B & K TRADE MARK

Stylish Overcoats.

The handsomest and best made Overcoats to be had in the city ready-to-wear are those made in our own factory.

Materials, workmanship, style, and price, all considered they cannot be improved upon.

The range for wholly good garments is

Men's Overcoats from $10 to $35
Boys' & Children's Overcoats, $5 to $18

Browning·King·&·Co

415 to 419 Nicollet Ave. C. J. Gutgesell, Manager.

M. E. Wallace's Great Millinery Discount Sale

on Every Trimmed Hat and Bonnet in the House
FOR SATURDAY ONLY.

One-Half Price---75 Trimmed Hats

$12.00 Hat for	$6.00	$6.00 Hat for	$3.00
$10.00 Hat for	$5.00	$5.00 Hat for	$2.50
$9.00 Hat for	$4.50	$4.00 Hat for	$2.00
$8.00 Hat for	$4.00	$3.00 Hat for	$1.50

One-Third Off---75 Trimmed Hats---33⅓ Off

$15.00 Hat for	$10.00	$7.50 Hat for	$5.00
$12.00 Hat for	$8.00	$6.00 Hat for	$4.00
$9.00 Hat for	$6.00	$4.50 Hat for	$3.00

ONE-HALF PRICE
Every Fancy Feather in the House for Saturday Only.

400 Other Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Besides the Two Special Lots, will all go in this sale at a Great Discount.

M. E. WALLACE
515 and 517 Nicollet Avenue.

There's Many a Good Shoe But None So Good as the

KNOBLAUCH SHOE

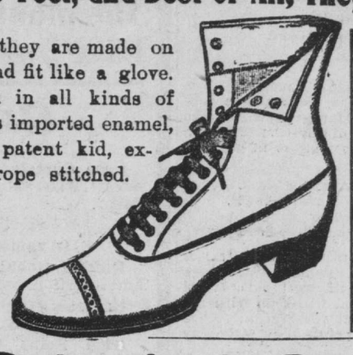
For Men, Women and Children.

MORE SNAP, MORE SNAP, MORE WEAR THAN YOU GET ELSEWHERE.

They Fit the Feet, and Best of All, They Cost No More Than Ordinary Kinds.

Try on a pair; they are made on shapely lasts and fit like a glove. We have them in all kinds of leathers, such as imported enamel, patent leather, patent kid, extension soles, rope stitched. Per pair—

$3.50



A general favorite among University boys—OUR GOPHER SHOE. You get all the style and wear of higher priced shoes. All we ask you is..... $3.50

Made up in enamel, patent kid and patent colt, box calf, velour calf and vici kid, fancy punched or plain vamps, rope stitched, heavy double sole—$3.50.

Saturday's Special Bargains.

LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL SHOES for stormy weather, box calf and vici kid; eight inches, high cut; per pair
$2.50

LADIES' BOX CALF, SPRING HEEL SCHOOL SHOES, just the right kind for fall and winter wear. Per pair
$1.75

LADIES' IMPERIAL, extension sole, rope stitched lace boot, with HEAVY SOLES, Cuban heels, patent leather or kid tips, only
$3.00

A WINNER, LADIES' PLUMP VICI kid lace boot, with extension sole; a proper street shoe. Per pair
$2.00

Ladies' $1.50 kid LACE boots, patent and kid tips. Only
$1.19

LADIES' $1.50 felt and warm lined slippers and Oxfords. Per pair
$1.18

Ladies' $1.00 felt house slippers, felt soles and leather soles. Only
74c

MISSES' BEST BOX CALF NOISELESS SCHOOL SHOE—With rubber heels, Goodyear welted soles; easy as hand-sewed, per pair
$2.00

MISSES' School Shoe made up in box calf and heavy vici kid; medium heavy soles; per pair
$1.39

MISSES' extra high cut school SHOE, box calf and vici kid; per pair
$1.75

Child's calf and kid school shoes; sold by many dealers at $1.25; our price,
98c

SAMPLE SALE.

