# ELEVATOR BOY AND JANITOR

### They "Walk Out" of Fifteen Big Chicago Buildings—Ultimatum Turned Down.

### Coal Teams Are Turned Away To-day and the Results May Be Serious.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Tenants in many large office buildings found considerable inconvenience in getting to and from their offices to-day owing to the strike of elevator conductors, who, with starters, janitors and window washers are seeking to enforce recognition of their unions by the Building Managers association.

While some sort of elevator service was effected by the building managers in nearly every instance, support was given the strikers by the coal teamsters threatening to leave the buildings in darkness and without heat unless a speedy settlement is arranged. Coal teams are being turned back without depositing their loads at many of the buildings.

Particular attention is being paid by pickets to the Dearborn Power company, which furnishes light and power to most of the affected buildings and which is said to have no more than enough coal to last through the day.

A meeting of the managers' association was called late this afternoon to consider the situation.

The buildings already affected by the strike are the following: Manhattan, Eagle, Monon, Girard, Watson, National Life, Quincy, Harrison, Old Colony, Kaskaskia, Como, Harvey, Bay State, Caxton and Lowell.

The strike was called by J. H. Baines of the elevator conductors and starters and Charles L. Fieldstack, of the janitors' and window washers' union. They issued an ultimatum to George Holt, president of the Building Owners and Managers' association, and Thomas Hall, chairman of the labor committee of the association, giving them two hours. Both refused to sign the agreement and the strike followed.

In the buildings already affected, 20,000 people are employed.

## ALBERT LEA'S SITE

### Some Proposals Have Been Made to the United States.

Special to The Journal.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The people of Albert Lea are in a fair way to get a public building in their city, although during last summer, when the government was trying to buy a site, no property owner there thought it worth while to submit a proposal to the treasury department for the sale of a lot. Recently, however, propositions have been submitted to the officials here informally, which show that a suitable piece of property can be purchased at a reasonable price, although considerably in advance of the appropriation of $3,000 made last session. Representative Tawney now has the matter in charge and will see that provision is made for the site and building should there be a public building bill at this session. The public buildings committee has not decided that there will be such a bill reported, but the chances are favorable to the end that the inequalities in the bill passed last spring may be corrected.

—W. W. Jermane.

## "SOLD AGAIN"

### So Wall Street Has the Chicago Great Western.

Special to The Journal.

New York, Feb. 6.—It is said on Wall street to-day that the Chicago, North-Western and Milwaukee roads intend to buy the Chicago Great Western jointly.

It is reported that the Milwaukee directors at their meeting Feb. 26 or at a special meeting immediately before or after that date will issue at least $10,000,000 new stock authorized by the stockholders. The proceeds of the sale of this stock will, so rumor has it, be used to purchase jointly with the Chicago North-Western the control of the Chicago Great Western. To that end the Chicago North-Wsetern will use part of the proceeds of the new common stock which will be authorized Tuesday. The Great Western is to be operated jointly with the North-Western. It cannot be said for this story that it is in any way official but it has attracted a great deal of attention in railroad circles. The purchase of the Elkhorn road will not require $36,000,000 by any means from the North-Western and the ultimate purpose to which the remainder will be devoted is an interesting subject of speculation.

## MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE

### NEW SENATE BILLS.

S. F. 54, Stone—Abolishing highway labor assessment and requiring all road taxes to be paid in cash and providing for appointment of town overseers of roads. Towns and counties.

S. F. 15, Cole—Appropriating $500 for a bridge across East Leaf Lake, Otter Tail county. Roads and Bridges.

S. F. 156, Cole—Appropriating $30,000 for reimbursing cities for money expended in caring for smallpox patients for care of whom the state is liable. Finance.

S. F. 157, Thompson—Appropriating $1,000 for bridge over Watson's creek on Preston-Chatfield road. Roads and bridges.

S. F. 158, Thimpson—Appropriating $1,500 to aid in creating on the university campus a memorial to university students who lost their lives in the Spanish-American war. Finance.


