RIVAL OF THE TRUST

Broad-Gauged Methods of the Cleveland Cliffs Company.

FIRST OF THE INDEPENDENTS

Has Many Mines, Railways, Vessels, Terminals, Furnaces and a Vast Acreage.

Special to The Journal.

Marquette, Mich., Dec. 7.—The Cleveland Cliffs Iron company, popularly credited with having refused an offer from the steel trust of $10,000,000 for its interests, is rapidly carrying into effect plans destined to make it no mean competitor in the steel and iron-making industry. Already the greatest independent iron ore producer in the country, it is reaching out for its share of the business in the manufacturing line, backed by plenty of money and with advantages hard to surpass.

The interests of the company in the upper peninsula are both varied and extensive—of the same nature as those of the steel trust. To begin with it owns and controls seven working mines in the Ishpeming district, besides a vast amount of mineral territory as yet undeveloped, thus insuring for many years its permanency as a large producer of iron ore. The mines operated by the company will have sent to market by the close of this year 15,000,000 tons of ore, the record on Jan. 1 last, standing 12,242,035 gross tons.

Ishpeming, where the most important of the company's mines are located, is the center of one of the richest iron regions of the world. Millions of tons of ore have been hoisted from the mines at that point, yet the iron deposits are of such great extent that the present generation will not live to see them worked out.

Millions in Railroads.

Several million dollars of the company's capital are invested in railroads. The Lake Superior & Ishpeming railway, controlled by the Cleveland Cliffs, runs from the mines at Ishpeming, through Negaunee, to the company's ore docks at Marquette. It is twenty miles in length, and there is no better or more complete line in the Lake Superior district. It was constructed after the pattern of the Pennsylvania system, and the rails are of seventy-pound steel. It is over this road that ore is brought from the mines for shipment to the lower lakes.

The Munising railway is also a Cleveland Cliffs property. The main line of this extends from Little Lake, where it connects with the Chicago & North-Western, to Munising, a distance of thirty-eight miles, to Lake Superior. The east branch of this road, which is now building and is expected to go into commission in February, will run for thirty miles in the direction of Grand Marais and open up a cedar country of great value.

The Cleveland company also owns the Marquette & Southern railroad, which will be in operation shortly after the first of the year. The road runs southeast from Marquette and makes connection with the Munising road at Lawson, ten miles east of Little Lake. An extensive section of virgin territory is opened by this new road. By the construction and operation of these railways, of a total length of about 120 miles, direct connection is made from the ore region at Ishpeming and Negaunee, and the timber lands between this city and Munising. The lines make connections with the North-Western, the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, the Manistique & Northern and the Soo roads. They have their own lake terminals at Marquette and Munising, as well as access over the connecting lines to Escanaba, Gladstone and Manistique, affording in this manner first-class opportunities for directly reaching all markets by water.

Ore Reduced at Home.

The Cleveland Cliffs is the only mining corporation in the Lake Superior field that reduces any portion of its ore locally. It has fine furnaces at Marquette and Gladstone, while it is also constructing another and much larger plant in this city. The furnace at Gladstone has a capacity of 130 tons of pig iron a day, and that now in operation here turns out almost as much.

The furnace now being constructed by the company at Marquette will be the largest in the country making iron through the charcoal process. Its immensity is shown by the fact that it will cover eight acres of ground and will cost between $800,000 and $1,000,000. The capacity of the plant at the start will be 150 tons daily, but it is contemplated to add additional stacks later on. The main buildings, constructed either of steel or stone and brick, number five and will contain all the latest facilities for economical operation.

At Marquette also is located the big ore dock of the Cleveland Cliffs company. This is 1,200 feet in length and has a capacity of 30,000 tons. This year a total of about 2,000,000 tons of ore were handled at this dock, the most of which was shipped to the lower lakes in the company's own vessels. These steamers, fourteen in number, are among the largest on bte lakes and ply solely between Marquette and Lake Erie ports.

