

# Great Money Saving on Summer Shoes.

## Knoblauch's

239 Nicollet Avenue and 23 and 25 South Washington Avenue

### Saturday Bargains:

- Gents' Tan Lace, Goodyear welt, were \$3.00. Half price..... **\$1.50**
- Ladies' \$2.00 black kid Oxford Ties; hand turn soles. Half price..... **98c**
- Gents' Tan Lace, Russia calf and vici kid, were \$3.80. Half price.. **\$1.75**
- Ladies' tan Oxford Ties, with fancy vesting tops, worth \$3, sale price. **\$1.00**
- Gents' Tan Russia and vici lace, were \$4.00. Half price..... **\$2.00**
- Ladies' tan Oxford Ties with kid tops, were \$2.00. Sale price..... **\$1.19**
- Gents' \$3.50 low cut Oxford ties, black calf, vici kid and patent leather, Sale **\$2.85**
- Ladies' \$5.00 tan vici kid and tan Russia calf lace boots, Laird, Shoher & Co. and Harry Gray's best; half price, **\$2.50**
- Gents' \$3.00 patent leather Oxford Ties. Sale **\$2.40**
- Ladies' \$4.00 tan vici, lace and button, half price, **\$2.00**
- Gents' \$1.50 Low Oxford Ties, cut to. **\$1.29**
- Misses' \$1.50 tan, lace and button; half price, **75c**
- Gents' Tennis Oxfords. **49c**
- Children's \$1.25 tan, lace and button; sale price, **69c**
- Boys' Satin Calf School Shoes, worth \$1.50. Sale **98c**
- Children's tan, button, with brown patent tips, were \$2, half price **98c**
- Boys' \$1.75 Tan Lace. **\$1**
- Infants' tan shoes, sizes 3 to 5; worth 50c. Sale price, **30c**
- Youths' Tan and Black Bicycle Shoes, were \$1.50. **79c**

## THE "OMAHA" AS OUR "FRIEND"

Its Vital Alliance With the North-Western Whose Policy Has Always Been Most Hostile to the Interests of Minneapolis—A Little History.

Second Vice President Clarke of the "Omaha" road has frequently declared, in the various conferences with the Minneapolis Commercial club, that his road had always been a friend of this city and profoundly desired to promote its best interests. At other times he has asserted that his road is not "practically" with the Chicago & North-Western, but that it is a "competing" line. He appeared very much grieved when the Commercial club committee reverted to this subject from time to time.

It requires but the citation of a few facts in the history of northwestern rail-roading to meet these assertions of Mr. Clarke and to show that the "Omaha" is not something which many Minneapolitans do not know, but which make "mighty interesting" reading. Just at the present time.

In the first place the "Omaha" railroad is the outgrowth of the old "St. Paul & Sioux City" railroad, which in turn succeeded the "Southern Minnesota." It was a St. Paul institution from the beginning and was constructed and operated in the early days for the benefit of St. Paul.

Williams' History of St. Paul, published in 1876, says:

This road is one of our home institutions. It was projected, constructed and is still owned and operated and controlled by St. Paul men.

When the Southern Minnesota was incorporated in 1857 a branch line extending up the Minnesota river valley was provided for. A few miles of the road between Mendota and Shakopee were graded in 1858 and then came the panic and the collapse of the famous railroad bond scheme. In 1864 the reorganization of the railroad plans of the state led to the incorporation of the "Minnesota Valley" Railroad, and the company was transferred the land grant of its predecessor, but with the provision that it should build a branch to Minneapolis.

Wouldn't Build to Minneapolis.

This company would not do. The line was opened through to Sioux City and was operated (just as it is to-day) directly from St. Paul up the Minnesota valley via Mendota and Shakopee. This was one of the causes of the construction of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad. It became necessary for Minneapolis to protect her trade interests in the southern part of the state. Atwater's History of Minneapolis says:

The building of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad was undertaken by a number of enterprising Minneapolitans because the directors of the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad, which had succeeded the Southern Minnesota, persistently refused to build the branch provided for from St. Anthony, in the legislature, and when the land grant had been turned over to that company, its construction, with other causes connected with the growing importance of Minneapolis, has resulted in the route of the St. Paul & Sioux City road being discontinued from West St. Paul to Shakopee and in being transferred to run by way of Minneapolis and over the very bed of its competitor.