Boys' fine school shoes, in box calf and vici kid, heavy double soles; sizes 3, 3½ and 4, worth $2.00 and $2.50. Only,
$1.49

Boys' Sample Shoes, worth $2.50 and $3.00; per pair,
$1.98

LITTLE GENTS' School Shoes, satin calf, sizes 11 to 13½; worth $1 to $1.25. Only
89c

Gents' GOLD SEAL BRAND. The best line of $3.00 shoes in AMERICA, made in enamel, BOX CALF and vici kid. Per pair only
$3.00

Only $2.50 for gents' fine box calf, VELOUR CALF, enamel and patent leather lace; can't be bought elsewhere for the same price. The pair
$2.50

SAMPLE SALE. Gents sample shoes in vici kid, BOX and VELOUR calf, lace, worth up to $4.00. The pair
$2.98

$6.00 for $3.85, JOHNSTON & MURPHY'S calf lined winter tan, lace and bluchers. $6.00 shoes for
$3.85

$1.50 for $1.19; men's satin calf, SOME TANS, mixed lot, worth $1.50. Choice
$1.19

MUST STAND TRIAL

A Far-Reaching Decision Overrules the Scatena Demurrer.

"THE ORDINANCE IS A LAW"

Effect of This Ruling Will Be to Make Saloon Men Exceedingly Careful.

Daniel Scatena must stand trial for perjury. The supreme court this morning overruled the demurrer to his indictment, sustaining Judge Harrison.

Scatena was indicted for alleged false swearing in making application for a liquor license. It is charged that he swore falsely in saying that he wanted the license for himself and that the saloon would not be adjacent to any place where theatrical performances were held.

The principal point involved was whether the offense of perjury can be based on an extra judicial oath, and an oath required only by a city ordinance. The court holds that an ordinance is a law, and that swearing to a false affidavit is perjury.

This ruling will have a salutary effect on applicants for liquor licenses in the future.

Hennepin county loses in its claim against Wright county for $243 jury fees and court officers' salaries in cases brought under change of venue. The court holds that the county where the action arises may be held for such costs as are properly entered against defendant in a civil action, but not for expenses incident to running the court during trial.

County surveyors cannot collect from the county for team hire. The contention of Mayor Smith of St. Paul is sustained and the bills of Gates A. Johnson, county surveyor, for livery hire, will not be allowed.

Judgment is affirmed in the case of Simon Brooks, sent up from Hennepin county for grand larceny. Affidavits were filed affecting the credibility of one of the state's witnesses, but the lower court refused a new trial.

In all, sixteen decisions were handed down and the lower courts reversed in only one case.

The syllibi filed to-day are as follows:

Hennepin County.

State of Minnesota, plaintiff, vs. Daniel Scatena, defendant.

A municipal ordinance providing that one who applies for a liquor license must make an affidavit designating the place where the business is to be conducted, that the applicant will carry it on personally, and that the rooms in which it shall be conducted are not adjacent to any building wherein theatrical or variety entertainments are conducted, is a reasonable exercise of the power conferred upon the municipality by its charter.

The general laws of the state (chapters 5, 6 and 61, 1897) regulating the liquor traffic, are not inconsistent with such city ordinance. The ordinance is a law, and a violation of its provisions is an unlawful act within the meaning of section 6371, G. S. 1894.

One who executed a false affidavit in the particulars defined by the ordinance is guilty of perjury.

Such affidavit being required by law, notaries public are authorized to administer the oath. Affirmed. —Lewis, J.

Hennepin County.

State of Minnesota, respondent, vs. Simon Brooks, appellant.

First—An affidavit to the effect that reputation of a witness for truth and vercity was bad does not authorize the granting of a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Second—Evidence examined and held sufficient to sustain a verdict of guilty. Judgment affirmed. —Lewis, J.

Wright County.

The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Hennepin, Minnesota, appellant, vs. The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Wright, Minnesota, respondent.

Section 7314, G. S. 1894, construed, and held: Costs accruing on the change of venue chargeable to the county wherein the offense is committed, include those costs and disbursements for which judgment may be entered against the defendant under section 5513, G. S. 1894, but do not include the expenses incident to the running of the court during the trial, such as jurors' and court officers' fees. Order affirmed. —Lewis, J.

Ramsey County.

Charles Ek, appellant, vs. St. Paul Permanent Loan Company, respondent.

First—The constitutional limitation that no law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title, must be construed liberally to accomplish the purpose for which it was intended, viz, to prevent the use of a statutory title as a trick or artifice to secure legislation upon matters dissimilar and not reasonably nor naturally connected with the expressed purpose of such title.