It will thus be seen—with its own furnaces, mines, railroads, steamships, timber lands and dock—what a firm position the Cleveland Cliffs holds in the iron industry, but to local people it has other interests fully as interesting and important. At about three miles from Negaunee the company has a model farm which is not only self-supporting but has developed into an increasingly profitable business undertaking. Probably the most important feature of the farm is its model dairy.

Liberal With Employes.

The company's many mine and tenement buildings at Ishpeming are very attractive and are kept in excellent condition. The houses of the miners are models of neatness, and for the purpose of beautifying the grounds about them the company has for several years been offering prizes for the best kept premises and for the best gardens and displays of flowers and vines.

At Ishpeming the company has handsomely furnished club rooms for its employes. The club embraces in its membership not only the miners and mechanics in the employ of the corporation, but the heads of the department as well.

Naturally it is the desire of the company to open to settlement the virgin territory through which its Marquette & Southeastern and Munising railways run, and for this purpose it has established a land department and mapped out a system of colonization which already is bearing fruit.

An apparatus has been devised for automatically photographing people as they enter shops and other places.

I Will Cure You

If You Ask It.

Send no money, but say which book you need. It will tell you what I spent a lifetime in learning. Pray don't let doubt or prejudice keep you from asking for it.

With the book I will send an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative; and he will let you test it a month. If satisfied, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

No other physician ever made such an offer, and none ever will. But I have furnished this remedy to 555,000 sick ones on just those terms, and 39 out of each 40 have paid for it, because they were cured. I know now what this remedy will do.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves; those nerves from which each vital organ gets the power to act. No other treatment does that; and most of these diseases positively cannot be cured in any other way. Won't you write a postal to learn why?

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 620, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia,
Book No. 2 on the Heart,
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys,
Book No. 4 for Women,
Book No 5 for Men (sealed),
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

COMPETITION CLOSE

Agricultural College Sweepstakes at Chicago.

IOWA FIRST, MINN. CLOSE BEHIND

New Agricultural College Club to Be Organized for the North Star State.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Thursday was no exception to the rule which Minnesota has established for herself at the fat stock show. Her men were on hand all the time attending to business, and her animals were winning their share of prizes. The Agricultural college sweepstakes have been announced. Iowa takes first place and Minnesota second, in a competition so close that it seemed only chance that should determine which of these positions should be the lot of the two schools. It could be seen that in certain respects one exhibit was ahead, while the other excelled in wholly different points. But taking everything shown into consideration, it would take more than an ordinary judge to determine which should have first place. The only two other colleges exhibiting were Nebraska and Wisconsin, and these were thoroughly outclassed.

The officials of various agricultural organizations are taking much interest in the new association of college students. There is general criticism of the position taken by the Iowa men and approved by a majority of those present, which resulted in limiting membership to those who are students in agricultural colleges. The Minnesota boys proposed that everyone, whether a student now or not, but who had studied at least one year in some college of agriculture, should be eligible to membership. The older men say this plan would have made the organization more practical by bringing in those who have gone out from school into real life. At the same time it would have been an organization of scientific workers.

Steps were taken to organize a new agricultural club in Minnesota for the promotion of scientific farming, which shall include in its membership all who have been or shall be students of an agricultural college. Fred Ward and Professor Andrew Boss, with others of the alumni of the Minnesota school, have the matter well in hand and they say the organization will be perfected in a short time.

The experiment station brought down 150 animals, but many of them will never see Minnesota again, as 104 of them have been slaughtered. This was necessary, as they were entetained in the competition for dressed meat as well as live animals.

WON BY ST. CLOUD

N. P. Clarke's Bull Is Sold at the Highest Price.

Chicago, Dc. 7.—Judging in the championship classes for the leading breeds of cattle was the feature yesterday of the international live stock exhibition. Thirty-three Galloways sold at an average of $285. The top price was $2,000, paid for a bull exhibited by N. P. Clarke of St. Cloud, Minn., and sold to C. N. Moody of Atlanta, Mo. This was said to be the highest price ever paid for a Galloway in America.