Here, then, is a specimen of the early "friendliness" of the road to Minneapolis. The operation of trains from the Minnesota valley from Merriam Junction through Minneapolis seems to have been a compromise. If the charter of the road provides for a branch to Minneapolis it is difficult to see why some one did not secure an abrogation of the charter for failure to comply with its provisions or why the terms of the charter are not still as binding as at the beginning. At all events, the Omaha company demonstrated for some ten or a dozen years that it could run the Minneapolis trains through Minneapolis to St. Paul rather than through St. Paul to Minneapolis. It still hauls its freight for Minneapolis this way.

A Good Thing for Maps.

And it is interesting to note that, while the "Omaha" does not actually run its passenger trains to Minneapolis from Merriam Junction, it appreciates the value of that route in the eyes of the traveling public and ingeniously prints maps in its time-tables and folders showing a line direct to Minneapolis—as well as one to St. Paul. Of course this is not an attempt to deceive.

Owned by the North-Western.

In 1872 the "West Wisconsin Railroad" was opened, giving the Chicago & North-Western an entrance into St. Paul. Subsequently this line and the "North Wisconsin" and the "St. Paul & Sioux City" were consolidated as the present "Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha." The roads composing the new corporation had already been in close alliance with the Chicago & North-Western and the consolidated line at once became the recognized "North-Western" outlet into Minnesota.

Financial journals recognize the union of the two systems and the president of both is Marvin Huggitt. Other North-Western officers also serve the Omaha.

All this, together with the evidence of any folder of the "North-Western" system is enough to convince any sensible person that the two systems are as near one as is practicable without actual consolidation.

Its Building Policy.

Having established that fact, it may be interesting to take up the geography of this "North-Western" system and see how it "favors" Minneapolis.

Taking the general railroad map of the northwest and eliminating all roads except the lines of the "North-Western," there remain the lines indicated on the sketch map which accompanies this article.

Two things are obvious at a glance—the general trend of the lines of the "North-Western" is from northwest to southeast, and that, with the exception of the original Sioux City line, the whole system through southern Minnesota, northern Iowa and South Dakota, is constructed on the principle of going around Minneapolis, of giving as direct communication with Chicago as possible and as indirect lines to Minneapolis as possible.

One main line in the Minnesota territory sweeps up from Chicago through Elroy, Winona, Mankato and Huron to Pierre; another leaves the Omaha line at Tama, Iowa, and through Eagle Grove swings up through northwestern Iowa and

southeastern South Dakota to Huron and then on through Aberdeen to Oakes, N. D. No sane person could affirm for a moment that these lines and their numerous branches were constructed with any other purpose than to afford as direct connection with Chicago as possible.

They "Rub It In."

But the later operations of the North-Western have confirmed this policy of building so as to tap Minneapolis territory for the benefit of Chicago. On the map are indicated with cross marks the lines which the North-Western has built within the past two or three years. The most important of these lines is from Belle Plaine, Iowa, on the main Iowa line of the North-Western, to Vesta, Minn. This road taps the richest part of southern Minnesota and makes a shorter line to Chicago than the Winona route. It is a line that absolutely no value to Minneapolis trade and can have but a single purpose—that of diverting business to the southeast. It is said that the North-Western contemplates extending this line northward to Fargo, still further surrounding Minneapolis.

A line from Fox Lake to Burt, Iowa, also acts as a cut-off to divert business toward the southeast. The map shows that the North-Western has built no cut-off to divert business in the direction of Minneapolis. Its whole policy has been to get trade away from Minneapolis.

As to Train Service.

It is not surprising that the train service is planned on the same principle as the road building of the North-Western.

