Normannaheimen

NORGE'S GREAT DAY

Nine Celebrations of May 17 Are Planned for Minneapolis.

PREMIER BLEHR'S PORTFOLIO

He Will Take the Interior Department in the Norwegian Cabinet.

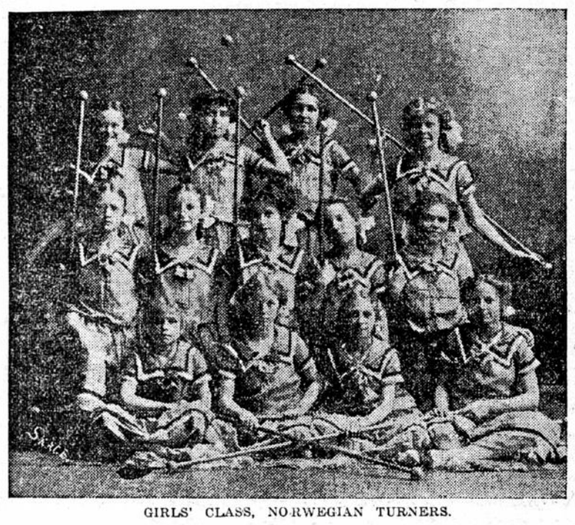
Norway's chief national holiday is May 17, the anniversary of the declaration of independence promulgated by an assembly of the Norwegian people at Eidsvold, in 1814. Norway, which for four centuries had been a mere dependency of Denmark, shook off the Danish power and elected a king of her own. In the meantime the European powers had awarded Norway to Sweden for the latter's services in the coalition against Napoleon. Such a disposition was not at all in accordance with the views of the Norwegian people and they refused to accept the transfer. When Charles XIII. and Prince Bernadotte came against them they prepared for a stout resistance. A few minor engagements were fought, enough to test the spirit of the Norwegians, and the Swedish king, on the advice of Bernadotte, decided to approve of the new Norwegian constitution. A union was thereupon formed. The year 1814 thus becomes the most eventful one in the history of Norway and her sons and daughters hold it dear, especially the 17th of May.

Never in Minneapolis has the day been so generally observed as it will be this year. Nine celebrations of considerable magnitude have been arranged for and all will unquestionably be well attended.

The Sons of Norway lodges with their auxiliaries will observe the day to the best of their ability, Nidaros lodge, the founder of the order, will hold its exercises at Foresters' hall, Washington avenue, near Twentieth avenue N. Miss Anna Gjertsen and Charles A. Dalby will deliver addresses. Oslo lodge will hold forth at the new Woodman's hall, in the Hegna block, 1807 Two-and-a-half street. Ludwig Arctander will speak for the occasion. The program will consist largely of music. Dovre, the youngest lodge of the Sons of Norway, has secured Odd Fellows' hall on Central avenue and Fourth street. James A. Peterson will be the principal speaker.

Kjerulf Club has arranged for a private celebration at the Odin club rooms. The society will sing the songs of Norway and Henry J. Gjertsen and Sigvart Sorenson will speak of the day.

The Viking Singing society is also interested in observing the day and will keep open house at Goetzemeier's hall, Fourth street and Twentieth avenue N, where there will be music, addresses and a ball.



GIRLS' CLASS, NORWEGIAN TURNERS.

A very interesting program has been arranged by the Norwegian Turners for their celebration at Normanna hall. Schubert's orchestra will furnish the music and the Buffalo quartet will give a burlesque. The boys, girls and the first class will give exhibitions and there will be addresses by Mayor A. A. Ames and Alderman Lars M. Rand. After the program there will be dancing till a late hour.

Fram society's celebration will be held at Maccabee's hall, Franklin and Bloomington avenues. Norway's national songs will be sung by a ladies' quartet and the orchestra will render Oulie's "Ole Bull" march.

Hugnad society has secured Dania hall for its 17th of May festival. The program will include numbers by the Normanna orchestra, violin and piano duet by Minnie and Helga Damm, selections on musical glasses by Odin and Claudia Wold, piano solo by B. Dahl and addresses by Mayor A. A. Ames and Alderman Lars M. Rand.

John W. Arctander has arranged a 17th of May observance to be held at the Norwegian M. E. church, Eighth street and Thirteenth avenue S. The proceeds will be devoted to Crossley-Hunter mission's charities. Professor Sven Oftedal will deliver the principal address and there will be an interesting musical program.

BLEHR'S PORTFOLIO

Takes the Interior Department, Qvam Goes to Stockholm.