## COFFEE'S PLACE.

### A Tennessee Physician's Experience.

The man of medicine can tell many interesting tales when he has a mind to, but the most interesting of all is when he tells of the benefits to be had from pure, scientic food and drink (such as Postum Food Coffee) used in place of ordinary coffee.

In an explicit letter from a physician of Henderson's Cross Roads, Tenn., he says: "I drank coffee until I was a physical wreck suffering with constant and severe headches, heartburn and extreme nervousness. Finally I became a confirmed dyspeptic and consequently weak and irritabl ealthough I am by nature very strong and cheerful. I lost about 25 pounds.

"Finally my nerves were shattered to such an extent that I would regularly wake from sleep in a highly nervous and excited condition. By day I suffered from attacks of vertigo and palpitation of the heart, then I began to believe it was the work of coffee. The constant overstimulation of the cardiac ganglia of nerves from coffee had produced exhaustion of the governing apparatus of the heart. The slightest exertion worried me almost to collapse. My hair grew gray although I was but 35.

"My knowledge as a physician told me my condition was serious. I quit the use of coffee and improved for a while but very slowly. Then my attention was called to Postum. I got some, made it right, and found it delicious.

"In a week I could eat as heartily as ever without the least distress to my stomach or injury to my nerves. I gained flesh up to 182 pounds and the disordered condition of the heart ceased. I am now free from rheumatism which oppressed me steadily while I was using coffee.

"Postum's discovery has been and will continue to be a blessing. I hope its use will extend until coffee, one of the most widespread and physically injurious of all stimulants known to materia medica, shall be relegated to its proper place beside morphine and cocaine." Name given upon application to Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.


# RIOTING STARTS IN MONTREAL

### The Usual Street Car Wrecked and the Usual Killing of the Motorman.

### The Majority of the Strikers Are French Canadians—About 1,500 Men Out.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Rioting by the striking employes of the Montreal street railway and their sympathizers began early to-day. A car was wrecked less than two hours after the mass-meeting had after midnight, at which the action of the union in ordering a general strike was indorsed.

More than 1,000 street railway employes attended the meeting and an equal numbe rof their friends waited outside the hall to hear the result of their deliberations. The news that a general strike had been declared was received with cheers and the strikers, accompanied by their friends, marched toward the different car barns shouting and singing. A large crowd assembled at the head barn in Cote street. Word was passed around that a car was running on one of the principal streets. A crowd of strikers and their friends went to meet it. When the car reached the corner it was met with a volly of stones. The motorman was roughly handled and forced to leave the car. The mob hurled stones and bricks at the car, completely wrecking it. A hurry call was sent for the police. A patrol wagon was loaded with officers and despatched to the scene of the riot, but before they arrived the crowd had dispersed and there was no further trouble at that point. Later a motorman who attempted to run a car out of the barn was assaulted so badly that in all probability he will die.

A majority of the strikers are French Canadians and have the sympathy of that portion of the community. It is said between 1,000 and 1,500 men are out.

# GRAND TRUNK AFTER IT

### A Rumor That It Has Made a Bid for the Wisconsin Central.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—The Post to-day says: Reports from apparently reliable sources are to the effect that the Grand Trunk road has made a bid for the control of the Wisconsin Central and that the deal is very likely to be consummated. The ownership of that property is said to be desired by the Grand Trunk in connection with the transcontinental scheme.

# QUICK WORK BY THE HOUSE

### Committee's Primary Election Bill Passes Without Debate or an Amendment.

Special to The Journal.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 6.—The committee primary election bill, unchanged, passed the assembly this morning by a vote of 70 to 19. There were two pairs, making the actual vote 72 to 21. Six were absent. Frear made a speech for the bill, but there was no debate.

The petition of Superior ministers for a change in the marriage law was the subject of a humorous report by the judiciary committee.

Bills prohibiting the use of the highways for camping by Gypsies were introduced in both houses. The bill reducing sheriff's fees for conveying prisoners to $5 a day was killed in the senate.

A bill declaring the marriages of whites with negroes or mulattoes void was introduced in the assembly by Williams.

Both houses adjourned to Monday night.

In the senate a memorial to congress was introduced praying for the protection of women citizens in the exercise of their rights of suffrage.