With the exception of the direct lines through Oakes and Des Moines the road through cars announced by the North-Western from Minneapolis to any part of its system west and southwest of Minneapolis.

On the contrary, one can take a through sleeper from Chicago to Fox Lake, Minn., via Belle Plaine, Mason City and Blue Earth, and through day coaches run to Sanborn over the same line.

By way of Winona through coaches run from Chicago to Tracy, Minn.

On the southern line through sleepers run from Chicago through Tama and Eagle Grove, Iowa, to Hawarden, Iowa, on the boundary between Iowa and South Dakota. And on this same line through coaches actually run from Chicago all the way around through Tama, Eagle Grove, Hawarden, Huron and Aberdeen to Oakes, N. D., a distance of 792 miles.

It is while to take the map and trace out this route and to reflect, at the same time, that from Minneapolis one cannot get a through coach over the North-Western to any point in South Dakota.

NOT EASY AT ALL.

Judge.

"No," said the impecunious one, "you can't believe all that you see in the newspapers."

"Are you prepared to specify?" the other man asked.

"I am. I saw a statement in the financial columns that money was easy, but when I tried to negotiate a loan I found that the reverse was true."

"You misunderstood the paragraph. It didn't say that people were easy."

BOY WAS RIGHT.

A traveler, riding in an unfrequented part of Scotland, came to the edge of a moor which he had thought was quite safe. Hailing a peasant lad, who was

than when it is clear and dry. Guns have their peculiarities, too, and the "jump" must be allowed for.

Going by the book, the gun should be elevated at an angle of 3 degrees and 44 minutes for 2,500 yards. Raising the gun an angle of 1 minute will make a difference of 7 yards at the target.

Windage, too, must be allowed for. A stiff breeze will deflect the shell many feet to the right or left, and the sights must be shifted to the right or left. One division on the scale will deflect the shell 21.7 feet. In the same way allowance is made for "drift," which varies with different guns.

After each shot the clamps are loosened and the gun swung away from its aim. The next man who shoots must aim as best he can unassisted.

In a pit, near the target, will be the markers, who will mark the shots according to numbers. They will telephone back the result of each shot, which will be entered upon the individual scores, but the markers will never know which side is winning.

Major Lambert has proposed as referee Major Benjamin H. Dally of the First Wisconsin Infantry, formerly captain of the Milwaukee battery.

Batters Are Well Drilled.

The Milwaukee boys are a crack organization, but they have not been firing at the 2,500-yard range. Their range at Camp Douglas is only 1,200 yards. They know the principles, however, and have only to apply them to the increased distance.

Major Lambert says the most practical range for field artillery in actual service is the 2,500 yards, and this is practically out of rifle range. For shrapnel or shell, a shot would be effective if it fell within twenty or thirty yards of the target, and there are none of the gunners in the Minnesota batteries that cannot place shells that near.

Battery B of the Illinois artillery, of Galesburg, was anxious to take part in the contest but wrote after the details were in process of settlement, too late to arrange for the three cornered match. One will probably be held next year.

The expense of the contest will not be great. The plugged shell used is inexpensive. Minnesota will furnish quarters and subsistence.

In all probability, Major Lambert will head the Minnesota team, and the St. Paul and Minneapolis batteries will each send their three crack shots. They will study assiduously before the contest, learning the mechanism of the guns, how to allow for the "jumps," etc.

Both Minnesota batteries have gunners who hit the bulleze two or three shots out of five, and seldom miss the target.

LUNATIC OR FINANCIER.

Washington Star.

"You say your friend insisted that he had a plan for a perpetual motion machine and a formula for converting base metals into gold?"

"Yes."

"I wonder what has become of him."

"If he stuck to his workshop," he probably looked him up. But I never went out and organized a few stock companies he is no doubt rich and comfortable."

\$24.50 to Buffalo and Return—15 Days' Limit.

Go to the Pan-American exposition via the best route and avoid any waiting or depot transfers in Chicago. Call at Minneapolis & St. Louis office, No. 1 Washington avenue S. for full particulars. W. L. Hathaway, city ticket agent.

