## **NEED OF MUNICIPAL BATHS**

The Backward Condition of Minneapolis in This Respect-What May Be Done-What Other Cities Are Doing.

free or at a nominal cost. In this respect it is not much worse off than most other American, cities, but there is throughout

the country a general awakening to the public needs in this direction.

New York, which maintains 15 floating swimming baths in the river where 6,200,-000 persons bathed last season, is now taking up in earnest the question of public indoor baths with hot and cold water to be operated the year around. At present New York has only one such bath house under municipal management, that in Riv-ington street, which has a weekly attendance of between 20,000 and 30,000, though there are a number of well managed public baths conducted by benevolent societies At these baths a charge of five cents is and this is almost sufficient to maintain them.

### New York's Plans.

Rudolf Guggenheimer, president of the council, is anxious to distinguish himself for some useful public service before his term of office expires and has interested term of office expires and has interested himself in a proposition to have the city barbon adequate facilities for a satisfactory bath houses in various parts of the city at a cost of not to exceed \$25,000 each. Controller Bird S. Coler says that he believes the board of public estimate will arrange to appropriate the \$250,000 required for the realization of the companient of the companient of the public estimate will arrange to appropriate the \$250,000 required for the realization of the companient of the bath were located here the heating and water plant of the big building could be utilized, which would make the state of the building to the conversion of the rotunda or the whole court into a conversion of the conversion of the public bath way. They have no adequate facilities for a satisfied are no structural or architectural difficulties in the way. They have no adequate facilities for a satisfied are no structural or architectural difficulties in the way. They have no adequate facilities for a satisfied are no structural or architectural or architectural difficulties in the way. They have no adequate facilities for a satisfied are no structural or architectural difficulties in the way. They have no adequate facilities for a satisfied are no structural or architectural difficulties in the way. They have no adequate facilities for a satisfied are no structural or architectural difficulties in the way of the conversion of the rotunda or the whole court into a controller bird are not required for the proper architectural difficulties in the way of the conversion of the rotunda or the whole court into a controller bird architectural difficulties in the way of the conversion of the rotunda or the whole court into a controller bird architectural difficulties in the way of the conversion of the properties of the properties are not required at private establishments, in the conversion of the rotunda or the whole court into a conversion of the properties are not required at private establishments, in the properties ate the \$250,000 required for the realiza-tion of this plan. Commissioner Kearney of the Department of Public Buildings eslyn, one in Bronx, one in Queens and one the land for each building would cost from \$5,000 to \$7,000; the building from \$12,000 to \$15,000 and the equipment from \$12,000 shower and tub bath, but these are not to \$15,000. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that next year New York

C. M. Stocking, superintendent of the will have ten or eleven new public

### In New York State.

New York state has a mandatory law requiring cities of the first and second class to erect as many bathhouses as the city health commissioner may deem that the city requires. This law was passed in 1897, pelled the authorities to erect a bath-

baths and six shower baths in one large compartment for the use of children. There is one bath tub for children too small for

Sore Hands

Red, Rough Hands, Itching, Burning

One Night Treatment

creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Drv.

and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great

skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during

the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger

ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For

red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching,

feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful

finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful,

and points to a speedy cure of the most distress-

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for preserving, purifying, and beau-

tifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dan-

druff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and

soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and

chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Millions of Women use CUTICURA SOAP in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or

offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weak-

nesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest

themselves to women and mothers. No amount of persuasion can

induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beau-

tifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient

properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the pur-

est of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odours.

No other medicated soap is to be compared with it for preserving,

purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No

other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be

compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, and the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,
Consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts
and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; Cuticura Oints
and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; Cuticura Oints
and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; Cuticura Oints
and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; Cuticura Oints
soothe and heal; and Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse
the blood. A Single Set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and
blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when all else fails.
Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. Newbern & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq.,
London, E. C. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

ing cases when physicians and all else fail.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot,

Palms, and Painful Finger Ends.

Minneapolis is without any public institution where indoor baths may be obtained shower baths. In Europe, especially in England and Germany, there are some excellent municipal baths, and in Germany they have gone so far as to introduce baths into the school buildings and require the children to use them.