## WASHINGTON CO.'S FINANCES

### A Cash Balance of Over. $58,000—$359 Raised for Sweden's Famished People.

Special to The Journal.

Stillwater, Minn., Feb. 6.—The financial statement of Washington county for 1902 is ready and makes an excellent showing. The receipts during the year were $297,912.53 and the disbursements $239,546.20. The cash balance on Dec. 31 was $58,366.33.

Jens P. Hanson, a young man who has been working on John Daly's farm in the town of May, died at the city hospital today of pneumonia. He was an Odd Fellow and the order will have charge of the funeral, which will be held on Sunday afternoon.

The council will meet to-night to take up the application of the Consolidated Telegraph and Telephone company for a permit to extend a line into Stillwater. The aldermen seem to be divided about evenly over the proposition and it is difficult to forecast the outcome.

The net receipts of the entertainment for the benefit of Sweden's famine sufferers were $359.31 and a check for that amount will soon be forwarded to Stockholm.

The Vici Kid bowling team of Dubuque will be here on Monday for a series of five games with a Stillwater team.

The funeral of Mrs. Catherine Moriarity will be held to-morrow forenoon from the Catholic church with interment at South Stillwater.

### BODY OF MRS. PECK FOUND.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 6.—The body of Mrs. Track Peck, wife of Professor Peck of Yale university, was found to-day in Fort Hale Park at Morris Cove. Mrs. Peck disappeared yesterday and search had been made for her since then.

### DAFT DAVY'S DOUBLE.

New York Tribune.

Good stories, says M. A. P., have a trick of repeating themselves. The classic jest of "Daft Davie" with Professor Blackie about the horseshoe has just been repeated in real life in the course of the extraordinary Studdert remount case in Ireland. "Daft Davie" was what we call in Ireland an omadhaun—a congenial idiot with a spark of cunning in him—who loved to take "rises" out of the Edinburgh dons. Picking up a horseshoe one day on the High street, he approached Professor Blackie and asked him if with all his learning, he could say what it was. "A horseshoe," said Blackie. "The shoe of a horse?" queried Daft Davie. "The shoe of a horse," echoed the professor, with the good-humored smile he ever reserved for those whom he considered true Scottish "originals." "And hoo do you ken ony better than 'Daft Davie,'" said the omadhaun, "that it isna a mare's shoe?" So much for Edinburgh. Now for Ennis. One of the witnesses was asked: "Did you sell Major Studdert a horse?" "No sor." "Did your father sell Major Studdert a horse?" "No, sor." "Did your grandfather sell him a horse?" "No, sor." "Well, then, did any member of your family sell Major Studdert anything?" "Yes, sor." "Who did, then?" "I did, sor." "And what did you sell Major Studdert?" "I sold him a mare, sor." The counsel sat down and the court roared.

### SMALL PEOPLE'S SAYINGS.

Detroit News-Tribune.

A teacher was examining a class of small boys in mental arithmetic. She said: "If your father gave your mother $5 to-day and $2 to-morrow, what would she have?"

"I think, ma'am," replied a small boy near the bottom of the class, "she would have a fit."

"Pa!"

"Well, what is it?"

"What did the Dead Sea die of?"

# CHAPEL MAY BE MOVED

### Directors of Bethel Settlement Consider Question of Seeking a New Field.

The directors of Bethel Settlement, 1416 Second street S, one of the chapel branches of Plymouth Congregational church, are collecting data preparatory to a consideration of the question of removal from the present place.

Since Bethel chapel was started more than a score of years ago, the work has grown, until no wit is a regular settlement and larger quarters are needed. The question has arisen whether the best results will be obtained by remaining at this point. The character of the city has changed. Bethel, which once was in the midst of a dwelling neighborhood, is now hemmed on three sides by railroad yards and industrial plants, and the ultimate removal of the dwelling-houses from the plats near at hand is expected.

Facts are being secured as to the cost of sites and buildings, and figures as to the probable future population of the city in the neighborhood which now supplies the attendance of the Sunday school and different instiutions of the settlement.

