

Overtreating

Eating is fine
But just wait
Full feeling follows
Then headache
And biliousness
You cannot escape, unless
You use

Red Raven

Taken the morning after,
Red Raven, by acting on the
stomach, liver and bowels,
clears the system and enables
one to go to work. Try it
next time

For sale everywhere
Price 15c



Heels of New Rubber

If heels were right that now are wrong
our shoes would last us twice as long—and
so would our strength.

According to the plans of nature, hard
leather heels cannot be right—they de-
stroy the pulse of the body—jar the spine
and their tendency to wear over at the
side wrenches the shoes out of shape.

Nature designed a heel cushion for the
foot to protect the anatomy—which shoe-
makers spoiled it. O'Sullivan designed a
cushion for the shoe.

When it is fully realized that a woman
weighing 150 lbs. has her feet daily in
the course of housework and shopping
1,185,000 lbs. cushion heels will be con-
sidered indispensable.

O'Sullivan Heels are the only kind that
are made of new rubber. They are honest
heels. Dishonest heels are on the market
at the same price—50c. attached.

The O'Sullivan Rubber Co., Lowell,
Mass., will send a sample pair for 35c. to
any person who is asked to buy substitu-
tes.

THE
North American
"The good of the old, the
Best of the new methods."

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MINNEAPOLIS ARTISTS WINS
TRAVELING SCHOLARSHIP

John Hubbard Rich Has Been Awarded the Paige Schol-
arship Which Provides for Two Years of Graduate
Study in Europe—One of the Best
Art Prizes Offered.



JOHN HUBBARD RICH,
Young Minneapolis Artist, Who Has
Been Awarded Paige Travel-
ing Scholarship.

Boston, May 31.—A young Minneap-
olis artist, John Hubbard Rich, has been
awarded the Paige traveling scholarship
of the school of the Museum of Fine
Arts. This prize, carrying \$800 a year
for two years of graduate study in Eu-
rope, is among the best in the grasp
of American art students. The holder
is given an opportunity to work under
favoring conditions in any of the Eu-
ropean art schools or independently
among the galleries of European cities.

The scholarship fund was established
by the late James William Paige of
Boston, who, several years ago, be-
queathed \$30,000 to the trustees of
the Museum of Fine Arts upon the con-
dition that \$10,000 should be added
from other sources. The latter amount
is contributed by the friends of the
school, and the scholarship is awarded
annually, its object being to enable
the pupil "who shall have been most
proficient in painting" to carry on
his studies in Europe for two years.

It is open to both men and women,
and is awarded upon the basis of general
excellence of work and not upon a
special competition. One Paige schol-
arship is awarded each year, and there
are always two scholars abroad.

For the most part the Paige schol-
arships have heretofore been captured
by eastern students, a fact easily explain-
able because the school has only re-
cently begun to draw largely upon the
west and south. The tendency has been
for art students from the middle west,
after getting their preliminary training
in local art classes, to go to New York.

Of later years, however, students have
been finding Boston a very attractive
city for carrying on their studies. The
museum school has taken higher and
higher rank among American art acad-
emies, until at the St. Louis exposition
it was awarded a grand prize, the only
art school to be so honored, making
what is generally admitted to have been
the best exhibit ever brought together
in America of classroom work.

Mr. Rich's career as student and
artist—for he has already done profes-
sional work—explains somewhat this
tendency. The son of Samuel Sam-
uel M. Rich, for many years a well-
known resident of Minneapolis, the now
living in California, he received his
preliminary training with Bert Har-
wood at the familiar studio on Hennip-
pin avenue. He also studied for a short
time at the Minneapolis School of Fine
Arts. Then, about 1898, as so many
other Minneapolis students have done,
he went to New York to attend the Art
Students' league of New York. He found
that he had been well prepared in Min-
neapolis and was admitted to Sidons
Mowbray's life class. Three years of
devoted to illustrating and art com-
mercial designing in New York. At one
time Mr. Rich returned to Minneapolis
and for a summer had a studio in which
he painted a few portraits. He was
represented by three contributions at
the exhibition of the Minneapolis Society
of Fine Arts in 1901.

Meantime, he has been seen at the ex-
hibition of the ten American painters, a
group of men who, several years ago,
seceded from the Society of American
Artists and whose annual art shows in
New York and Boston have become
among the leading events in the Ameri-
can art scene. Several exemplars of the
work of Edmund C. Tarbell of Boston,
a man who has become known as one
of the strongest, perhaps the strongest,
of the impressionistic wing of American
artists. The absolute sincerity and
rightness of Mr. Tarbell's painting ap-
pealed strongly to the young westerner,
alho he had previously decided that his
school days were over and that he had
better strike out for himself. Again
in Minneapolis Mr. Rich saw some of
Mr. Tarbell's pictures.

