

# OLEO SALES SHOW A BIG DECREASE

## New Law Compelling the Product to Be Labeled of Advantage to Dairymen.

### City Buyers Now Shun the Butter Substitute While Country Dealers Take It Up.

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

Washington, July 13.—Statements sent out in the press dispatches from Washington to the effect that the manufacture of oleomargarin has been increasing in the past few months, and that the output will soon be equal to that of last year, are not borne out by a careful analysis of the returns from the collectors of duty on oleomargarin. The decrease in production is a matter of fact, the high-water mark of production for the current fiscal year was reached in December and January, in which months more than 8,000,000 pounds were produced. Since that time there has been a gradual falling off, for in April, the last month for which the output has been made public, reaching only 6,250,000 pounds.

Friends of the oleomargarin bill which became a law last session claim that by forcing the manufacturers to label their product and to sell their product for what it really is, and not for butter, a decrease in the output, as compared with previous years, would result, and this appears to have been realized. The total output for the ten months ending April 30, 1903, was 64,968,181 pounds, as against 65,623,222 pounds for the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year, when the old law was in operation and all oleo, colored and uncolored, was taxed at the uniform rate of 2 cents a pound. The decrease in production is therefore, 34,658,041 pounds, or 34.6 per cent. A curious fact in connection with the output for this period is that the 10 cent tax provided for oleo artificially colored in imitation of butter was only for 2,215,741 pounds, the remaining 62,000,000 pounds paying the one-cent rate tax provided for uncolored oleo.

A comparison of the production in the ten months of the fiscal year, by months, follows:

Month	1901-1902	1902-1903	Decrease
July	8,736,803	6,889,226	1,847,577
August	8,784,256	6,517,909	2,266,347
September	8,884,424	6,584,476	2,300,000
October	9,538,849	6,879,935	2,658,914
November	10,143,849	8,863,728	1,280,121
December	9,929,834	8,864,692	1,065,142
January	10,208,285	8,864,692	1,343,593
February	11,196,855	6,250,124	4,946,731
March	10,362,803	6,908,181	3,454,622

Officials of the internal revenue bureau will not be interviewed as to the cause of the vast decrease in the production of imitation butter. The dairy people will claim, and rightly, that it is due to the fact that the new law has put an almost effectual stop to the practice of selling the imitation product as "pure creamery butter," and that people who are now using such butter are getting it for what it is and not for dairy butter.

Looking for a Natural Yellow.

The manufacturers of the imitation product have been trying ever since the law was passed to get some natural product which may be sold as a butter. Some ingredients of oleo and impart to it a yellow shade, and it is said that should they succeed they hope to see a boom in the trade. They thought that the coloring matter in palm oil, but the commissioner of internal revenue ruled that the use of even a small portion of that oil to impart a shade of yellow to oleo is a violation of the law, and that oleo in which it is colored is taxable at 10 cents a pound. He has recently sustained an assessment against a Chicago oleo maker who used palm oil in his product, and it is believed that the manufacturers are willing to pay the high tax rate on oleo.

Foreseeing that they might be precluded from using palm oil, oleo makers have been looking around for some substance which can be used to impart a shade of yellow, and which the internal revenue department will accept as natural or artificial coloring. They have met with some success in using the coloring matter of a certain kind of yellow, which imparts a slight shade of yellow. Some makers are segregating from the fat used as a basis for oleo oil of the product of certain steers with a yellow tinge to the kidney, and has a decided yellow tinge when rendered. The oleo made from this fat has a faint straw color, and when put up in bricks looks not unlike butter. It is, of course, it has not the deep shade of what is known as "June" butter. It is predicted that the oleo makers will keep trying until they find some substance which will impart the yellow shade, and at the same time pass muster as unartificial coloring matter within the meaning of the law.

City Trade Falls Off.

The passage of the new law has worked several changes in the markets where creamery butter is sold. The price has been in effect the greater part of the product was sold in the large cities to the working people and poor people who could not afford to pay the price for creamery butter. Sometimes these people bought it as oleo, but more often they thought they were buying real butter and not the imitation product. Now, according to reports to the department, the market for imitation butter has gravitated to the smaller towns and villages, and the rural communities. The reasons assigned for this are that city people will not have anything but a highly colored article, looking as it does, and that the imitation oleo they are offered by the dealers. On the other hand, in the rural communities, white or a slightly yellow, but regular in color, and encouraged by the trouble in disposing of the oleo. It is estimated that the city trade in oleo has fallen off 50 per cent, while the country demand for it has increased.