It remained for the Shorthorns to carry off the honors in the sale ring, for sixty-nine head brough $43,760, an average of $634 a head. Fifty-two cows sold for $33,675, or $647 each, and seventeen bulls for $10,085, an average of $593. The highest priced cow was Missie 153d," bred and imported by W. S. Marr of Aberdeen Hive, Scotland, sold to W. C. Wards of Rockland, Ont., for $6,000. The highest priced bull was "Golf Man," sold by E. B. Mitchell & Sons of Danvers, Ill., to A. L. Stretzman of New Sharon, Iowa, for $1,200.

The Iowa Agricultural college was awarded the first prize, with Illinois and Wisconsin second and third respectively.

The national association will hold its next convention at Kansas City.

The show closed to-day and final awards were made. Christobal 110th, the valuable Hereford belonging to Z. T. Kinsell, Mount Ayr, Iowa, died last night from congestion of the lungs resulting from exposure at the Hereford sale on Wednesday.

ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY

Minnesotan Says He Was Hypnotized and Wedded in New York.

Binghamton, N. Y., Dec. 7.—James W. Forbes, a farmer of Ramsey county, Minnesota, was arrested here on a charge of bigamy. Forbes formerly lived in this city, where he has a wife and child. Several years ago he went west in search of work, and all track of him was lost.

Last summer, while he was visiting the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, he met Miss Lola Johnson in the government building. It was a case of love at first sight, and after the expiration of two weeks they were married. Forbes obtained employment at Niagara Falls, and they went to housekeeping. A visitor to the Falls saw him and notified his wife here, and his arrest followed. Forbes says that from the time his eyes first met those of Miss Johnson in the government building he has been under a hypnotic spell and that the wedding was the result of this mental impression and against his will.

Alleged "Piggers" Get Off.

Mandan, N. D., Dec. 7.—The grand jury, which has been investigating alleged violations of the prohibitory law, dismissed all the cases against alleged liquor sellers. The grand jury indicted James C. Clark for libeling Major George H. Binghenheimer, Indian agent at Standing Rock. Clark had issued a paper stating that Bingenheimer was untruthful, corrupt and grossly immoral. He is in jail in default of bonds.

ANNUAL AMERICAN EXHIBITON AT CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE

Important Educational Influence of This and Other Institute Exhibitions—Gari Melchers' Splendid Representative Collection.

To-day the fourteenth annual exhibition of the work of American artists closed at the Art Institute in Chicago. Occasional hurried visits to various exhibits and the institute during the years since it opened had convinced me that the people of the northwest do not appreciate the importance of the permanent and annual exhibitions of art works shown in this extensive and beautiful home of art. A more leisurely and extended visit during the exhibition just closing strongly confirmed that opinion.

The Boston critics have declared that the Athens of America is being distanced in educative art exhibits by the city of "pork and plunder" and have given especially high praise of the annual American art exhibition.

One feature that gives a peculiar value and interest to the annual exhibitions of the contemporary American artists, is that a large number of the pictures are sent each year by the men abroad. Miss Sara Hallowell is the agent in Paris of the Institute and this year she sent over 102 pictures, most of which were salon pictures, out of the 378 works shown. As those selected on this side also included work from men who spend most of their time abroad the collection is fairly divided between men strongly influenced by European training, subjects and ideals and those who draw their chief inspiration as well as their ideas and subjects from their home surroundings. In this country, work for the exhibit is selected by juries in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati and Chicago.

The distinctive feature of the Chicago exhibition of American work is the showing each year of a large, representative collection of the work of some one man. The man chosen this year for special presentation was Gari Melchers, whose thirty canvases filled a good sized room, although none is of great size. This splendid collection fills one with pride in and hope for American art; not merely hope for a distinguished but distant future, but that the immediate future will show remarkable progress in a distinctly national art.

Gari Melcher's Art.

Mr. Melchers has found many of his subjects, his models and his inspiration in Holland where much of his best work has been done. His pictures possess many of the best traits of the Dutch artists but they also possess others that show the American influence. He is a painter who delights in strong color, but he uses it in fine harmonies and with fidelity to his subject; neither does he choose his subjects simply as color studies. His peasants in their accustomed garb afford him the dashes of bright blues, purples and reds which he loves, but in none of his pictures are they merely posed to exhibit a costume of a certain color or quaintness nor to afford scope to his beautiful and unerring drawing. All of his pictures express an idea, although this is seldom complex, and he does not choose for subjects the people of the fashionable world, upon many emotions act and counteract.

