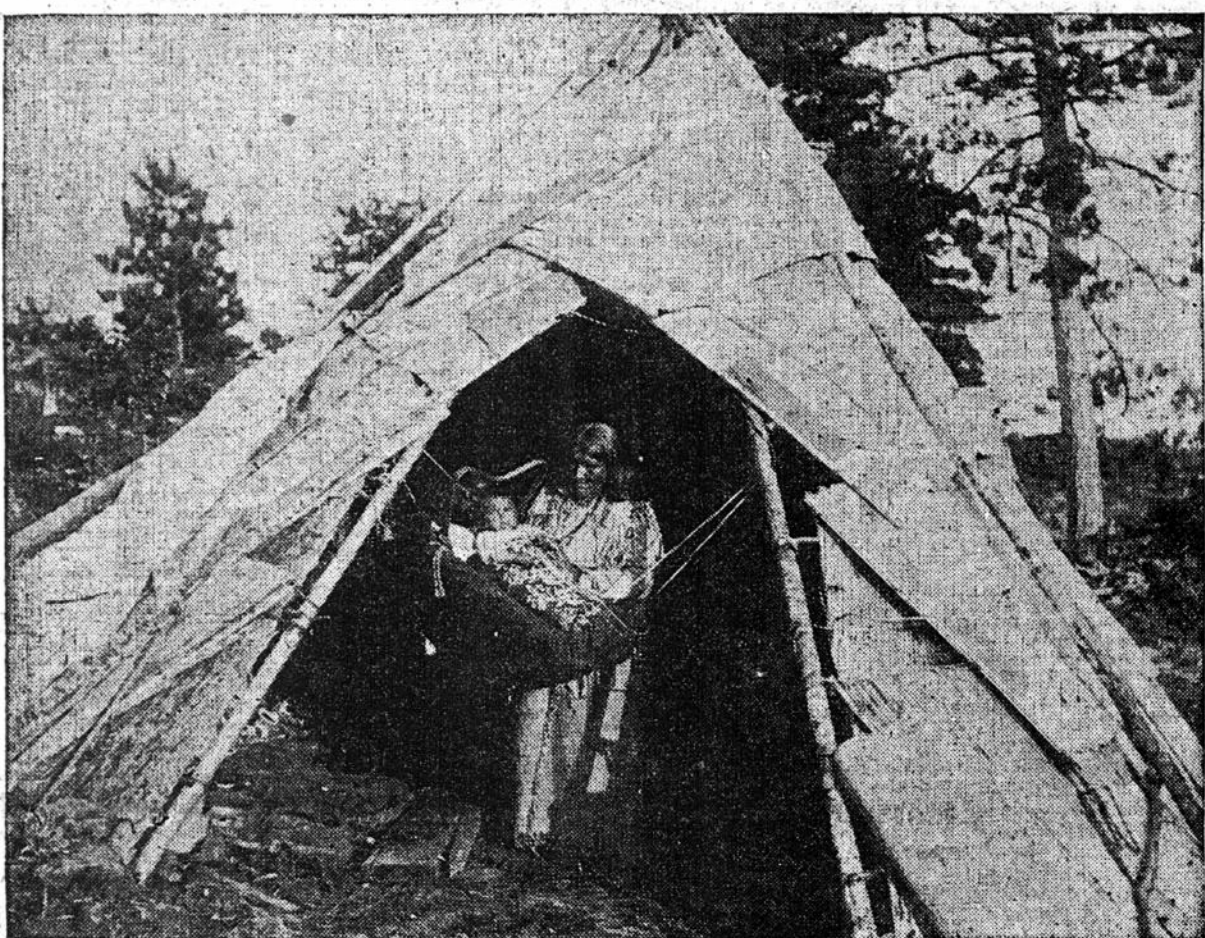


Hiawatha Enacted in the Land of the Ojibways

The Unique Drama Begins Its Third Season at Desbarats.



HIAWATHA RECEIVING REFRESHMENTS FROM MINNEHAHA.



OLD NOKOMIS AND BABE HIAWATHA.