## LEHMAN TO AID THE JEWS

### First American to Win Rhodes Scholarship Maps Out Life's Work.

New York, Feb. 6.—Eugene H. Lehman of Pueblo, Col., the first American to win a scholarship under the Cecil Rhodes educational fund, is taking a postgraduate course in Columbia university and is associated with Dr. Felix Adler and Dr.

EUGENE H. LEHMAN.

[First American to Win a Scholarship at Oxford Under Cecil Rhodes Fund.]

Richard Gottheil in their ethical culture movement. He is 24 years old and was graduated from Yale last year.

"I expect to devote myself to studying the condition of the Jews in Europe and eastern countries," said Lehman in speaking of his coming work at an English university. "It is a great question and one in which sociologists can do a great deal of good. I expect to accomplish some results in this European question. My scholarship wil give me an excellent opportunity. I will devote my life to the work."

# RUBINO, KING KILLER

### The Italian Anarchist on Trial at Brussels To-day Talks Volubly.

Brussels, Feb. 6.—The trial of Gennaro Rubino, the Italian anarchist, on the charge of attempting to assassinate King Leopold Nov. 15, was opened to-day in the assize court. Large crowds of people gathered in the vicinity of the court, but only the witnesses, lawyers and reporters were admitted. A detachment of police of considerable strength maintained order.

Rubino replied volubly to all interrogations and whenever he uttered the word "anarchy" he raised his voice as though signaling to some one.

The prisoner bitterly assailed modern society as the cause of all evil, declaring he only attempted to take the life of the king because the latter was the highest representative of society. Rubino admitted that he had intended going to Italy for the purpose of making an attempt on the life of Italian monarchs but he did not have sufficient funds.

In the prisoner's examination it developed that he left the Italian army because his officers persecuted him.

The prosecution included in the indictment a letter from Rubino to a socialist newspaper published in London, justifying the murder of Senor Canovas des Castillo, the Spanish premier, and stating that he, Rabino, had contemplated killing King Edward Nov. 27.

## WHAT IS A FULL GENERAL?

### Word, as Denoting Rank In Our Army, Has Distinct Application and Is Often Misapplied.

Chicago Chronicle.

Until recently the highest rank in the American army by regular promotion was major general, but the law has been changed and now lieutenant general is the highest. People use the word general mistakenly in speaking of or in addressing a lieutenant general, a major general or a brigadier general, but the single word "general" as denoting rank has a distinct application. It is purely an honorary rank, the highest that an officer can attain in this country and is conferred by congress for specially distinguished services and it always expires with the death of the man holding it. The only full generals that we have had are Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. Many persons believe that Washington held the rank, but that is an error. As commander of the continental army he was major general and as commander of the United States army in 1798, when war with France was threatened, he was made lieutenant general. Congress passed an act March 3, 1799, creating the rank of full general for him, but his commission was never issued.

The only lieutenant generals that we have had besides Washington are Scott, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Scofield and Miles, the last named now holding the rank. The active commanding officer of the army used to be the senior major general; now it is the lieutenant general, but he is not the "commander in chief." That is an eror into which most people fall. The commander in chief is the president, made so by the constitution—"commander in chief of the army and navy." No other person has or can use that title. Official orders issued by General Miles are signed "the lieutenant general commanding," not "commander in chief."

In the navy the highest rank obtained by promotion is rear admiral, the rank of full admiral being within the gift of congress, like that of general in the army. Dewey is a full admiral, but the rank will expire when he dies and cannot be revived without a special act of congress.

### DANGER AHEAD.

Philadelphia Press.

"Whew!" exclaimed the western editor, dropping the copy of his latest issue which he had been reading, "I think I'll skip town before Broncho Pete comes around."

"What's up?" exclaimed the foreman.

"I meant to call him 'a scarred veteran of the Indian campaigns,' and the types have it 'scared.'"