Attention G. A. R.

On Sept. 7th, 8th and 9th, the Wisconsin Central railway, the official route of the G. A. R., will sell round trip tickets to Cleveland for \$14.32 good to return October 8th. For your tickets and sleeping car berths call on or address V. C. Russell, C. P. & T. A., 230 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Each man will be allowed two trial shots, to give him the elevation, windage and drift. He must calculate these independently. The sight is graduated by yards for elevation, and one would naturally set it at 2,500 yards for the Lakeview range. The weather must be reckoned with, however, and on a wet day the gun must be given higher elevation

AN EXACT SCIENCE.

Each man will be allowed two trial shots, to give him the elevation, windage and drift. He must calculate these independently. The sight is graduated by yards for elevation, and one would naturally set it at 2,500 yards for the Lakeview range. The weather must be reckoned with, however, and on a wet day the gun must be given higher elevation

POOR TATIOCIANS.

Brooklyn Life.

Ryan—(gleefully)—D'yes moind, Melke? It tuk six polacemita 'git was foughin' O'rish member out av th' British house av parliament.

Shea—Huh! Shure, wan av thim moight boy done it daid aisy.

Ryan (warmly)—Indade! An' how?

Shea—Phew, be standin' out av th' d'ure an' callin' the O'rishman a loiar.

A BASE DECEIVER.

Duck.

Edith—You say old Mr. Grotz deceived Ethel dreadfully about his age?

Glady—Yes; poor girl! After they were were married he confessed that he was only sixty instead of seventy-five.

A SPEECHLESS OCCASION.

Yonkers Statesman.

"Money talks, you know," said the waiter.

"Yes; I know," said the diner. "And I am going to give you a quiet tip."

NEEDED SWEEPING.

"Our party," said the politician confidently, "will sweep the city."

"I'll vote for it, then," replied the citizen; "the city certainly needs sweeping."

A BANQUET.

First Mosquito—Anything on this afternoon?

Second Mosquito—I believe not.

"Then come over to my house and join me at a baby's nap."

# LION SHOE AND CLOTHING CO

121-123 Washington Avenue South. Union-Made Clothing

## OPENING SALE

Just a few sample leaders to make our opening a success and to show you what we intend doing in the future.

### Up-to-Date! New Store! New Stock!

- Men's Clothing
- MEN'S SUITS—Oxford Mixed Cheviots, fancy Cassimeres, Stripe Cheviots, new patterns for Fall and Winter wear; \$8 value. Opening sale price **\$5.00**
- MEN'S SUITS—A large variety of Worsted, Cassimeres and Cheviot suits; all new patterns; every suit a regular \$12.00 value. Opening sale price... **\$8.00**
- Men's Furnishing Goods.
- SHIRTS—Soft bosom, Bedford cord negligee shirts, new fall patterns, large variety, worth 75c. Opening sale price... **50c**
- SHIRTS—Advance sale of unlaundered white shirts, pure linen band, bosom and cuffs, 50c quality. Opening sale price... **39c**
- Men's Pants Department
- MEN'S PANTS—Heavy weight working pants, good variety of patterns, the best \$2.00 quality. Opening sale price **\$1.25**
- MEN'S PANTS—All wool heavy weight cassimere pants, the kind you usually pay \$2.50 for. Opening sale price **\$1.75**
- Men's Hat Department
- HATS—Reg. \$1.50 and \$2 black felt Fedora Hats; special make for our opening. Opening sale price... **\$1.00**
- HATS—\$2 and \$3 soft and stiff hats in all shapes and colors, latest styles. Opening sale price... **\$1.50**
- Boys' Clothing Department
- BOYS' SUITS—The best made two-piece Knee Pant Suits in the country; \$3.00 quality; sizes 6 to 16 years. Opening sale price... **\$1.95**
- CHILDREN'S SUITS—Very pretty styles for the little fellows—coat, vest and pants; \$2.00 quality. Opening sale price... **\$1.45**

## FIRST EVER HELD

The Minnesota-Wisconsin Artillery Match Arouses Much Interest.