In addition to the acceptance of the slightly tinged product in rural communities, the question of the tax on the retail dealer enters largely into the demand for it in these sections. Under the old law, the retailer had to pay \$48 a year for the privilege of selling oleo, whether colored or uncolored. Now the dealer in the uncolored produce has to pay only \$8 a year. The country grower is willing to go into the business of selling oleo on the basis of the small cost, for he figures that if he does not create much of a demand for the imitation product he will not be much loser, and the probability is that he will come out ahead at the end of a year, because of the larger profit on oleo as against pure butter. His cupidity has been aroused, and he has become a manufacturer, and the result has been that the trade lost in the cities has been regained in the smaller communities. A comparison of the number of retail dealers engaged in selling oleomargarin could not be obtained because there is no

arbitrary unit on which to base calculations. Dealers who go into business in the middle of the year do not have to pay for a full year, and then, it is said, the returns the collectors do not indicate the number of dealers licensed; only the amount collected.

Taking it all together, the new oleomargarin law, from the standpoint of protection to the consumer, may be said to be a success.

—W. W. Jermans.

# A NEW CHINESE TREATY

## 'Twill Mean Great Things Eventually for Our Trade With China.

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

Washington, July 13.—Prospects are good for the completion, on satisfactory terms, of the treaty now being negotiated between the United States and China. It is expected that the treaty will be completed in time for transmission to the senate next winter. It will provide for the abolition of the customs taxes which have for ages existed between the two countries, and which have been a source of official corruption. It is estimated that not more than two-thirds of these internal taxes ever reach the imperial treasury. In their place the new treaty will provide for the collection of all customs duties at ports of entry by imperial officials. These new taxes will be added to the existing duties on imports, but the importer will know exactly what it will cost him to land his goods in any Chinese province and can fix prices accordingly. In return China is to grant many needed reforms as to the treatment and rights of American citizens in China, including the missionaries and native converts.

Broadly speaking, the treaty is of the greatest significance, because it will ensure the "open door" in China and will be an entering wedge for an enormous trade. American trade with China has been growing very rapidly since 1890. In that year we sent goods to that country to the amount of \$2,946,209. In 1900 the amount was \$15,295,167, and in 1902 it was \$24,722,906. The Chinese collection of our customs duties at ports of entry in 1901 were small, not to exceed \$10,000,000, on account of the commercial paralysis growing out of the boxer uprising. The year following it jumped way up, and this year will fall back to a normal basis. Normally our Chinese trade is growing at the rate of almost two millions a year, and under the new treaty it ought to show still greater gains. Indeed, it is expected in some quarters that the trade has been in operation five years our Chinese exports will reach more than \$50,000,000; and that that will be only beginning.

China's exports to the United States about equal her imports from that country, and the latter cannot reach their maximum until the former have developed correspondingly. The export trade of China will begin to grow by leaps and bounds as soon as there is a railroad connection between the interior provinces, enabling the people to bring to market surplus stocks to the seaboard. They will follow the development of the empire's extensive coal and iron mines and the beginning of a wonderful era of commercial prosperity. Government officials here say that the United States will be benefited by China's new trade arrangements. We have been her friend, and during the boxer uprising we helped her in her hour of need. She has made a lasting impression upon Chinese officials and people generally.

James J. Hill has been in mind when preparing to enlarge the carrying powers of his line, and in the building of the Pacific coast lines will benefit tremendously as the result of the new treaty. It is believed that no one among the cities of Puget Sound.

—W. W. Jermans.

# WISCONSIN GIRL IS AN EMPRESS

## Formerly Emily Brown of Appleton, She Is Now Empress of Korea.

### Her Son Is Heir to the Throne and Her Influence Paramount.

Tokio, June 13.—Last January Yi Hong, emperor of Korea, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his coronation. On the same day a beautiful Yankee girl, Emily Brown, the daughter of an Appleton, Wis., missionary, was crowned queen of Korea. Her infant son was also proclaimed heir to the throne.