The little band of Ojibway Indians gave its first presentation of the Indian play of "Hiawatha" July 10 on Kensington Point, near Desbarats, a small station on the Soo road, twenty-eight miles beyond Sault Ste. Marie. Desbarats promises to become the Mecca for the lovers of Longfellow's incomparable poem, and every train and steamer drops tourists who are anxious to see the story and the country made famous by the poet. Those who were fortunate enough to witness the production last summer and the summer before have been so enthusiastic in their praise of the play, the actors and the setting, that the hillside that serves as an amphitheater will be thronged at each performance. The entertainment is a unique one and offers an unrivaled opportunity for the tourist to see the Indian legends enacted by the descendants of the heroes whose prowess is sung in the stories. The parts are all taken by Indians who present a series of striking pictures in their savage garb, and the cast includes the chief and an Indian princess. Many of the trappings are heirlooms and have been carefully preserved for generations. No word of English is spoken, but the acting is so perfect and the poem so familiar that the audience has no difficulty in following the play. From the moment that the

smoke of the Gitche Manitou rises, calling the tribes to council and the Indians, in their fantastic trappings and war paint rush through the audience, to the close when Hiawatha, with uplifted arms, floats away in his bark canoe until he is lost in the golden glory of the setting sun, the audience is shown a swiftly moving series of brilliant pictures, the infant Hiawatha with old Nokomis singing the Ojibway lullaby; the visit of Hiawatha to the tent of the arrow maker; the wooing of Minnehaha; the bringing home of the bride, with its attendant dances, sports and ceremonies; the boat's capture and punishment of Pau-Puk-keewis; the coming of the missionary and the departure of Hiawatha.

The play was first given in honor of the visit of Miss Alice Longfellow to the land of the Ojibways, and it has been greatly strengthened and improved since then. This year performances will be given every afternoon, except Sunday, through July and August. In the mornings there will be sports and games, swimming contests, canoeing trips and fishing and hunting parties. Desbarats is in the center of the sportsman's paradise and there is fishing and hunting in abundance. A swimming school will be held in a natural pool and instruction will be given in canoeing, rowing and sailing the stately Indian sailboats.

CHOLERA IN MANILA

Quarantined City Obligated to Do Without Fresh Vegetables.

FEW WHITE PEOPLE TAKE DISEASE

U. S. Govt. Employee Writes of Life in the Philippines From a Woman's Standpoint.

Aberdeen, S. D., July 11.—Mrs. Fannie Hauser Kipp, who is in the custom house at Manila, and has recently been advanced to an \$1,800 position, writes a friend in this city some interesting letters, from which your correspondent is permitted to make the following extracts:

During January, February and March the weather was just perfect, about like the latter part of May or the first of June in Dakota. Several times I wore quite heavy wraps in the evening, and always carried a light one. I have worn summer clothes all the time of course, but now the hot weather is here everything is white. It is so much cooler than in a same thing in black, and so much nicer. The highest thermometer has reached so far is 88. I do not mind the heat any more than I did in Aberdeen, but here nobody thinks of walking in the middle of the day except the natives. Everybody rides. I am wearing now in the office every day, a thin shirt waist with elbow sleeves and no collar, a semi-short skirt of white drill and white canvas shoes. We also wear white on our own faces here, for the ladies nearly all use talcum powder and most of the barber shops powder the men dreadfully. The Spanish ladies are about the only ones to wear high stock collars and I am sure they are welcome to them, for the only place I have been troubled with heat-rash is right under my chin, just where the top of a collar would come, so I have not worn one for over two months and don't expect to for at least two years. One of the essentials here is talcum powder, for, as we bathe very frequently and perspire so freely the skin seems to get very tender, so a large majority of the people take a rub-down with talcum after every bath.

I suppose by this time you are all wonder-

ing about cholera over here. We have it right with us, but, as it does not seem to touch the Americans or Europeans, we are not going to be alarmed. The city board of health has been working for a long time to get the city cleaned up and has been offering a bounty on rats, as they are supposed to carry the germs. Cholera is only contracted by the germs being taken into the stomach, so if one is extremely careful about eating and drinking, there is no danger of the disease. There are water wagons and water stations all over the city, where boiled or distilled water is furnished free to any one who wants it, and still the natives will drink the city water and bathe in the Pasig river, that is thick with filth as the Missouri is with sand. They think the detention camp is only a scheme of the Americans to get them into the calaboose, and will do anything to avoid going there. They turn out their own folks, if they are sick, and, if they die, the body is thrown into the river or the canal.

All this makes it very hard to accomplish much toward driving out the disease, but when you realize that in over six weeks there have been a little less than a thousand deaths, while in the last epidemic there were over a thousand a week, the result is very complimentary to the American board of health. One of the saddest things that has happened here for some time was the death of Major Meacham of the board of health. He died from the severe strain and overwork, not cholera, as some inferred, and was a martyr if there ever was one. His mother and two little daughters were on the way out here and arrived a day or two after his death. His wife has already started to come out for his body and for the children.

