the heretofore heavy shipments abroad.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 6,405,601 bushels, against 4,698,693 last week, 2,856,653 bushels in the corresponding week of 1900, 1,983,619 in 1899, and 4,425,302 in 1898. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 162,227,029 bushels, against 153,916,286 last season, and 190,332,419 in 1898-99.

Corn exports for the week aggregate 2,623,284 bushels, against 2,990,541 last week, 2,799,443 in this week a year ago, 2,666,125 in 1899, and 4,661,194 in 1898. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 151,162,587 bushels, against 163,012,649 last season, and 135,955,798 in 1898-99.

Failures for the week in the United States number 225, against 188 last week, 152 in this week a year ago, 243 in 1899, 215 in 1898, and 195 in 1897. Canadian failures number 23, against 29 last week, 35 in this week a year ago, 25 in 1899, 27 in 1898, and 39 in 1897.

Weekly Bank Clearings.

New York, April 13.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended April 11, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Cities—	Amt.	Per Cent, Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,773,985,322	45.8	....
Boston	152,597,876	20.3	....
Chicago	150,058,194	13.7	....
Philadelphia	95,288,254	1.9	....
St Louis	41,966,663	18.6	....
Pittsburg	44,572,817	24.1	....
Baltimore	28,730,644	7.5	....
San Francisco	20,171,365	11.3	....
Cincinnati	18,666,750	2.5	....
Kansas City	17,090,075	9.4	....
New Orleans	10,741,287	23.5	....
MINNEAPOLIS	10,138,248	4.6	....
Detroit	9,912,082	28.5	....
Cleveland	13,745,158	28.2	....
Louisville	8,751,401	6.8	....
Providence	6,329,400	....	17.2
Milwaukee	5,216,801	....	4.6
St. Paul	4,336,319	1.6	....
Buffalo	5,488,657	12.0	....
Omaha	5,960,336	....	6.4
Indianapolis	6,910,174	17.5	....
Columbus, Ohio	6,579,000	35.1	....
Washington	2,703,251	....	7.8
Portland, Oregon	2,179,508	6.2	....
Des Moines	1,676,613	11.7	....
Seattle	2,403,963	21.2	....
Tacoma	1,029,969	....	33.9
Spokane	1,040,908	....	6.6
Fargo, N. D.	349,206	14.4	....
Sioux Falls, S. D.	230,808	....	....
Helena	749,709	24.8	....
Totals, U. S.	$2,512,082,880	34.0	....
Totals outside N. Y.	738,097,548	12.1	....
Dom. of Canada, totals	$29,166,954	....	7.8

Carey roofing sheds water like a duck. See W. S. Nott Co. Telephone 376.

Searchlights of the Deep Sea

NO. 8

Among the many investigations and explorations which have marked the last portion of the past century the discoveries in the deep sea have an absorbing interest to naturalist or layman. One hundred years ago the sea was a mystery in every sense, and no conception of its depth or the marvelous animals which people it was formed. The deep places could not be found, were labelled "no bottom," and it became a belief among some that the ocean was practically bottomless; that the greater depths could be reached, examined and mapped was not even thought of. The bottom of the sea presented a problem to investigators which was more difficult to solve than the pole or darkest Africa. It was near at ahnd; there was no difficulty about that, but how to probe a region where divers could not penetrate below 100 feet, more or less, was a puzzle. The suggestion to reach the deep sea by dredges was at first received with scorn. Mathematicians protested that if the ocean was three miles deep no object could sink lower than a mile and there would be held suspended, there being a zone of drifting floating wrecks in the ocean. But gradually investigations and discoveries were made. Dredges and leads reached the bottom, first at half a mile, then a mile; England, Germany, Italy, Monaco, Sweden and the United States all sending out well-equipped ships to study and solve the problem of the deep sea; and to-day we have, as a result, the many facts relating to this marvelous world of the abysmal ocean. We know that its average depth is about three miles; that there are vast depressions where the water is six, possibly more, miles deep, and that nearly all of this region is inhabited with animals so strange that they seem more like wierd figures of the imagination than living animals.

Strange Deep Sea Animals.

That the deep sea is well populated is shown by the numbers of animals brought up in dredges from great depths; yet the process may be compared to that of a balloon sailing four or five miles above the earth dragging a net ten or twenty feet wide, in which to capture worms, butterflies, rabbits and other land animals. Naturally all but the most sluggish escape, and so it is in the deep sea; the net dragged over the mud catches a very small percentage of the animals which live there, and all the large forms escape. The nature and size of the latter is mere conjecture, but naturalists, particularly Professor Gorman, have expressed the belief that the deep sea may conceal some large animal which has been mistaken for a sea serpent.

It is almost impossible to give the actual depth of the sea, but it may be said, as an illustration, that the distance from the top of the tallest mountain to the bottom of the deepest ocean abyss is ten miles. In median depths, 200 miles from shore and in water about 600 feet deep, the bottom is made up of gravel and sand with animal deposits. In deeper water clays of red, blue and green are met with, with quantities of ooze, the remains of shells. In depths still greater, from two to five miles, the pressure is so great that almost everything has been dissolved, and the bottom of the sea is covered with red clay, formed of the pumice of volcanoes, dust from meteors and the hard parts of whales and sharks.