He determined to enroll himself as a
student of the Boston master. For the
first reason he entered that learning
of the Fine Arts three years ago,
where he has been a pupil of Mr. Tar-
bell's ever since. He has found that
conditions are very favorable in Boston,
for the man who is anxious to learn to
paint. Everything in the school is
made to be directed upon this one
problem. The classes in illustration,
which prove so distracting in many art
schools, do not exist.

In drawing he finds up to the work
of Philip Hale and Frank W. Benson, both
experts of the same point of view, so
that there is none of that unlearning from
another which is so pernicious in some
institutions.

For Mr. Tarbell's mastery as a painter
and method of instruction, Mr. Rich's
admiration is unbounded. "The 'Girl
Crocheting,'" has shown Mr. Tarbell
as one of the few great painters of the
world, and as an instructor perhaps no
other more closely than perhaps any other
American artist who gives instruction,
to the practices of the thorough-going
painter. The effort is constantly made
not simply to secure a likeness of the
surface form, but to get the right depth in
atmosphere displayed amidst correct rela-
tions of light and shade.

To such a point of view Mr. Rich is
inclined by temperament. He has not
been given a whole time to school
work, for he has had a studio in Dar-
mouth street, near the public library,
where he has painted independently.
He has exhibited at the Pennsylvania
academy and the Boston Art club. Several
recent portraits attest good feeling
for the essential facts of form and en-
vironment. At the same time, he has
been making his stand as one of the
strongest students of the school, gaining
the first number in three "con-
cours," besides taking the Ave "prize"
of \$100 in 1904, and ranking second in
one concours. At this spring's exhibi-
tion held by the Students' club, and
organization among the art and music
students of Boston which holds an an-
nual art exhibition at the end of the
year, he received an honorable mention. So
that the award of the Paige scholarship
was by no means unexpected.

Mr. Rich's last two summers were
spent in Catskill, close by the Rad-
cliffe-Whithead school near Woodstock.
He has not been directly connected with
this summer school, which has attracted
a great many art students from New
York and elsewhere, but has painted
landscape according to his own devices.
Last summer he occupied a little shack
entirely by himself, getting his own
meals and working vigorously under
his white umbrella in the daylight.
He expects to be at Wood-
stock again this summer, remaining
probably until about the middle of
September, when he will leave for Eu-
rope.

The future course of a painter, who
is just passing out of his studenthood,
is obviously impossible to predict.
After the two years of study abroad
will come the necessity of settling down
to some life work. Mr. Rich has al-
ready shown capacity both for portrait-
ing and for landscape painting. He
may follow the example of another hold-
er of the Paige scholarship, W. P. He-
nson, who went to Chicago to take a
place as teacher in an art school while
carrying on his professional activities.
With the development of the art ac-
ademies in western cities there is increas-
ing opportunity for well-trained Ameri-
can artists who find it desirable to have
the certainty of a teacher's salary dur-
ing, at any rate, the early part of their
careers.

FOR YOU
Here are some facts for Dyspeptics:
Are you one?
Probably; because most people are,
though they ignore it.
This may seem hard to believe, but
Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, is more than
a ailment.
It is a disease.
It is a disease, with ramifications into
the utermost, innermost part of your
body.
It does not always begin in your
stomach.
No, indeed. It may begin in your
mouth.
Your saliva may be of the wrong
chemical formula to begin the work of
digestion, and so the whole process
may start wrong from the very beginning.
Or, everything may be all right but
your liver.
Or, maybe it seems to be your heart.
Or, you may have a deep-chested lung
cough.
Ten times out of eleven those symp-
toms point to the plain, everyday com-
mon or garden variety of indigestion.
This may seem hard to believe, but
if so, it is only because for many years,
even after the discovery of the cir-
culation of the blood by Harvey, doctors
remained in the densest ignorance con-
cerning the workings of the processes
of digestion.
So, of course, of IN-digestion, they
knew less.
And of a cure, today, they have no
knowledge at all—any of the 140,000
that are "practicing" in the United
States.

Except about 40,000 who use and
recommend Stuart's Dyspepsia Table-
ts.
Here we have a medicine which at-
tacks the trouble with all of the most
modern engines of medical warfare,
which are indeed needed to conquer
such a malignant, pestiferous, all-per-
vading disease.
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets drive IN-
digestion OUT.
They contain ingredients which act
curatively, not merely upon the stom-
ach, but upon every vessel, organ or
gland, throughout the entire body
which is in any way concerned in the
great and important work of digest-
ing your food.

In this way they thoroughly purge
your entire system of any possible dis-
ease taint, and thereby restore you to
a condition of perfect and natural
health.
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are unique
in the entire history of medicine.
They are a specific remedy for just
one disease, and this disease they posi-
tively and never-failingly cure.
Try them.

THE GREAT DIFFICULTY.
Philadelphia, Pa., June 1st, 1905.
"Of course, Philadelphia had to say 'no.'
'Don't you find it so?' the charity worker
asked of the great man.
'It was hard to say 'no,'" he replied, "but
frequently it seems very hard to say 'yes' in
such a case as to make people realize that they mean
it."

