TO MOTHERS

Mrs. J. H. Haskins, of Chicago, Ill., President Chicago Arcade Club, Addresses Comforting Words to Women Regarding Childbirth.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Mothers need not dread childbearing after they know the value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** While I loved children I dreaded the ordeal, for it left me weak and sick

MRS. J. H. HASKINS.

for months after, and at the time I thought death was a welcome relief; but before my last child was born a good neighbor advised **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and I used that, together with your Pills and Sanative Wash for four months before the child's birth;—it brought me wonderful relief. I hardly had an ache or pain, and when the child was ten days old I left my bed strong in health. Every spring and fall I now take a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and find it keeps me in continual excellent health."—MRS. J. H. HASKINS, 3248 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Care and careful counsel is what the expectant and would-be mother needs, and this counsel she can secure without cost by writing to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass.

PREMATURE GRAYNESS is the fate of many a young face.

Imperial Hair Regenerator

is the only harmless preparation known which instantly restores hair to any color or shade. Durable, lasting and leaves the hair clean, soft and glossy. ONE APPLICATION WILL LAST MONTHS. Sample of hair colored free. Send for pamphlet. Privacy assured.

Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co., 135 W. 23d st, N.Y.
Sold by Dillin Drug Co., successors to J. R. Hoffin, 101 Washington av S; R. H. Hegener, 207 Nicollet av; Feely & Crocker, 515 Nicollet.

"OFF" ON TRAIN TIME

WISCONSIN MAN IS DISAPPOINTED

Intended to Marry a Michigan Girl as Result of a Matrimonial Advertisement.

Special to The Journal.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—A couple who had never met arranged a wedding tryst in Chicago for yesterday, but the arrest of the girl and her fiance has postponed the marriage. Blanche L. Young, 16 years old, came from Battle Creek, Mich., yesterday, to marry a man she had never seen. The engagement came about through an advertisement in a matrimonial paper.

A misunderstanding as to the time of the arrival of the train caused the man, Frank Falter of Eagle, Wis., to leave the Illinois Central station and the police took charge of the girl. Falter was arrested in the evening and locked up. The young man had returned to the depot to await the 9 o'clock train. Detectives saw him and asked his business. He told them that he was awaiting a train from Battle Creek on which he expected would be Miss Young, and said that he intended to marry the girl it after a talk they approved of each other.

A CAUSE OF HEADACHE.

One Very Common Cause, Generally Over-looked.

Headache is a symptom, an indication of derangement or disease in some organ, and the cause of the headache is difficult to locate because so many diseases have headaches as a prominent symptom; derangement of the stomach and liver, heart trouble, kidney disease, lung trouble, eye strain or ill fitting glasses, all produce headaches; and if we could always locate the organ which is at fault the cure of obstinate headaches would be a much simpler matter.

However, for that form of headache called frontal headache, pain back of the eyes and in forehead, the cause is now known to be catarrh of the head and throat; when the headache is located in back of the head and neck, it is often caused from catarrh of the stomach or liver.

At any rate, catarrh is the most common cause of such headaches, and the cure of the catarrh causes a prompt disappearance of the headaches.

There is at present no treatment for catarrh so convenient and effective as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new internal remedy in tablet form, composed of antiseptics like eucalyptol, guaiacol and blood root, which act upon the blood and cause the elimination of the catarrhal poison from the system through the natural channels.

Miss Cora Ainsley, a prominent schoolteacher in one of our normal schools, speaks of her experience with catarrhal headaches and eulogizes Stuart's Catarrh Tablets as a cure for them. She says: "I suffered daily from severe frontal headache and pain in and back of the eyes; at times so intensely as to incapacitate me in my daily duties. I had suffered from catarrh more or less for years, but never thought it was the cause of my headaches, but finally became convinced that such was the case because the headaches were always worse whenever I had a cold or fresh attack of catarrh.

"Stuart's Catarrh Tablets were highly recommended to me as a safe and pleasant catarrh cure, and after using a few 50-cent boxes, which I procured from my druggist, I was surprised and delighted to find that both the catarrh and headaches had gone for good."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold by druggists at 50 cents per package, under the guarantee of the proprietors that they contain absolutely no cocaine (found in so many catarrh cures), no opium (so common in cheap cough cures), nor any harmful drug. They contain simply the wholesome antiseptics necessary to destroy and drive from the system the germs of catarrhal disease.

