PLANS IDEAL TOWN AND BARS LIQUOR

Noted Indiana Philanthropist Will Establish a Model Colony in Washington.

Marion, Ind., Feb. 3.—To found a colony as Christ would and to build and conduct a city on the same plan, is the scheme of A. F. Norton of Marion, who has thirteen department stores in Marion and surrounding towns that he conducts as he says Christ would conduct them. He sells for cash, receiving a small profit, and refuses to sell tobacco, cigars or anything that would be an injury to any one.

Norton has conducted a number of railroad excursions as he thinks Christ would conduct them. He closes all of his stores when he conducts an excursion to some lake or city for a day, taking all of his employees with him. He has also conducted excursions to California, and while taking his party across the continent the officials of the Union Pacific Railroad company were attracted by his business methods, and he was appointed land and passenger agent for the company in Indiana.

Norton has decided to purchase a large tract of land in the state of Washington, consisting of many thousand acres.

When asked about his scheme he talked enthusiastically. He said:

"I have been working on the deal for some time, and have my plans about completed. I will purchase enough land so that large fertile farms can be sold to members of the colony. I have not decided on the name to be given the town, but have several names in mind. The town will be free from the sale of liquor and tobacco. The deeds for all land will contain a clause making the sale of liquor on the land a forfeiture of title. My colony would not be a success if the sale of intoxicants was permitted. Whisky and success are bitter enemies. If a man would succeed he must think of this. The people in my colony must live as they believe Christ would have them live."

When asked what class of people he would invite to live in his colony, he said: "I would prefer people who are clean, energetic and liberal hearted. I would give the downfallen a chance to do and live right. There is hope of saving all. Recently I employed a man who has failed to hold a position with any one because they believed him to be incompetent and irresponsible. There has been a marked improvement in him. I believe that he will prove to be competent and responsible. A man cannot fall so low that there is no hope of raising him."

When asked if he would prohibit the use of tobacco in his colony while prohibiting its sale, he said he would not, but that he would discourage the use of it by employing men who did not use it, as he believed a total abstainer was more competent than one who used the weed.

Norton does not sell tobacco in any of his thirteen stores and does not employ a man who uses it. He thinks that a man who has worked a day and earned his wages is entitled to it and he pays his army of employees every night.

Norton has the largest department store in Marion, occupying an entire block. He started a small plant in this city about five years ago, naming it the Gold Mine. His business increased so rapidly by his unique manner of conducting it that he soon started No. 2. He continued to start new places about the city and surrounding towns, until he now has thirteen. His No. 1 grew until it was necessary to erect additional buildings. A large brick block was added this year and was recently occupied by him with one of the largest and most up-to-date department stores in northern Indiana. In this place he has a restaurant, grocery, meat market, dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing and furnishing goods. He employs a large number of clerks in this store, but customers are allowed to help themselves and turn the cash over to a clerk.

Norton is recognized as a good business man, honorable in all his dealings. Many call him a religious crank, but his business methods have been successful.

BOY OF TEN HAS MIRACULOUS POWER

Pennsylvania Lad of Ten Years Heals Sick by the Laying On of Hands.

Freeland, Pa., Feb. 3.—This town has a little 10-year-old boy, the mere touch of whose hand is believed to signify a magical cure for many of the ills to which flesh is heir. He is Robert McNulty, the seventh son of P. J. McNulty, a prominent business man. The accepted theory among the boy's admirers is found in that Celtic legend that great power is especially conferred upon the seventh son born to the family.

The legend holds that rheumatism, dropsy, scrofula and kindred ailments are particularly subject to the power of a seventh son. Such afflictions are among the majority of cases brought to the lad's attention. Over 220 cases of running sores, it is claimed, have been cured by him.

Another strange feature of the boy's power is the effect his touch has upon worms and insects. Worms and small reptiles, placed in his palm, immediately become rigid and in a few moments die, it is said.

No remuneration for treatment is accepted or permitted by the boy's parents, but Santa Claus, as an agent, has left the McNulty home almost submerged by the avalanche of gifts that poured in by mail, express and messenger. The boy himself would very much prefer play or skating to the exercise of the curative powers which a large portion of the community asserts and firmly believes he possesses.

