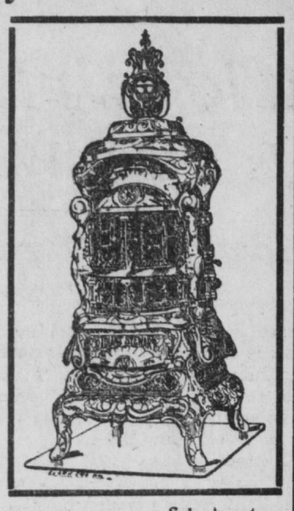
Our Guarantee

Goes with Every P. P. Stewart Steel Range or Heating Stove we sell.



You can make no mistake in buying a P. P. Stewart Steel Range or a Radiant Stewart Heater.

When you buy a Stewart you have the best.

Boutell Bros. Sole Agents Stewart Stoves and Ranges.

Corner 1st Avenue South and 5th St.

Think **Gordon** *when you think* **hat** *and you'll think right.*

THIS BEWITCHING CAPE OF BLACK AND WHITE SILK DISPLAYS TO ADVANTAGE THE EXTRMELY WIDE BELT AND BUCKLE WHICH DIVIDE HONORS WITH THE VERY NARROW ONES.

THE NEW STORE

Solid Logic for Friday buyers. Single items pointing the way to thousands of money savers

Flannels

Shaker Flannels—32-in. heavy double fleece, cream Shaker Flannels, splendid quality, worth 10c yard everywhere. Friday..... **6½c**

Wash Goods

Robe Prints—Very best quality Robe Prints for comforters, beautiful designs, rich fall colorings, usual 8c yard kind..... **5c**

Dress Goods

19 pieces 40-inch Matelasse Cords and about 11 pieces strictly all-wool black French Jacquards, cheap for 50c yard **27½c**

Silks

Full yard wide Lining Serges—Illuminated colorings; regular 50c yard goods. Friday..... **19c**

Drug Dept.

Wool Soap—Unexcelled for bath and toilet, full sized 5c bar, Friday..... **3c** (Quantity limited).

Linens

Damask Toweling—19 inches wide, very absorbent, and well worth 10c yard, 10 yard limit..... **5¾c**

Floral Dept

Friday morning we will place on sale 4,000 fresh cut home grown Roses, pink, white and red, (light and dark); actual value 50c to 75c dozen, at per dozen..... **19c**

Carnations—all colors per dozen **25c**

American Beauties—per dozen, **75c** and.. **50c**

Filled Screens

Drapery Department.

5-foot, 3-panel, strong natural oak frames, silkoline filled, ready for use, ea **75c**

Wilton Rugs

Rich Wilton Rug, 8-3x10-6; worth $22.50 **$16**

Oriental Rugs

50 fine Iran Rugs; value $35 to $50 each **$25**

Boys' & Children's Caps

In this lot 100 doz. Boys' Fall and Winter Caps, 25 dozen Misses' and Children's Caps and Tams, beautifully made, some worth up to $1; sizes for children 3 years up to misses and boys' 18 years; table lots, main floor; pick these out..... **22c**

Shoe Department

Rushing Things in the Big Shoe Department.

Women's Shoes—they are neat vici kid; worth $2.00, at..... **98c**

Women's comfortable House Slippers, over 100 styles kid and felt; worth to $2.00, at..... **79c**

School Shoes for boys and girls; worth $1.50, at..... **98c**

Hosiery

Ladies' full seamless, fast color, fancy striped Hose, worth 19c..... **7c**

Underwear

Ladies' cotton fleeced ribbed Oneita Combination Suits, worth $1.00... **39c**

Cloaks

Ladies' 42-inch Oxford Irish Freize Automobile Coats, Raglan sleeve, heavy satin lined, worth $25.00..... **$12.50**

Men's Dept.

Men's heavy natural wool color Merino Underwear worth 75c..... **25c**

EVANS, MUNZER, PICKERING & CO.