In his people, Mr. Melchers has sought to represent truth rather than beauty, and he has ben so successful that one involuntarily smiles sympathetically at the somewhat amazed and fixed stare of a small child who looks out under the brim of her plaited hat and dangles her abused and ragged doll by its arm in her discomfort at being watched. Another little child is a complete contrast to this beruffled darling, as she leans against a chair, hugging her doll and looking out with a wistful, pensive little expression that makes one long to cuddle her. The bride in her stiff Dutch finery, the girls holding their candles and renewing their baptismal vows and the prime little Sainte-Gudule sitting rigidly erect, clasping her prayer, have a healthy and sane sentiment that makes one better for seeing them. Beautifully reverent is "The Supper at Emmaus," in which the spirituelle figure of the Christ is enveloped in a soft halo of light from a window and is contrasted strongly but truthfully with the rugged and lowly disciples who have just discovered the identity of their guest. "The Family," a small study of Mr. Melchers' large picture in the National Gallery of Berlin is not called a madonna but its spirit is sacred. The composition is a masterly one and the ffect is immensely strong in its simplicity and absence of distracting details. The mother and children are so completely lacing in self-consciousness that only the most perfect feeling of sympathy with their tender relations can save one from feeling like an intruder upon the family privacy.

Strength of "The Fencer."

Strength and wonderful poise are the most vivid impressions of the splendid picture of "The Fencer" that was the chief attraction of the Champs de Mars exhibition the year it was shown in Paris. Every line tells the story of power and the assurance of power felt by the superb athlete who stands in repose, yet with every muscle full of life. This in its crisp sharpness of color and line was placed beside a St. Genevieve in which a young peasant girl comes out of a shadows green valley followed by her sheep. It is full of sunlight, but it is subdued and quiet in tone to harmonize with the serenity and peace of the subject.

The portraits are the acme of technical excellence and are evidently excellent in likeness, but generally speaking are not so interesing as the pictures in which the taste of the artist alone determines the subject. An exception, however, should be made in speaking of the portrait of Donald Mitchel, whose noble, leonine head with its masses of white hair and beard makes a most interesting and impressive picture to which color is given by a red tie and a plaid across his shoulders.

Another considerable collection of pictures was fifteen canvasses by Jules Mersfelder of Chicago. These are interesting and excellent, but are not so thoroughly representative of work extending over a considerable period, as all are landscapes of much the same nature. They are in fact a series of careful studies of sea and rocks. A similar series by Charles C. Curren represents the Jungfrau in ten different aspects. These latter collections are, however, more interesting to the art studnt than to the general visitor.

Bohm's Strong Picture.

Max Bohm, whose arrival in Minneapolis is expected shortly, had two pictures on exhibition, one of which, "Motherland," attracted much attention. In the rich warmth and mellowness of its tones and the use of flat masses of color it suggested strongly the methods of the old masters, although with no hint of imitation. The background is almost filled with thick, dark tree-masses among which shows just one bit of intensely blue sky with white cloud masses floating in it. The figures are three mothers surrounded by groups of children, each group being well arranged and the general arrangement clever and unusual.

Another artist represented in whom Minneapolis artists feel an interest is Mrs. Antoinette De Forest Parsons, who began her art study with Burt Harwood and Mrs. Barber at the St. Paul school and at Mendota. After several years abroad she has returned to New York. She received an honorable mention in the Salon last year and her picture at Chicago came from the Salon of 1901. Her picture "Near the Sea at Etaples" is a scene on a quay crowded with people, tawny sails filling the background and darkening the picture, the sunset light only peeping through one rift in the forest of sails. Mrs. Carrie Nettleton Thurber, also an e-Minneapolitan who has studied in Paris, has a smal portrait head.

Birge Harrison's Snowscapes.