WASTING AWAY

It's the small but constant loss of flesh that indicates physical waste — the gradual slipping away of healthy flesh, pound by pound, which no ordinary food seems to restore. Scott's Emulsion will restore it. This Emulsion is the greatest flesh builder obtainable. Scott's Emulsion first stops the wasting—that's one gain. Then when it supplies new flesh and takes one back to normal strength and weight, that's another gain and a big one.

We'll send you a sample, free

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

MOVE FOR REFORM OF NATURALIZATION

Secretary of State Sends Report to Congress Showing Abuses and Needed Remedies.

By W. W. Jermane.

Washington, Feb. 3.—A number of months ago the secretary of state at the instance of the president, wrote to the governor of each state, asking him to make a report covering the laws and practices in effect in his state relating to the naturalization of aliens. The purpose of the state department was obviously to compile the data thus secured, and base a comprehensive discussion of the alien naturalization question upon them. All the governors in the union responded, excepting those of Minnesota, Nebraska and Louisiana, whereat Secretary Hay observes that "it is not thought those states have any laws on the subject."

The symposium has just gone to congress, and upon it that body is expected to take appropriate action. Mr. Hay calls attention to the fact that nearly one-half of the American citizens annually asking for passports that they may go abroad, are naturalized citizens. During 1903, the state department issued 16,116 passports, of which 46 per cent were to naturalized citizens. The diplomatic and consular officers of this government during the same period issued 4,281 passports, of which 49 per cent were to naturalized citizens. In addition, a considerable number of applications for passports made by naturalized citizens were examined and rejected.

Hay's Recommendations.

After calling attention to the flagrant violations of the naturalization laws in the great cities, the secretary pays some attention to the governors, many of whom have failed to take notice of the 1903 amendment to the naturalization laws, and have continued to make out applications for passports under the old law. These applications are null and void. Then follow recommendations as to what the naturalization law should contain "for the protection of naturalized citizens going abroad," which may be summed up as follows:

The law should restrict naturalization to certain courts definitely named, and should prohibit all other courts from entertaining naturalization proceedings.

The nature of the testimony upon which naturalization may be conferred should be more particularly prescribed than it now is.

The language and form of certificate of declaration of intention to become a citizen, and of naturalization, should be prescribed by law, and to prevent counterfeiting it should be printed on a particular kind of paper.

The law should require that returns be made to the general government at stated periods by all courts having authority to naturalize.

Of Interest in Northwest.

Secretary Hay next discusses a point which will be of the deepest interest in the northwest, and calls attention to an experience which has been entirely too frequent with German-Americans and Scandinavian-Americans during their visits to their former homes. He says:

To render it thoroughly effective for use both at home and abroad, the certificate of naturalization should state where the person to whom it is issued was born and when he came to this country. Under the terms of our naturalization treaties with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Sweden and Norway, and Wurttemberg, a former subject of one of these countries naturalized as an American citizen is entitled to be treated as such on his return if he has resided in the United States five years. The passport which he carries merely shows that he is a citizen of the United States, and if the authorities of his parent state dispute his right to the benefit of the provisions of the treaty he should be able to support his position by producing a certificate of naturalization in which the period of his residence in this country is stated. If the certificate he hold contains no statement on this point, he may be obliged to undergo the inconvenience, delay, and probable expense of obtaining from this country evidence necessary to support his certificate.

Laws Have Not Kept Pace.

Secretary Hay says that the examination of past legislation on naturalization shows that it has not kept pace with changing conditions. Before the constitution was adopted, each state had its own naturalization laws, and they were not identical, but, generally speaking, they admitted a foreigner to citizenship after one year, and with this legislation before it, and a natural desire to encourage immigration, the first congress allowed naturalization of aliens after a residence of two years. In 1795 this period was extended to five years.

In the first congress James Madison, its leader, contended for a longer probationary period than two years and against too liberal naturalization laws in general, saying that what the United States wanted was not mere numbers of citizens, but good citizens. He obtained the insertion in the law of 1790 of the requirement that no one be admitted who was not of "good character," and introduced the law of 1795, in which this requirement was extended so that it was obligatory upon the applicant to bring proof that he was "attached to the constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

Good Law in 1798.