Premier Blehr, of Norway, has decided to take the portfolio of the interior department for his own. Counsellor Quam becomes minister of state at Stockholm and not Dr. Sigurd Ibsen who will, however, become a member of the Norwegian representation at Stockholm as counsellor of state. He takes the place of Aarstad who enters the ministry as the head of the department of justice.

Fewer changes could not possibly be made; whereas it was believed that there would be several radical changes in the government only one member, Premier Steen retired and a young man entered in a subordinate position.

The liberal press is sorely disappointed. There had been a demand for a complete reconstruction of the cabinet. New blood was wanted, young enterprising and progressive men, to carry out reforms and restore the liberal party to its former position and prestige. The organs see no improvement or hope in the new arrangement.

All Want Nobel Prizes.

It will probably be more difficult for the Nobel committee to make awards this year than it was last year. The prizes were so large as to be almost fabulous in comparison with what art and science may win, and very few realized that such amounts could possibly be paid. Since the first awards and several well-known people have actually received what amounts to independent fortunes, there has poured in on the committee applications of all sorts. It is understood that Minister W. W. Thomas is quite overwhelmed with applications from United States and with correspondence relating to the Nobel prizes.

A Noted Swedish Engineer.

Carl Malmen, a well-known South American engineer, is visiting in Sweden, his old home, and old friends. For thirty years he has lived in South America, in which time has has supervised the construction of 3,000 kilometers of railway in Argentine as well as the Central Uruguay railway.

Orpheus' Third Concert.

Orpheus Singing Society will give its third and last concert of the subscription series May 22. It will have a social appendix in the form of a basket auction. The affair will be arranged for as an opening of the new and elegant Cedar camp hall on Cedar avenue and Two-and-one-half street S. Orpheus is preparing an interesting and varied program for the occasion under the direction of Professor Charles Swenson, recently re-elected musical director.

Waited Five Years.

On Sunday, June 1, the Trinity Norwegian Lutheran church at Ninth street and Twentieth avenue S, will be dedicated. President E. P. Harbo, of the Norwegian Free church, will deliver the dedicatory services. It is five years ago since the congregation occupied the church, but since that time the services have been conducted in the basement on account of the uncompleted condition of the auditorium and upper part of the church. There is naturally great joy among the members of the congregation that their place of worship is finished at last. The society has passed through many trying experiences, but has now secured peace and a handsome new home.

Rand as Orator.

Alderman Lars M. Rand has been engaged to deliver the 17th of May oration at Hudson, Wis., under the auspices of Norden Society. For reasons best known to the society, the celebration will be held on Friday, May 16. Norwegian societies at Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls and other places have been invited to attend the celebration.

New Swedish Matches.

A new Swedish match will soon be placed on the market. It has been invented by two young engineers, Landin and Jelnander of Stockholm. Many virtues are claimed for it, one especially strong one being its ability to withstand the effects of dampness. In fact, the match can be lighted on a wet surface, provided the latter be hard. The patent rights have been transferred to the Lidkoping match factory, which will begin manufacturing at once. The inventors call their matches "repstickan."

Abolished Death Penalty.

The new penal code adopted by Norway makes many important changes in the penalties inflicted on lawbreakers. The death penalty was abolished by an overwhelming majority, there being but three votes in favor of its retention in the lagthing. Much is left to the discretion of the judges in administering the punishment, the idea of reform considered in connection with the sentence.

Wants the Whole Town.

Macody Lund, a book dealer of Farsund, Norway, startled his neighbors recently by making a claim for the whole city, the title to which has descended to him through his ancestors. He was willing to compromise, however, and asked for only 20,000 kroner and certain conditions regarding the restoration of the old church and the building of a new street. Reasonable as Mr. Lund thought he was, he found no one to approve of his offer, and he will consequently take the matter into court.

To Merge on Temperance.

It is the desire of the South Minneapolis Abstinence society to unite the Norwegian temperance organizations into a national body and to that end invitations have been extended to the Wisconsin state society, the Minnesota and other state organizations and the Northwestern national temple to meet in joint convention in Minneapolis in 1903.

Olson to Norway.

Professor Julius Olson, of the department of Scandinavian languages and literature at the Wisconsin state university, has gone to Norway to visit for the first time the country on whose language and literature he is an authority. Lawrence M. Larson, a graduate of Drake university, who is preparing for a doctor's degree at Madison, will take Professor Olson's classes.

A Hegira From Finland.