JOBBERS SEE LIGHT

Plea for Rates Not Yet Granted by the Railroads,

BUT MANY PROMISES WERE MADE

Currie Is Satisfied Something Will Be Done—The St. Paul Conference.

Special to The Journal.

Grand Forks, N. D., Feb. 27.—W. A. Currie, of the Grand Forks Mercantile company returned yesterday from St. Paul, where, with other representatives of northwestern wholesale houses, he was in conference with the traffic departments of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific in reference to the new rates that were put into effect a short time ago, and which are not satisfactory to the wholesalers here, as they figure they are not on an equal footing with the jobbers of the twin cities.

Representatives were present from Grand Forks, Crookston, Wahpeton, St. Cloud, Fargo, Fergus Falls and Brainerd, and Mr. Currie believes all were well pleased with the treatment received from the railroads. Nothing definite was done in the matter, as it was a question of grave importance to all concerned. The St. Paul wholesalers on one side have brought all the pressure to bear they could muster to get rates that would give them every advantage in the northwest, as the new houses that have sprung up in the west have been making serious inroads on their business. For this reason the traffic departments have a great deal to contend with in getting the rates so adjusted as to be satisfactory to all.

Mr. Currie says the companies really ize the importance of the wholesale houses of the northwest, and he believes that some arrangement will be made which will put them on an equal basis with twin city jobbers. What this arrangement will be he does not pretend to know exactly, neither does he care so long as the matter is adjusted in such a manner as to give the jobbers of the northwest a chance to break even and develop as the state develops. He believes the railroads want to be fair and will give the northwestern jobbers the relief desired in the near future.

FERGUS FALLS DISPLEASED

Rate Reduction Not Satisfactory to Mill and Factory Men.

Special to The Journal.

Fergus Falls, Minn., Feb. 27.—The people of this city are not at all pleased with the reductions offered the wholesalers by the railroads to take the place of terminal tariffs, which have heretofore applied to Fergus Falls, Crookston, St. Cloud, Fargo and other northwestern points. It is generally understood that the roads offer a reduction of 3½ cents a hundred on certain incoming freights, the proposed schedule applying to sugars, pickles, canned goods and other articles in the grocery line. This reduction may satisfy the wholesalers, who can afford to ship out at regular rates when they are given a good sized reduction in bringing goods in, but the mills and factories which ship out manufactured products are entitled to consideration and there are going to be some protests filed with the railroad commission before the meeting which has been called for March 7.

IVEY GETS VERY "SASSY"

CUSTOMS COLLECTOR AT SITKA

Will Not Rescind Orders in Regard to Pelagic Sealing and Says Plainly Why.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Some time ago the secretary of the treasury received information that J. W. Ivey, collector of customs at Sitka, had instructed his deputy at Unalaska not to permit Canadian vessels, presumably about to engage in pelagic sealing, to obtain supplies at that port. The collector was directed to send a statement of the facts to the department, and was informed that if such orders had been given they must be rescinded. The department has received a telegram from Ivey, saying:

"My instructions were not against vessels engaged in alleged legal seal fishing, but against Canadian vessels actually engaged in pelagic sealing, which is illegal and criminal when committed within the marine jurisdiction of the United States. If there is an ancient treaty between the United States and Great Britain by which British subjects can commit depredations, destroying American property and depleting our revenue of tens of thousands of dollars annually, while our own citizens are denied these privileges, the sooner such treaty is abrogated the better. Your solicitude regarding international complications with Great Britain need cause you no uneasiness, as the poaching season is not yet opened. Your new collector will arrive in time to enforce your orders. My Americanism will not allow me to rescind an order which denies British subjects privileges within our marine jurisdiction which are denied our own people.

There is another matter that may attract your attention. I have recently issued orders to the deputy at Skaguay, a copy of which have been sent you, which has put the Canadian officer located there out of business and sent him to his own territory. You are aware of the fact that this officer became so offensive that he interfered with American officers in the discharge of their official duties, opened United States custom mail, dominated over the railway officials, discriminated in the order of shipment in favor of Canadian merchandise against that shipped from Seattle, established a Canadian quarantine at Skaguay, collected moneys and performed other acts of British sovereignty in a port of the United States, such as hoisting with bravado the cross of St. George from the flagstaff of his custom-house. I have sent the concern, bag and baggage, flag and other paraphernalia, flying out of the country. You may fear the shadow of international complications and rescind this order, but a Reed, an Olney or a Blaine would not.