Emily Brown is the first American woman to become a real empress, although Edia Henster, also an American, was the wife of a king of Portugal. Up to the time of her coronation the new empress of Korea bore merely the title of "Lady Korea," or "Korean Emby"—but now she is called "Empress Om," or translated into English, "The Dawn of the Morning."

Her father was a Presbyterian missionary, and the first Protestant to settle in Seoul, the capital of Korea. His youthful daughter, who possessed a beautiful voice, sang frequently in the mission church, and the ruler of the state, Her Imperial Majesty, was reported to the emperor, and the ruler commanded her to enter his harem, which she did with the state. Her beauty was reported to the emperor, and the ruler commanded her to enter his harem, which she did with the state. Her beauty was reported to the emperor, and the ruler commanded her to enter his harem, which she did with the state.

# A CRISIS IN LUMBER

## Overton W. Price's Article on Forestry in the Agricultural Department Year Book.

### He Declares a Revolution in the Methods of the Industry at Hand.

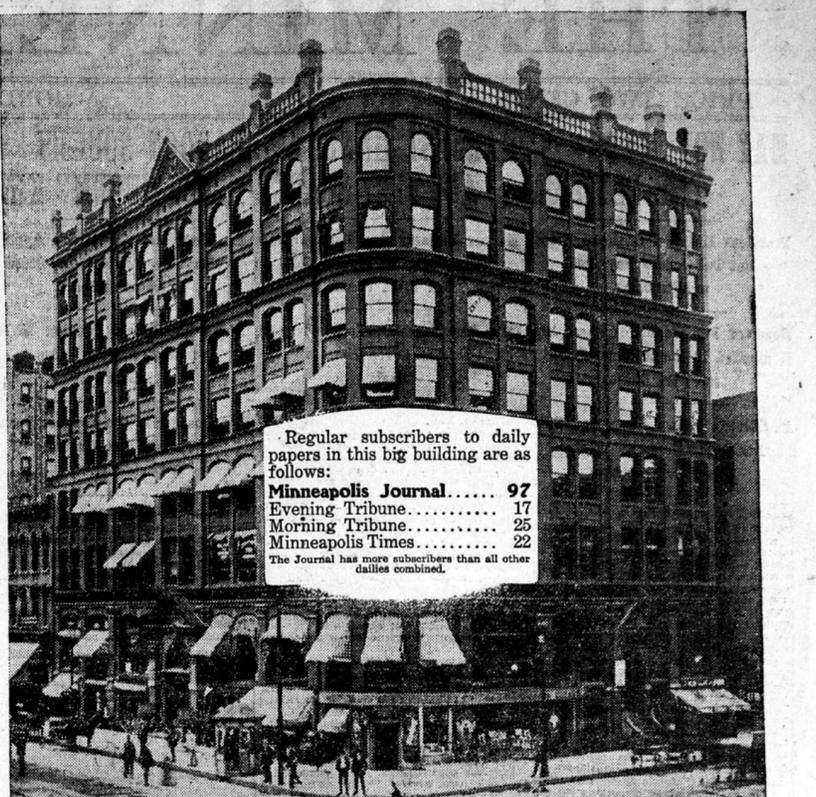
Washington, July 13.—Every lumberman and everyone interested in forestry will want to read the article in the year book of the department of agriculture on "The Influence of Forestry on the Lumber Industry," written by Overton W. Price, assistant forester of the bureau of forestry. It is probably the most intelligent article of what the government and the several timber states are doing for the present, and what the effect of present and future conditions will be on the lumber industry.

Until a few years ago there was no general appreciation in the United States of the sound principles of forestry, and the financial advantage of their application. Now that these things are better understood, and that difficulty lies in finding the trained men necessary to apply conservative management to the present forest, and that the industry is a force to be reckoned with in this country. The effect of forestry upon the industry is becoming generally recognized, and it will work fundamental changes in the end.

After giving some figures showing the importance of the American lumber industry, he represents an invested capital of 500 million dollars, pays annually 100 million in wages, and employs more than a million people. It is the largest industry in the world, and the industry is fundamentally sound in principle, and on this point he says, in part:

On an Unsound Basis.