Second—Chapter 12, G. L. 1891, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the city of St. Paul in relation to the duties and powers of the board of public works of said city," reasonably suggests in its title the subject of improvements over which such board has plenary supervision and which are effectuated and connected with the incidental duty of the city treasurer in issuing the certificates on special assessment sales to pay for the same.

Third—The title to the charter last cited considered in connection with section 6 of such chapter with other charter provisions of the city of St. Paul and held not obnoxious to the constitutional limitation forbidding a legislative enactment to embrace more than one subject which shall be expressed therein. Order affirmed. —Lovely, J.

St. Paul Municipal Court.

Amelia Neuhauser, respondent, vs. Wenzel Banish, appellant.

First—Where a justice, in his decision, excludes a material issue under the pleadings from his consideration in an appeal taken from his judgment to the municipal court upon questions of law alone, the latter court is authorized to pass upon the question so excluded by the justice upon the evidence returned as if it were an original issue in that court.

Second—Judgment of the municipal court in this case considered and held to be reasonably supported by the evidence upon the issue that a loan was not usurious and that plaintiff is entitled to recover.

Judgment affirmed. —Lovely, J.

Sibley County.

John W. Merhoff, as executor of the last will and testament of Casper Heinrich Merhoff, deceased, respondent, vs. Herman Merhoff and Maria Louisa Merhoff, appellants.

It is not competent for a party to an action to testify as to the manner of the payment of the consideration in a deed, the grantee of which is deceased, on the ground that it calls for oral admissions and conversations, although the fact of payment may be stated.

Robbins vs. Legg, 80 Minn., 419.

A question embracing both the fact of payment and the manner of payment was objectionable, and it was not error to exclude it.

Other assignments of error in reference to the same subject considered and held not supported.

Order affirmed. —Lewis, J.

Minneapolis Municipal Court.

John W. Clark, respondent, vs. Gaar, Scott & Co., appellant.

First—Under the facts of this case it is held that the trial court properly received in evidence a judgment roll and record in a former action wherein the same issues were litigated, since such evidence, under the issues, was competent and material.

Second—Evidence in this case considered and held to support the findings of fact by the trial court, and that such findings of fact sustain the conclusions of law.

Judgment affirmed. —Lovely, J.

Ramsey County.

Cornelius Williams, respondent, vs. Griffith Wheel company, appellant.

First—Held, that the evidence in this case was sufficient to justify a finding by the jury that defendant was liable for all of the services rendered by plaintiff to one of its employes at its request.

Second—Held, that an objection to a certain question asked by plaintiff's counsel should have been sustained, but that the ruling whereby an answer was allowed thereto was error without prejudice.

Order affirmed. —Collins, J.

Wilkin County.

Town of Campbell, respondent, vs. Thomas Waite, appellant.

First—Evidence in this action examined and considered, and held to sustain the findings of the trial court, to the effect that a public highway exists over the land in controversy in the action to the width of four rods.

Order affirmed. —Brown, J.

Ramsey County.

State of Minnesota ex rel. Gates A. Johnson, Jr., petitioner-appellant, vs. Robert A. Smith, mayor of St. Paul and chairman board of county commissioners of Ramsey county, respondent.

First—County surveyors whose compensation is fixed by general statutes, 1894, section 830, are not entitled to receive pay for the use of horses used by them in their business while at work for such counties.

Second—A custom or usage on the part of a board of county commissioners to pay such claims cannot convert the same into legal demands against a county.

Order affirmed. —Collins, J.

St. Louis County.

Theodore Hollister, respondent, vs. The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Md., appellant.

First—The complaint in this action construed and held to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Second—Chapter 303, general laws 1897, providing that parties to a joint obligation shall be jointly and severally liable thereon, construed and held to cover and include the liability on a bond given on the removal of a cause from the circuit court of the United States to the circuit court of appeals. The legislature did not intend by that act to limit the application of the statute to promissory notes, bills and exchange, copartnership debts and like contracts, but, instead, to include all contracts of every nature and description on which there is a joint liability.

Order affirmed. —Brown, J.

Clay County.

Adam Friday, appellant, vs. City of Moorhead, respondent.

First—In an action to recover damages for personal injuries, the evidence is examined, and held to show conclusively plaintiff's contributory negligence.

Order affirmed. —Brown, J.

Traverse County.

Charles Betcher Lumber company, a corporation, respondent, vs. Bridget E. Devenney et al., defendants, Bridget E. Devenney, appellant.