### dren to use them. Needs of Minneapolis.

Minneapolis has great need of sort of good public baths. The onl and years to come, if at air. The waits sort of good public baths. The only free baths in the city now are the two very inferior shower baths provided by the Union mission on Washington avenue. There are thousands and thousands of acter, according to the scale of expendi-houses in the cities that are not provided ture. This rotunda is seventy-seven fee There are thousands and thousands of houses in the cities that are not provided with bath tubs and there are one or two real tenement districts where hundreds of people are huddled together in great shower baths might be placed outside the rookeries without any bathing facilities rotunda and the latter used for a swim-whatever. No statistics are at hand to show the ratio of bath tubs to population the cleansing function of public baths, but it is doubtless very small. It is safe does add greatly to pleasure to be of to say that there are thousands of people tained. permanently resident in the city who bathe very infrequently because of the positive difficulties in the way. They

As for the floating population the opsites from \$29,000 to \$37,000 each and he would have eleven erected at once—five in the borough of Manhattan, three in Brook—five in the borough of Manhattan, three in Brook—five in Br men pay 10, 15 and 25 cents for beds have accommodations for 1,300. Most of in Richmond. Mr. Kearney estimates that | them have no bathing facilities whatever, but two or three make a specialty of advertising free baths, which consist of a

city mission, who has more to do with the "hard up" and floating laboring population than any one else, says that there is a great necessity for some sort of public baths, either absolutely free or at a very small cost. The patronage which the two very indifferent baths at the mission receive convinces him that many of the but has not been enforced generally as is proved by the fact that the metropolis is that in the Mills hotel, New York, the only now getting ready to provide itself only absolutely free privilege is that of with a sufficient number of public baths. If the Union mission can In Rochester mandamus proceedings comraise funds to erect a Mills hotel in Minraise funds to erect a Mills hotel in Min-neapolis one of its features will be free baths. Mr. Stocking is sure that baths

### Cost and Kind.

A good public bathhouse could the showers and three laundry tubs are provided. Eight thousand dollars covered \$8,000 to \$30,000, according to the size the whole cost of this building. The bath is entirely free, no charge being made for the fittings. The experience of other soap or towels. Yonkers has a fine public cities indicates that for \$15,000 a buildbath erected at a cost of \$9,400, besides in goodld be erected that would furnish thirty or forty shower baths. The experience of public baths.

Boston has some very good public baths as have some of the smaller Massachubetts cities. The Public Bath association conducts some cheap and admirable baths in Philadelphia. Chicago has several public bathing establishments. Many of these erected at a cost of \$9,400, besides ing could be erected that would furnish

one bather to those that succeed him. The shower bath gives no opportunity for the accumulation of filth and practically cleanses itself. Moreover, it is the testimony of physicians the world around that the shower or spray is the most healthful form of bath, being more effective than the tub bath in removing dirt and having the tonic effects of the streams of water striking against the surface of the skin. striking against the surface of the skin.

### Baths in the Courthouse.

Last Saturday it was said in The Journal that Secretary Ridgeway of the park board had suggested the rotunda of the city hall and courthouse as an ad-mirable location for the baths, if the city wished to avoid the cost of erecting and equipping a building. This rotunda is in the interior court of the building, and was originally intended as a lavatory, but will not be used for that purpose for many years to come, if at all. The walls are up, however, standing fifteen feet

F. B. Long, the architect of the buildwould mean a large saving both in the first cost of the baths and in maintenance. court. They are thinking of ultimately utilizing the rotunda as a branch of the public library, with special reading-room facilities or else as a large public hall. Architect Long says that there is plenty of room for public baths in the basement, and it has been suggested that one of the upper floors on the city hall side, which will not be used for years by the munici-pal offices, could be fitted up as temporary

arate building would be somewhat more. The cost of equipping and plainly finishing baths in the courthouse rotunda should not be more than \$5,000 or \$6,000. A circumstance to be considered in this connection is whether the courthouse location would best suit the needs of those who would use the baths.

### Swimming Baths.

In addition to these permanent baths there is great need for satisfactory sum-mer, outdoor swimming baths. It is generally agreed that any further expendi-tures in this line should be devoted to shore or floating baths in the river somewhere above the falls. On hot days these waters are now filled with boys who bathe waters are now filled with boys who bathe and swim at great risk to life. These baths should be on a big scale like those in St. Paul, which, with the land, have already cost \$14,000 and are to be further enlarged and improved at an expense of \$10,000. It is possible that some way might be found of combining swimming baths on the river front with permanent indoor hot and cold water baths.