"The settler who cuts and sells trees with long-run, has not enriched himself in the long run. The havoc has turned trees into money, but the money has not been put to use. The effect of the short-cutting is to render vast areas unproductive. It is the history of all great industries that the interest in them is not sustained unless the industry is not sound in principle. It is the history of all great industries that the interest in them is not sustained unless the industry is not sound in principle. It is the history of all great industries that the interest in them is not sustained unless the industry is not sound in principle.



Regular subscribers to daily papers in this big building are as follows:

Minneapolis Journal	97
Evening Tribune	17
Morning Tribune	25
Minneapolis Times	22

The Journal has more subscribers than all other dailies combined.

# TALK PEACE, BUT FACE WAR

## Russian Officials in Orient Profess to Despise Japan as an Antagonist.

Port Arthur, July 13.—The visit of all the prominent Russian officials in China, Manchuria and Korea to this place is said to be strictly for the purpose of discussing the question of the consolidation of the government of Russia's adjacent possessions in the far east under one administration under a government.

High officials strongly deprecate the war talk among officers of lower rank and civilians. All profess to despise Japan as an antagonist. The policy of the United States in the Manchurian question is generally regarded here with surprise and resentment.

War Ships There.

The presence of a British squadron at Wei Hai Wei and of American warships at Chefoo is a subject of great interest to the Russian officers, who ask many questions regarding the mission and movements of the British and American vessels. It is estimated that there are twelve Russian battleships and cruisers, four of which are regularly stationed there, and at Vladivostok there are forty-five smaller craft, and the railway company has torpedo boats and destroyers. The number of troops at Port Arthur and in its environs is, according to the best information, 30,000, and the railway company is preparing to bring 16,000 more. The fleet and army are displaying unusual activity in the drilling of the men.

# WALL ST. VERY BLUE

## The Dark Cloud of Despondency Still Hangs Over the Entire Street

New York, July 13.—Despondency in Wall street expressed itself this morning at the opening of the stock exchange. Notwithstanding the fact that London prices for American stocks were fractionally higher on Saturday's closing here, a violent decline occurred at New York. A striking incident was continuous selling of high grade investment stocks at a heavy sacrifice. One notable instance of this selling was Illinois Central stock which closed at 131 1/2 Saturday and opened today at 129 1/2, then fell down to 117, a break of 4 1/2 in half an hour.

Another gilt-edged railway stock—Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Milwaukee, Pennsylvania, Rock Island, Manhattan, Missouri Pacific and Consolidated lines, Pennsylvania and New York Central reached low points for the whole period since 1898. Milwaukee sold at lowest price reached since May 9, panic.

A prominent trader to-day said present facts predicted a gloomy future for the market by Aldrich, when his currency bill was defeated. Aldrich's daughter married Rockefeller's son and the trader referred to the Atlantic stand for progress in liberty's paths is recognized to be a sort of gulf stream, encircling and warming the world, and bearing everywhere by the happiest coincidence the best guarantee of freedom in the invincible and unapproachable naval power of the co-operating empires and states.

# CHARGE GIGANTIC FRAUD

## Smelter Trust Accused of Defrauding the Government of Hundreds of Thousands.

New York Sun Special Service.

El Paso, Texas, July 13.—Special Treasury Agents Johnson of New Orleans and Evans of El Paso are engaged investigating what is alleged to be the most gigantic irregularity in the collection of duties that has ever come to light in the customs department of the southern border.

It is charged by Government Storekeeper John Fulkerson, in his report to Collector Garrett, that for years the smelter trust, represented here by the Kansas City Consolidated Smelters, has been engaged in gross irregularities in the handling of ores, which has resulted in the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in duties.

Fulkerson offered to unearth the frauds and furnish quarterly reports, but the department investigating commission so that he might obtain the usual percentage allowance for recovery as provided by law. His request was ignored by the treasury department, although by the special agents all information he might possess.

Subsequently, while Fulkerson was absent on leave, an article appeared in a local paper giving an account of the investigations and insinuating that he had fled to avoid making disclosures.