THE POETIC LITTLE "SAETERJENTA"

How She Herds the Norwegian Cattle on the Mountains and Makes Cheese That Is Sometimes Violent and Aggressive.

In an article from Norway dated Laerdalsoeren, July 16, in the Chicago Record-Herald, William E. Curtis says:

A saeter is a summer ranch or dairy farm peculiar to Norway—a cabin among the pastures way up in the mountains, where the cattle are driven during the summer months and butter and cheese are made. Almost every large farmer has a saeter. When the spring field work at home has been finished and the grass is fresh and juicy on the hillsides the dairy maid and the herder, and sometimes the farmer and his whole household, call the cattle and drive them up the steep trails. The saeter may be ten or twenty-five or even fifty miles distant. It may require several days to reach it. In such cases the cattle are kept together by the herders and dogs, and the family camps out in the open air if they cannot find accommodations in the farmhouses along the trail. In olden times it was customary to begin the summer pilgrimage on St. John's day, the 24th of June, or St. Hans' day, as they call it here, but in these latter times people are not so particular about observing dates and signs and omens as they used to be. The cattle remain on the mountain side until the middle of September and often later, as long as their owners dare run the risk of an early snowstorm. Then they are rounded up and driven back to the farm in the valley. The butter and cheese, the results of the season's labor, are carted down and sent to market, and the manure, which has been carefully preserved in the course of the summer, is also brought home and spread upon the fields.

The total value of the dairy products of Norway is about $3,500,000 in our money, and nearly all of the butter and cheese is made at the saeters and on the individual farms. There are several co-operative creameries on the American plan, and it is estimated that they handle 250,000 gallons of milk daily, but they are only found in thickly settled sections of the country. Where the population is scattered it is not so convenient to send the cream out of the house, and there is a prejudice against it. The Norwegians are conservative and very stubborn about some things. When their faith is fixed it cannot be shaken, and the women of the farming communities prefer to make their own butter and cheese. The few creameries are fitted up with separators and other modern dairy machinery, but the great majority of the people still pour their milk into broad, shallow tubs of wood and skim it in the old-fashioned way.

Nearly all the surplus butter made in Norway is shipped to Denmark. The same is true of Sweden. In the art of butter making the Danes have been more successful than any other nation, and by reason of its superior quality Danish butter commands a higher price in England, which is the great butter market of the world, than the best grades offered by other countries. Denmark, therefore, has become the foremost butter exporting country of the world, but a considerable amount of Danish butter is made in other countries. Her annual exports will reach nearly 200,000,000 pounds, valued at something like $60,000,000 or $75,000,000. Of this total perhaps 35,000,000 or 40,000,000 pounds come from Sweden, Norway and Finland. It is taken into the packing-houses at Copenhagen and other cities and there worked over, mixed with the native Danish butter, colored with the juice of the beet root, and, as people generally suppose, treated by some secret process, which gives it a peculiar flavor and makes it less susceptible to the effects of heat, cold and dampness.

More than 95 per cent of the butter shiped from Denmark is sold in England, the total reaching 156,201,601 pounds last year. The remainder of the Danish exports go to the tropical countries. You can find Danish butter all over the world, usually in one-pound tins, which sell for $1. The average export price at Copenhagen last year was 21.6 cents a pound.

It is an intersting fact that the Danes import and repack a good deal of American butter. The imports from the United States will average a million pounds annually.

Danish bacon and hams have the same reputation as Danish butter, Germany being the principal market for its pork products. A good deal of those also are imported from Norway, Sweden and even from the United States and repacked and branded with Danish trade-marks.