# WARS OVER "SITES"

### Amusing Experiences of Some of the Public Building Officials at Washington.

### About 140 New Sites to Be Selected—Rivalry of Sections in Small Towns.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, Feb. 6.—"In selecting sites for public buildings," said Horace A. Taylor, the assistant secretary of the treasury, who has charge of this branch of work, "we have some amusing experiences. The delegations that come here to urge different sites all say they represent a very large percentage of the people of the community. A few days ago a good-sized delegation from a western city came in here, escorted by their member of congress, who vouched for them as responsible and representative men in their community. They were asked if they had been sent here to voice the wishes of its people; to this they replied: 'Certainly; we represent at least 90 per cent of the people of the city.' This looked encouraging for an easy settlement in that case. But the very next day the same congressman escorted in another delegation of about equal size, whose members he vouched for in the same enthusiastic way. In answer to a similar question, they replied: 'We represent at least 95 per cent of the people of our city.' While this is a somewhat extreme case, such conflicts of testimony are presented all the time. It is not uncommon for us to hear from two or three hundred per cent of the people of a community in regard to the choice of sites.

"Never in the history of the government has there been so many locations for public buildings to be selected as now. Congress, at its last session, appropriated money for 140 new buildings, covering every state and territory in the union with the exception, as I remember, of Delaware and Idaho. The department, in selecting the sites, first advertises for proposals in the various towns where buildings are to be erected. After the answers to these advertisements have been received and opened, giving descriptions, as these letters do, of the lots offered and the prices, an agent is sent to look the different properties over. He is expected to take into account all the conditions that experience has shown should be considered in the selection of a site for a postoffice or other public building. After his return the residents of the cities and towns reported on are given thirty days to notify the department of their desires in the matter. The preference of the agent is not made public. But everybody is invited to communicate; delegations visit Washington, and whatever they have to say is attentively listened to.

### Hard to Get at the Facts.

"There is probably no subject upon which it is more difficult to get at the facts than this. While very many of the persons who visit the department declare stoutly that they have no personal or pecuniary interest in the selection, experience proves that very rarely does anybody go to the trouble to come to Washington to influence the selection of a site unless he has some direct concern in the result. Pretenses of disinterestedness are as a rule the worst sort of sham. In many cases petitions purporting to represent residents and taxpayers are found to be filled out by inducing everybody who can write to sign, sometimes men, women and children. The department recently received a letter from an official in an insane asylum who asserted that a petition in favor of a certain site had been circulated through that institution, ostensibly to secure the names of its officials and employes, but that in reality a good many of the inmates had been asked to sign. They did so cheerfully.

"An amusing instance of what sometimes happens with visiting delegations occurred a few days ago. The delegation was vouched for in the usual way as representative and reputable; its members had a good word to say for themselves. The department, however, made a quiet inquiry of an official here who happened to know these men, as to whether their statements could be trusted absolutely. 'No,' was his prompt reply, 'one of those fellows was indicted a year or two ago for horse-stealing; another was arrested for illegal voting.'

"The whole trouble in selecting sites is the element of selfishness that enters into it. The people in every community seek to be benefited by selling the government property or by having a public building located near their own holdings, or where the building will prove an attraction to their place of business, or because of a thousand and one other conditions impossible to enumerate. The objects of the government are simple; it wants its buildings where they can have proper architectural effects, where they will accommodate the public offices and the business interest of the community which they serve. It is common for persons whose designs have been upset in the selection of a site to claim that there has been some corruption of agents, or some prejudice on the part of the department officials. In all of this there is no truth. The government officials merely want the best thing. The building will stand for years as a monument to their wisdom or their folly, according as they place it where it ought to be or not. Occasionally we make a mistake. Perhaps the development of a city may not be in a direction which seemed likely at the time the site was selected, and our agents are always expected to bear this consideration in mind. But as a rule, after a site is once selected there is little fault found. The files of the department are singularly free from letters of protest after decision has once been formally made."

### A Bard Bursts Into Song.

At this point Secretary Taylor pulled out of his pocket a piece of "poetry" which he had just received in commendation of the selection of a site in Adrian, Mich., after a bitter fight, at the corner of Broad street and Maumee. The rhymster had ended his canto with these stirring lines:

Then, hip hurrah, for Taylor of Uncle Samuel's treasures,
Long may he stand with pen in hand to sign his mandate free,
For he is a man of good sound sense and upright honestee,
And so he put the postoffice on Broad street and Maumee.