CIGAR MEN KICK

Minneapolis Importers Want Rebate for Stocks on Hand.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Since the announcement has been made that congress really intends to make concessions to Cuba, and that President Roosevelt is to win out in his contentions, a storm of protests is coming in upon the senators and congressmen from the beet sugar interests and the tobacco and cigar men. One of the strongest documents yet presented to the ways and means committee has been presented by Congressman Tawney of Minnesota. It came from Minneapolis importers of Havana cigars, and sets forth the fact that in view of the heavy duties at present paid on Cuban cigars, and the popularity of the imported goods, importers would suffer heavy loss by reduction of the duties, unless provision were made for a rebate on stocks in hand at the time of the change.

MANY APPLICANTS

St. Cloud Normal Superintendency Will Not Go Begging.

St. Cloud, Minn., Feb. 27.—The following applications have been received for the presidency of the St. Cloud normal school. The name of no Minnesota man appears, but Dr. Shoemaker of the St. Cloud city schools is nevertheless an avowed candidate, and it is believed he stands a fairly good chance of winning: H. K. Wolfe, Lincoln, Neb.; M. H. Small, Passiac, N. J.; O. L. Manchester, Normal, Ill.; J. B. Wisely, Terre Haute, Ind.; Samuel Weir, Cincinnati; James H. Hayes, Greely, Col.; D. B. Waldo, Marquette, Mich.; H. J. Davenport, Lincoln, Neb.; H. E. Kratz, Sioux City, Iowa; James A. Ament, Alva, Okla.; George Francis James, Los Angeles, Cal.; P. W. Search, Worcester, Mass.; D. Cloyd, New York, and George H. Howe, Normal, Ill.

INCOMPETENCY ONLY

Attorney General Confined Himself to That Charge.

THE FINDING AGAINST NOYES

The Charge of Dishonesty Was Not Pressed—Text of Attorney General's Report.

The Journal's Washington correspondent has forwarded the full text of Attorney General Knox's report to the president in the case of Judge Arthur Noyes. The first part of the report is devoted to a review of the memorandum published in The Journal Tuesday, some further statements of the facts and Judge Noyes' defense of his actions on the ground that they were such as the unsettled conditions at Nome demanded. Concerning this defense the attorney general holds that the course taken by the judge was not the one best fitted to the peculiar conditions. As the charge of dishonesty against the judge was not pressed the attorney general devotes his consideration of the case wholly to matters tending to prove incompetency. The remaining portion of the report follows in full:

Appeal Denied.

After Judge Noyes had refused to alter or to modify in any manner the order appointing a receiver, the defendants in the case of Chipps vs. Lindeberg, and others, at once filed a petition for appeal to the circuit court of appeals and prayed for the allowance thereof. The judge made the following order on the succeeding day:

On considering the foregoing petition for an order allowing an appeal, and it appearing that the order mentioned therein, from which the defendants in the above-entitled action propose to appeal, is not an appealable order, it is therefore ordered that said appeal be and the same is hereby disallowed.

On Aug. 15, the parties defendant in all the other cases mentioned herein having also prayed for allowance of appeals, and presented bills of exceptions to be settled, the judge ordered, in each case, "that said proposed bill of exceptions is in each case and every part thereof disallowed as a bill of exceptions herein, and the settlement thereof or of any proposed bill of exceptions herein is hereby refused; that said petition for an order allowing said appeal is hereby denied, and said judge declines to accept or fix the amount of any bond for costs thereof, or allow a supersedeas bond to be given, or fix the amount thereof."

The right of appeal, to correct errors, from an inferior to an appellate tribunal is general and jealously guarded in our system of jurisprudence. Most frequently it goes as of course. But even when the right is doubtful or debatable, it would be a rare instance where a judge would refuse to allow it. In the exercise of a wise discretion, he would adopt the better and more conservative method by granting it and leaving to the appellate tribunal the settlement of the question of lawfulness.

Ignorance of Law.