Map of the Deep Sea.

So carefully has this wonderful region been surveyed that a map of it shows that the bed of the ocean is better known than the land. We find by consulting such a map that about 7 5-6 of the total sea area has a depth of 600 feet deep; 62 per cent of the remainder is about 2½ miles deep, while the chart shows that there are over forty spots which have a depth of 3½ miles, spread over 7,000,000 square miles of the ocean. Every passenger from New York to England crosses one of these abysmal depressions, called the Sigsbee Deep. One of the deepest is east of the Kermadecs and Friendly Islands, where bottom has been reached at over five miles. Professor Agassis, during his late expedition in the Albatross, has taken living animals from the deepest dredging, showing that life exists where the temperature is just at or just above freezing; where the pressure is so great that glass is powdered, and where the normal conditions are inky darkness. The animals which live in such a soundless region can but excite the interest and imagination of the reader. They are forms which have been driven to the "dark unfathomed caves" in past ages, and have slowly become adapted to the strange conditions. How such animals can see or exist under such pressure is the question asked the explorer, and it can be briefly answered that the animals are literal sponges, through which the water circulates, and they see by the system of phosphorescent lights, emitted by organs of illumination; so universal is this that few of the deep-sea animals so far found are without them.

A Land of Intense Darkness.

If the reader, in imagination, should descend into the sea, he would find that it grew dark at a depth of 200 feet; that at a depth of 1,000 feet the darkness was intense, and that all plant life had disappeared; but as his eyes became accustomed to the darkness he would see, here and there, dots and splashes of light, and the watery atmosphere would soon take on the appearance of the heavens with stars, constellations, moons, and even meteors dashing along. As he plunged on in the deep ooze he would find himself in a forest of seeming cornstalks, each tipped with a light, among which strange fishes poise, moving slowly away. Nearly all these fishes are luminous; some over their entire surface; others having special lights, or light-giving organs either to attract prey or to aid in the general illumination.

Living Lights.

In general appearance all these fishes are remarkable, abnormal creatures seemingly of some weird fancy of nature. Some are large, and all are engaged in preying one upon the other, using their wonderful lights as flashes or decoys. One of the sharks of depe sea, known as Isistis, having no common name, is ablaze with light over its entire surface; when caught it presents a remarkable appearance, outlined in light, the latter flashing from head to tail. An allied form when captured, created so beautiful a light that the discoverer read by it. The light in this instance was green. Some of the largest of the deep-sea fishes are covered with phosphorescence, and are veritable specters as they move along, outlined against the dark background. In these instances the seat of the light appears to be in the peculiar mucilaginous system which they possess, and the light can be rubbed off on the hand. But the most remarkable forms are those which have light-emitting organs, virtual search-lights; sometimes of two colors, which throw beams of light ahead of them as they move through this silent realm. Such a fish is the Malacosteus, which has four lights, two above and two below, the former emitting an orange-color light, while the latter are green. We can imagine this marvelous creature swimming slowly along, the gleams of its different hued lights shining brightly, attracting prey, or illuminating it so that it can be seized in the terrible fanglike teeth of the living flashlight. Another remarkable fish we may meet here is the Stomias, with the head of a dragon, long needlelike teeth, and a body slender and attenuated. Along the lower surface of the latter are rows of objects, which in the daytime resemble mother-of-pearl, but which at night glow and gleam like the open portholes of a ship. Each one is a flash-light capable of emitting phosphorescent light, the combined effect being sufficient to outline the fish in lines of fire. Another—Sciadonus—they have no common names—has a search light upon its forehead, which throws a gleam of light ahead. The number and diversity of these search-lights fishes found by the various expeditions and brought to the surface in their dredges, is astonishing. Nature appears to have been more than prodigal in producing eccentricities. The lights are now confined to any special place. In some the head is the seat of luminosity; in others the spots are scattered along the sides and on the head; and in one the tail is luminous, while in others again the entire body seems to be dotted with these lamps. One form has three distinct lights on the cheek, or what compares to it, and three oblong ones on the lower jaw, while the strange Diaphus has three enormous flash lights which throw the light downward from the head. Hideous little creatures, known as Sternoptyx and Argyropelecus, are ablaze with lights, the gleams coming principally from the lower surface. A fish called Aethoprora, not only has lights along its sides, but the entire top and front of the head is a reflector, or light, calling to mind the headlight of a locomotive; so that when the fish is coming head on, it presents the appearance of a star.