A good deal of Danish butter comes from the Norwegian saeters, where it is made entirely by hand with the most primitive utensils and processes. The saeter, or cabin, has seldom more than two rooms, one for living and one for work. The living room is comfortless, and rudely furnished like a hunting shack, with bunks fastened to the walls, a plain table, a few dishes and two or three hard-bottom chairs. The dairyroom is usually sixteen or twenty feet square; a big fireplace on one side with an iron kettle hanging from a chain for the preparation of cheese, and the other three walls lined with shelves upon which little shallow tubs of milk are placed for the cream to rise. Tin pans are never used in saeters and are seldom seen in Norwegian farmhouses. The women prefer wooden vessels bound with brass hoops which shine like burnished gold. When a Norwegian housewife cannot think of anything else to do, she scrubs her milk tubs.

The saeter is inclosed with a fence, which makes a sort of corral into which the cattle are herded at night, unless, as at some of the larger establishments, two herders are employed, when they are allowed to graze out continually, the herdswomen or herdsmen being relieved every twelve hours. Women and men work on even terms on Norwegian ranches and receive the same wages. There is little danger of the cattle wandering away, because the Norwegian cows are very domestic and are so accustomed to be stabled that usually they have to be driven away from the houses; but the mountain saeters are exposed to the wolves, which often attack them if they are not watched.

The dairy maids are called "saeterjenter." They are supposed to have a particular costume, although I have never seen it worn. The garments worn by the "saeterjenter" in this part of the country are very plain and ordinary, and seem to have been selected for wear and not for looks.

There is a good deal of romance about saeter life in books, but I should say that there is very little in actual experience. Many of the charming fairy stories in Norwegian literature have their scenes at these mountain dairies. The saeter girls have a peculiar and melodious cattle call, known as the "Huldrelok," which is said to have been inherited from the "Huldrefolk," a species of fairies which are very pretty, but unfortunately have tails. The folk lore is rich in stories of the "Huldrefolk." Usually a young farmer falls in love with one of the girls, and when he discovers that she has a tail, is so shocked and disappointed that he throws himself over a precipice; or perhaps the "Huldrefolk" gobble him up and carry him off into the mountains of the Josteldalsbrae and keep him there, while the girl he left behind him grieves herself to death because of his desertion.

We visited a saeter yesterday and found two young people, a boy and a girl, neither of them over 17 if we could judge from appearances, in charge of fifteen cows, and they expected to remain in that desolate place all summer making butter and mysecost, the native cheese, which is of a brownish color and looks like maple sugar. It is not so strong as Dutch or Swiss cheese, and has a sweet, insipid taste that is very much liked by the Norwegians. It is only one of many varieties, however. You can get a pungent cheese without difficulty. In the country districts cheese is one of the chief articles of diet, and at the little inns along the highways it is furnished in all grades of taste and smell. A few varieties are quiet, tame and humble; the rest is more or less aggressive, and some is actually violent. I have known a certain woman to leave the table when the cover is lifted from a modest-looking Norwegian cheese, and I have often been required to ascertain its exact location and secure seats at the other end of the table before she will go in to breakfast.

Our little "saeterjenta" had the heart of a poet, although her brother seemed stupid, and even liberal presents of money did not wake him up or make him interesting. I do not suppose that this child had ever been twenty miles from the humble cabin in which she was born, but the wide, wide world had been opened to her through the books she studied at school. She could talk a little English, and knew a good deal about the United States. She has a brother in Minnesota, and several girls and boys from her neighborhood have gone across the Atlantic and found homes upon the saeterless prairies of the northwest. She would like to go herself, she said, but her parents are getting old, her mother is in poor health and the entire responsibility of the household and the farm work is upon her little shoulders. Yet she is brave and contented. Her mind is clear, her imagination is active, and among her homely surroundings she has found food for thought and an opportunity to give expression to the poetic sentiments that inspire her. Each of her fifteen cows has a name. One she calls the Moon Lady, because she often wanders away at night; another the Crown Wearer, because of a peculiar tuft upon her head. She addresses them all in terms of affection and talks to them and seeks their sympathy, for, poor child, they and that stupid, tow-headed "broder" are her only companions in that desolate place.