This outburst of poetic feeling bears the signature of "James Russell Lowell Feelwell."

"Public buildings do not help real estate values as much as people generally suppose," continued Mr. Taylor, in discussing the serious side of the question. "No general rule can, however, be laid down on this point. In a new and rapidly growing city, the selection of a public building site doubtless does have a good deal to do with the trend which real estate development will take. But no one supposes that the new postoffice in Chicago or the new cutsom house in New York is going to enhance the property about it very much. The large cities have so many imposing buildings that an additional one more makes little difference. Moreover, the land values in the great cities depend on such substantial considerations that a public building does not count much one way or the other. It is lost in the shuffle.

### "Old and New Town."

"But there will often be an old part of the town and a new part struggling for supremacy, and the action of the government is then looked on as much in a nature of a decision as to which is the real thing. Whenever a city lies about evenly on the two banks of a river, there is always a fight, and naturally so. Often the controversy is between the east side and the west of a town or the north and the south. It has been noticable to me the different rules which seem to prevail in different cities as to what would make a principal street."

"Has the department ever tried to reach any rule as to how large a city should be, or how much business its government offices should have, before being honored with a public building?" Mr. Taylor was asked.

"Oh, no; it is not a question of population or of necessity very much. These public buildings were provided for, as you know, in an omnibus public building bill; it had to get enough votes to pass, and so the public buildings had to be distributed among enough constituencies to get the votes of the members from the various states. A town of 3,500 inhabitants in one place will have a public building while another town of 35,000 inhabitants goes without. The present bill brovided for a number of towns of a population of less than 5,000, while of course there are places of 20,000 population in the thickly settled parts of the east without a government building. In the New England cities it is much harder for the government to get sites, as a rule, than in the west. Property is more conservatively held and there is not the enthusiasm for public buildings that the newer towns exhibit. Our appropriations usually do not permit us to pay much for the land. Forty thousand dollars for a postoffice property does not leave much to pay for the site."

"Do senators and representatives interfere much with your selections?"

### The Fresno, Cal., Case.

"Not as a rule; most of the congressmen deem it the part of wisdom to keep out of the fight and let the department shoulder the responsibility. They almost invariably announce that as their purpose. Where the senators of a state or the representatives of a district do take a hand in the controversy the department always gives weight to their views. It would not select what it regarded a notoriously bad site because of congressional influences, but where the merits are nearly evenly balanced it takes their wishes into account. Not long ago we had some controversy over the location of a public building in Fresno, Cal. Both senators and the member of congress came in here and insisted that a certain site was the proper one. It was not the one that we should on our own motion have selected. But I said: 'Gentlemen, you are sent here to represent the people of this community. I am going to take the site you want and let the people there who do not like it settle with you.'"

Mr. Taylor believes in the public building system, especially when the government can borrow money at two per cent. It is true that the rentals on private property rarely exceed two per cent of the value of the government building put up to displace them, but the officers of the government get better quarters and there is more dignity about it. Losses by fire and burglary are more common in the rented quarters of the cheaply built private buildings, and while these losses fall at first hand on the postmaster or his bondsmen, congress eventually makes good the loss when it appears to have been not in any way the postmaster's fault. So the extra safety of the public buildings really constitutes a saving to the government. They are besides a reminder of the power of the federal government, and as such are worth having, even if as direct investment they do not make a great showing.

—W. W. Jermane.

## ANOTHER RAID

### Bismarck Drinking Resort Enjoined—Patterson's Request Denied.

Special to The Journal.

Bismarck, N. D., Feb. 6.—Judge Winchester this morning denied the request of E. G. Patterson for a release of a portion of the premises of the Northwestern hotel, closed last week by liquor injunction. Another local raid was made at midnight last night, and Frank Kuntz's place closed by a liquor injunction.

The car load of beer that was taken away from the courthouse last night on a writ of replevin is still missing, notwithstanding that an injunction was probably served on Soo officials not to take it out of the district. It is stated, however, that the ber is not out of the jurisdiction of the court and it will probably be brought back. Additional developments are expected from the state attorney's office.