Fulkerson refused to act further with the special agents, tendered his resignation to the collector and wired the department that his resignation was accepted. He has the discretion of secrecy and could not obtain results. The department had ordered charges be filed against Fulkerson.

# NEGRO RAVISHER KILLED BY MOB

## Black Fiend Suffered a Thousand Tortures Before Death Came to His Release.

Wheeling, W. V., July 13.—Full details of one of the blackest crimes that has ever blotted the history of the state has reached this city. The little town of Devon, Minn. county, was the scene of the abducting of a 14-year-old girl by a negro, followed by his subsequent lynching by an enraged mob numbering over 200 men. The little girl was caught a short distance from her home by the black fiend and carried to a neighboring wood, where she was tied to a tree, bound and gagged. Her absence was noticed by the neighbors, who immediately formed themselves into a searching party. She was found in an almost dying condition, and was taken to the hospital, where she died. Her body was buried in a shallow grave, and her name was never mentioned again.

The clothing and the black wreath were torn from his body and pins, tacks, penknives and every conceivable weapon of torture was stuck into the skin of the negro as he struggled pleading for his life. He was allowed to suffer a hundred deaths and his body bleeding in a thousand places.

The almost lifeless form of his little victim was then placed before the glaring eyes of the brute, while willing hands cut at 1700000 stock issue was underwritten and sold.

Among stocks which to-day reached low record for the year were: N. Y. Central, Milwaukee, Pennsylvania, Rock Island, Manhattan, Missouri Pacific and Consolidated lines, Pennsylvania and New York Central reached low points for the whole period since 1898. Milwaukee sold at lowest price reached since May 9, panic.

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# THE PHILIPPINE LOAN

## War Department Invites Bids for an Additional \$3,000,000 of the Island's Paper.

New York Sun Special Service.

Washington, July 13.—Secretary Root has announced that the war department, on behalf of the government of the Philippine Islands, has decided to invite bids for an additional \$3,000,000 of the certificates of indebtedness of the Philippine government.

The certificates will be issued in coupon form in the denomination of \$1,000 and will be dated Sept. 1, 1903, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable quarterly, and will be redeemable one year after date of issue in gold coin of the United States at the office of the Guaranty Trust company of New York.

A circular issued by the war department says that "These certificates will be accepted by the treasury department, who, as security for deposits of the public money of the United States in National banks when ever further deposits may be made and may at any time be substituted for United States bonds now held as security for additional bank note circulation."

That Fatal Mortgage.

Milwaukee, July 13.—Discouraged over her inability to pay a mortgage on her home in Chicago, Mrs. Bertha Larsen, a widow, committed suicide at the home of her brother-in-law, the Rev. O. L. Hansen, pastor of the Scandinavian Methodist church. She had closed the doors and windows, and had been found by a neighbor who turned the gas burner wide open. Mrs. Larsen was fifty-four years of age and leaves four children. Her brother will take the body to Chicago for interment.

A SHIRT WAIST JUDGE.

Naugatuck, Conn., July 13.—The first judge in Connecticut to adopt the shirt waist was Judge Hamilton, who, during one of the hottest days of the past week, appeared in court wearing a shirt waist and all three trial with his coat removed. Just before he took off his coat to go up on the bench he was asked by a juror to get all the comfort he could in such weather.

MULLINS IS CAPTURED.

Junction City, Kan., July 13.—Gilbert Mullins, leader of the Fort Leavenworth mutiny in November, 1892, who escaped from the county jail with three others, was recaptured yesterday by Patrick Folck, a farmer, at the house of a woman whose acquaintance he had formed while in jail here.

NEW NORTHWESTERN POSTMASTERS.

Washington, D. C., July 13.—Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Iowa, Church, Allamakee county; B. Drecker, Wisconsin, Barry, Portage county; S. J. Saksasawick, Kaskay, Mantowoc county; Joseph A. Klesber, North Andover, Grant county; Leroy J. Ryan.

STACY, MINN.—L. A. Dorman, Northern Pacific agent at this point, was probably fatally injured yesterday in a baseball game. He was struck in the forehead by a foul ball while standing near the plate waiting for his turn at bat.