It is a singular fact that barley, rye and oats will ripen in this latitude, not far from the polar circle, in exactly the same time, ninety days, that it requires in the south of France, provided the seed has been grown in this climate. This is explained by botanists on the theory that the length of the arctic days compensate for the lack of heat, although the direct rays of the sun, as in Dakota and Canada, are warm and penetrating. Botanists have also observed that the leaves of the trees in the northern districts of Norway are larger than those of the same species grown in southern regions of Europe. A maple, for example, brought from Italy will grow leaves twice as large if transplanted to this northern latitude. This leaf development is also attributed to the long continuance of sunlight in the summer. I have already alluded in previous letters to the deep colors of the flowers and the richer flavor of the fruits, which are explained upon the same theory.

Wheat can be cultivated as far north as the 65th parallel; barley is pretty sure to ripen in eight weeks up to the 70th degree of latitude, and oats can be grown with profit as high as the 72d degree. Oats are grown more than any other cereal, then barley and mangcorn, a species of grain which is said to be a mixture of barley and oats. It is fit for human food and equally good as fodder for cattle, especially for fattening swine. The Lapps mix it with the milk of the reindeer and make a cake which is believed to be a preventive of scurvy. Wheat yields an average of 16.9 bushels to the acre, rye 17.3, barley 18.2, and oats 16.4. It requires native seed, however, to produce these crops. Foreign grain, if brought from a warmer climate will not grow here.

Potatoes are the chief product of the farms in the higher latitudes and are the principal food of the people, with fish, cheese and "flat-brod," which is made of barley flour, mashed potatoes and meal of peas boiled down to a pulp and then rolled out thin and baked. The potato crop is as important here as it is in Ireland. The annual product is about 126 bushels per capita of the population and an average of 240 bushels an acre. Turnips, carrots, cabbage, beets and other root crops are grown in moderate quantities as far north as the arctic circle.

WASHING DISHES

Few Kitchens Are Provided With the Proper Necessities.

There are very few housekeepers who would admit that they did not know how to wash dishes, yet there are comparatively few kitchens properly provided with dish towels, dishcloths, a dish mop, a soap shaker and the proper array of dishpans to wash and wipe dishes, to say nothing of the scrapers, wire dishcloths and other paraphernalia for washing pots and kettles. These articles do not cost much, so that it is carelessness, not economy, which prevents a kitchen being properly provided in this matter. A dish mop costs 5 cents, a soap shaker about the same amount. A good scraper for pots and pans and a wire dishcloth each costs 10 cents. Excellent dishcloths may be made of heavy linen crash, which soon becomes softened by use, are not expensive, and last longer than any less durable material. Dish towels should be of two qualities—heavy kitchen crash for coarse dishes and fine smooth glass toweling for fine china. Plenty of boiling hot soapsuds is necessary to wash dishes properly, and clean, boiling water is necessary to rinse them.

It saves work and trouble to scrape all greasy dishes and plates with any food clinging to them. Rub very greasy plates or plates on which fish has been served with a little piece of paper, to prevent the dishwater becoming thick or greasy or permeated with the odor of fish. Wash the pots and pans by themselves. After the teacups, saucers and silver are washed, wash the plates and platters and main dishes of the dinner table. Work rapidly while the water is hot, and this disagreeable work is soon done.

GIRLS WHO POSE

New York Models Are Frequently Used by Photographers.

The army of models in New York—girls who pose for their living—is growing larger day by day. The average price that the painter pays his model is 50 cents an hour. But, of course, there are exceptions. When a particular girl is needed for a particular piece of work she receives a special price. For example, Clara Betz, a well known New York model, who has been pronounced a perfect woman with the exception that one foot is one-thirty-second of an inch too short, has received as much as $25 a sitting.

Within the past few years a new field has opened for the girl who poses. She no longer acts exclusively as inspiration for the painter or sculptor. She is a camera subject as well. Now that the big newspapers and magazines are so profusely illustrated with half-tone pictures, the clever model finds much work to do in posing for the photographer.