River Front Given Away.

In this connection it is worth noting that with the practice of vacating streets for railroad use, which has been car-ried on quite extensively in the last few years, the city is losing all means of access to the river front on the west side. A Summary.

To sum up what the city may do in the way of providing public baths and the cost, we have the following:

A good public bath building with ample accommodations may be erected for not more than \$25,000, total cost, and should be maintained for less than \$5,000 a year, a part of this expense to be covered by a nominal charge for the use of baths, if thought desirable.

If the courthouse and city hall commission should grant authority ample bath-ing facilities could be provided there for less than \$10,00 at the outside and the eost of maintenance should not be far

Suitable swimming baths on the river above the falls could be erected for \$10,-000. The maintenance of these, together with the baths at Calhoun, and on the lower river, would probably cost about \$3,000 a year.

Health Department to Manage The genral management of all these bathing 1 houses should be transferred to the city health department, leaving the The cost of maintaining baths located somewhere in the public building should not be over \$3,000 a year, including pay of attendants, towels, laundrying, soap, etc. The maintenance of baths in one of the ba

# BATTLESHIP MINNESOTA'S END

Buffalo has had public baths since 1897, scording is sure that baths. Mr. Stocking is sure that baths. Stocking is sure that baths. Stocking is sure that baths. Mr. Stocking is sure that baths. Mr. Stocking is sure that baths. Stocking is sure that baths. Mr. Stocking is sure that baths. Stocking is sure that baths. Mr. Stocking is sure that baths. Mr. Stocking is sure that baths. Mr. Stocking is sure that baths. Conducted by the municipality would be well worth all they might cost.

There are in it fourteen separate shower all they might cost. Historical Frigate.

Washington, Aug. 9 .- After August 12 sheathing, and the other metal furnishings

are cut off below the roof. She has been used thing of that sort, and the next session of for many years as a receiving ship for apprentices and as an armory for the Massa-priate money to make the necessary rechusetts naval militia. All the composition parts of the engine pairs.

worn out and unfit for use. Length, 264 feet 8½ inches; beam, 51 feet inches; mean draft, 23 feet; displacement 4,700 tons; gross tonnage, 2,911.51.

The purchaser of this vessel will be allowed ne Trotman anchor and 30 fathoms of twoinch chain, which will be sold with the vessel. The vessel will be sold for cash to the person offering the highest price above the appraised value.

old ship, whose career is glorious and will of the ship. The lumber is practically live in history, could have been towed up worthless, and the old hulk cannot be put the St. Lawrence and through the great to any service, unless, as the result of ex-tensive repairs, she should follow the lead ble manner. But this was out of the quesof some of her sister ships of civil war tion, owing to the fact that the canals fame, and become a barge for the hauling of coal up and down Chesapeake bay. Lawrence are not large enough to pass her. Very shortly the old frigate Vermont, a sister ship of the Minnesota, and also imagined when it is remembered that the navy department does not value her at more than \$15,000. From the official circular issued by the department, conveying this way to an inglorious end, and also unseaworthy and decayed, is to be offered mont public is considerably exercised over the idea of having the good old ship go in this way to an inglorious end, and there information to possible bidders, I copy the is talk of raising enough money by pop-following: this plan succeed the ship will be stationed The Minnesota is a wooden steam frigate, at one of the upper New England ocean built in Washington in 1855. The ship is ports, easily accessible for Vermonters, housed over and sheathed outside. The masts and turned into a training ship or some-

-W. W. Jermane.

# SCOURGE OF IMPUDENT MICE

Kasota Block Stenographers Just Recovering After a Protracted and Nerve Wracking Siege.

No mice are to be found in the Ka- | mice never stirred out of the immediate ota block any more. This announcement is made officially and all the timid, little typewriter maidens who were on the verge of leaving their remunerative positions are now quite composed and do not fly to the window sill whenever they hear a rustling. window sill whenever they hear a rustling. The mice gave the typewriter girls a great many palpitations of the heart a short time ago, however, and the most timid still lift their feet instinctively when they hear a suspicious noise. It is simply force of habit, something like the one which makes half the men duck their heads when some

one calls out "low bridge."