In all these the flashlights and reflectors are undoubtedly employed by the fishes to throw light about their prey and enable them to seize them; but there is another class very abundantly in the deep sea, which use their lights as lures. Such an one, with an unpronouncable name, is a mud-loving form, concealing itself in the ooze. Beneath its lower paw is a pendant upon the end of which is a bulb, virtually an electric light, which is used to attract small fry within reach of the terrible mouth. Another fish, which has a huge pear-shaped organ on its lower jaw, preys upon fishes nearly as large as itself, which it swallows with ease. The fish Melanocetus has a fishing rod on the top of its head, the bait of which is luminous. But of all the wonders of the realm of the deep sea the electric bulb fish is perhaps most hideous and remarkable; its mouth armed with terirble lancelike teeth, and opening so wide that it appears to occupy one half of the entire fish. Upon its head, guarded by two hornlike objects, is a large bulb-like object that is a brilliant luminous organ. This ingenious fishermen sinks into the mud leaving this bright light, or lure, exposed to attract its prey, rising up to seize it, as like moths, they gather about. If possible, the Caulophyrne, found in greater depths, is still more remarkable. The mouth is enormous—a veritable sack armed with fanglike teeth. From the back and lower surface extend enormous fins, reaching backward, and the swimming fin is placed far back near the tail. All over the sides of this fish are little bulbs, or barbels, of flesh, attached to stems and brilliantly luminous, while just over the eyes is a large object, shaped like an electric light bulb and emitting a light like one. When this fish moves slowly along, the dangling lights which cover it render it at once one of the most striking forms of the deep sea.

Another mud-loving creature is Debranchus, which looks like a moss-covered stone and has a terrible array of teeth. It is a very sluggish fish and cannot move rapidly; hence in the center of the upper jaw it has a light; as small fishes approach it the cavernous mouth opens and the victims are engulfed.

Manw Unnamed Wonders.

It is impossible in the limited space at command to more than suggest the appearance of these strange animals of the deep seas, and it can be said that in all probability but an extremely small percentage have been seen by naturalists, and the abysmal regions conceal innumerable wonders, the active light-givers of the deep sea.

MINNESOTA

FARIBAULT—There are said to be some new cases of smallpox at Morristown.

LAKE CITY—Dr. J. A. Hanisch died of muscular rheumatism at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hanisch.

BENSON—Work has been begun on the new Synod Lutheran church, which will cost $2,500.—Practically all the wheat seed is in.

MOUNTAIN LAKE—A special train consisting of twenty-two cars of Mennonite emigrants from this place left for Manitoba to establish a colony.

HASTINGS—A telegram from Denver announces the death of Miss Mary H. Pringle from consumption. She was formerly a teacher in the Minneapolis schools.

ALBERT LEA—This city now has a Commercial Club. The officers are: President, S. Strauss; vice president, W. A. Morin; secretary, Augustus Armstrong; treasurer, H. Gulbrandson.

ST. CLOUD—It is reported there are four cases of smallpox in one family on a farm some miles north of Rice.—The 2-year-old daughter of John Umorski was probably fatally burned playing with matches.

DULUTH—C. D. Graves, ex-treasurer of the switchmen's union, arrested for alleged embezzlement, was discharged.—A village called Chisholm will be started on the western Mesaba range, about four miles northeast of Hibbing.

WINONA—Dr. S. G. Smith of St. Paul has been secured by the graduating class of the normal school to deliver the commencement lecture Wednesday morning, May 29. Rev. Charles Bayard Mitchell of Minneapolis will deliver the baccalaureate sermon on the evening of May 26.

DULUTH—The United States court of appeals has affirmed the decision of Judge Lochren in the case of the American Steel Barge company against G. G. Hartley as receiver of the Duluth-Superior Bridge company. It involved a collision with the interstate bridge, and the decision was in favor of the steamship company.

LITTLE FALLS—E. H. Farr of Sioux City, Iowa, will start a large stock farm in the eastern part of this county. He owns 2,000 acres in Bell Prairie township.—Henrietta Bellamy, 13 years of age, who has been living with Mrs. Julia Newell at Foley, left that place Sunday, March 31, and has not been heard from since.—The Pine Tree Lumber company sawmill has started.

BRAINERD—William Hessmer, conductor of a Northern Pacific freight train, who was arrested for allowing his train to block the Sixth street crossing for over half an hour, was fined $5.—The contract for the reconstruction of the bridge at the dam was let to William S. Hewitt & Co. of Minneapolis.—The last span of the new steel bridge over the Mississippi has been put in place.

IOWA

GRINNELL—George Lunn, a lineman, fell dead on the street last evening from the effects of an electric shock.

DUBUQUE—Mrs. Mary Popel, a resident of Sherrils Mound, died yesterday, aged 90 years. She had lived in this county nearly sixty years.

MASON CITY—The University of Minnesota Glee and Mandolin Club gave a benefit entertainment for Memorial university Thursday evening. The large Methodist church was filled with an enthusiastic audience. After the entertainment a reception was tendered at the L. A. Page home.

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There is no question that you feel like you look; despondent, weak, nervous and despairing. Your sleep is disturbed by unpleasant dreams and you awake tired and with your mind filled with evil forebodings. You know that you are seminally weak, and you also know from sad experience that all of the drugs that you have poured into your stomach have left you worse than they found you.

NOW LISTEN TO ME!

Not one drop of internal medicine that you ever did or will put in your stomach will cure you. Why? Because your ailment is not in your stomach, or liver, or kidneys, but in the urethral canal. It is a local disease, and as such requires local treatment; it can not be reached effectually by internal treatment.

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