In an action to recover for goods purchased by an alleged agent, held, that the trial court did not err in its rulings as to the admission of evidence nor in its instructions to the jury, and that the verdict is sustained by the evidence.

Order affirmed, per curiam.

Ramsey County.

State of Minnesota ex rel. H. Mathews, relator, appellant, vs. the Probate Court of Ramsey County et al., respondents.

First—The probate code of this state makes no provision for the formal discharge of an administrator, but the necessary legal effect of an order of the probate court allowing the final account of the administrator and its final decree of distribution, assigning the whole of the estate of the deceased from the jurisdiction of the court and to render the office of administrator, which depends upon such jurisdiction, functus officio.

Second—After the estate has been so settled and assigned, and while the final decree of distribution remains unreversed and unmodified, the probate court has no jurisdiction to entertain a petition to issue a citaton to the admnistrator requiring him to further account for the property belonging to the estate which is in his possession or came into his possession.

Judgment affirmed. —Start, C. J.

Clay County.

Hans Olson, as administrator of the estate of Ole B. Olson, deceased, appellant, vs. Northern Pacific Railway company, respondent.

First—In an action for injuries to plaintiff's intestate, who was run upon by ope of defendant's trains at a railway crossing, held, that the evidence affirmatively shows that the injured person failed to use his sense of sight while walking upon such crossing in advance of a rapidly moving train and was wanting in ordnary care in that respect, following Schneider vs. Railway company, 81 Minn., 383.

Second—For the failure of plaintiff's intestate to exercise ordinary care in thus exposing himself to danger, it is held that he contributed to his own injury to such an extent as to prevent a recovery in this action.

Third—Evidence considered and held that it does not tend to disclose a wilful intent on the part of the servants operating defendant's engine at the crossing to injure plaintiff's intestate, nor of such recklessness or disregard of his safety as to justify a submission of that issue to the jury.

Judgment affirmed. Lovely, J.

Big Stone County.

G. F. Woods, appellant, vs. Clemens Wulf, Gustave Witte, John I. Olson and Niehard Romer, respondents.

Held, in this case, that the evidence was manifestly, palpably and completely in favor of the verdict rendered by the jury, and that the trial court erred in setting it aside and ordering a new trial.

Order reversed.

A Sour Stomach

Is Often the Real Cause of a Sour Temper.

That the condition of the digestive organs has a marked effect upon the character or disposition is a truism as old as the hills. Old Ben Johnson wisely said, "the pleasure of living depends upon the liver," and it is a fact which none may dispute that a sunny disposition more often results from a healthy digestion than from any other cause.

Acid dyspepsia, commonly called sour stomach or heartburn, is caused by slow digestion of food; instead of being promptly digested and converted into blood, bone and muscle, it lies in the stomach for hours, fermenting and decaying, creating gases which cause pressure on the lungs and heart, short breath and general discomfort and irritation.

Such half digested food is indeed poor nourishment for the body, brain and nerves and the result is shown in irritable tempers, unaccountable headaches and that depressing condition usually called the "blues;" but how quickly all these disappear when appetite and digestion are restored.

Laxative medicines only irritate the already irritated stomach and bowels and have no effect upon actual digestion of food.

The sensible course to follow is to make use of simple natural digestives like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals until the stomach has a chance to recuperate.

The natural digestives which every healthy stomach contains are peptones, diastase and hydrochloric and lactic acids and when any of them are lacking the trouble begins. The reason Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are so valuable and successful in curing stomach troubles is because they contain, in a pleasant concentrated tablet form all these absolutely necessary essentials for perfect digestion and assimilation of food.

Henry Kirkpatrick, of Lawrence, Mass., says: "Men and women whose occupation precludes an active out door life should make it a daily practice to use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals. I have done so myself and I know positively that I owe my present health and vigor to their daily use.

"From the time I was 22 when I graduated from school with broken health from overwork, until I was 34, I scarcely knew what it was to be free from stomach weakness. I had no appetite whatever for breakfast and very little for any other meal.

"I had acidity and heartburn nearly every day and sometimes was alarmed by irregularity and palpitation of the heart, but all this gradually disappeared after I began using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and I can eat my meals with relish and satisfaction which I had not known since I was a growing boy."

The success and popularity of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is enormous, but it is deserved, and every druggist in the United States, Canada and Great Britain has a good word for this meritorious preparation.

WHAT THE AUSTRALIAN LARRAKIN IS

The South Continent's Hoodlum One of the Meanest Specimens of the Tough on the Planet—How He Gets His Living.