The code of Alaska provides, among other things, that an appeal may be taken to the circuit court of appeals from any interlocutory order granting or dissolving an injunction, or refusing to grant or dissolve an injunction; and that the provisions of law now in force regulating the procedure and practice in cases brought by appeal or writ of error to the circuit court of appeals, except when inconsistent, shall regulate the procedure and practice in cases brought from the district court of Alaska. It is further provided in the United States statutes that when, upon a hearing in equity in a district or circuit court, an injunction should be granted, continued, refused or dissolved by an interlocutory order or decree, an appeal might be taken from such interlocutory order or decree to the circuit court of appeals; and by statute of June 6, 1900, such appeals were allowed from orders appointing a receiver.

Judge Noyes states that his attention had never been called to this latter statute. But the bills of complaint asked for an injunction; and the comprehensive order of July 23 embraced an injunction, not only in effect, but in technical terms, although it is spoken of by the judge as incidental to the appointment of a receiver. It was the same kind of injunction, decided as appealable and carrying with it the entire order in the Tampa railroad case, which is reported in the same volume as the case upon which the judge relied as authority for refusing this appeal. At the utmost, there is reason for grave doubt as to the correctness of denying this appeal. The substantial rights of the possessors of these properties had been practically determined. Receiverships by strangers were obnoxious to the mining settlement. The universal belief was that they would not be sustained by the higher courts. It is reasonable that the judge should have been impelled to promptly and unhesitatingly submit this important question to the appellate court.

Appeal Taken.

Upon the refusal of the appeal, the defendants made aplication to Judge Morrow, one of the judges of the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit, for the allowance thereof from these orders. Whereupon, on Aug. 27, an order was issued by the circuit judge, allowing the appeal from the interlocutory order of Aug. 11, directing a bond in the sum of $35,000 be taken upon said appeal; and that, upon execution of the bond, a writ of supersedeas issue to the judge of the district court and the complainants and the receiver that they desist and refrain from interfering with the property mentioned in the order of the district court or enforcing the order of Aug. 11. The writ of supersedeas was directed to Judge Noyes, the complainants and the receiver, recited the injunction and receiver order of the district judge and commanded the parties named that from every and all proceedings on any execution of said order, or in any wise molesting the said defendants on the account aforesaid, or in any maner interfering with their possession of the property they entirely surcease and refrain, as being superseded; that the receiver forthwith return unto the defendants the possession of any and all property of which he took possession under and by virtue of the order; and commanded the judge to stay any and all proceedings in relation to the order and the appointment of the receiver. The form of this writ was approved by the circuit judge and the writ approved, ordered to be issued, under the seal of the court, on Aug. 28.

This writ was served on Sept. 14. McKenzie, the receiver, surrendered possession of the claims, but refused to deliver up the gold and gold dust which had been deposited in the bank, by an order of Judge Noyes made Aug. 14, after denial of the appeal by him.

Noyes' Disobedianee.

Judge Noyes was applied to by the counsel for the defendants to make an order commanding the receiver to turn over this gold and gold dust; but he refused, stating that, assuming the order appointing a receiver to be an appealable order, which he did not think was so, the only supersedeas that would be effective was the one staying proceedings, and that, on the record as it was, there was no justification for defendants demanding the return of the property; that the property should be held to meet the final judgment of the court. He had further stated that he was powerless, that the appeal had been taken and the case was beyond him and beyond his reach; that the court had not seen fit to act through him, but acted directly, and he was without authority; that he did not believe the order an appealable one and believed that when the circuit court finally determined or passed upon the matter, they would so hold.

There is some conflict in the testimony and the statements of Judge Noyes as to directions given to the marshal for the guarding of this property in the bank. This may arise from a misunderstanding of what effect was intended by some remarks of the judge, made out of court. At all events, the only order made was in court, on the 17th of September:

Ordered that all further proceedings herein in relation to said interlocutory order of said 23d day of July, 1900, of the district court, be and they are hereby stayed pending said appeal from said interlocutory order to said circuit court of appeals.

The bank deposits still remaining undelivered, and the receiver and the court refusing to act, the defendants represented the matter to the court of appeals at San Francisco, on Oct. 1, 1900; whereupon that court ordered that the United States marshal of the northern district of California proceed forthwith to the city of Nome in the district of Alaska, and that he then and there enforce the orders and provisions of the said writ of supersedeas.

Deputies of the California marshal proceeded to Nome, and on the 15th of October, the keys of the boxes in the safety vault not being given to them, took the property forcibly and turned it over to the defendants on Oct. 15; with these latter transactions Judge Noyes had nothing to do, one way or the other.