Vessels leaving Finland this spring are filled to their utmost capacity. The Polaris, which left Hangoe for Hull, carried 500 emigrants, but there were over 1,000 who sought passage on the vessel. The Finnish Steamship company has been obliged to secure additional vessels to take care of the traffic.

Minneapolis Notes.

Thorwaldson lodge of the Danish Brotherhood holds a social party at Dania hall this evening.

Emil Bohlin, a citizen of New York city, has been observing western life in Minneapolis recently.

Confirmation services will be held to-morrow morning at the Bethlehem Swedish Lutheran church, and at the Augustana church on Sunday, May 18.

Swan J. Turnblad and family were at last accounts enjoying the sights of Rome.

A. W. Anderson, of Flandreau, S. D., visited friends in this city during the past week.

Aftonstjernan lodge, No. 29, I. O. G. T., will hold an entertainment this evening at which musical and literary numbers will be presented.

Rev. E. P. Harbo and family arrived this week from Duluth. Mr. Harbo has taken charge of St. Olaf's church, on the North Side, and will preach his first sermon there to-morrow.

Herbjorn Gausta has painted a portrait in oils of Professor J. B. Frich, of Luther seminary, at Hamline. The funds were collected by former students under Professor Frich.

During the absence of Rev. A. E. Norman from the city, Samuel Garborg, a brother of the noted Norwegian author, Arne Garborg, will have charge of the services, which will be conducted in English, with special reference to the wants of the young people. To-morrow, at 11 o'clock, Mr. Garborg will speak on "Amusements in the Light of Religion and Science."

John Skordalsvold has accepted an invitation to give a 17th of May address at Oslo, Olmstead county, Minn.

A Liljenstrum, of Amery, Wis., is in the city conferring with several persons who are thinking of locating in the Apple Rivver valley, Wisconsin.

Pastor Knudson, of the Norwegian M. E. church, left this week for a trip over the water, in which he will visit the Scandinavian countries and Germany.

Carey Roofing better than metal or pitch and gravel. W. S. Nott Co. Tel. 376.

Hall for Rent.

Kimball Hall—the most desirable hall in the city for concerts, dances, receptions, etc. Reasonable terms. Apply Kimball Piano House, 727 Nicollet ave.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

Tickets to points west and south on sale by the Chicago Great Western railway on the first and third Tuesdays of May at the low rate of one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Good to return in twenty-one days from date of sale. For information address L. C. Rains, agent, corner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis, Minn.

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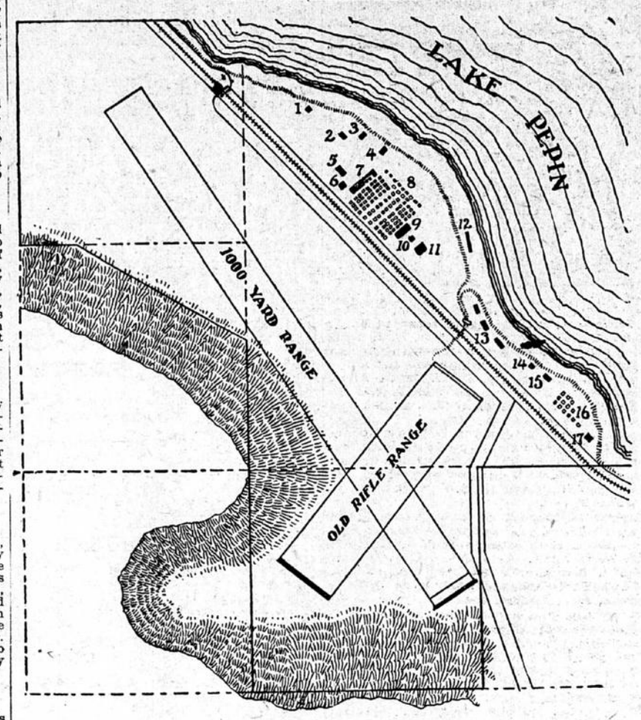
For copies of tourist publications apply to George W. Vaux, A. G. P. and T. A., 135 Adams street, Chicago.

LIFE AT CAMP LAKEVIEW

Improved Conditions Render It Pleasant and More Improvements Are Promised—Two Ranges for Rifle Practice—Krags to Be Used—A Dangerous Arm—Early Guard History.



BUILDINGS CAMP LAKEVIEW.

1—General headquarters.
2—Hospital building.
3—Quartermaster's depot.
4—New clubhouse.
5—Sutler's quarters.
6—Guard house.
7—Infantry mess hall.
8—Infantry camp proper.
9—Infantry mess hall.
10—Closets.
11—Infantry barn.
12—Bath house.
13—Artillery barns.
14—Artillery guard house.
15—Artillery mess hall.
16—Artillery camp proper.
17—Artillery headquarters.