London News.

The Australian larrakin is a creature whom no one can do justice in simple prose and yet there is no poetry about him, or his fair consort, whom he invariably addresses as "his donah." The larrakin who soothes his gentle soul under the southern cross by kicking the life out of peaceful citizens, and puctuates the monotony of the periods of his existence when out of jail by maiming policemen, is a type unto himself. The English "rough" may belong to the same species, but a different genus. The American "hooodlum" can also claim to be a representative of the same family possessing marked local characteristics.

I claim to be expert upon this subject. I have made the larrakin a deep and a peculiar study, taking intense interest in his ways of thought, life, habits and aspirations. The larrakin upon more than one occasion has reciprocated by taking an active interest in me. And when the larrakin makes it his especial business to look after a person there is little fear of the citizen so honored dying of ennui; more likely he will die of compound fracture of every large bone in his anatomy. I have earned a good deal of money upon the Australian Press writing about the larrakins, but it was not a profitable occupation although well paid, because I used to sped such a lot of my earnings with the medical men.

Talk about the dangers of the battlefield! Why, I remember an interview I had with the "Rocks push," on eight hours' day in the Sydney Domain, which carried more "local color" than any field of war I ever viewed. Most of the color was red and black. It was a mixture of blood and boots. The blood belonged to me. The boots were theirs. I wrote an account of the way the "pushes" operate when in action for a Sydney paper a couple of months afterwards, and obtained a lot of kudos by so doing. The editor asked me for a series of articles upon the subject, because he said that first one seemed so real. Considering that at the time I wrote it half my body was swathed in bandages, I thought it was very probable that it had that sort of tone, but I declined the order for the "series."

The larrakins of Sydney are mostly small weedy-looking creatures, with sunken eyes, pallid cheeks, cruel mouths, flanked by lips that are so thin and colorless that they seem like mere slits in a pneumatic tire; low foreheads, fine, silky hair, and very often beautifully formed hands and feet. Like the wolf, they hunt in gangs, or, as they term them, "pushes." You never read of an assault by a larrakin, it is always an outrage by larrakins, and at times their outrages are terribly bad. On one occasion in the city I have just mentioned, a "push" became so intolerable that a jury sent five or six of them to the gallows at one sitting, and they were hanged. I do not think the oldest of that group was 22 years of age.

I hear it said that the larrakin is a sober, moral ruffian, not given to overmuch liquor, and always clinging to the "donah" of his choice, like an Alpine vine to a pine tree. Yes, he is sober—when he is in jail, or when he can neither buy a drink or kick the gift of one out of some lonely pedestrian. But when he can get liquor he will drink it. I am not sure that he would not bathe in it. As for his domestic virtues, only a malignant would assert that he ever forsakes the fair jewel of his choice—as long as she has a shilling to spend on him; woe to her when she has not. When that day dawns his love does not fly out of the window, but the "donah" does if she has a particle of sense—and she usually has a good deal. If she does not fly, the festive larrakin winds his left arm warmly round her neck, draws her chin down close to his hip, and punches all the rose bloom from her features. He humanely describes this operation as "putting the old girl in chancery," and the "old girl" who has been in chancery once never gets there again unless she is a cripple, and can't run at the first prospect of danger.

The larrakin himself is not given to toil but he can spin. I have met nothing that can spin lies as he can. Offer him a day's work and he threatens to bring his "push" round and knock your head off with road metal, because he is not a person who takes a job and he pulls a broken soda-water bottle from his jacket pocket, and whoops for his "push." If you are wise you retreat inside and continue the interview through the keyhole. Then you learn that he looks upon a "week's" work as a trap to keep him under police surveillance. Make the week into a year and you will be fortunate if the gang does not waylay you on your way home the next night and kick your clothes off for daring to try and interfere with the liberty of one who counts himself free born.

The only kind of manual labor he takes to kindly is the collecting of empty beer bottles from back yards. In Australian cities the folk throws the "derelicts of thirst" into a box, and these the larrakins will collect and take home. In the evening, after she has done her day's work at the tobacco, boot, or shirt factory his "donah" will wash those bottles clean and her lord will sell them to some agent. The "donah" does not handle the proceeds. Her "mash" (he is seldom united to her by any stronger or more legal tie than several hidings a week imply)—her "mash" handles the money, which he spends in beer, and in betting on prize fights, both dog and human. As a rule, he prefers the dog fights, because the canines can usually be depended upon to do all that is in them, while the humans have one eye upon the other human and one eye on the bookmakers.