She pictorially displays the newest fashions. She shows, by pictures, the fat woman how to get thin, and the thin woman how to get fat. She poses for photographers to illustrate a serial story; she gives picture-lessons in etiquette, and she helps to make more emphatic and attractive the words of the advertising writer. In fact, there is no limit to work of this sort that she can get if her face and form are pleasing, and she has at least a preliminary knowledge of the art of posing.

A TIDY DUCHESS.

The parquet floors at Blenheim make of every room a potential smoking-room, and are, therefore, particularly welcome to smokers. But there were days when carpets covered the floors, and when there was a duchess who particularly disliked to see them dirtied. Sir Joshua Reynolds knew that to his cost when he painted his great group of George, fourth Duke of Marlborough, his duchess and their children. He loved his snuff, even as the duchess her carpets. When he took a pinch the duchess ordered a servant to sweep up the refuse. That Sir Joshua would not allow. The dust raised, he said, would make all the family involuntary snuff-takers, and his threat was that he would paint them for posterity in the act of the sneeze.

The Grand Trunk railway has a car specially built for transporting fish for stocking streams and lakes along its line.

Sewing as a business is an exacting and exhausting occupation. Long hours, fine work, poor light, unhealthy atmosphere—these are only some of the things which fret the nerves and hurt the general health. Often there is a diseased condition of the womanly organism which causes backache or headache and the working of the sewing machine under such conditions is akin to torture.

Thousands of women who work have written grateful letters to Dr. R. V. Pierce, whose "Favorite Prescription" has cured their womanly ills and established their general health. "Favorite Prescription" establishes regularity, dries unhealthy and offensive drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*, and so avoid the indelicate questionings, offensive examinations and obnoxious local treatments deemed necessary by some physicians. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for female weakness," writes Mrs. Susannah Permenter, of Pauls Store, Shelby Co., Texas. I was troubled with bearing-down pains in my back and hips for six years, and wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice. I tried his 'Favorite Prescription' and six bottles cured me. I feel like a new person and I thank Dr. Pierce for my health. Life is a burden to any one without health. I have told a great many of my friends about the great medicine I took."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Patented.

Every Woman is interested and should know about the wonderful **MARVEL Whirling Spray** The new Vaginal Syringe. *Injection and Suction.* Best—Safest—Most Convenient. It Cleanses Instantly.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. MARVEL CO., Room 331 Times Bdg., N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
Twin-Screw S. S., 8300 tons, **ROTTERDAM**
Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 a. m.
AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons, **STATENDAM**
Saturday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M.

Holland-America Line, 39 Broadway, N. Y., 86 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. Brecke & Ekman, Gen. Nor.-West. Pass. Agts., 121 3d St., Minneapolis, Minn.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

Curse
—OF—
DRINK
CURED BY
White Ribbon Remedy.

Can be given in Glass of Water, Tea or Coffee Without Patient's Knowledge.

White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "a tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for any one to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using White Ribbon Remedy. **Endorsed by members of W. C. T. U.**

Mrs. Moore, superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, writes: "I have tested White Ribbon Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse White Ribbon Remedy. Members of our union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work."

Mrs. West, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, states: "I know of so many people redeemed from the curse of drink by the use of White Ribbon Remedy that I earnestly request you to give it a trial. For sale by druggists everywhere, or by mail, $1. Trial package free by writing or calling on **Mrs. A. M. Townsend** (for years secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, **218 Tremont st, Boston, Mass.** Sold in Minneapolis by Joseph R. Hoffin, 101 Washington avenue S.

ST. ANTHONY PARK

The juniors of the Congregational church give a social Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Presbrey were given a surprise on Friday evening, to celebrate their twentieth wedding anniversary.

Mrs. S. S. Brace has returned from Buffalo and Rochester.

Mrs. W. O. McNaughton has gone to Chicago and New York.

Mrs. H. L. Hunter is visiting in Vermont.

An executive meeting of the Woman's association will be held this evening at Mrs. A. R. McGill's.