The opening of spring each year brings renewed activity in the ranks of the National Guard, recruiting becomes active again and everyone puts forth his best efforts to prepare for camp. The state National Guard is a unique organization. In it will be found the orator, politician, lawyer, the solemn judge, physician, the actor, the merchant, the tradesman and the poker player, and during the encampments the combination often brings out much mirth. They all throw aside the dignity of their daily vocation, and during the hours of relaxation from strict military discipline manage to have about as jolly a time as men can have.

For six years Minnesota camp life was far different from that now enjoyed by the boys who go to Camp Lakeview each year. There were many privations then. There was a great scarcity of equipment, and the tents were thrown together any old way, without flooring and oftentimes the men had to sleep on the bare ground. The meals were cooked in the open and the men were even compelled while eating to stand or sit on the ground. They had no mattresses or wire cots—in fact their existence under arms was almost as strenuous as that enjoyed by many volunteers in the late Spanish war. The difference was that they got all and more than was coming to them in those days, and were satisfied with anything, while during the late war they did not at times get half that was coming to them and were satisfied with nothing.

They Enjoy Camp Life.

Camp Lakeview is now a model military campground and nearly every luxury enjoyed by the civilian at home can now be enjoyed by the soldier in camp. There are fine mess halls, with kitchens attached, tables to eat from, and benches and chairs to sit on. Whether it rains or shines the men eat just the same. In fact—many would rather have it rain, for then there are no drills to mar the pleasure of camp.

Adjutant General E. D. Libbey and his predecessor, General George C. Lambert, both realized that under the old system there was little inducement for members of the guard to attend the encampment and that it was necessary to do something to increase the attendance.

Great Improvements This Year.

Preparations for the annual camp at Lake City have commenced with unusually bright prospects. The grounds, as now improved, are better than those of almost any other state. There are now about twenty buildings including headquarters buildings, hospital, officers' club house and mess halls, barns, etc., representing an outlay for improvements of about $20,000. The principal improvements this year are a new bathhouse for enlisted men, on the lake shore. The building will be 16x60 feet and will provide thirty rooms, each with a shower bath. The city waterworks supply the camp with all the water. The building will have a drain to the lake.

The New Clubhouse.

The new officers' mess, ball and club house will be a revelation in camp life. It has been erected during the past winter and stands to the left of the old mess hall, fronting towards the bluff. The main dining room is 18x32 feet, very light and with a high ceiling. The kitchen is 14x14, and has a stationary ice box large enough for all demands. The club room, 14x18, is also in the rear of the dining room and faces on the lake, having a covered veranda 10x32 feet, with steps leading down to the lake, where it will be possible for the officers to go in bathing at their pleasure. Underneath the porch a dressing room has been built and four shower baths will be placed there. The rear extends over the lake bank, and a lattice work has been placed around the open space at the foundation. The club room will have tables and chairs, and also contain the latest periodicals and a file of the daily papers. A slide window connects the room with the kitchen, so that luncheons may be served when desired, and a large stationary ice chest is built in one corner. It was intended at first to put on a second story for billiard tables, etc., but this was postponed. In front of the building there is a large porch.

ADJUTANT GENERAL C. D. LIBBY AND CAPTAIN W. H. HART
Captain Hart has been for ten years one of the familiar figures about Camp Lakeview. His duties as brigade quartermaster put him in charge of the campgrounds and all transportation arrangements.

CAPTAIN O. M. NORDLEY, MILITARY STOREKEEPER.
Whose painstaking efforts at camp last year to please all made him a most popular officer.

The old mess hall will be used as a quartermaster's depot, and be occupied by the state military storekeeper during the encampment. From it all issues of clothing and equipment will be made.

The artillery camp receives no improvements this year, everything going to the infantry camp. The two camp sites are about 200 yards apart and are separate in every respect.

The hospital will come in for its share and will have an addition twelve feet wide on the west side, extending to the rear. This will provide for an operating room, bath room and closets for patients, which will greatly facilitate the work of the hospital.

The Milwaukee road, which passes through camp, has torn down its old platform opposite the guardhouse and will probably put in a small station building, as there is much need for one during the summer, when all trains stop at camp.

The New Range.