A naturalization law approved in 1798 required that an alien must make the declaration of intention five years before naturalization, and must prove residence in the United States for at least fourteen years, and in one state for five years. This was the only law that ever required a return of naturalizations to the general government. It remained upon the statute books for four years, when—the federalist party, by which it had been enacted, having been driven from power—there was a revulsion of feeling, the entire act was repealed and the law of 1802, the main source from which the existing system of naturalization springs, was passed.

It is significant that many fraudulent naturalizations were secured soon after the passage of this 1802 law, and the amendments to it have left it, in the opinion of Mr. Hay, still unsatisfactory in many vital particulars. In conclusion the secretary says:

The great increase in immigration since this law was passed, the multiplication of courts having power to naturalize, and the increased facilities for travel in foreign countries are some of the circumstances making it plain that a system of naturalization applicable to the United States in 1802 is not applicable to the

Would Prevent Gross Frauds.

Secretary Hay's presentation of this question is timely and he has brought out many facts which will be important when congress is ready to bring the naturalization laws down to date. Such amendments to the law as he recommends would not only prevent the gross naturalization frauds which are perpetrated in the great cities, but they would more adequately protect naturalized citizens during their trips abroad.

It is said to be the plan of the president to bring about, if possible, a complete revision of the naturalization laws at as early a date as possible. Secretary Hay's study of the question is the first step in that direction.

It is regarded as strange here that the governor of a state such as Minnesota, where there are so many naturalized citizens who are annually going abroad, should have neglected to respond to the request of the state department for information regarding the naturalization laws and practices of that state.

Photo Supplies

Free Photo Calendars!—Special sale of photo albums. Any album at 25 per cent off. With every 25c purchase a handsome photo calendar free.

THE NEW STORE

Children's Cloaks

In Corset Room.

100 velvet, corduroy, zibeline and eiderdown, in all colors, worth to $6.00, choice $2.98 and **$1.98**

Surplus Stock of the Chicago Novelty Cloak & Suit Co.

Special Shoe Bargains

Many lots at less than half price.

Misses' and children's high two buckle overshoes, $1.50; half price..... **75c**

Misses' and children's shoes, 8½ to 11 and 12 to 2, value to $1.75, half and less..... **75c**

Boys' good shoes and buckle overshoes and moose hide moccasins, to $1.50, to choice..... **75c**

Men's warm fleece lined storm rubbers, all sizes, special..... **75c**

Women's felt shoes and fine fur trimmed felt Romeos, to $3; spec. **75c**

Our mammoth shoe dept. is over crowded with foot wear. Bargains at surprisingly low prices.

Optical Dept.

If you suspect anything is wrong with your eyes call and see the New Store Optician. For Saturday our best $3.00 gold filled frame fitted with guaranteed periscopic lenses..... **98c**

Hosiery

Buster Brown, a heavy cotton Stocking for the children, regular 25c goods, Saturday..... **19c**

Children's fleeced cotton school Hose, wear like iron, 1x1 or 2x1, ribbed, double toes, heels and knees, sizes 6 to 9, Saturday 15c, 2 pr **25c**

Shirt Waist Specials

3 Lots—Good styles in white lawn, flannels and heavy mercerized goods, worth $3.50, $2.50 and $1.00, your choice at $1.48, 89c and **19c**

New styles white Brilliantine Waists, worth $2.50, at..... **$1.79**

Golf Shirts in good brilliantine, worth $2.25, at..... **$1.69**

Golf Shirts in white linens, worth $2.00, at..... **$1.48**

In addition we are making large reductions in all winter waists in silks and flannels.

Nearing the End of a Phenomenal Sale of CLOAKS, SUITS, SKIRTS

Yours almost for the asking Saturday

25 Hip Length Jackets—sizes 14, 16 and 32, in tan and castor military collar, regular $6.50—as long as they last at—each..... **75c**

Small Lot Children's Zibeline Coats—Regular $7.50—Sizes 8 and 10—as long as they last at—each..... **$2.49**

A large assortment of 45-in. Coats in tan, castor, black and mixtures, too many styles to describe, all sizes and worth to $12.50—your choice, each.. **$4.49**

2 lots of Ladies' Suits, sizes to 42, hardly two alike, jackets silk or satin lined, most recent styles, worth to $25.00, your choice at, each, $7.98 and.. **$5.98**

Wash Goods

Prints—Black and white, grey, indigo and cardinal, the usual 7c yard kind.... **4½c**