The collection was particularly rich in snowscapes, of which the five by Birge Harrison are an unalloyed pleasure in their delicacy of color and sentiment. All of the qualities of atmosphere are successfully interpreted in the group. Other snow effects were shown by Walter L. Palmer, E. W. Redfield and W. Elmer Scofield. There was a fine group of Alexander Harrison's landscapes showing the wet atmosphere which clings about river banks and waterfalls. Silvery moonlight effects and golden hazes are treated with equal truth.

Probably no single painting attracted more attention than Anna Klumfke's portrait of her benefactress, Rosa Bonheur. Although this represents the celebrated animal painter in a skirt, her costume is so severe and her features so masculine in their strength and ruggedness that many took it at first glance for a man. The painter holds in her lap a small terrier. Another picture which always attracted an admiring throng was Gustave Mosher's "Fidelity," a beautiful dog guarding an empty, old-fashioned cradle. Both dog and cradle and the flowers scattered about were beautiful and well painted, but one was rather at a loss to find the point of the picture or the reason for its strong appeal to popular taste. Another attractive picture was E. Wood Perry's "Last Vision of Joan of Arc," in which she was made a very pathetic figure but one lacking wholly in strength or character.

Strong Chicago Pictures.

Chicago artists were strongly represented, especially in landscapes. However, the Martin B. Cahn prize for the best picture painted by a Chicago artist went to Frederick Freer, for his full length figure called "An Old Gown," shown in the Minneapolis exhibition last spring. Many critics would have selected "Dawn" by Edgar Cameron, a beautiful marine showing a vast expanse of sea with gently lapping waves, whose play of color is delightful. The only evidence of human life is three distant sails, which it has been suggested might have been Columbus' ships, whether they were so intended or not. Other Chicago artists well represented are Charles Francis Brown, Charles A. Corwin, Cora Freer, Frank C. Peyr and John F. Stacey, Mrs. Anna L. Stacey, Swend Svendsen and Gustavus Widney.

Merely to enumerate the good things remaining would be wearisome, but included among them are an interesting group of small pictures by Walter McEwen, several of Mrs. Mary MacMonnies gayly decorative garden studies, a rather somber study of plainly dressed women by Mary Macomber, two of Eastman Johnson's strong portraits, a portrait by Kenyon Cox in very delicate colors, nudes by Albert P. Lucas and Childe Hassam, two of Elizabeth Norse's strong figure studies, several fine landscapes by Eric Pape, a portrait and a figure study by Robert Vonnoh, two dainty landscapes by Charles M. Young, some brilliant sunlight studies by William S. Horton, George Hitchcock's "Last Moments of Sappho," delightful Dutch and Belgian spots by Charles Warren Eaton, and pictures by Frank Benson, Elizabeth Bonsall, Frederick Bridgman, Carlton T. Chapman, William Chase, E. Irwin Couse and Bruce Crane.

While, generally speaking, this American exhibition is the largest and most impartant of the year. It is the policy of the institute always to have some passing exhibitions shown whenever any of value can be obtained. These and the fine permanent collections, which are constantly growing, make it worth one's while to plan to spend a good deal of time at the institute when in Chicago, and even go down for the express purpose of making the acquaintance of the collections.

—Martha Scott Anderson.

What are Humors?

They are vitiated or morbid fluids coursing the veins and affecting the tissues. They are commonly due to defective digestion but are sometimes inherited.

How do they manifest themselves?

In many forms of cutaneous eruption, salt rheum or eczema, pimples and boils, and in weakness, languor, general debility.

How are they expelled? By

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which also builds up the system that has suffered from them.

It is the best medicine for all humors.

GOOD GHOST STORY

Shade of Chinaman Who Hanged Himself at Sioux City.

NIGHTLY VISITS TO THE JAIL

Prisoners Refuse to Occupy the Haunted Cell—Wah Lee Was a Murderer.

Special to The Journal.

Sioux City, Iowa, Dec. 7.—The sheeted apparition of a Chinaman appears nightly in the county jail, in the courthouse basement, prisoners of both past and present say.