SOME PRECISE WORK EXPECTED

Each Team Will Have Seven Gunners and Each Man Will Fire Ten Shots.

Minnesota and Wisconsin will be the participants in the first interstate artillery contest ever held in the United States. It will take place on Minnesota ground, at Camp Lakeview, beginning Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The contest was proposed by Major George C. Lambert, commanding the Minnesota artillery battalion. Major Lambert was until January adjutant general of the state, and is an enthusiastic gunner. July 19 he wrote to Captain Ludington, of Battery A, Milwaukee, Wis., proposing a contest at Lake City in September.

The communication went through military channels, was approved by both adjutant generals and accepted by Captain Ludington. Major Lambert has drawn up plans for the contest and submitted them to Captain Ludington for approval.

Minnesota artillerymen will be hosts of the occasion, and the Milwaukee men will only have their transportation and ammunition to pay for.

Each state has to furnish its own guns and ammunition. Wisconsin's guns are of the 1890 model, while Minnesota has guns of the 1887 model. They are both 3.2 inch caliber, but the chambers are different. The Minnesota guns use smokeless powder, while Wisconsin uses black powder and a projectile twice as long.

Minnesota's Fine Range.

The Minnesota artillery have a splendid range at Camp Lakeview, of 2,500 yards distance. The guns are mounted on the shore of Lake Pepin just above the infantry camp. The lake shore takes a concave bend, and the target is set against the bluff far below the artillery camp, and just across the Milwaukee track. It is a mile and a half from the guns, and the white target, ten feet high and twenty wide, looks like a pin head. The guns are sighted by means of glasses, and the sights are fine as any surveyor's instrument.

There will be seven gunners in each team, with two alternates. Each man will be allowed ten record shots, and must aim the gun unassisted. The total score possible to each man is 50, and for the team 350. The target is divided into squares, 32 in number, arranged in this way:

2	2	3	4	4	5	2	2
2	2	3	5	5	3	2	2
2	2	3	5	5	3	2	2
2	2	3	4	4	3	2	2

Shots count according to the square the gun unassisted. The total score possible to each man is 50, and for the team 350. The target is divided into squares, 32 in number, arranged in this way:

An Exact Science.

Each man will be allowed two trial shots, to give him the elevation, windage and drift. He must calculate these independently. The sight is graduated by yards for elevation, and one would naturally set it at 2,500 yards for the Lakeview range. The weather must be reckoned with, however, and on a wet day the gun must be given higher elevation

POOR TATIOCIANS.

Brooklyn Life.

Ryan—(gleefully)—D'yes moind, Melke? It tuk six polacemita 'git was foughin' O'rish member out av th' British house av parliament.

Shea—Huh! Shure, wan av thim moight boy done it daid aisy.

Ryan (warmly)—Indade! An' how?

Shea—Phew, be standin' out av th' d'ure an' callin' the O'rishman a loiar.

A BASE DECEIVER.

Duck.

Edith—You say old Mr. Grotz deceived Ethel dreadfully about his age?

Glady—Yes; poor girl! After they were were married he confessed that he was only sixty instead of seventy-five.

A SPEECHLESS OCCASION.

Yonkers Statesman.

"Money talks, you know," said the waiter.

"Yes; I know," said the diner. "And I am going to give you a quiet tip."

NEEDED SWEEPING.

"Our party," said the politician confidently, "will sweep the city."

"I'll vote for it, then," replied the citizen; "the city certainly needs sweeping."

A BANQUET.

First Mosquito—Anything on this afternoon?

Second Mosquito—I believe not.

"Then come over to my house and join me at a baby's nap."

than when it is clear and dry. Guns have their peculiarities, too, and the "jump" must be allowed for.

Going by the book, the gun should be elevated at an angle of 3 degrees and 44 minutes for 2,500 yards. Raising the gun an angle of 1 minute will make a difference of 7 yards at the target.