Ginghams—Best quality fancy ginghams, all new spring 1905 styles, 12½c yard everywhere; Saturday..... **9½c**

Men's Furnishings

Men' Shirts with black stitched bosoms, regular price 50c, to close..... **19c**

Men's heavy fleece lined Shirt and drawers, 50c, Saturday..... **25c**

Sweaters in black, blue and maroon, cheap at $2, Saturday.... **$1.25**

Knit Underwear

Children's Vests, Pants and Union Suits, extra heavy fleece lined and wool plated, worth 50c and 75c, Saturday special..... **24c**

Ladies' Vests and Pants, silver gray wool mixed, vests hand finished in silk crochet, pants have French bands, worth to 89c, Sat.... **49c**

Sacques & Kimonas

Snug and short, wool eiderdown, flannel and Turkish crash, plain and fancy colors, worth to $2.50 **89c**

Kid Gloves

"The Savoy," reg. price $1.00, in black, white and colors—it is guaranteed. Saturday..... **59c**

Furs

$3.50 extra fine Electric Seal Scarfs; special Saturday..... **$1.25**

$6 Nearseal Cluster Scarfs.. **$2.00**

$4 Australian Opossum Scarfs **$2.00**

$11.00 Sable Opossum Double Scarfs. Saturday..... **$5.50**

$12.50 Sable and Isabella Wolf Scarfs. Saturday..... **$6.00**

$9.00 Sable Australian Opossum Double Scarfs, Special.. **$4.50**

A few Misses' Sets left in Lamb, Angora and White Thibet, regularly $8.00, $9.00 and $10. Special Saturday..... **$5.00**

$1.25 Black Seal Cluster Scarfs, 6 bear tails. Special Saturday,..... **65c**

Embroideries

Corset Cover Embroideries, in all the regular widths worth up to 89c, Sat... **49c**

Corset Cover Embroideries, in all newest beading effects, worth to 75c, your choice..... **29c**

Corset Sale

Great sample sale of P. D., C. B., R. & G., G. D., Nemo, and American Lady Corsets. All colors and white, all sizes, 18 to 30, worth to $4, to close **98c**

Linens, White Goods

Huck Towels, worth 8c each, quantity limited, Saturday only..... **5c**

Fancy White Goods, for ladies' waists and gowns; values to 25c yard, Saturday only..... **15c**

Bed Spreads, hemmed or fringed, handsome Marseilles patterns; worth $1.25 and $1.50, choice..... **$1**

Stationery

All Tally Cards, hemstitched and black and white sketches, regular 20c, Saturday, per dozen..... **15c**

Linen hemstitched Tally Cards, regular 39c, Saturday, per dozen..... **29c**

Pack Enamel Playing Cards, regular 19c, Saturday, per pack..... **15c**

Pack Enamel Playing Cards, regular 25c, Saturday, per pack..... **19c**

Pack Congress Playing Cards, regular 50c, Saturday, per pack..... **39c**

Pack Little Lord Fauntleroy Playing Cards, regular 15c, Saturday, per pack..... **12c**

Pack Little Duke Playing Cards, regular 10c, Saturday, per pack..... **8c**

Handkerchiefs

Men's and Women's plain, hemstitched and colored borders, take six of them away for..... **25c**

Boys' Clothing

Boys' Overcoats and Suits, broken sizes, worth to $7.50, Saturday for..... **$2.75**

Knee Pants, broken sizes, are worth to 75c, Saturday..... **25c**

Children's Box Coats, double breasted, worth to $6.50, Saturday, while they last..... **$2.45**

Men's Fur Coats, worth $30, Saturday.. **$17**

Silk Cluny Laces

In black, white and ecru, 5-inch width, up to 49c yd., value, 19c, 15c and... **10c**

Sheet Music Specials For Saturday

"Blue Bell," and answer to "Blue Bell"—"Come Home, Soldier Boy in Blue." For Saturday only, the **2** FOR **25c**

"A Bit o' Blarney" (new); "Karama" (Miss Mabel McKinley's latest popular song); "Teasing," "Just for Fun" (new waltz song full of melody; "Alexander," "Josephine" (new intermezzo with a very catchy air); "When the Sleigh Bells Sweetly Chime"; "You Are as Welcome as the Flowers in May"; My Indian Queen" (very catchy and full of melody); "When My Golden Hair Has Turned to Silver Gray"; "She Still Believes in You"; "St. Louis Tickle" (new rag-time two-step); "Billy"; "The Girl I Love Out in the Golden West"; "Let's All Go Up to Maud's"; "Good Bye, Little Girl, Good Bye"; "I Would if I Could, But I Can't." Saturday only at..... **14c**