Eighteen years ago Wah Lee, alias Lee Sam, hanged himself to the steam pipes in the jail. It is his ghost clad in the flowing robes of the celestial kingdom, his long cue hanging down his back, that has disturbed the slumbers of the prisoners in the strong cage and has driven strong men, who flinch not at bullets, into paroxysms of fear. The prisoners have absolutely refused to sleep in the haunted cell, crowding into the remaining two, and Sheriff Jackson was yesterday compelled to recognize the existence of the ghost and tell Jailer Krege not to put any more prisoners in the beat of the weird specter.

Wah Lee disembowelled a fellow Chinaman early in 1883. He was arrested, and, after brooding several weeks, hung himself. Relatives from China a few days ago dug up his bones and shipped them back to his native land.

Jailer Chris Krege refers to the testimony of twenty-five prisoners who have occupied the strong cell since last March, all of whom not only swear that the ghastly phantom appears every night, but who were so terrified they would absolutely refuse to sleep in the cell. Pat Murray, a highwayman, and an unusually nervy man, only two weeks ago left the haunted cell at 2 o'clock at night, and has ever since slept with a negro rather than be disturbed by the shade's uncanny visitations. The Chinaman comes through the locked door, and, when inside, goes through all the convulsions of a man strangling to death.

CHILD BEGGARS IN CHICAGO

Effort to Drive Them From the Streets in the Down-Town District.

Chicago Chronicle.

The Visitation and Aid society's crusade against child mendicants in the downtown district is a tardy but welcome innovation. The toleration of this form of begging in public thoroughfares has long been a serious evil.

If the public exhibition of juvenile squalor and extreme poverty were genuine there might be possible excuse for this mistaken toleration. Every one familiar with modern life in large cities knows that it is imposture.

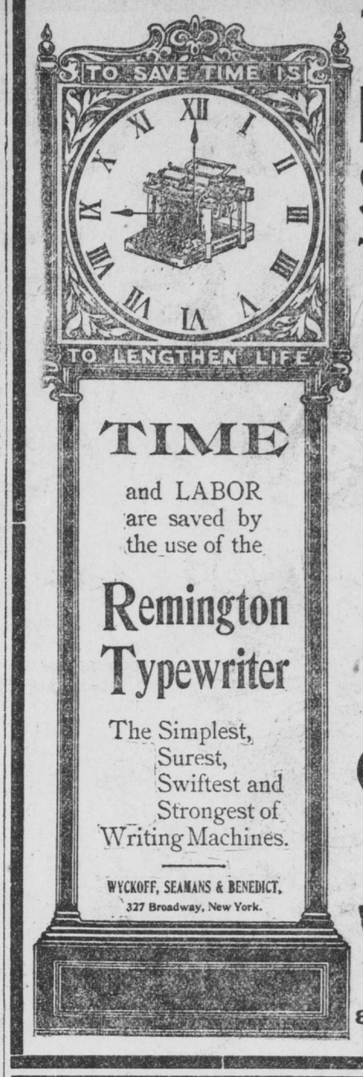
The children are deliberately made to assume the appearance of extreme poverty, that some scheming adult, either relative or representative of the padrone system, may thrive upon the juvenile beggar's earnings.

Taking the specific cases of the arrests in the recent raid by the officers of the Visitation and Aid Society, it was found almost without exception that the earnings of the little victims were a source of revenue to the brutal task masters who drove them into the streets.

The rule is nearly invariable that a child of tender years does not become a bold and persistent beggar at night on public thoroughfares from his or her own choice. The shadow of fear is ever present lest the earnings of a begging expedition be not sufficient to satiate the greed of the inhuman wretch who fills the role of either parent or slave driver. To take these juvenile mendicants off the streets, therefore, is not a war upon a helpless class, but a just crusade against a vicious and wholly un-American adaptation of the padrone system.