When the Commercial Club removed from the Kasota building the whole family did not go. Shortly after the club had moved little mice been to be a little mice be a little mice been to be a little mice be a little mice been to be a little mice be a little mice be a little mice be a little mice selves comfortable everywhere. The readers of comic papers can easily imagine how the scattering of the mice affected the feminine habitues of the building.

When the club was housed, there the in the block has faded out.

mice never stirred out of the immediate vicinity. The elders gravely discussed the respective merits of fromage de Brie and Rocquefort while the youngsters gorged themselves with the remnants of pates and pastry. There was no need to wander The whole colony was left to face the world single-footed. Naturally they prospected throughout the building before seeking another land of fat living, but their prospecting tours did not bring much pleasure to the tenants of the various offices. There were too many prospec-

Finally they started a crusade against from the Kasota building the whole family did not go. Shortly after the club had moved, little mice began to make themselves at home about the building and to scamper impudently over the floors and to lodge in the desks, in fact making themselves comfortable everywhere. The war was waged more relentlessly than the one in South Africa, and it resulted in the complete exterminal and it resulted in the complete extermina-tion of the furry pests in a very short time. This was some weeks ago, but it is only recently that the look of nervous anxiety on the faces of the young ladies

### RAILROAD RUMBLES. RATES NOT DEMORALIZED

Firm-Flour Rates.

Minneapolis freight men insist that the rate situation instead of being demoralized is still firm. The flour committee of the local association holds a meeting this afternoon to discuss flour rates. It is the general sentiment among freight men that if thore has been any cutting in rates it has been an four. The movement of flour to the seaboard and the middle states is comparatively heavy. One of the freight men who asserts that he has maintained the tariff rate absolutely says that flour shipments over his line have been reduced greatly during the past week. On the other hand the merchandise business has Minneapolis freight men insist that the shipments over his line have been reduced greatly during the past week. On the other hand the merchandise business has increased. It is explained that the last in-structions to maintain rates came from

Traffic Director. Darius Miller, vice president of the Great Northern, has denied the report that he has been selected to be traffic director of the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Burlington trio with the added title of vice president of the Burlington. He indicates that the reports are premature. Railway officials generally believed that the twin city-Chicago lines will be forced to meet the levery, sample it and drink it every afterward.

Dogs as Baggage.

The Western Passenger Association has decided that dogs may be checked as baggage at the same rates as bicycles and baby carriages.

May Meet Seo G. A. R. Rate.

It is generally believed that the twin city-Chicago lines will be forced to meet the levery, sample it and drink it every afterward.

tracks have not been built.

The special commission appointed by the Ramsey district court to appraise the property condemned for the right-of-way of the Omaha road on the west side in St. Paul made its report yesterday. The commission spent thirty-eight days at its work, and the total award amounts to \$17,000. Of this amount the city is given \$5,500 in compensation for land taken by the road. three roads to settle any disputes that may arise is more likely to be chosen, and is more practicable, than a traffic director. Another step in railroad consolidation is reported as about to take place in Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. This will be the consolidation of the city offices of the Union Pacific, Oregon Railroad & Navigation company and the Southern Pacific. The general offices of the two companies in Portland are not to be disturbed. Freight Men Say They Are Still ments as they are at present.

Into the Iron Country.

Spur to the Asylum.

structions to maintain rates came from too high an authority to allow of the indiscriminate slashing that might take place under an ordinary agreement among local representatives.

DARIUS MILLER SPEAKS

He Says He Hasn't Been Chosen

Special to The Journal.

Jamestown, N. D., Aug. 9.—A preliminary survey is being made from a point on the James river branch of the Northern Pacific to the state asylum. The extension will be two miles in length and will cause much saving to the institution in the way of haulding freight, which at present has to be haulded from Jamestown station, a distance of 2½ miles.

Dogs as Baggage.



world.

It is just removed from the noise and dirt
of the city, situated in a beautiful park of
ten acres.

The sanitarium was started seven years.

ten acres.

The sanitarium was started seven years ago, and was the first Kneipp Water Cure institution in the United States, and the original water treatments and diet are still given here, but since then it has been rapidly enlarged in scope and size until all the best treatments employed anywhere in the world are applied here, and new methods are added just as soon as they become of recognized value. A LABYRINTH OF BATHS.

A LABYRINTH OF BATHS.