Reprehensible Tenacity.

The tenacity with which Judge Noyes held to the idea that his orders of July and August were not appealable and the evident determination to do nothing which would facilitate obedience to the mandates of the appellate court must be reprehended.

In his answer to the order to show cause why he should not stand committed for contempt in disobeying this writ of supersedeas, McKenzie says that Judge Noyes had made an order that forbade him from going to the vaults, and that he could not get the dust himself. Notwithstanding the denial of the judge that he had made any such order, there was a prevalent belief in that community that his authority prevented the delivery of the property to the defendants. The Alaskan marshal served the writ, but refused to proceed further. Although force was threatened to be used, by the advice and at the request of the judge, peace was maintained by the moral influence of the presence of the United States soldiers. An order, a direction, or an opinion from Judge Noyes would have obviated all trouble, secured obedience to the writ and avoided all the subsequent unhappy proceedings. And if his positions were correct and sound in law, he would have been sustained and vindicated in that regard, upon a motion to dismiss the appeal, as had been done in a case, similar but of less objectionable features, in the fifth circuit. The writ of supersedeas was a writ under the seal of the circuit court of appeals and manifestly not void. It was directed to the district judge as well as to the other parties. His plain duty was to obey it himself, to use all lawful means to have it obeyed in every particular by the others, and not to obstruct impair or avoid its execution. By his rigid adherence to his own opinions and his narrow construction of the mandate of the writ, he compelled another recourse to the appellate court. That court maintained its jurisdiction, appointed its own officer and directed him to proceed to Nome and enforce the writ, which was done in the manner heretofore stated.

Topkuk Case.

The "Topkuk case," which is also embraced in the charges, differs only in particulars from the cases above mentioned. There a rule issued directed to the defendants in a bill in chancery, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for certain mines then in the possession and being worked by the Black Chief Mining company, which had obtained possession properly and by purchase from original locators. A receiver was appointed; and, upon motion to discharge him, the company offered to give bond in double the amount required of the receiver, to work the mines in an economical and miner-like manner and report to the court as required, and to turn in to the court all the gold extracted from the mine. These offers were all refused and the receiver continued in possession. The court evidently acted upon his predetermination that in all cases of dispute as to the possession of mines, the course of procedure should be the appointment of receivers; and this, frequently, irrespective of the infirm character of the claims of the complainants.

In the final determination of these cases from Nome, all the complaints, in aid of which the receiver was appointed, were abandoned and decrees entered in favor of the defendants.

In Lindeberg vs. Chipps, pursuant to stipulation of counsel, the judgment of the district court was reversed, and decree was entered upon the merits in favor of the defendants and appellants.

In Comtois vs. Anderson, under a like stipulation, the same decree was entered.

In Tornances vs. Melsing, an opinion was announced in the circuit court of appeals, and the court decided the case upon its merits in favor of the defendants and appellants, and remanded the case with instructions to dismiss the bill. Similar action was taken in Kjellman vs. Rogers and Nakkela vs. Webster. This was in May, 1901. Such was the end of this Nome litigation, out of which has sprung so much complaint, bitterness and public scandal.

The Conclusion.

After review, it remains that the actual consequences of these proceedings in the Alaska district court were to bring that court into disrespect and to impair public confidence in its wise and impartial administration of justice.

In view of the foregoing, and after the most careful consideration, I have concluded:

First—That the appointment of a receiver in the cases referred to, without notice to the defendants, and the refusal upon hearing to discharge the receiver, and the consequent dispossession of the defendants of their property, were not justified under the facts, the pleadings and the principles of equity.

Second—That there is no justification shown for the refusal by Judge Noyes to settle a bill of exceptions at the instance of the defendants, and for the refusal to allow them an appeal.

Third—That after an appeal had been allowed by the circuit court of appeals, and the writ of supersedeas had been served upon Judge Noyes, the plaintiffs and the receiver, Judge Noyes' attitude toward the writ was one of hostility and obstruction, which was totally inconsistent with his judicial duty toward the superior court and toward the litigants seeking through that court reversal of his judicial action.

Fourth—That Judge Noyes should forthwith be removed from office.