There have been a few deaths among Americans and Europeans, but in nearly every case, it was due to direct contact with cholera patients, mixed with carelessness, in most cases. We are all looking very anxiously to the time when the quarantine will be raised again, for now we have no fresh vegetables of any kind, and do not dare eat much of the fruit either. The quarantine has affected business, too, and everybody is complaining of the hardest times they ever saw, for no one is allowed to come in or go out of the city, except with a pass from the board of health, and this is very seldom granted to a native, so the provincial trade is practically shut off. One man, when asked if he was afraid of cholera, said he was no more afraid of it than of being run over by a carabao, and as the old-fashioned American or team is extremely swift, in comparison with these animals, you can appreciate the expression.

The majority of the American women here

look like faded-out editions, for so few of them retain their rosy cheeks. It is such a lazy, indolent life that we lead, that there is no incentive to exercise. Yet, nearly every one that lives here long wants to come back after a very brief stay in the States. It certainly is a fascinating country, and I see no reason why the Americans here can't make all the money they want in the next few years, especially if the cholera will only wipe out a few more natives, and they will allow coolie labor. That is almost an absolute necessity over here, for the Philippine won't work, and the Americans could not stand it. The coolies will do more work and work more hours than an ordinary machine, and they seem to enjoy it, too.

A large consignment of Japanese rikshaws has just been received and they are going to try the experiment here, and endeavor if possible, to relieve the transportation problem a little. As it is now, it costs almost as much to hire a shabby little old carabao, as it would a handsome carriage in the States. The Spaniards, who seem to own most of the rikshas, will tell you to your face that the Americans have lots of money, so they can pay lots, therefore they charge the Americans from two to three times as much as their own countrymen.

A Charming Complexion

The foundation of a clear complexion is pure blood and a clean system. The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt puts the system in a healthy state, and purifies the blood.

A morning dose keeps one cool all day.

DO NOT BE IMPOSED upon. The genuine bears the signature of CARLSBAD SPRUDEL CO., of New York, on every bottle.

A JOINT CONTROL

Colombia and the U. S. Trying to Agree on Terms.

FLAWS IN THE CANAL ACT

The Measure Not Carefully Drawn—Questions of Sovereignty.

Washington, July 11.—With the expectation of signing the treaty by which Colombia will concede all the rights incident to the building of the Panama canal by the United States, Senator Concha, the Colombian minister, Mr. Henran, first secretary of legation, and William Nelson Cromwell, representing the Panama railroad and canal companies, are busily engaged in going over certain points in the treaty which must be modified before the instrument can be signed. Neither the state department nor the Colombian officials care to disclose the nature of the modifications which it has now become necessary to make in the treaty, but it is understood that they involve the question of sovereignty.

The close study now in progress of the isthmian treaty and the treaty presented by the Colombian government develops apparently important differences and obscurities in the letter of the documents, which may not, however, exist in their spirit.

For instance, section two of the canal act authorizes the president to acquire from Colombia "perpetual control of a strip of land" which control over said strip and the ports at the ends thereof, to make such police and sanitary rules and regulations as shall be necessary to preserve order and the public health thereon, and to establish such judicial tribunals as may be agreed upon thereon.

As may be necessary to enforce such rules and regulations.

From this portion of the act it would appear that the United States alone is to make police and sanitary regulations for the canal strip and establish judicial tribunals for their enforcement. Yet article 3 of the draft of the canal treaty provides for the creation of "a joint commission by the governments of Colombia and the United States that shall establish and enforce police and sanitary regulations."

Article 4 of the treaty deals specifically with the question of sovereignty as follows:

The rights and privileges granted to the United States by the terms of this convention shall not affect the sovereignty of the republic of Colombia over the territory within whose boundaries such rights and privileges are to be exercised.

The United States freely acknowledges and recognizes this sovereignty and disavows any intention to impair it in any way whatever or to increase its territory at the expense of Colombia, or of any of the sister republics in Central or South America, but, on the contrary, it desires to strengthen the power of the republics on this continent and then promote, develop and maintain their prosperity and independence.

Briefly summing up, it appears to be the task now before the parties to the proposed convention to define with absolute clarity the extent and limits of the control or joint control to be exercised over the canal strip. For while control is not sovereignty in the common acceptance of the terms, yet in practice the two often merge so closely as to defy identification, and it has all along been recognized that any provision of the treaty which threatens in any measure the sovereignty of the South American republic over the canal land will not be acceptable to the Colombian congress.

Minister Concha has been in poor health and contemplates a trip out of town to recuperate in the near future. It is confidently hoped that the treaty may be signed before his departure.