The grounds now have two rifle ranges, the old one being used for known distance and skirmish firing, while the new one has a range of 1,000 yards and crosscuts the old range at the 300-yard mark. The new pit is nearly at right angles with the old pit, and is solidly built. The embankment in front is 10 feet high and 150 feet long, containing over 60 cords of rock. It is 18 feet wide at the base and narrows to nine feet at the top. It is packed hard with clay and dirt, and is perfectly bullet-proof. There is room for six targets on the new range, and it is intended to devote more attention to volley firing than last year, when, owing to the short range, the results were most unsatisfactory.

The new "Texas" target now in use in the regular army, will hereafter be used on the state range. The target is a great improvement over the old one, and is easily operated. It works like a double window,—as the exposed target slides down the new one goes up.

The 1,000-yard range is just opposite the railroad bridge towards the city, and will have a platform erected for the convenience of those firing and to give the proper elevation. The shots will carry across the parade grounds and towards the bluff. All the trees have been grubbed out, leaving the range perfectly clear.

The old range will be used for all qualifying scores, and only those making high scores will be allowed to fire on long range.

"Krags" for Rifle Practice.

Adjutant General Libbey has received an issue of 150 Krag-Jorgenson rifles from the war department, and has been assured that this fall there will be plenty to allow a full issue to each company. As it is now, five have been issued each company, and proper instruction will be given the men on the home ranges, and in the armories, and only those making 105 out of a possible 150 on known distance firing with the Springfield will be allowed to practice with the Krag. The movement has been very active towards securing the Krags for rifle practice, but it is generally conceded they will be a great hindrance to work on the home range, as the velocity of the bullet is an unknown quantity and great risk is taken in firing them. The regulars were compelled to cease firing their Krags on the Camp Lake View range in 1897—the last year there, and were ordered to Camp Douglas to finish their strings. Later on a government range was built at Frontenac, about six miles north of Lake City. It may be decided, however, to use diminished ammunition if proper results can be attained by its use.

Pumps have been placed on the range and in the pits, thus furnishing a plentiful supply of fresh water.

The grounds are in excellent condition and every precaution has been taken to improve the sanitation. W. E. Whyte of Lake City has had charge of the alterations and building of the new range, under the supervision of Captain W. H. Hart, and is to be praised for his excellent work. The buildings are now all insured.

Early Guard History.

After the close of the War of the Rebellion very little attention was paid to the military in Minnesota, and everything pertaining to the organization and maintenance of companies and battalions was abandoned. It was in 1879 that the first attempt was made to organize a company of militia, and the Minneapolis Light Infantry, organized on May 12 of that year was the first organization. This organization is remembered by many of the older citizens. It was followed by others in the twin cities, until in 1881 an appeal was made to the legislature for support. This resulted in allowing an appropriation of $5,000 and given exemption from jury duty to members of the national guard honorably discharged after five years' service. The first battalion was organized in February, 1882, and consisted of four companies. Company A was commanded by Captain John P. Rea, Company B by Captain A. A. Ames, both of Minneapolis; Company C, St. Paul, by Captain W. B. Bend, and Co. D, St. Paul, Captain Ed S. Bean. All these names have since become familiar ones in state military circles. At the time of entering the state service a gray uniform was worn by these organizations, but it was later discarded for the regulation blue.

The First Encampment.

The first annual incampment was held at White Bear Lake in 1882, and was called Camp Hubbard. The 1883 encampment was held at the same place. In 1884 the camp was held at Lake Calhoun and was known as Camp Sheridan. At that time very few employers would allow their men vacations to attend camp, so the boys were forced to work all day and then go to camp in the evening, stand guard at night, and take the early train for town in the morning.

The encampments for 1885 and 1886 are again held at White Bear Lake in July, and had a large attendance, being established for six days.

The encampment of 1887 lasted ten days and was held at Fort Snelling in July, being the last of the encampments to be held elsewhere than at Lake City.

The first Lake City encampment was in July, 1888, and was such a pleasant one that the citizens immediately took steps to secure the permanent location of the state camp grounds. A committee was appointed to secure the site, and tender the same to the state. It was then found that the plat figured on was outside the city limits and an extension of the limits was made in order to allow the city to purchase.

The citizens' committee, accordingly, went before the legislature and in 1891 secured the enactment of a law, which required the state to accept the tract of land consisting of 160 acres, "and to hold thereon such encampments as may be ordered by the proper authorities of the state for the next thirty years." The act was approved March 31, 1891, and consequently, clear title will not revert to the state until March 13, 1921.