# AUTO RECALLS HER YOUTH

## Woman 103 Years Old Says It Is Just Like a Jaunting Car.

New York Sun Special Service.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 13.—Mary Sheppard, who will be 103 years old next Wednesday, is a subject of great interest to the Russian officers, who ask many questions regarding the mission and movements of the British and American vessels. It is estimated that there are twelve Russian battleships and cruisers, four of which are regularly stationed there, and at Vladivostok there are forty-five smaller craft, and the railway company has torpedo boats and destroyers. The number of troops at Port Arthur and in its environs is, according to the best information, 30,000, and the railway company is preparing to bring 16,000 more. The fleet and army are displaying unusual activity in the drilling of the men.

# MINERS WANT GRAY

## Would Like to See the Delaware Man President.

New York Sun Special Service.

Pottsville, Pa., July 13.—The quiet boom among the anthracite miners of Judge George Gray of Delaware for president is assuming tangible shape. A canvass of the officers of the approaching convention shows that a great majority of these, who are democrats, favor Judge Gray's nomination.

Since the collapse of the Cleveland boom adherents of both Cleveland and Bryan have united in praise of Judge Gray, and it is expected that the later will be endorsed for president at the approaching Schuylkill county democratic convention.

# GERMANY IS AROUSED

## Politicians Don't Like London's Reception of Loubet and the American Fleet.

New York, July 13.—King Edward's visit to Portugal, Italy and France; President Loubet's reception in London, and the tons and sentiments exchanged with the officers of the American squadron, forces upon German politicians certain facts sometimes studiously ignored. Says a Berlin dispatch to the Times by way of London. The leading part played by King Edward in developing British foreign relations is becoming generally recognized. Moreover, the popularity of the British government's foreign policy is beginning to be appreciated.

Attempts to make out that the whole British nation, including the parliamentary opposition, does not stand behind the government in its friendship with America, France and Italy, and its alliances with Portugal and Japan, become daily more feeble and intermittent. The friendship of these nations, which on both sides is the Atlantic stand for progress in liberty's paths is recognized to be a sort of gulf stream, encircling and warming the world, and bearing everywhere by the happiest coincidence the best guarantee of freedom in the invincible and unapproachable naval power of the co-operating empires and states.

# AMOS RETIRES

## Announces His Withdrawal From Standard Milling Company.

New York Sun Special Service.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 13.—Jacob Amos announced to-day that he had resigned from the Standard Milling company as manager of its mills in this section.

Amos has been in charge of the principal mills of the country into a trust was made three years ago. Mr. Amos was asked to sell out to the Standard Milling company, which is forming the United States Milling company. He became its vice-president.

The capitalization was too great and the company went into the hands of a receiver. Amos has severed his connection with the Standard Milling company. It is said, on what seems to be good authority, that there has been serious difficulties between Mr. Amos and the New York officers of the combine.

# JUST LIKE NEW JERSEY

## The Pestiferous Mosquito Invades the London Suburbs and Causes Much Suffering.

London, July 13.—Life is becoming a burden to the people in the suburbs of London bordering upon the lower Thames by reason of the plague of mosquitoes. All the lands adjacent to the river are now a mass of marsh ground at Woolwich, Greenwich and Deptford. Blackheath air made untenable and the water in the ponds and streams is so foul that it is a garden in the cool of the evening. In the suburbs of London, the mosquitoes are a torment, and in the rural communities, the reasons assigned for this are that city people will not have anything but a highly colored article, looking as it does, and that the imitation oleo they are offered by the dealers. On the other hand, in the rural communities, white or a slightly yellow, but regular in color, and encouraged by the trouble in disposing of the oleo. It is estimated that the city trade in oleo has fallen off 50 per cent, while the country demand for it has increased.

# HERDSMAN SHOT

## Joseph Neimann of the Town of May Is the Victim.

Stillwater, Minn., July 13.—The report comes from the town of May that Joseph Neimann was shot and killed Saturday afternoon while herding cattle, but the extent of his wounds is not known.

The authorities of Washington county had not been advised of the shooting until noon to-day. He received a charge of bird shot in the chest and right arm. The bullet entered the chest and came out with lumber for Muscatine and arrived here this morning.