The building is a three-story brick, with a dormer story and basement, which really make it five stories. The basement is entirely given up to baths of different kinds. Here one may revel in an ordinary porcelain bath tub, or he may run the gamut of modern appliances and take an electric light bath, lying on a table of glass so that the rays of illumination may strike all parts of his anatomy. This is a comparatively new feature in the bath line. The patient, disrobed, is placed on a slab of glass, mounted on small rollers, and run into a place that resembles an old-fashioned bake oven, the interior being studded over with incandescent lamps of large power. Here the temperature is in the control of the operator and may be raised to 250 degrees. One of the advantages of this bath is that the temperature is even on all parts of the body. There are also ordinary electric baths, consisting of porcelain tubs with copper discs insorted, by means of which the water is electrified. There are shower baths, where countless thousands of little sprays of water strike upon the flesh of the patient like the points of needles, sending the blood tingling to all parts of the body, or so soothingly that the patient is luiled into forgetfuness. The pressure is regulated by a series of levers in the hands of the attendant, who, with the turn of a little brass handle, can send a stream of spray at you, backed up with a pressure of forty pounds to the square inch, and grade it down so that it can scarcely be felt. The temperature of the water is also in the control of the operator. Most people have an idea that a patient is taken into the bathroom and given a shower of cold water as a starter. This is not the case. The new patient is showered with water that is at blood heat, but before he has been in the institution long and his system yields to the treatment, he is able to take the water as it comes from the hydrant without flinching.

Another feature of the basement is a shallow basin, about twenty feet square and one foot deep. Here patients tread water at any prescribed temperature, giving the same ef-fects as walking wet grass, as prescribed by

prescribed temperature, giving the same effects as walking wet grass, as prescribed by Fr. Kneipp.

There are massage tables, which may be used with steam or dry heat. By means of a canopy, the tables can be arranged to give the patient the full benefit of a Turkish bath, with his head in the cool atmosphere and his body in any desired temperature, while the attendant gives him the massage treatment. There are cabinets by means of which the patron of the institution may have a Turkish bath of his own and not be subjected to the poisonous exhalations of others. There are hot-air baths for patients afflicted with rheumatism, gout and Bright's disease, in which they are placed on couches and rolled under canopies, in which their heads alone are left outside, while their bodies are subjected to a temperature above 400, which would strangle them if taken into the lungs. There are many other kinds of baths, suited to all conditions of sections. would strangle them if taken into the lungs. There are many other kinds of baths, suited to all conditions of patients, and a long line of apartments in which they can rest after they have gone through the ordeal, which generally finishes up with a plunge in a tank, 14x17 feet, filled with water in its normal condition to a depth of 5½ feet.

MUD IMPORTED FROM ITALY.

It is difficult to imagine anything more perfect than the basement of the Sacred Heart Sanitarium for the treatment of diseases by means of the bath. There are mud baths, with mud brought here from Italy at an expense of \$42 a barrel. It is claimed that this mud opens the pores of the skin and withdraws the bacteria, and as a consequence it is never used a second time, but when a person has taken one of these baths the Italian soil is thrown away and becomes a part of Uncle Sam's dominion. The electric light bath cabinets were designed by Dr. Stack, the medical director, and worked out by a local architect. The advantage which they have over other electric light baths is that the operator is enabled to regulate the heat as well as the lighting capacity.

THE GYMNASIUM ON MAIN FLOOR.

On the main floor is the gymnasium, occupying a room 48x80 feet, excellently lighted and ventilated. The room is finished in hard wood, polished until it 'shines like a mirror. Here are located a complete set of sixty Zander machines, manufactured in Stockholm, Sweden, and which represent an outlay MUD IMPORTED FROM ITALY.

Railroad Notes.

Cheap Excursion Rates to Fishing Resorts. "Duluth Short Line,"

Pine City, Minn., and return, \$1.90.

Chisago City, Minn., and return, \$1.10. Forest Lake, Minn., and return, 75c. Tickets on sale Saturdays and Sundays,

Rush City, Minn., and return, \$1.60. Taylors Falls, Minn., and return, \$1.35 Lindstrom, Minn., and return, \$1.15.