"Calvary," "Palms," "Silvery Waves," "Black Hawk Waltz," "Beautiful Blue Danube Waltz," "A Dream of Paradise," "Simple Confession," "My Old Kentucky Home," and many others in the celebrated De Luxe Edition. Saturday only, per copy..... **5c**

Drugs

Palmer House Turkish Bath Soap **7c**

Bronchial Lozengers, for coughs, colds and bronchitis, reg. 15c.. **8c**

Ideal Tooth Powder, 25c size.... **11c**

Woodworth's Blue Lilies perfume, regular 35c oz..... **19c**

Colgate's Vioris, La France, Rose and Lavender Toilet Water—75c size... **43c**

FAIR STATUES FOR COURT OF HONOR

More Than 100 Pieces to Be Taken to Washington for the Inaugural Ceremonies.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.—One hundred and forty-three pieces of statuary, valued at $14,050, that adorned the world's fair grounds, have been presented to the inaugural committee and will be taken to Washington for use at the inaugural ceremonies.

The statues were turned over to Edwin T. Bates, assistant custodian of the government building at the fair, and the local representatives of the inaugural committee.

The pieces include portrait statues of Andrew Jackson, Robert Livingston, James Monroe, George Rogers Clark, Anthony Wayne, Bienville, La Salle, Narvaez and Marbois.

The miscellaneous statues include Gobelins, four figures in portico of liberal arts building, four from the colonnade of the mines and metallurgy, fifty urns from around the varied industries building, fifty urns from the bridges, six urns in the colonnade of the mines and metallurgy building, four lions and four radiant female heads on the roof of the liberal arts building, four gold eagles from the east wing of the colonnade of states and two shields from the manufacturers' building.

The statuary will form a court of honor along Pennsylvania avenue in the blocks occupied by the government buildings and each piece will bear the inscription, "Presented with compliments of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., 1904."

The statuary will remain in Washington and will be preserved in the parks, except the statue of James Monroe, which will go to the University of Virginia.

EGAN, S. D.—Dr. W. McKechnie has purchased the drug stock of A. J. Anderson, who contemplates moving to Pennsylvania.

The records of the day—deaths, births, marriages, hotel arrivals, railroad time tables, real estate transfers, building permits and other information of interest—will be found together with want advertisements on page 18 of this issue.

Mrs. Charles Smith of Jimes, Ohio, writes: "I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the res

STATE'S TITLES TO BE EXAMINED

LITTLE SCARE AT PIERRE IMPELS OFFICIALS TO ACT.

Question of Reversionary Rights in Sites of All State Institutions Will Be Inquired Into—Mr. Brown's Bill Nullifies Appropriations Unless the Commonwealth Can Show a Clear Title.

Special to The Journal.

Pierre, S. D., Feb. 3.—The scare over the title to the Soldiers' home property has set in motion an inquiry into the tenure of the state in each of its public institutions. It developed in the course of the capitol discussion that the North-Western railway holds a reversionary right in the capitol grounds, and it is probable that many other institutions are located upon grounds which will revert in case they are abandoned by the state for the specific purpose named in the deed.

For instance, if the state desired to convert its reform school into a penitentiary it might find it had forfeited its right of possession. In view of this possible contingency, the governor will ask the attorney general or the public examiner to inquire into and report upon the character of each of the state's institution titles.

Mr. Brown of Sanborn has introduced a bill providing that no state appropriation shall be available for the support of any institution unless the title to the grounds upon which the institution is located shall be vested in the state in fee and without reversion.

Old Bill at Court Again.

Mr. Abel has an exhaustive bill for boiler inspectors on the Minnesota plan. They are to be appointed by the governor, and shall be paid wholly in fees which are fixed at $2 for each engineer's license issued and $3 for each engine inspected. This topic has been before every legislature for twelve years. The fear that it would be used for the purpose of building up a political machine defeated it in the legislature of 1893, and in several subsequent sessions it failed for a like reason. There appears strong reason for the inspection of steam boilers and the licensing of engineers.