Windage, too, must be allowed for. A stiff breeze will deflect the shell many feet to the right or left, and the sights must be shifted to the right or left. One division on the scale will deflect the shell 21.7 feet. In the same way allowance is made for "drift," which varies with different guns.

After each shot the clamps are loosened and the gun swung away from its aim. The next man who shoots must aim as best he can unassisted.

In a pit, near the target, will be the markers, who will mark the shots according to numbers. They will telephone back the result of each shot, which will be entered upon the individual scores, but the markers will never know which side is winning.

Major Lambert has proposed as referee Major Benjamin H. Dally of the First Wisconsin Infantry, formerly captain of the Milwaukee battery.

Batters Are Well Drilled.

The Milwaukee boys are a crack organization, but they have not been firing at the 2,500-yard range. Their range at Camp Douglas is only 1,200 yards. They know the principles, however, and have only to apply them to the increased distance.

Major Lambert says the most practical range for field artillery in actual service is the 2,500 yards, and this is practically out of rifle range. For shrapnel or shell, a shot would be effective if it fell within twenty or thirty yards of the target, and there are none of the gunners in the Minnesota batteries that cannot place shells that near.

Battery B of the Illinois artillery, of Galesburg, was anxious to take part in the contest but wrote after the details were in process of settlement, too late to arrange for the three cornered match. One will probably be held next year.

The expense of the contest will not be great. The plugged shell used is inexpensive. Minnesota will furnish quarters and subsistence.

In all probability, Major Lambert will head the Minnesota team, and the St. Paul and Minneapolis batteries will each send their three crack shots. They will study assiduously before the contest, learning the mechanism of the guns, how to allow for the "jumps," etc.

Both Minnesota batteries have gunners who hit the bulleze two or three shots out of five, and seldom miss the target.

LUNATIC OR FINANCIER.

Washington Star.

"You say your friend insisted that he had a plan for a perpetual motion machine and a formula for converting base metals into gold?"

"Yes."

"I wonder what has become of him."

"If he stuck to his workshop," he probably looked him up. But I never went out and organized a few stock companies he is no doubt rich and comfortable."

\$24.50 to Buffalo and Return—15 Days' Limit.

Go to the Pan-American exposition via the best route and avoid any waiting or depot transfers in Chicago. Call at Minneapolis & St. Louis office, No. 1 Washington avenue S. for full particulars. W. L. Hathaway, city ticket agent.

Attention G. A. R.

On Sept. 7th, 8th and 9th, the Wisconsin Central railway, the official route of the G. A. R., will sell round trip tickets to Cleveland for \$14.32 good to return October 8th. For your tickets and sleeping car berths call on or address V. C. Russell, C. P. & T. A., 230 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Each man will be allowed two trial shots, to give him the elevation, windage and drift. He must calculate these independently. The sight is graduated by yards for elevation, and one would naturally set it at 2,500 yards for the Lakeview range. The weather must be reckoned with, however, and on a wet day the gun must be given higher elevation

AN EXACT SCIENCE.

Each man will be allowed two trial shots, to give him the elevation, windage and drift. He must calculate these independently. The sight is graduated by yards for elevation, and one would naturally set it at 2,500 yards for the Lakeview range. The weather must be reckoned with, however, and on a wet day the gun must be given higher elevation

POOR TATIOCIANS.

Brooklyn Life.

Ryan—(gleefully)—D'yes moind, Melke? It tuk six polacemita 'git was foughin' O'rish member out av th' British house av parliament.

Shea—Huh! Shure, wan av thim moight boy done it daid aisy.

Ryan (warmly)—Indade! An' how?

Shea—Phew, be standin' out av th' d'ure an' callin' the O'rishman a loiar.

A BASE DECEIVER.

Duck.

Edith—You say old Mr. Grotz deceived Ethel dreadfully about his age?

Glady—Yes; poor girl! After they were were married he confessed that he was only sixty instead of seventy-five.

A SPEECHLESS OCCASION.