# DIVORCED AND DIED

## Death of George Elder of "R" Ends a Maryland Society Scandal.

Baltimore, July 13.—George Howard Elder of "R" died yesterday at the Elder country place in Garrison, Md., without knowing that his wife and Charles McTavish Elder, had been granted an absolute divorce from him on statutory grounds on the report made by Charles J. Bonaparte, the master appointed to take evidence. Thus ends one of the most discussed society scandals that ever agitated Baltimore, for both belonged to the exclusive strains of colonial days, families that claim the highest prestige by reason of their birth.

Elder was a Howard, a direct descendant of the famous family of Howard country. Mrs. Elder was a Carroll and the families are rich, especially the Carrolls. Mr. Elder inherited a comparatively small amount of money and George Howard Elder of "R" died yesterday at the Elder country place in Garrison, Md., without knowing that his wife and Charles McTavish Elder, had been granted an absolute divorce from him on statutory grounds on the report made by Charles J. Bonaparte, the master appointed to take evidence. Thus ends one of the most discussed society scandals that ever agitated Baltimore, for both belonged to the exclusive strains of colonial days, families that claim the highest prestige by reason of their birth.

# A QUEER SITUATION

## Divorced Wife Compelled to Nurse Her Former Husband.

Westport, Conn., July 13.—Frank Stannard, who has received a decree of divorce from his wife, whom he had been separated for a year, Stannard divorced to his exclusive advantage, a reconciliation, which she refused him.

In stepping backward he fell down the cellar steps, breaking his leg and three ribs and sustaining internal injuries. The doctors refuse to permit Stannard to be removed and the approaching winter of him for several weeks. He still is pleading for a permanent reconciliation.

# A BRACE OF MINOR BURGLARIES.

## Special to The Journal.

Marshalltown, Iowa, July 13.—Burglars blew up the safe in the general store of M. J. McCabe at Quarry last night and secured a small amount of money. The safe was ruined and considerable merchandise. No clew. The postoffice at Luray, this county, was broken into and robbed of a small sum last night.

# HUMORS

They take possession of the body, and are Lords of Misrule.

They are attended by pimples, boils, the itching letter, salt rhum, and other cutaneous eruptions; by feelings of weakness, languor, general debility and what not.

They cause more suffering than anything else.

Health, Strength, Peace and Pleasure require their expulsion, and this is positively effected, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, by

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

### Which radically and permanently drives them out and builds up the whole system.

# HEAD-DRESS SNUDDERS

Montclair, N. J., July 13.—The mosquitoes are so thick here that the women, to escape torture, have adopted a novel plan to keep their heads cool. They decorated their heads with joss sticks, after first lighting them, and so guarded they walk abroad in comfort.

# MURDERER SHAMS ILLNESS.

## KILLS HIS SON-IN-LAW

Louisville, July 13.—Lee Brown, the negro whose shooting of a policeman at Evansville, Ind., caused the serious racketeering case, is shaming himself. He called the guards at midnight and pretended to be sick and a sedative was given him. Brown fears to be taken back to Evansville. In spite of his nervous fears, he is improving and will soon be well.

# REWARD FOR DELXEB

## For the arrest of Ed J. Delzell, a half breed Indian, wanted for robbing the postoffice at Newport, Minn., the United States authorities will give a reward of \$100.00.

Bluffton, Ind., July 13.—John Terrell, a negro farm hand living near his home in miles north of this city, killed his son-in-law, Melvin Wolfe, yesterday afternoon, firing both barrels of a shotgun into his head as Wolfe lay on the doctor's operating table to have his leg amputated. Wolfe was 25 years of age, weighed 150 pounds, and dark complexioned, with black hair and eyes.

# Slippers 39c

We are cleaning up several lines of Strap Slippers at much below cost.

Babies' and children's red Strap Slippers, nice quality, sizes 2 to 6, 5 to 8, 8 to 10, values 25c and 35c, choice pair..... 39c

Some odd lots of misses' and children's tan and black Strap Slippers, also some Kid Oxford, values to 98c, at pair..... 39c

Some odd lots of misses' and children's tan and black Strap Slippers, with bow and buckle, value \$1.25, sizes 4 to 7, at pair..... 39c

# Home Trade Shoe Store

219-223 Nicollet