BIG STEEL BUILDINGS

THE YANKEE IN SOUTH AFRICA

He Is Getting All the Trade in Sky-scrapers—Trade Commissioners Sore.

Johannesburg, Transvaal, July 11.—The British trade commissioners who recently arrived here from England, admit that they are amazed at the amount of steel building material being used. They also comment unfavorably on the incidence of British firms. They say that, so far as they are able to discover, only one firm, and that an American concern, has a capable representative in South Africa. He has been securing immense orders in Cape Town and Johannesburg, at his own prices, for huge buildings up to fourteen stories, by being able to quote prices promptly, and promise construction with American speed.

Boers Dislike the Oath.

Bloomfontein, Orange River Colony, July 11.—Difficulty has arisen regarding the oath of allegiance. Many of the Boer commandants, field cornets and officials of the late Free State government, refuse to sign the oath, though few of them object to signing the document called "the declaration," acknowledging King Edward as sovereign. The oath of allegiance, however, is much more binding.

Twice Every Day to Cincinnati and Louisville.

Mornings and evenings when through trains leave Chicago for Louisville through Indianapolis and Cincinnati, via Pennsylvania short lines. Morning trains have vestibule cafe parlor coach and Pennsylvania standard coach. Night trains have vestibule coaches and compartment sleeping cars—the new kind with private rooms. Ask H. R. Dering, A. G. P. Agt., 348 South Clark street, to reserve space for your next trip.

A HARD DECISION

Spaniard Who Came to Consult Doctors Is Deported.

New York, July 11.—A peculiar case of deportation, involving the denial of the right of a patient with an incurable malady to land in this country for the purpose of consulting a specialist, is that involved in the compulsory departure of Guillermo Sangerius, a wealthy Spaniard of Havana.

Senor Sangerius arrived here from Cuba June 7. A physician of the United States marine hospital service, detailed to the immigration service, boarded the steamer after she had passed quarantine inspection. He noticed that Senor Sangerius had trachoma, a disease of the eye, and ordered him isolated in the United States marine hospital for aliens.

Senor Sangerius protested and explained that he had come here for the purpose of consulting the most noted specialists of this country. He appealed to the humanity of the physicians, but they told him that they could only obey the law. Senor Sangerius boarded a return steamer under protest.

SAD DAY FOR MISS CROCHERON.

New York, July 11.—Miss Mary E. Crocheron, a descendant of a Huguenot of noble birth, who was shipped out of France in a barrel to save him from the guillotine's axe, has been deprived of a home hallowed to her by the associations of more than two centuries. She is waiting in the house at New Springville, Staten Island, where her forefathers lived in luxury, for the summons to gather her belongings, and, at the age of 4, to begin life anew. The property, consisting of 110 acres of land and the old homestead, was sold for \$10,000 to satisfy a mortgage held by the trustees of a church fund.

Round Trip Home-seekers' Excursions to the West.

The Great Northern Railway sells home-seekers' tickets to Manitoba, Montana, Washington and all points in the West, on the first and third Tuesdays of July, August, September and October, at rate of about one fare for the round trip. Information from all Ticket Agents, or F. L. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE

Goodfellow's

GEORGE LOUDON. GEO. D. DAYTON. J. B. MOSHER.

Silk Leaders of the Northwest. Now at Seventh and Nicollet.

First Grand Semi-Annual Clearing Sale.

LAST DAY

The first Clearing Sale goes out in a blaze of glory. Multiply every item you read here by the hundreds, for Saturday is the grand roundup of all the stocks. The best of it has been that everything has been just as we said, and we hope to make many steadfast friends of those who come here for the first time to partake of the last day's feast of bargains.

A Banner Day for the Men. Prices Half and a Quarter.

"Earnest Sale—Honest Bargains."

Last Day It takes a store like this to give men their own. Exclusive men's stores cannot give bargains like these, for our leavings are mostly more than their whole quantities. We want the trade of the men in the regular way. Events like this one will fix us in their minds. Scan every item.

Men's balbriggan underwear, plain and jersey fitting, all sizes; were \$1.00 and 75c. Clearing price..... **29c**

Men's 25c balbriggan underwear, plain and fancy. Clearing price..... **12½c**

Men's union suits, balbriggan; were \$1.50. Clearing price..... **79c**

Men's Balbriggan union suits, were \$2.50. Clearing price..... **\$1.39**

Men's lisle shirts and drawers, were \$1.00. Clearing price..... **50c**

Men's socks, plain and fancy silk embroidered, black, tan, mode; worth to 50c. Clearing price..... **12½c**

Bicycle hose, plain and fancy tops, were 50c and 75c. Clearing price..... **21c**

Nainsook and fine cambric night shirts, fancy embroidered and plain; were \$1.50. Clearing price..... **89c**

Women's Underwear Sacrificed Worth up to \$4 for 39c.