Northern Pacific Railway.

ridiculous point.

of \$20,000. It is thought that the great expense attending the introduction of these machines has prevented them from being introduced into other sanitariums in America. Those who are familiar with their operation know that they represent the highest attainment in physical culture, hygienic, gymnastic, mechanical and vibratory treatments. The machines are in charge of attendants who watch with zealous eyes the work of the patients, and are careful not to permit them to take more than the proper amount of exercise on any of them. There are machines for exercising every group of muscles, passively exercising every group of muscles, passively or actively.

MASSAGE BY MACHINERY.

While the patient has to use his own muscular powers to operate the passive machines, the active ones will put him through a course of exercises in which he has no part. He can have the museles of his arms, hands, legs or back brought into use. There are machines for applying vibration percussion. He can have the muscles of his arms, hands, legs or back brought into use. There are machines for applying vibration, percussion, kneading and massage, under complete control of the operator or the patient. The machines are made to fit every portion of the body. The system of which all this appliance is the outgrowth is the result of a century of development. They are popular in Germany and in some of the larger health resorts are owned and managed by the government. Persons inclined toward pulmonary troubles find that those portions of the lungs which have the least amount of work to do are the first to become affected. Among the machinery in the gymnasium is an apparatus which calls this portion of the lungs into activity, and in this manner the encroachments of the disease may be avoided. Lying face down upon the soft cushions of another machine, a series of padded hammers play upon the stomach, and start the blood to circulating in that part of the body. Another machine holds the shoulders still and gives the body below a vibratory motion to develop the muscles of the back. Then there are machines which knead the muscles of the legs, exercise the wrists, develop the biceps and strengthen the muscles of the neck. In a word, the appliances of this gymnasium do not miss the development of a muscle in the human form divine, and with it all there is a massage treatment that is unequalled. Have you a stiff joint, as the result of a fracture, the nicely adjusted mechanism in the gymnasium will work away at it as tenderly as a mother over her infant, and will gradually increase the exercise until it is administered in a heroic manner and the patient is restored to the world fully recovered.

AN ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT. AN ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

the world fully recovered.

AN ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

To render the institution as complete as possible, it is provided with an electrical room, in which the X ray is brought into use in the diagnosis of cases. Here the wonderful light of the nineteenth century can be turned onto the patient and the direct cause of his trouble be ascertained and the remedy applied. Electrical treatment is also given for rheumatism and other diseases which yield to its influence. The equipment of this department is perfection itself. All currents used in medicine are here developed and under perfect control and doses guided by meters and rheostats. The static mechine used the read of the state of the s

THE PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE.

THE PHYSICIAN IN CHARGE.

Dr. S. S. Stack, the medical director in charge, is a practitioner of twenty years' experience. A graduate of Rush Medical college and a member of the American Medical Association, of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the Practitioners' Medical Society, the Brainerd Medical Society, and the Milwaukee Medical Society, he has kept in touch with all that is progressive in the practice. with all that is progressive in the practice of healing art.

Any one who wishes to know what a mod-ern institution of this kind includes, should write to the Sacred Heart Sanitarium, Mil-waukee, Wis., for one of their booklets, just

### STOLEN STAMPS A Reward of \$250 Offered for Their Return.

stamp collector to make some money do-The Northern Pacific may have to exclude all local travel between the twin cities and Moorhead from the North Coast Limited. If this is done, a change may be made in the schedule of other trains. ing detective work. John B. Brownlow, 207 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., custodian of the postoffice department exhibit at the Pan-American exposition, has Chief Engineer McHenry, who retires from the Northern Pacific Sept. 1, may make an extended trip through Japan and China. offered a reward of \$250 for the return of valuable stamps stolen from the exhibit The Western Passenger Association will try on the night of July 3. Many of these to reform the homeseekers' rate situation which officials say has been carried to a stamps cannot be replaced. Some of them are only reprints, the original plates hav-The state railway commission is in receipt of compiaints from farmers against the Minneapolis & St. Louis road. They say the road promised to build sidetracks on condition that the farmers should plant a large acreage of sugar beets. In cases where the farmers have planted the beets the sidetracks have not been built.

The state railway commission is in receipt of compiants, the original plates having been destroyed. Mr. Brownlow has sent the following list of the lost stamps for Minneapolis use:

Date of Issue—

1856—Original and reprint.