Yonkers Statesman.

"Money talks, you know," said the waiter.

"Yes; I know," said the diner. "And I am going to give you a quiet tip."

NEEDED SWEEPING.

"Our party," said the politician confidently, "will sweep the city."

"I'll vote for it, then," replied the citizen; "the city certainly needs sweeping."

A BANQUET.

First Mosquito—Anything on this afternoon?

Second Mosquito—I believe not.

"Then come over to my house and join me at a baby's nap."

Beauty is woman's birthright. It is not a question of youth, for every woman is young if she looks young. Everyone should use

Woodbury's Facial Soap

It removes pimples, blackheads and other blemishes from face, neck and hands, leaving the skin smooth firm and white.

Woodbury's Facial Cream

Sold by dealers everywhere, 25 cts. each. Free booklet and sample cake of soap and tube of cream mailed for 5c stamps or coin.

Future "Fat Boys"

Four Small Nicollet Islanders Who Are Making Money

BY SELLING ARTESIAN WATER

They Have Established Routes and All They Make Is Clear Profit.

Probably the youngest group of business men in the state is made up of four Nicollet Islanders who are engaged in delivering spring water. They are engaged in the business on their own account and they not only solicit trade but deliver the water and take all the profits. While their boys much older, are spending their time in play, in reading hair-raising tales or in acquiring small vices, these youngsters are making money every day and laying the foundations for successful business careers.

The lads are Frank Totten, who is a dignified business man of 11 summers, Noble Rainville and Sam and Wing Holman, who are about the same age as young Totten. Each has from fifteen to twenty customers to each of whom he delivers a jug of water a day for 10 cents a week thus earning from \$1.50 to \$2 per week. As the water cost them nothing and they do not count their own time, the money they receive is clear profit.

The water is secured from the artesian well in the plant of the Minneapolis Cold Storage company. The well, which is 450 feet deep, delivers a large quantity of sparkling water at the surface. For years persons in the vicinity have been supplied from the well. Formerly it was necessary to go to the engine room for the water, but the demand was so great that the company, in order to keep those coming for water away from the machinery, was obliged to put in a small standpipe outside of the plant.

Of the many who came daily for water Manager F. C. McMullen noticed several small boys who appeared several times a day with little wagons filled with jugs. They were full of business and never wasted time in pranks. Becoming curious, Mr. McMullen questioned one of them one day and gathered the facts as stated above. Mr. McMullen was much pleased with the enterprise and resourcefulness of the boys. It is safe to say that they can have all the water they want, free of charge, as long as Mr. McMullen is there, even if the company should go into the water business itself. This it might be justified in doing, as there is little question but that the water possesses medicinal properties.

## AND THE FAN WENT ON.

The thermometer was doing business at the new stand it had taken up at number one hundred and something in the shade, and with the electric fan in the corner, was about the only object in the room which showed special evidence of life.

"Pop," presently came in a small voice from the sofa. "Pop, doesn't a motion picture heat?"

"Yes, my son, so keep quiet."

There was a silence for a moment; then—

"Pop, doesn't all motion produce heat?"

"Yes, my son, all motion; even the motion of moving my lips to answer your questions causes more heat than is necessary this weather."

Once more the silence was broken.

"Motion causes friction, does it not?"

"Yes."

A pause of several minutes.

## "That electric fan over there is in motion, isn't it, popper?"

"Yes, yes; don't bother me so much." Another pause.

"Say, pop, if that fan is in motion, and motion produces friction, and friction causes heat, why don't you stop it? It's hot enough, isn't it, without any more motion than is necessary?"

But there was no reply, and the fan went on.

## OFFSETTING THE DEBT.

Columbus Dispatch.