### WEARING OUT MISS TAYLOR.

Special to The Journal.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Argument in the reinstatement case of Rebecca J. Taylor of St. Paul against the secretary of war was again postponed, this time on account of the indisposition of Justice Haynes. It will probably be assigned for hearing next Friday.


### To Cure Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.



B&K TRADE MARK

# DISCOUNT SALE

## of High Grade

# Suits and Overcoats

All broken or small lots of Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats we have gathered together on tables by themselves and to close them out we are offering them at 25 per cent from former prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10 Suits for..... $7.50 | $15 Overcoats for $11.25 |
| $12 Suits for..... $9.00 | $18 Overcoats for $13.50 |
| $15 Suits for..... $11.25 | $20 Overcoats for $15.00 |
| $18 Suits for .... $13.50 | $25 Overcoats for $18.75 |
| $20 Suits for .... $15.00 | $30 Overcoats for $22.50 |
| $25 Suits for .... $18.75 | $35 Overcoats for $26.25 |

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415 to 419 Nicollet Ave.

C. J. GUTGESELL Manager.


# FAST IN THE TUNNEL

### Great Northern Passengers and Train Crew Seriously Affested by Coal Gas.

Everett, Wash., Feb. 6.—Great Northern passenger train No. 4 stuck in the Cascade tunnel about midnight and ten passengers in the sleepers and five members of the train crew were more or less seriously affected by coal gas. No deaths have been reported.

A helper is used to pull the train through the Cascade tunnel. On the western slope of the tunnel from some cause or another the train stuck and the helping engine broke away. It was run back, recoupled, broke away a second and third time.

On the third breakaway Engineer Freeman ran the helper through to the east end of the tunnel.

When it was found the helper was not going to return, the train was backed out and run to Wellington. Conductor Weston and the fireman were both unconscious when the mouth of the tunnel was reached. Engineer Sherrer, of the main crew, his fireman and head brakeman, and ten passengers were more or less, though not dangerously, overcome by the gas.

### SOME MAIL CARRIERS.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Carriers have been appointed on rural routes that will be inaugurated at points in Minnesota, on March 2, as follows: Delano, David L. Sutton and F. Sutton; Dodge Center, C. Erbert, S. Parmerlee, George Yahn, Albert S. Parmerlee and Oscar Yahn; Emmons, Albert A. Davidson and Andrew Ringha; Fosston, Henry Kanz, Jr., William H. Cowengen, W. J. Kanz and H. W. Schofield; Garvin, Sam Jones, David Y. Jones, T. T. Jones and Samuel Masters; Henderson, William F. Stiehm and Anna Stiehm; Holloway, Simon M. Craver, William A. Craver, Myrtle D. Craver and Sarah Craver; Lake City, George E. Lamont and Will Cain; Mayer, Arthur A. Hahn, F. Schneidegger, H. P. Kusske, Ed Hahn, Henry Scheidegger and Albert Jumach; Montrose, Henry M. Schultze and Minnie Schultze; Rose Creek, Matthew J. Rooney and Robert Collins; Starbuck, Ole H. Holte, Peter M. Swenson, Julius Holte and E. P. Hybre; Waltham, Fred Baacht Wilkammer, Clarence H. Benetke and Louis Benetke.

### HER LITTLE ERROR.

Judge.

"Is she gentle?" asked the city chap, who thought he wanted to buy a steed.

"Gentle?" ejaculated the country chap, who had one to sell. "Why, she's as gentle as a suckin' dove. Hain't got a fault or fallin' in the world—nussir. She don't kick, or strike, or bite——"

At that instant the equine paragon swung her head viciously around and snapped off a piece of the rural robber's southwest ear.

"That is, not with the deliberate intention of doin' any harm. The mare is sorter absent-minded at times, an' I kinder guess she must 'a' mistook my ear fer a cabbage-leaf."

### HE MIGHT LIVE TOO LONG.

New York Weekly.

Old Hardcash—Miss Youngthing has given me some encouragement; at least, she hasn't refused me. I presume she wants to make sure that I'm no older than I say.

Friend—No, she doesn't.