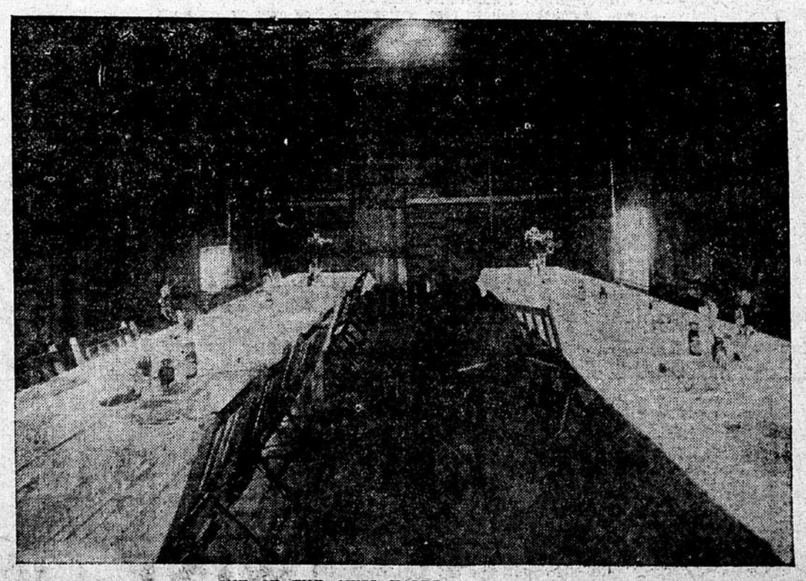
From that day improvements have been made each year. But to the present adjutant general, Elias D. Libbey, belongs the greatest credit, for it has been under his administration that the big improvements have been wrought. Last year he ordered a complete overhauling of the grounds, and the laying of mains connecting with the city waterworks to give the camp a full water supply. He also ordered improvements in the artillery mess halls and installed a complete telephone system connecting both camp, rifle range and hospital with general headquarters.

General Libbey has always been an aggressive worker in behalf of the national guard and has always sought to better its condition. —C. Watt Brandon.

ANOTHER OBSTACLE.

"Do you think that wireless telegraphy will save time?"

"Yes, if they can invent some sort of a messenger boyless device for delivering the telegrams."



ONE OF THE MESS HALLS.

JOURNAL HEADQUARTERS AT THE 1901 ENCAMPMENT.
Adjutant General Libby is sitting in front, Major G. S. Whitney of Faribault is standing.

A HOUSE IN THE TREETOPS

The accompanying photograph shows the ingenious idea of a 12-year-old lad of Mille Lacs county, named Guy Nokes. This youngster conceived the plan of building an aerial summer house in the crotch of a pine, carrying the boards used in the construction work more than a half mile. A ladder extends upward to the steeple, where the Mille Lacs county youth delights to climb. His novel house has attracted no little attention, in view of the fact that the work was done entirely by himself. The excelelnt photo was made by County Auditor E. E. Whitney of Princeton.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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CASCARINE cures sick headache, habitual constipation, morning sickness, biliousness, indigestion, jaundice, and all disorders of the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels.

CASCARINE cures catarrh of the stomach, flatulency, dropsy of the abdomen, nervous dyspepsia, and the many ills dependent on a weak and inactive digestive system.

CASCARINE improves the circulation, stimulates the biliary secretions, thereby curing chronic constipation, nervous headache and other similar ills. Is indicated in consumptive tendency.

CASCARINE has no equal in the treatment of nervous exhaustion, melancholia, atonic dyspepsia and in the various forms of heart disease, asthma, dizziness, sea-sickness, etc.

CASCARINE used as a laxative for the relief of hemorrhoids, abscess, appendicitis, and affections of the pelvic organs is one of the most useful of all remedies employed.

CASCARINE does not produce gastric or intestinal irritation. Is retained by the most delicate and sensative stomach, stimulates the liver to secrete bile, improves digestion and acts as a general tonic.

CASCARINE restores the appetite, stimulates the glandular secretions and gives a bright, clear complexion. Its therapeutic effect in anemia, chlorosis, etc., is without question.

CASCARINE is an efficient remedy in the treatment of Bright's disease, diabetes and all inflamed and congested conditions of the kidneys, bladder and other urinary organs.

CASCARINE is a safe, sure and most reliable remedy in all dyspeptic disorders, substantiated by clinical reports and valuable comments of many reputable physicians.

CASCARINE removes from the breath unpleasant odors arriving from fermentative decomposition of food. It prevents the constipation which usually follows the use of other drugs of its class. At druggists, price 50 cents.

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Defective Page