When the board of regents was reorganized after the adoption of the constitutional amendment which abrogated the dual boards and reduced the regents to five, the law provided for a non-partizan board, and in accordance Governor Lee appointed Governor Herreid and M. F. Greeley. In Herreid's first term as governor the law was changed, the provision requiring all parties to be represented upon the board being dropped. Senator Cooper has a bill restoring the non-partizan board.

Measure for Retail Merchants.

For several years the Retail Merchants' association has been striving for a line of legislation which would benefit the craft, and one of these propositions has been that no sale of a stock of merchandise should be valid unless the creditors should have at least five days' notice. This is intended both for the protection of the wholesaler and for the good name and credit of the merchandisers. Two years ago the bill was tied up in the oil fight and lost out. Mr. Bratrud has introduced it in the present session.

Dairy Commissioner Sherwood has prepared a bill which the food and dairy committee has introduced as a committee bill, which completely defines the duties and powers of the office. It is not radically different from the present law, but in the light of four years' experience, simplifies its operations and somewhat enlarges its powers.

Livestock Commission Proposed.

The subcommittee of the livestock committees of both houses has been at work for several days on the new cattle-dipping bill, which soon will be introduced in place of all other pending measures bearing on this question. The main provisions of the bill are for a state livestock commission, to be composed of a board of five, three to be from east of the Missouri river and two from west of that stream. The duties of the board are, to look after and protect the health of livestock in the state, the state veterinarian to act with the board for this purpose.

On petition the county auditor is to call a meeting of interested parties, to select a man as county livestock inspector, and the man so selected is to be appointed by the state board to act for the county, his compensation to be fixed by the county commissioners at not less than $3 nor more than $5 a day for the time employed. These inspectors may appoint dipping inspectors at the various dipping tanks, when petitioned for that purpose. In case of need the state veterinarian is authorized to appoint deputies for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

Appeal Provided For.

In case the county inspector pronounces any herd to be infected with contagious or infectious disease, the owner may, if he desires, appeal from the decision of the county inspector, and a state inspector will be called in. If the county inspector is sustained, the owner of the herd must pay all the expenses; but if the county inspector has been wrong, the county is to pay the expense.

Every dipping tank in the state is to be numbered and registered with the county auditors of the counties in which they are located. All will be inspected by a government inspector to find if the vats and the dip used are up to the government requirements, and where that is the case the dipping certificates from the tanks will be by number of the tank and will be passed by the government inspectors when they come from properly registered and conducted tanks.

HELD FOR TODD'S MURDER

State Said to Have Good Case Against John A. Young.

MILLER, S. D.—By agreement the Young hearing came to a close late yesterday without any evidence being put forward by the defendants. The younger brother, John A. Young, was held without bail and taken to Huron. The jail here is deemed unsafe.

One of the state's witnesses identified John Young as the man he saw driving a team answering the description of Todd's, the murdered man's. The state apparently has strong evidence against him.

Gerney's sweetheart was much pleased with the discharge of her lover, and their delayed wedding will probably take place at once.

BRITTON STORE SOLD

Hall of Ortonville to Engage in Business in South Dakota.

BRITTON, S. D.—M. R. Ball of Ortonville, Minn., has purchased the large stock of general merchandise of F. F. Aplin and will take possession at once.

The present cold snap is the most severe of the winter, the thermometer today registering 40 degrees below zero. There have been no severe storms and but little snow.

BARBED WIRE PHONE LINE

Farmers of Edmunds County Organize a Mutual System.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Farmers of Belle township, Edmunds county, have organized the Edmunds County Mutual Telephone company. They have a barbed wire telephone system of twelve miles, and by co-operation hope to extend the system and to fill in any gaps that may exist in neighborhood communication.

The local agency of the Acme Harvester company has leased the building of the Hub City Transfer company for eight years, with an option for one year, and will occupy the building at once. The company's stock of repairs now carried at Huron will be removed to Aberdeen, and in addition a stock valued at $200,000 will be carried and Aberdeen made the shipping headquarters for the Acme in the northern half of South Dakota.

Joseph Magone of Mercier township, lost his farm residence by fire. The building was insured for $400.