"Earnest Sale—Honest Bargains."

Last Day The plaint of the woman who saves will be that she can not buy all, for rare is an array of bargains like this. Read it all.

Women's vests, pure silk, black and flesh, worth \$3.75 and \$4. Clearing price..... **39c**

Silk lisle vests, pink, lavender and blue; finest quality lace and hand crocheted trimmed, worth 50c to \$1.50, clearing price..... **39c**

Women's summer tights, knee length, mercerized lisle, white, flesh and black, were \$1.50, clearing price..... **69c**

Women's white cotton union suits, were 89c, clearing price..... **15c**

Women's union suits of silk, flesh color, were \$4.50 to \$7.50, clearing price..... **98c**

Women's lisle union suits, ecru and white, were \$2.75 to \$3.50, clearing price..... **98c**

Women's mercerized union suits, flesh, white, blue, were \$1.50, clearing price..... **98c**

Women's union suits, lisle, white, pink, blue, were 75c to \$1.25, clearing price..... **39c**

Women's Stockings, Worth to \$3.50, for 25c

"Earnest Sale—Honest Bargains."

Here are reductions most incredible were not the Goodfellow reputation back of them. Here are stockings worth \$1.50 to \$3.50 for a few cents.

Black and cream silk stockings; lisle thread with black boot and fancy top, lace lisle, black gauze cotton, gauze lisle, fancy stripe cotton; blue stockings embroidered in white, plain fast blacks in cotton and lisle; black cotton with split sole, black cotton with white foot, black lisle with white sole, lisle thread stockings in pink, blue and lavender, sold up to \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$3.50, for..... **25c**

RUGS—Axminster; 30x50 inches; fringed, were \$4; clearing price..... \$3.25

Parasols ½ Price

All the fancy Parasols price cut in two. Do not let the sale pass without supplying this want.

SILKS—Just two wonderful offerings for Saturday only—

Cheney Bros. best satin Foulards, a grand collection, \$1 quality..... **50c**

A new gathering of very pretty corded wash silks, white, black and all colors..... **35c**

CORSETS—Kabo and Thompson's, short, medium and long waist, cut and net, regular \$1 to \$1.75. Clearing price..... 75c

Wade corset waists at HALF PRICE.

Last ½ Price Chance—Suits and Jackets

"Earnest Sale—Honest Bargains."

What there's now left of the women's cloth tailored suits and women's, misses' and children's cloth coats and jackets, every one of this season's style, will go at ½ Price Saturday only. No more after that day. Be alert.

DRESSING SACQUES, 35 dozen

fine quality dimity and lawn, beautiful color combinations, \$1 value, clearing price..... **75c**

LONG KIMONOS, 10 dozen in this lot

made of dimity and lawn, edged with plain color lawn to match, \$2.75 value, clearing price..... **\$1.95**

LAWN WAISTS—Lawn, trimmed

with hemstitching and fine tucks, \$1.50 value, clearing price..... **98c**

DRESS GOODS—Imported wool

Challis, for kimonos, dressing sacques, etc., oriental and Persian shades, worth 65c, clearing price..... **42c**

SUIT CASES—22 and 24-in., alligator

finish, worth \$2.50, clearing price..... **\$1.75**

VEILINGS—Black and black and

white, black, white and colored chiffon veilings and white washable veils, worth to 50c, clearing price..... **25c**

BELTS—Black moire, leather lined,

worth 75c, clearing price..... **48c**

LINEN COLLARS—Women's, variety

of shapes, nearly all sizes, were 15c, clearing price..... **5c**

HANDKERCHIEFS—Pure Irish

linen, embroidered, lace trimmed and initial kinds, worth 30c; clearing price..... **10c**

CASTLE SOAP—Olive, one-fourth

lb. bars, the 5c kind. Clearing price..... **3c**

HAIR PINS of real shell, sold up

to \$1.00. Clearing price..... **25c**

Saturday Only

50 More Trimmed Hats, One-Half Price.

All our Other Trimmed Hats and Bonnets ½ Off.

Goodfellow Dry Goods Co., Now Seventh and Nicollet.

Thanks to your appreciation of this first Clearing Sale of ours, honestly planned and carried out, it was a grand success. These sales will be held Half-Yearly and will be the Bargain Events of the Two Cities.

Goodfellow's