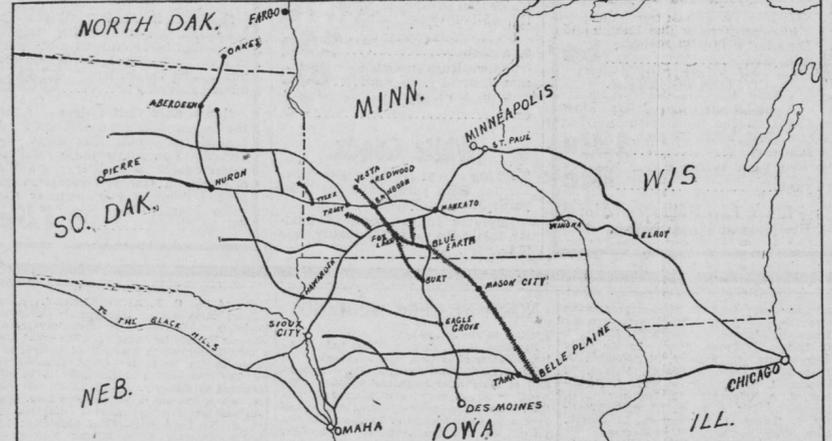
Joseph Rend was telling a little coterie of men at the Great Southern Hotel a funny story recently narrated to him by Governor McCorkle of West Virginia. A colored man was telling a white friend about another negro who owed him \$2 and absolutely refused to pay the debt. The creditor dunned and dunned him, but all to no purpose. Finally the creditor went to his white friend, who is a lawyer,

## DIABETES.

Dr. J. Seegan, Professor of Medicine at the University of Vienna.

In his celebrated work on diabetes mellitus says: "Of all remedies in my large experience with this disease, and the many experiments which I, as well as such prominent men as Angle, Fleckles, Hlawczek and others, have made, Carlsbad Sprudel Water deserves to be placed in the first rank."

"All of the above writers agree with me that the use of the Carlsbad Waters exerts a very beneficial influence in diabetes. I have, in the course of many years treated a very large number of patients suffering with the disease, and have, with great interest, noticed the effect of Carlsbad Water in reducing the amount of sugar. My invariable experience has been that almost without an exception an improvement was marked and noticeable during and after the use of the same, even where no strict diet was observed." Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, New York.



and poured his tale of woe into his ear. "Well," said the lawyer, "if he positively refused to pay you, what reason did he give?"

"Well, boss," said the colored man, "he said he had owed me dat money fo' so long dat de interest had dun et it all up, and he didn't owe me a cent."

standing close by, he asked him if the bog was hard at the bottom.

"Oh, ay, quite hard!" responded the youth.

The man passed on, but his horse began to snuk with alarming rapidity.

"You rascal!" he said to the grinning youth. "You told me it was hard at the bottom!"

"So it is; but you're no' there yet!"

ANOTHER KIND OF MONSTER.

W. L. Higgins perpetrated a practical joke on Carrie Nation while the smasher was here. A well known local dentist, who dressed well and is rather adipsose, was standing at the corner of Pennsylvania and Washington streets, when Mrs. Nation got through haranguing the crowd there.

"Look at that man," said Mr. Higgins, pointing to his friend the doctor. "He is well off, and he makes his money out of the tears of orphans, the wail of widows and the groans of strong men."

"He keeps a rum shop, does he?" said the smasher, darting a piercing glance in his direction.

"No," said Mr. Higgins, "he is a dentist."

POOR TATIOCIANS.

Brooklyn Life.

Ryan—(gleefully)—D'yes moind, Melke? It tuk six polacemita 'git was foughin' O'rish member out av th' British house av parliament.

Shea—Huh! Shure, wan av thim moight boy done it daid aisy.

Ryan (warmly)—Indade! An' how?

Shea—Phew, be standin' out av th' d'ure an' callin' the O'rishman a loiar.

A BASE DECEIVER.

Duck.

Edith—You say old Mr. Grotz deceived Ethel dreadfully about his age?

Glady—Yes; poor girl! After they were were married he confessed that he was only sixty instead of seventy-five.

A SPEECHLESS OCCASION.

Yonkers Statesman.

"Money talks, you know," said the waiter.

"Yes; I know," said the diner. "And I am going to give you a quiet tip."