CENSUS BUREAU

Agreement on Bill—Civil Service Covers Appointments.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The conferees of the two houses of congress on the bill creating a permanent census bureau have reached an agreement. The bill as agreed upon embodies most of the amendments in the senate, though some of them are retained in modified forms. The senate provision concerning the civil service is retained. All the employes of the office at the time of the signing of the bill except unskilled laborers, are to come under the provisions of the civil service law. The provision requiring future appointments to be made under the civil service law was modified by the conference, so as to make the requirement applicable only to permanent appointments. The director's salary is fixed at $6,000 per annum.

It is believed that Director Merriam, if he does not go into the cabinet, will continue in official duty as head of this department.

Satin-Skin Cream nourishes away wrinkles, blemishes; gives lovely complexion, satin skin. Only 25c. Try it.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Dr. McCollum Appointed.

Dr. C. A. McCollum has been appointed medical director of the Northwestern National Life Insurance company of Minneapolis in the place of Dr. C. W. Higgins, who resigned in order to accept a responsible position in the agency force of the same company

Magic.

The way Salva-cea cures piles.

Open at 8:30 a. m.

POWERS

Mercantile Company.

Formerly S. E. OLSON CO.

Close at 5:30 p. m.

Want to tell you about our way of preparing the Special Cut Price Offerings for

FRIDAY, BARGAIN DAY.

The items are selected from our regular stocks of goods that we sell over the counters every day; goods that are popular, or are the "correct thing" for the season. Odds and Ends, Remnants, etc., are not advertised unless, in our estimation, there are enough to last all day. Then prices are reduced for just one day's selling—next day former selling prices are in force again. For instance:

6½c yard, **Black Cashmere Dress Goods**—36 inches wide, and worth 25c yard.

10c yard, **Serpentine Lace Bands,** white, cream and black; worth up to 20c yd.

2c each, **Fancy Frilled Elastic,** remnants, all colors, ¾ and ⅞ yd. lengths.

25c each, **Children's Flannelette Gowns,** sizes to 6 years; worth 50c and 69c. (Infants' Dept.)

1c cake **Lekkoene Hand Soap.**

39c for set of **Six Tea Spoons,** Rogers' A-1 quality.

7c yard, **Fancy Striped Taffeta Ribbons,** 3 inches wide; value 15 cents. (Art Dept.)

3c each, **Linen Doilies,** stamped, 7, 9 and 12-inch; regular price 5c, 8c and 12c each.

48c each **House Wrappers,** made of Flannelette, about 75 in the lot.

7c pair **Women's 10c Stockings,** black, cotton, fleece lined, full seamless and fast color.

5c yard, **Mill Remnants of India Linon,** 10c and 12½c values.

3½c yd., **White Domet Flannel,** 6c value. (20 yards limit.)

5c each. A sale of **Bonnets, Bibs, Bib Holders, Bootees,** etc.; some of the bonnets worth 50c.

8c each. **Fancy White China Plates,** 7½ inches; regular 15c value; only 25 dozen of them.

$1.48 ea., **Book Shelves** of solid oak, 26 in. wide by 55 inches high.

37½c yard **Colored Dress Goods,** in pebble cheviots, 40-inch Suitings, English Walking Checks, and all-wool Suitings; worth 75c yard.

8½c yard **Denims,** printed on both sides; over 50 styles to select from; our regular low price is 12½c yard.

5c lb. **Ginger Snaps and Soda Crackers,** fresh baked.

11c lb. **Armour's Ham,** guaranteed.

The Law Says You Shall Stay Blind Five Years.

But Dr. W. O. Coffee, Des Moines, Ia., Defies the Law and Restores Mr. Brown's Sight.

GEORGE G. BROWN, Brownsville, Maine.

Mr. Brown said: "My eyes had been gradually failing for some years, and after trying glasses and not being able to get any to suit, I went to an oculist and he said I had cataracts and must go blind, and it generally took five years. That the laws of Ethics declared that there was no other help and he should not try anything to prevent blindness.

I went home discouraged and blue, but a friend advised me to write to Dr. Coffee, Des Moines, Iowa, and my good wife did so that night as I was too blind to write. Getting encouragement from Dr. Coffee we commenced his treatment and in six months time the cataracts were entirely gone and my sight was as perfect as ever, and I wish to say to every one afflicted with Cataracts, weak or blind eyes to not wait for an operation, but try Dr. Coffee's mild home treatment at once and you will see again. The Oculist who examined my eyes first and said they were cataracts, examined them after using Dr. Coffee's treatment and said they were absorbed."