1851—Types 2 and 3, denomination 3c, 5c, 10c, 12c. ing been destroyed. Mr. Brownlow has sent the fololwing list of the lost

12c.
1855—Types 1, 2 and 3, denomination, 3c; type 1, 3c; type 2, 5c; type 1, 5c; type 3, 10c, 12c, 24c, 30c, 90c.
1861—Ic (types a and b), 2c, 3c, 3c lake, 5c yellow brown, 5c brown, 10c, 12c, 15c, 24c, 30c, 90e, 3c pink, 3c scarlet, 5c red brown, 2c and 3c chemical paper.
1861—August issue, 3c pink and (scarlet, 1862), 12c.

1861—August issue, 3c pink and (scarlet, 1862), 10c.

1867—3c (grilled, 13x16), a pair of 3c imperforate, 3c, 5c, a pair of 3c imperforate and grilled all over, 3c points down and grilled, 9x13, 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 24c, 30c.

1863—Full set.

1851—Reprints, Franklin carrier.

1851—Three perforate and imperforate carrier and original.

1867—11x13, 2c, 3c, 12c, 15c.

1867—Pair 3c imperforate, 9x13.

1861—Pair 3c imperforate, 9x13.

1861—Pair 3c imperforate, 1869—Soft paper reprint.

1870—1c, 3c, 7c, 15c, 24c, 30c, 90c.

1871—Full set.

1889—Full set.

1889—Full set, blocks of four, Columbia issue.

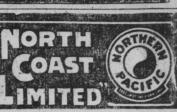
1894—Full set, blocks of four, four varieties of 2c, no watermark.

1894—Full set, blocks of four, (Trans-Mississippi).

sippl). 1879—Soft paper, 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 10c, 6c, 15c,

good returning until Monday following date of sale. The best fishing can be had on the "Duluth Short Line." Asphalt is the "puzzle of scientists and the pride of road builders." Minneapolis people would put it the other way round—the pride of scientists and the puzzle of road builders. The origin of asphalt is the question in dispute. Some scientists claim that it is of volcanto.

# Train Time



Electric Lighted—Ob-lervation Cars to Portand, Ore., via Butte. Missoula, \* 10:10 \* 1:45

Pacific Express Fargo, Jamestown, Boze-man, Helena, Butte, Spokane, \* 11:15 \* 7:05 Seattle, Tacoma, Portland... Fargo and Leech Lake Local St. Cloud, Little Falls, Brain-erd, Walker, Bemidji, Fargo... +9:05 +5:10

Dakota & Manitoba Express Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Moorhead, Fargo, Crookston, Grand Forks, Grafton, Win-\*8:40 \*6:40

"DULUTH SHORT LINE" Leave DULUTH & Arrive SUPERIOR 13:30 pm 17:00 pm Daily, tEx. Sunday

TICKET OFFICE-19 NICOLLET BLOCK MILWAUKEE STATION, UNION STATION,

### THE GREAT NORTHERN

Leave. | Daily. †Ex.Sun. ‡Sun. only. | Arrive. Leave. | Dally Tex.Sun. Tsun. only. Arrive. | 9:00am | St. Cloud, Fer. Falls, Fargo | 5:15pm | 9:00am | St. Cloud | 7 6:15pm | 9:50am | Flyer to Mont. and Pac. Co. | 2:00pm | 9:43am | Willmar, Su F. yan. Su City | 5:02pm | 5:10pm | Elk River, Milaca, Sandst'ne | 7:35am | 6:10pm | Wayzata and Hutchinson. | 7:55am | 9:03pm | Minn. and Dak. Express. | 7:00am | 7:40pm | Fargo, Gd. Forks, Winnipeg | 7:12am

† 9:20am ...Duluth, West Superior...| † 6:00pm \*11:50pm ...Duluth, West Superior...| \* 6:10am Sleeper for 11:50 train ready at 9 p. m. Steamship Miami leaves Duluth Wednesdays and Saturdays, connecting at Mackinac island with steamships North West and North Land for Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and Pan-American exposition.

Lake Minnetonka Trains.

Leave Minneapolis—\*2 pm, \*5:05 pm, †9:15 am, †6:10 pm, †10 am, a9:25 pm, b10:40 pm, Returning, Leave Spring Park—\*1:30 pm, \*5 pm, †7:25 am, †8:14 am, ‡9:20 am, c9 pm, d10:45 pm. a Except Saturday; b Saturday only, c except Friday and Saturday; d Friday and Saturday only.

## Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Office, 228 Nic. Phone 122. Milwaukee Depot. Leave. | \*Daily. †Except Sunday. | Arrive. 7:50am Chicago, La Crosse, Milw'kee 10:50pm 3:00pm Chicago, La Crosse, Milw'kee 12:30pm 6:25pm Chicago, La Crosse, Milw'kee 3:20pm \*7:30pm Chicago-Pioneer Limited \*8:20am \*3:45pm Chc'go, Faribault, Dubuque' 9:20am 3:00pm Red Wing and Rochester, †12:30pm 7:50am LaCrosse, Dub., Rk. Island †10:50pm 7:50am Northfield, Faribo, Kan.Cy. \*6:15pm †9:00am ... Ortonville, Milbank ... †5:45pm †5:45pm Ortonville, Aberdeen, Fargo' 8:55am 6:50pm Northfield, Faribo, Austin †1:05am †4:40pm ... Hutchinson, Glencoe... †9:45am Trains for Hotel St. Louis, Minnetonka, leave Milwaukee Station: †6:15 am, \*9:30 am, \*1:30 pm, \*6 pm, \*11:45 pm. Returning, leave Hotel St. Louis: †7:20 am, †8:20 am, \$9:30 am, †1 mp, \*4 pm, \*6 pm, \*10:45 pm.

C. ST. P.M.& O.RY. | Chi'go, Milw'kee, Madison | Chicago - Atlantic Express | Chicago - Fast Mail | Chi'go, Milw'kee, Madison | Chi'g

# CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY

"The Maple Leaf Route."

City Ticket Office, 5th & Nicollet, Minneapolis,
Depot: Washington & 10th Ave. S. tEx, Sunday; others dally. | Legye For | Arrive From

Kenyon, Dodge Center, 7:40 am 10:35 pm Oelwein, Dubuque, Free- 7:35 pm 8:25 am port, Chicago and East.. 10:45 pm 1:25 pm Cedar Falls, Waterloo, Mar-shalltown, Des Moines, \*7:35 pm St. Joseph, Kansas City. 10:45 pm Cannon Falls, Red Wing, 7:40 am †10:25 pm Northfield, Faribault, 5:30 pm 10:25 am Northfield, Faribault, Waterville, Mankato. Mantorville Locai ...... 5:30 pm 10:26 am Minneapolls & St. Louis R. R.

Office Nic. House, Phone 225, St. Louis Depot. Ex. Sunday. Others Daily. Leave. | Arrive. Watertown & Storm Lake 19:20am 15:21pm

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Office, 119 Guaranty Building. Telephone 1341, Depot, 3d and Washington Aves. S. Leave. | Daily. Except Sunday. | Arrive. • 6:40pm ....Pacific Coast Points.... 9:10am • 6:35pm ...Atlantic Coast Points... • 9:30am Depot 6th and Washington Aves N. † 9:40am ..... Dakota Express ..... † 4:20pm † 8:15am .... Rhinelander Local .... † 5:45pm

Burlington Route. Office, 414 Nicollet Ave. Phone 548. Union Depot Leave for | Terminal Points. | Ar. from 

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO. Office, 230 Nicollet. Phone 1936. Union Depot.

Leave. | All Trains Daily. | Arrive.

7:25am ...Chicago and Milwaukee... 8:50am 7:05pm ...Chicago and Milwaukee... 5:35pm

### SUBSTITUTION

The PRAUD of the Day. See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand GARTER'S Little Liver

The only perfect Liver Pill

1879—Soft paper, 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 10c, 6c, 15c, 30c, 90c.

1873—Hard paper, 1c, 2c, 3c, 6c, 7c, 10c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 24c, 30c, 90c.

1885—Cand 5c.

1882—Three types of 1c, 3c, 5c, 6c, 10c.

1887—1c, 2c, 3c.

1883—Special printing, 4c and 5c.

1883—Special printing, 4c and 5c.

1889—Complete collection of special delivery.

1890—Complete, blocks of four, two shades of 2c, double paper, 2c, 3c.

Complete unused sets of departmental stamps, including agriculture, executive, interior, postoffice department, navy (with 2c) green and 2c black), treasury, state, the dollar states, war, justice. Also all of the above departmental stamps surcharged "specimen" with the exception of the two errors in the navy and the four high value state department. Beware of imitations