For the children themselves the arrests and deportation to institutions where they will receive the protection denied them by parents or guardians are like the opening of doors of hope. Street life to a child of tender years is inseparable from early egradation. The child beggar is fortunate if criminal instincts are not implanted at a period in life when the wholesome restraints of home discipline are most needed.

public mendicancy in any form is a disgrace in a city with so many voluntary charities for ameliorating the condition of the really destitute. Such beggars as refuse to avail themselves of these methods of relief and thrust their alleged poverty upon the attention of passers-by are for the most part frauds.



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Sell Typewriter Supplies
Sell Typewriter Furniture
Furnish Stenographers and Operators.

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PICTURE POSTCARDS

A Daily Bag of a Million and a Half in Germany.

London Chronicle.

By leaps and bounds the cult of the picture postcard is growing in this country, and before long we may find the post-office authorities, following the example of Germany, calculating the extent to which this new craze has added to the revenue of that department o the state. Messrs. Raphael, Tuck & Co. have offered 150 prizes, of the total value of £1,000 for the best picture postcard collections.

"The picture postcard," Adolph Tuck told a representative of the Daily Chronicle, "first came into some little notoriety in Germany about sixteen years ago. But seven or eight years elapsed before the sale began to assume anything like its present proportions. I am not able to give exact statistics of the extent to which the industry has been growing in this country, but what it might be is shown by our own English consul at Frankfort, who has furnished to the British government figures showing that in Germany during last year upward of 75,000,000 picture postcards were sent through the post. The German government tested it for some ten days in August through all their postoffices and found that the average was 1,445,000 each day.

"To what do I attribute the success of the cult in Germany? Well, every encouragement is given to collectors, for educationalists see in the picture postcards a playful side to the thorough educational methods of the country. Fathers of families have realized that by means of picture postcards the youngsters can be stimulated to an interest in places, persons, events, historical pictures, architecture, and so forth. The German emperor has taken immense interest in its development, and was so delighted with a special series that depicted German ships, the Hohenzollern among them, that he had large numbers sent to his personal friends with his own signature. Again, when he went to the holy land, he gave permission to an enterprising individual to depict each place visited. Three shillings was charged for about fourteen or fifteen cards, and the sale represented between £15,000 and £16,000. A similar scheme was contemplated in regard to the tour of the Duke of Cornwall and York, but, owing to the gloom which clouded the early part of the year, it fell to the ground, and did not assume the important dimensions it might have done. France makes a fair second in the picture postcard race. Then comes England. America is in the rear."

Eczema' No Cure No Pay.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure ringworm, tetter, old ulcers, sores, pimples, blackheads on the face; all skin diseases. 50c.

A society called the "Fan an Eireen" has been formed at Dungannon, for the purpose of endeavoring to check the heavy exodus from Ireland. Members have taken an oath to remain in the Emerald Isle and to do their utmost in support of home industries.

At a recent meeting of the United Law Society of London G. Bernard Shaw's resolution calling for a re-examination of the evidence as to vaccination by a body of experts, from whose ranks medical men should be excluded, was adopted by a close vote.

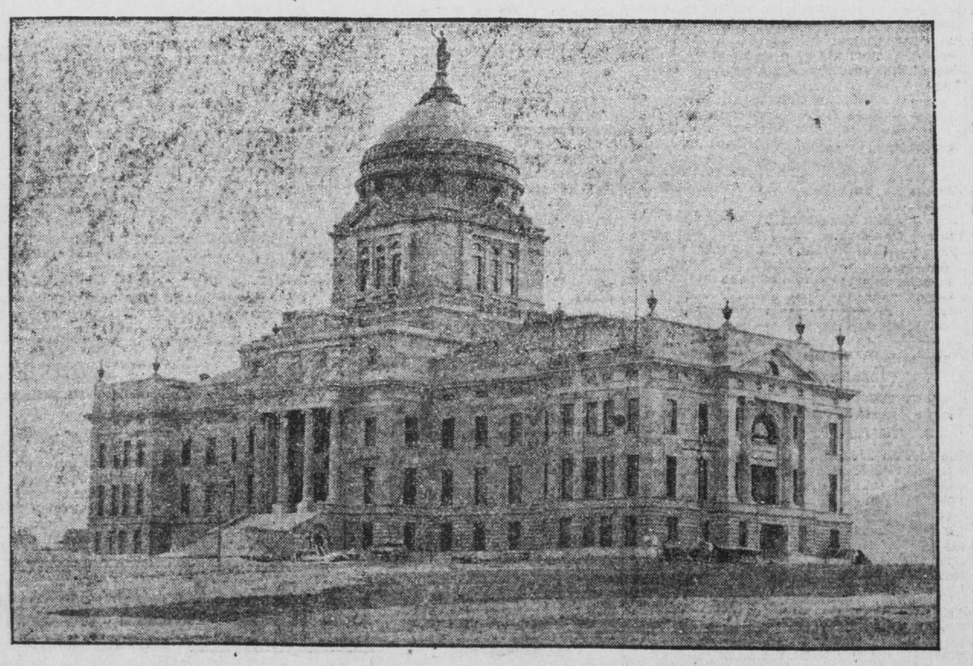
According to a decree of the Prussian Minister of Education, just published, children in Germany will have to be most careful in addressing letters to the kaiser in future. Any requests for stamps, dolls and similar articles are to be severely punished by the school authorities.