Dr. Coffee has published an 80-page book explaining how everybody afflicted with Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Scums, Weak and Diseased Eyes, can cure themselves at home, at small expense. The book has wonderful photographs showing how the eyes look when diseased. The book explains how to prevent blindness and eye diseases.

He sends it free to all. Write today. Mr. Brown had cataracts on both eyes. I cured him and can cure you. Address

W. O. COFFEE, M. D., 702 Good Blk., Des Moines, Ia.

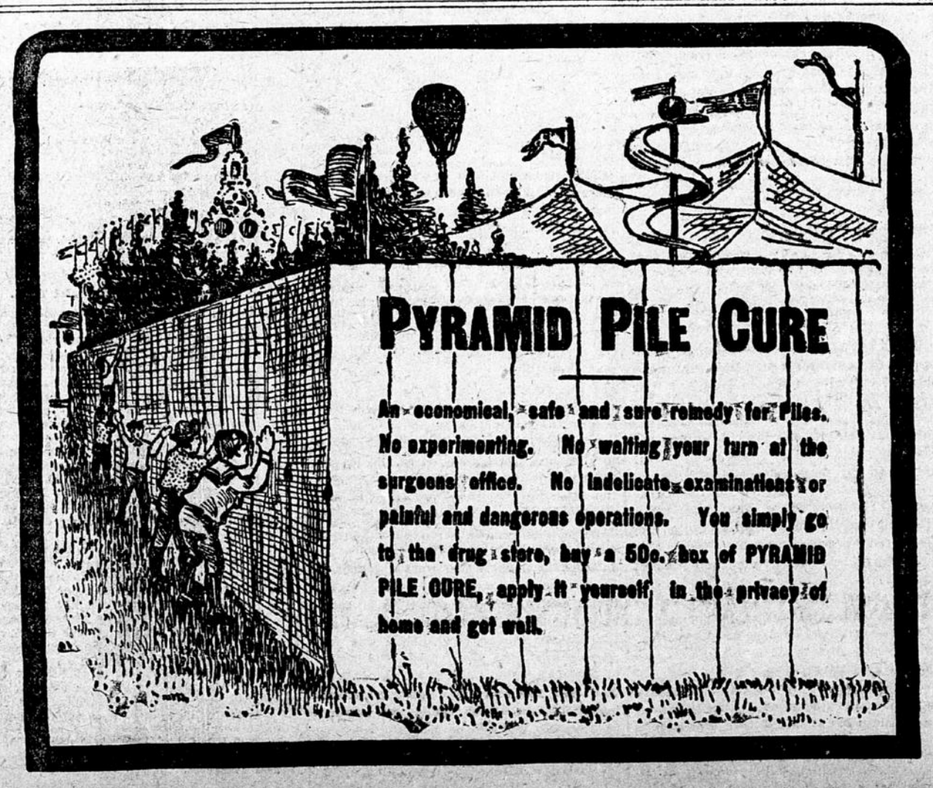
MINNESOTA LEADS

Exhibits Already on Ground for St. Louis Exposition.

St. Louis, Feb. 27.—Minnesota is the first state in the union to take steps toward the installation of its exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase exhibition. J. I. Bernard of Pipestone, Minn., who was superintendent of the Minnesota exhibit at the Pan-American exposition, has arrived in the city with two car loads of material for that state's exhibit. He has made arrangements to store the goods until the buildings are ready. The material was taken from the Minnesota exhibit at the Pan-American exposition, and includes only the best part of it.

To Florida.

Through sleeper from Chicago every night, via Monon Route, and C., H. & D. Ry., beginning Jan. 6. Passes through the beautiful mountain region in the day time and arrives at St. Augustine in the morning. For particulars address L. E. Sessions, Gen. Ag't, Pass. Dept., Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis.



Only Solid Train Chicago TO Florida

The Chicago and Florida Limited.

Leaves Dearborn station, Chicago, via Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, daily at 1 p. m. with through coaches and sleepers and dining cars, serving all meals. Runs via Nashville, Atlanta and Albany. Reaches Jacksonville 7:50 and St. Augustine 8:55 next evening. This is the quickest time and finest train to Florida. Only one night. Sleeper for Thomasville, Ga.