"Eh? Then what can she want?"

"She wants to see if you come of a long-lived family."


# Blind

## During Attacks Of Heart Failure.

## Would Appear To Be Dead.

## Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Relieved and Cured.

"I have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is all that one can wish it to be. I was troubled with heart disease for fifteen years. I have tried many different remedies but until I tried Dr. Miles' Heart Cure I could find no relief. I was subject to headaches and had tried your Pain Pills and they were so effective I thought your Heart Cure might help me. I would have attacks at times so severe that I would be stone blind for the time being. During these spells I would be to all appearances dead. I took the medicine strictly as directed and I can truthfully say that I am completely cured. I advise all that are troubled with heart disease to take Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at once. I write this and give my name to my fellow sufferers."—S. E. Purdy, Atkinson, Nebraska.

"I first felt the effects of a weak heart in the fall of 1896. I saw an advertisement in the Sioux City paper in which a man stated his symptoms which seemed to me to indicate a trouble similar to mine. I had a soreness in the chest at times, and in my shoulder, an oppressive choking sensation in my throat and suffered from weak and hungry spells. I was truly frightened at my condition and procured six bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. Since taking my first bottle I have never been bothered by any of the old disagreeable symptoms and now am well and consider my cure permanent."—Lewis Anderson, Kuhn, S. D.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



# Remnant and Sample SHOE SALE

We've had them before—you know what to expect. This time we have combined with all our odds and ends and short lines, about 1200 pairs of manufacturers' samples, making a total of nearly 6,000 pairs of good up-to-date shoes at extraordinary low prices. Of course they are not all in regular runs of sizes—but, the sizes are all good. If you are good natured and willing to look through a big pile of shoes for a big bargain, you want to attend this sale. You can see them in our windows and on tables throughout the store. Remember you always get here what we promise you in our ads. No disappointment at the HOME TRADE SHOE STORE.

## Ladies' Shoes

Several hundred pairs of ladies' kid button shoes, broken lots, values mostly $1.50 **69c**

About 1,000 pairs ladies' Shoes, all the short lines and odd lots of our $2 to $3 grades, in vici kid, patent and enamel leather, most of them are of modern shapes, all sizes in lot, choice..... **98c**

About 390 pairs of several very choice lines of ladies' $2.50 shoes, thoroughly modern shapes but lines that we will discontinue. All sizes.... **$1.79**

120 pairs of Ladies' Sample Shoes, $3.00 and $3.50 values, newest shapes, pair..... **$1.98**

## Ladies' Slippers

A large lot of Ladies' nice Kid House Slippers, values 98c and $1.25. Choice.. **39c**

## Men's Shoes

All short and broken lines of our Men's $1.50 and $2.00 shoes, choice ..... **98c**

Samples of Men's North Star $2.50 shoes, choice.... **$1.48**

Here is a very choice lot of Men's Shoes. Over 1,000 pairs, in box calf, vici kid and French horse hide, modern shapes and regular sizes; they are all $2.50 and $3.00 values. See them, they are great at..... **$1.79**

About 30 dozen of Men's North Star $3.50 sample shoes and all odd lots of our $3 lines, including patent leathers, choice.... **$1.98**

## Babies' Shoes

Many sample pairs and all broken lines of babies' shoes, values 50c and 60c **29c**

Home Trade Shoe Store 219-223 Nicollet

## Boys' Shoes

Here is a very interesting proposition in boys' good shoes. About 200 pairs of samples and 300 pairs of broken lots, they are mostly $1.50 value, some $1.75, be sure to see them at..... **98c**

All our boys' $1.75 and $1.98 high cut box calf, lace, at... **$1.25**

## Girls' Shoes

Over 450 pairs of girls' and children's shoes that sold regular up to $1.75, samples and odd lots, including many pairs of nice patent leather dress shoes at just about the price of the soles.... **69c**

All our girl's $1.68 high cut kid and box calf lace, per pair..... **98c**

## Children's Shoes

Almost a thousand pairs of samples and odd lots nice Button and Lace Shoes, hand turned soles, many styles, values to 98c. Choice..... **49c**


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