Main streets is all torn up and presents a de-

When the larrakin goes into the beer bottle line of life he gathers a clan around him. They purchase a wretched horse and a dyspeptic cart between them. Six or seven ride forth together and look for bottles, which they pick up anywhere. They also pick up anything else that is not too heavy to lift if the owner does not happen to be watching.

But with all their faults the Sydney larrakins are not devoid of good qualities. They seldom pass a drunken man in the suburbs without offering to give him a lift on the way. Should he have any money or jewelry on his person they mind it for him for fear some wanton female might be tempted to lead the drunken one into paths where evil may happen to him. When the robbery is complete they part with their casual acquaintance and waste no ceremony over the parting. They simply drop him out of the back of the cart into the road. Should he object to be dropped one of the gang hits him over the head with a lemonade bottle, which generally has the desired effect of bringing quietness upon the scene. Most men are inclined toward quietness after one or two skillful applications of either a lemonade or soda-water bottle.

Perhaps it is the larrakins' well-known fondness for those bottles that has given rise to the error concerning their teetotal tendencies. I can quite understand a stranger being so misled. If you ran a cordon around fifty of these little, undersized terrors at a picnic to-morraw you would find a soda-water bottle in the coat pocket of forty-nine of them, and if you could follow the track of the fiftieth from his home to the picnic you would find that he had used his on some member of his majesty's lieges. The larrakin knows a lot about law, and he is fully aware that it is lawful to carry a bottle of that kind round with him, whereas if he were found with a bar of iron, or a sock full of sand, or a knife, he would be liable to a lengthy term of imprisonment. He is aware of this, and he is aware also that for all practical purposes in regard to disabling a constable or disposing of a missionary, or any other every-day kind of person, one of those handy, thick-set, club-like little bottles is hard to beat.

If when arrested a magistrate asks him why he carries such a bottle he swears by the Book that he only used it to convey his daily draught of milk, though milk is probably the only fluid to which he is a stranger. He never caries what our American cousins call a "gun," but he is abnormally fond of road metal.

As a class he possibly knows more about road metal than any other brand of biped in the world. Road metal is with him always. When in jail he cracks it with a hammer under the eyes of the policeman; when out of jail he uses it to crack the police officers at a safe distance. They do not pick their road metal at haphazard, as ordinary folks do when they want to persuade a sewing machine agent to depart from before the door. They select each piece with care, usually carrying half a dozen samples in their clothes for a day's outing, and they never select a "rock" that is not plentifully supplied with corners, for the larrakin never throws for fun. When he casts a stone he usually has a shrewd idea where it will land. They become marvelously skilful in this art of casting geological specimens.

When very young they practice upon Chinese hawkers and other small fry, but they are never considered experts until they have 'laid out' a policeman while on duty.

They hate a constable with an undying hate, and seldom miss an opportunity of letting him know it. The officers are not overburdened with love for them; possible the happiest moment in a Sydney policeman's life is when he and a dozen comrades are let loose with their batons upon some notorious "push;" then the lumps they raise on the skulls of the larrakins make criminal phrenology a most bewildering science for a man to try and get a living at in that part of the world.

The larrakins are to the fair city of Sydney what the sharks are to its beautiful harbor. Cowards they are to the marrow of their bones. Lazy they are in bone and marrow, drunken, dissolute and thievish. Hanging has not stamped them out. Flogging has not tamed them. They flourish on long terms of imprisonment. Philanthropy is wasted upon them, while they simply lie and ruminate in solitary confinement.

Another day I may deal with the larrakins of other parts of Australia, for, like the gentle rabbit, they flourish almost everywhere in that splendid continent. As for the sister soul, the charming feminine of the same cult, the larrakiness, she is worthy of a pen picture all to herself. In conclusion, let me say that the London rowdy is, in comparison to the Australian larrakin, what vinegar is to vitrol. He may not be a loveable creature, but he is not lost beyond redemption, and that is more than I should care to swear to concerning the product of the southern slums.

HOW THE OIL WELL WAS SALTED.

New Orleans Times Democrat.