For printed matter and detailed information address

W. H. RICHARDSON,
General Passenger Agent,
CHICAGO.

HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—Principal office, Hartford, Conn. (Organized in 1866.) George E. Keeney, president; Charles H. Bacall, Secretary. Attorney to accept service in Minnesota, Insurance Commissioner. Cash capital, $500,000.

INCOME IN 1901.

First year's premiums	$278,810.03
Renewal premiums	2,059,922.93
Total premium income	$2,338,733.96
Rents and interest	106,885.01
From all other sources	59,082.30
Total income	$2,504,701.27

DISBURSEMENTS IN 1901.

Death claims and matured endowments	$1,763,614.47
Advanced payments applied and premium notes, voided by lapse	28,808.51
Dividends to policy holders	68,188.74
Surrender values to policy holders	120,047.00
Total paid policy holders	$1,980,658.72
Dividends to stockholders	40,000.00
Commissions, salaries and expenses of agencies	301,308.26
Salaries of officers, employes and examiners' fees	128,491.56
All other disbursements	120,912.87
Total disbursements	$2,571,369.41
Excess of disbursements over incomes	$66,668.14

ASSETS DEC. 31, 1901.

Safety funds in security	$1,166,905.02
Value of real estate owned	253,365.00
Mortgage loans	285,400.00
Collateral loans	7,800.00
Premium notes and policy loans	52,431.92
Bonds and stocks owned	424,249.00
Cash in office and in bank	479,750.63
Accrued interest and rents	12,323.69
Deferred and unpaid premiums	106,901.86
Premiums in course of collection	356,701.85
Total admitted assets	$3,146,328.97
Assets not admitted, $35,505.98.	

LIABILITIES.

Mortuary and other funds in addition to reserve	$116,313.59
Net safety funds in security company	1,166,905.02
Net value of outstanding policies, actuaries 4 per cent	321,359.00
Reserve on safety fund policies	262,257.00
Claims adjusted and not due, and unadjusted and reported	357,996.00
Claims resisted	14,500.00
Dividends due policy-holders	1,701.40
All other liabilities	5,141.29
Total liabilities on policy-holders' account	$2,246,173.30
Gross divisible surplus	$400,155.67
Capital stock paid up	$500,000.00

EXHIBIT OF POLICIES, 1901 BUSINESS.

	No.	Amount.
Policies in force at beginning of the year	41,208	$78,184,103
Policies in force at close of the year	41,596	76,083,995
Net decrease		$2,100,108
Issued, revived and increased during the year	8,535	12,700,228
Total terminated during the year	8,142	14,800,336
By death	810	1,709,994
By surrender	131	201,400
By lapse	6,301	11,097,450
By change and decrease	28	353,100
Not taken	872	1,438,392

BUSINESS IN MINNESOTA IN 1901.

	No.	Amount.
Policies in force at beginning of the year	375	$1,425,500
Issued during the year	218	678,600
Ceased to be in force during the year	134	766,100
In force Dec. 31 last	459	1,338,000
Losses and claims incurred during the year	8	$21,500.00
Losses and claims settled during the year, in cash	6	19,000.00
Total cash receipts		$38,642.82

INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS IN MINNESOTA IN 1901.

	No.	Amount.
Policies in force at beginning of the year	10,323	$1,753,226
Issued during the year	14,739	1,899,721
Ceased to be in force during the year	14,137	2,189,214
In force Dec. 31 last	10,935	1,563,743

STATE OF MINNESOTA.
Department of Insurance.
St. Paul, Jan. 31, 1902.

Whereas, the Hartford Life Insurance company, a corporation organized under the laws of Connecticut, has fully complied with the provisions of the laws of this state, relative to the admission and authorization of insurance companies of its class,

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, Insurance Commissioner, do hereby empower and authorize the said above-named company to transact its appropriate business of life insurance in the state of Minnesota, according to the laws thereof, until the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1903, unless said authority be revoked or otherwise legally terminated prior thereto.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at St. Paul, this 31st day of January, A. D. 1902.

ELMER H. DEARTH,
Insurance Commissioner.

*A large amount of paid-up insurance which was issued by the company from 1867 to 1890 was retired during the year 1901 by the payment of the full legal reserve as a cash surrender, which accounts for the excess of disbursements over income.

Samuel Johnston & Co., (Inc.)
MANAGERS,
920-922 Guaranty Loan Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.

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Defective Page