The Friday Reading circle will meet with Mrs. D. C. Martin to-morrow.

Mrs. L. A. Munn of Freeport, Ill., is the guest of Mrs. H. S. Baker.

Mrs. Buser of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is the guest of Mrs. E. Matschke.

Miss Madaline Liggett went to New York Tuesday. She will be a pupil in a prominent dramatic school.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Barnum of Estherville, Iowa, are the guests of Mrs. J. A. Barnum.

St. Anthony Park Woman's association has appointed as delegates to the state federation convention Mrs. D. C. Martin, Mrs. W. M. Liggett, with Mrs. F. L. Haecker and Mrs. D. A. Cudworth as alternates.

The annual meeting of the home and foreign missionary societies of the Congregational church was held to-day in the church parlor.

Mrs. Montgomery of Elba, who has been the guest of Mrs. Cannon, has gone home.

Professor and Mrs. Manhood returned Saturday from Chicago.

Miss Pendergast returned Monday from her eastern trip.

Mrs. Van Anstrum of St. Louis, who has been the guest of Mrs. Tucker, has returned home.

Miss Craig, sister of Mrs. Snyder, is a newly appointed assistant in the chemical department of the state agricultural school.

Mr. and Mrs. Hummel have returned from their wedding trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Boss entertained a family party on their wedding anniversary yesterday.

Miss Beach has been the guest of Mrs. Hays and has gone to Auburn, Ill.

Mrs. McKay of Duluth is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Carroll.

Professor and Mrs. Robertson of the state agricultural school, have returned from their vacation trip.

DEAD SILENCE.

"Nothing from my poor husband?" said the widow to the medium.

"No, ma'am," was the reply; "not even a message saying that the fire is out!"

The Caton College of Business, Shorthand, Telegraphy and English. 620 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis.

Makes a tuition rate, with all books and stationery, good for the entire school year, 12 months, commencing Sept. 23d, of only **$25** permitting the students to take up such studies as may be chosen from all studies taught, namely: Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy, banking, commercial law, etc., etc., etc. This rate is just one-half former tuition rate and is made so low in the hope and belief that at least **500** young and middle-aged men and women, boys and girls, will attend our evening school during the next year. Day school always in session. Remember that Caton College accommodates 2,500 students annually, and is the largest business college in the United States.

SHE LOOKED THE PART.

"We need a servant badly."

"Well, mum, I'm as bad as they come."

WELL KNOWN WOMEN

Eleanora Duse was born in a wagon near Venice, and was taken to a church for baptism, according to local custom, in a glass cradle ornamented with gold.

Lady Minto, wife of the Canadian governor general, is actively interesting herself in a movement which has for its object the erection of monuments over the graves of Canadian soldiers who have fallen in the South African war.

Queen Margherita of Italy has the reputation of being the best educated woman in the ranks of European royalty. She reads and writes English, French, German and Spanish and has a wide acquaintance with Greek and Roman literature.

TO FRESHEN RIBBONS.

A milliner restores soiled and crumpled ribbons by sponging first with ammonia and water, and then pressing with a heavy iron. The iron is not passed over the ribbon, but the ribbon is drawn slowly from beneath it, and care should be taken to put a piece of unused tissue paper between the ribbon and the iron. Shiny streaks in ribbon may be removed by sponging with alcohol.

BLACK SPANGLED NET COVERS THE PALE BLUE CHIFFON FOUNDATION OF THIS STYLISH CHAPEAU. FULL SOFT FOLDS DRAPE THE HIGH SIDE FLARE AND THE ONLY DECORATIONS ARE THE ARTISTIC BLACK SATIN BOWS.

THERE IS NOTHING LATER THAN THE TAN FURRY FELT HERE ILLUSTRATED. THE VELVET FOLDS AND DROOPING WINGS ARE OF THE POPULAR ROSE PINK, CAUGHT WITH CUT JET BUCKLE.