As is not at all surprising just at this time, the conversation turned upon the recent oil discoveries in Texas, and as there were several prospectors, promoters and speculators in the party, there were numerous stories of curious incidents connected with mining developments coming thick and fast. "Booms always bring together unique specimens of humanity, and the fellow who makes a living by his wits is sure to be much in evidence," remarked one of the party. "These fellows generally make a specialty of 'salting' claims. Sometimes they do it for fun, and much more frequently for the money that may be in it. I had a case of 'salting' come under my notice only the other day which was rather amusing, but I should premise by saying that the salter in this instance was a reputable citizen of New Orleans, who had no thought of cheating anybody. He wanted a little fun, and he had it. He lives away down in the third district and in his backyard is an old well with a pump in it. With great pretentions of secrecy he informed a dozen or more of his neighbors that he had found oil in his well and hoped to get a fancy price for the property. They hurried to his place to test the accuracy of his story, but not before he was ready for them. He took an old tomato can of large size from a rubbish heap, and, filling it about half way to the top with kerosene oil, deposited it, right side up, just at the base of the pile of refuse. When the neighbors came in he walked to the pump and then turned about to look for something in which to catch the oil he was about to pump from his valuable well. Of course, it was but natural that his eye should fall upon the big tomato can, and, carrying it to the well with sublime confidence, he made one stroke with the pump handle and the can was filled. Naturally enough the oil floated on top of the water, and his neighbors stood in open-mouthed wonder as they passed the can from hand to hand and critically examined the contents. He was obliged speedily to undeceive them to prevent a general tearing up of much valuable real estate in the third district."

MAKING WHITE WINE FROM RED.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

According to a writer in the Journal of the Franklin institute a French chemist in the course of an investigation into the ash constituents of certain white wines found about one-half of 1 per cent of manganese protoxide per liter of wine. Further study of the subject seems to have confirmed the suspicion that the wine in question was originally a red wine, which had been treated with animal charcoal and pottassium permanganate for the purpose of making it a white wine. It is stated that the growing favor of white wines has led the wine producers to the adoption of this artifice on a large scale. The following method of detecting this method of adulteration is described: A small quantity of the suspected white wine should be treated with a little caustic soda solution and then one cubic centimeter of hydrogen dioxide added. If the wine is a decolorized red one it will take on a deep mahogany-red color. If hydrogen dioxode is not available a larger quantity of caustic soda will produce the same result, but more slowly.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

Philadelphia Press.

"What an effeminate boy young Doodley is."

"Yes, he's always smoking cigarettes."

"His cousin Mabel is quite the other extreme, very mannish."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, she smokes cigarettes."

TESTING A THEORY.

Chicago News.

"And do you really insist upon kissing the bride?" asked the somewhat jealous young bridegroom.

"Of course," replied the western justice who had just performed the important ceremony. "You see, young chap, I am disputin' them cranky scientific theories about kisses communicatin' disease. I kissed over 200 brides last year, an' I ain't seen the first sick day yet."

A MODERN MARTYR.

Puck.

Suburbanite—There goes Everlate, the most prominent and disinterested citizen our little village boasts. He always has the welfare of our town at heart.

City Friend—Ah! Endowed a library?

Suburbanite — No; but he lived here seven months before trying to sell his house!

Crescent Big Butter Store.

Crescent Creamery BUTTER

Wins three successive prizes at Pan-American Exposition, scoring 97½ per cent, only 2½ per cent below absolute perfection, easily accounted for by the great distance it had to be shipped.

Crescent Brand Butter will score perfection when delivered direct from our churns the day it is made. If you want perfect butter, telephone for a trial jar— present price, lb.... 27c

Our 20c Butter

Is good Butter, received by us from the farmers fresh and sweet. This butter purchased of dealers who depend on commission men for their supply would cost at least 22c a lb.

Large quantities of other makes at 15c, 16c and 18c pound.

Ice Cream

Special Sunday will be—
Tutti Frutti and Pineapple,
1 qt.... 30c 2 qts.... 50c

The Crescent Creamery Co.
618-620 HENNEPIN AVE.

This Is the Piano

IVERS & POND Never Do Things by Halves.

The above cut represents the exact style of the beautiful IVERS & POND Piano presented the Masonic Fair of Minneapolis.

This Piano will be delivered to the Masonic Fair committee on the week of Dec. 2d, until that date the real thing can be seen only at our warerooms.

Metropolitan Music Co. 41 and 43 Sixth Street So., Minneapolis, Minn.