Policemen in Vienna must be able to swim, row a boat and understand telegraphing.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

MONTANA'S NEW STATE CAPITOL



Special to The Journal.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 5.—This is the new Montana capitol as it appears to-day. The building is rapidly approaching completion and will be ready for occupancy early in the coming spring.

The building is situated on the eatsern outskirts of Helena and can be seen for miles. It is of white Montana sandstone. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1899, by the grand lodge of Masons. The progress of the work on the building while not at all times satisfactory, has, on the whole, about come up to expectations. The building when completed and ready for occupancy will represent an outlay of about $350,000. This building, it is believed, will meet the needs of the state for at least twenty years. The money needed to erect the building came from the sale of bonds issued against the state capitol building lands donated by the general government. Thomas Curee, a wealthy citizen of Helena, subscribed for the bonds after futile attempts were made to sell them in the east.

"Save the Child!"

That is the heartfelt cry of many a mother who sees her beloved child wasting and fading day by day. Sometimes it's too late for medical aid to help the child.

It is so weak, so lacking in stamina that there is no vantage ground of help.

One of the results of the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription preceeding maternity is a strong, healthy child. Thousands of mothers testify to this. Frequently mothers write, "I was never able to raise a child before using "Favorite Prescription," or "All my other children are sickly except this one, and I took your 'Favorite Prescription' this time."

All the child's strength comes from the mother. "Favorite Prescription" gives the mother strength to give her child.

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription;" it contains neither opium, cocaine, nor any other narcotic. It is a purely vegetable and perfectly harmless medicine in any condition of the female system.

Accept no substitute for "Favorite Prescription." There is nothing "just as good" for woman's ills.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. Correspondence confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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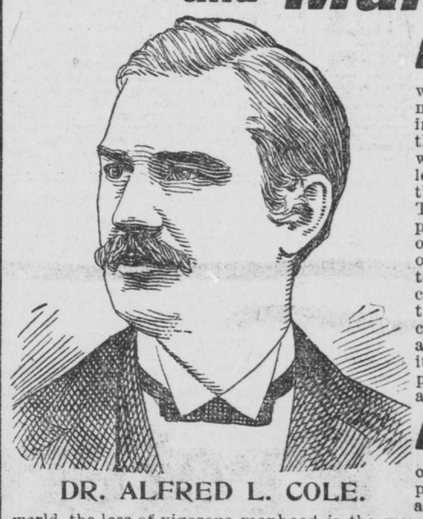
Love, Courtship and Marriage



DR. ALFRED L. COLE.

LOVE'S journey is through flowery and fragrant woodlands, whose hills and vales are melodious with the echoings of cooing words and the song of birds, and whose streams, laden with leaves and boughs, tell of the swift flight of time. The man who is unsound physically should not think of joining the holy bonds of matrimony, for contagion is an imperious and cruel master. It heeds not the voice of prayer nor the cry of agony. The cabin and the palace alike echo its dismal tread, and the peasant and the king fall at its withering touch.

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