The attorneys for Annie Horved, charged with the murder of her infant child in December, say she will be released under bonds in a few days. Judge McCoy recently fixed the amount of her bond at $2,500. She will go to the home of her mother in Gem township when released from custody, and will remain there until her trial in June.

ELK POINT, S. D.—Henry Dahl, a young farmer in this county, has received from the Louisiana Purchase exposition a badge and certificate certifying that he has been awarded a bronze medal for his exhibit of corn at the world's fair. The corn was of the Iowa Dent variety.

YANKTON, S. D.—Mrs. Eugene A. Coxhead, wife of John T. Coxhead, died last night of heart disease, aged 50.—Frank Scheppertheyn, one of Yankton's pioneer men, died last night after a lingering illness. He was 65.

CRAWLED WITH BABE OVER HIGH TRESTLE

Mrs. Keiper Had Fractured an Ankle, but Made Trip Safely in Dark.

Ansonia, Conn., Feb. 3.—With a fractured ankle and her child clinging to her back, Mrs. Philip Keiper of Bridgeport, courted death when she crawled on her hands and knees over the ninety-foot trestle on the Shelton trolley line last night.

Mrs. Keiper had been visiting her sister in Shelton and was returning home on the 7:20 trolley, and had proceeded a short distance when she discovered that she had left her pocketbook and all her money at her sister's. She told the conductor to let her alight and return.

The motorman did not stop the car until it reached the further side of the high trestle at Southend. Mrs. Keiper and her child alighted and the car passed on, leaving the woman on a lonely road with no intimation of where she really was and not a house in sight.

She decided to follow the trolley tracks toward the city, and the first warning of danger she received was when she stepped between the ties of the trestle and was thrown violently to the roadbed. She narrowly escaped falling thru to the rocks, ninety feet below.

In being thrown, Mrs. Keiper sprained her ankle, and realizing that a car might speed along at any moment, and hampered, too, with a child but little more than a baby, she was frantic with fear. To remain on the trestle meant death, and should she make a misstep in the darkness she and her child would be dashed to pieces on the rocks below. She decided to make the perilous journey on her hands and knees, and finally, after what seemed to her ages, reached solid earth.

When clear of the trestle a car hove in sight, and Mrs. Keiper, utterly exhausted, badly bruised and entirely unnerved, was conveyed to the home of her sister in Shelton.

What To Do For Heart Trouble

I Back Up My Advice With This Remarkable Offer:—A Full Dollar's Worth of My Remedy Free to Prove That I am Right.

I ask no reference, no deposit, no security. There is nothing to promise, nothing to pay,—either now or later. To any heart sufferer who has not tried my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—I will gladly give, free, not a mere sample, but a full dollar bottle.

I am warranted in making this unusual offer because mine is no ordinary remedy. It does not vainly try to stimulate the heart. Such treatments are worse than useless. It goes straight to the cause of all heart trouble—the heart nerves—and strengthens them and vitalizes them and restores them. Then that is the end of heart diseases.

For the heart itself has no more self-control than a common sponge. It is made to beat by a tender nerve so tiny that it is scarcely visible to the naked eye. Yet ten thousand times a day this delicate nerve must cause the heart to expand and contract.

The heart is about the size of our clenched fist. Open and close your fist a dozen times, even, and you will see the monstrous labor this little nerve must do.

The heart nerve is only one of the branches of the great sympathetic nervous system. Each branch of this system is so closely allied with the others that weakness or irregularity at any point is apt to spread. Heart trouble frequently arises from Stomach trouble thru sympathy and Kidney trouble may also follow. For each of these organs is operated by a branch of these same sympathetic nerves—the inside nerves.

The bond of sympathy between the nerves that operate the vital organs has a useful purpose, as well. For what will cure weakness in one branch will surely cure weakness in every branch—what will restore one center, will surely restore them all.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

If you have heart trouble and have never tried my remedy, merely write and ask. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard sized bottle of my prescription, and he will send the bill to me. This offer is made only to strangers to my remedy. Those who have once used the Restorative do not need this evidence. There are no conditions—no requirements. It is open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief. All that I ask you to do is to write—write today.

For a free order for Book 1 on Dyspepsia, a full dollar bottle Book 2 on the Heart, you must address Dr. Shoop, Box E 620, Racine, Wis. State which book you want. Book 3 on the Kidneys. Book 4 for Women. Book 5 for Men. Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Defective Page