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NATION'S CAPITAL AS MODEL CITY

Census of Washington Shows
Growth Traced to High De-
gree of Government.

By W. W. Jermaine.
Washington, May 31.—This is the
middle year of the federal decennial
period, and it will witness the taking
of the census of nearly all of the im-
portant cities of the country, and in
some of the states, among them Min-
nesota. Washington has already had its
population counted, and it is rejoicing
because the count shows a substantial
gain over five years ago. In 1900 the
city contained 278,000 persons, of whom
more than 90,000 were negroes. The
census this year shows 322,000 persons,
of whom 95,000 are negroes, or a negro
population of 29.2 per cent. This total
increase of 16 per cent since 1900 is
considerably greater than the ex-
perts had figured on, and there is con-
sequent rejoicing. This gain continued
until 1910 will give the District of
Columbia 366,000 inhabitants.

National prosperity in part accounts
for the continued rapid growth of the
capital city, for there is little or no
manufacturing here, and none of the
great commercial industries which are
so prominent a feature of other large
cities and have an important bearing
upon population. The gain in popula-
tion comes largely from the rich and
well-to-do leisurely class, which, in in-
creasing numbers, year after year, is
coming here to find a permanent home.
Taxes are lower here than in any city
of the United States, and while real es-
tate is high, the cost of keeping it is
small in comparison with the original
cost. Nor are there any of the acute
labor disturbances which are a feature
of manufacturing plants means that the
city is clean. The burning of soft coal
in light-colored stone of the public
buildings is almost as clean as it was
when these buildings were first erected,
barring the settlement of dust on the
walls.

The Literary Center.
Washington is rapidly becoming the
literary center of the country, as it
has long been the scientific center. The
advent of rich families is also making
it a society center, comparing, during
the winter season, with New York and
Philadelphia.

A recent statistical statement shows
there are more people of trained minds
in this city, per 1,000 of population,
than in any other place on the continent.
All of which is highly gratifying to the
average Washingtonian, and makes him
think his home is to become one of the
centers of real influence in this part
of the world in all that goes to make
life worth living.

One of the more substantial attrac-
tions which Washington offers to those
seeking a home is its form of govern-
ment, which is in reality a "benevo-
lent despotism." There are no elec-
tions here for any purpose whatsoever.
The president is ex-officio the mayor
of the city, but he delegates his author-
ity to three commissioners, two of
them selected from the representative
business men, and the third an officer
of the engineer corps of the regular
army, who becomes, by virtue of his
special training, the superintendent of
public works. These commissioners ad-
minister the law and appoint all the
city officials, including the superintend-
ent of police, and may remove them on
moment's notice, for cause. Of the
two civilian commissioners, one is a

republican and one a democrat, and the
balance is so perfectly preserved that
there is no politics in the appointments.
Congress is the common council of
the city, but it delegates the work
of looking into matters of detail to two
committees, one from each house, which
which proposed district legislation into
shape. Congress determines every year
what will be done during the follow-
ing year in the way of public improve-
ments and what general legislation the
city is to have, and from its decision
there is no appeal.

Capital an Honest City.
There is not a city in the country
where money raised by taxation is
more intelligently and honestly ex-
pended than in Washington. In the
District of Columbia and no ward
boundaries, "pull" for there are no ward
boundaries. The perplexing problems of
the city are solved by the action of
which confront nearly every city of its
size, are unknown in Washington. The
city is an illustration of what can be
done in municipal cleanliness by taking
the control of municipal affairs out of
the hands of the voters and having the
city governed by men of high ideals
and intelligence, unhampered by polit-
ical influences of any sort.

The Washington plan of government
is spreading, and there are several
towns in Texas where it is being tried
with marked success. If the other great
cities of population in the United
States do not adopt some form of gov-
ernment similar in its essentials to that
of Washington, it is confidently pre-
dicted by political economists that this
city will in time become the home of
the most of the culture, refinement and
intelligence of the country, and of all
the other classes of people who want
to live in the best possible municipal
environment.

See Stockwell Soon—That life insur-
ance—The Penn Mutual. Andrus bldg.

DRUNKENNESS A TERRIBLE DISEASE

In every large city the mission super-
intendent are brought closely into con-
tact with the terrible results of drunken-
ness, and realize what a fearful curse it
is to humanity. W. C. McMichael, super-
intendent of the People's Mission in
Washington, says: "I am superintendent
of the People's Mission, a recognized
Christian organization that is doing a
world of good. One of our people who
had been drinking a pint of whiskey a
day for a great many years was put on
Orinine, and I am happy to say that a
cure was effected within ten days from
the time the first dose was given, and he
is now restored to perfect sobriety. I
have no way to thank you for your valu-
able specific for this terrible disease,
drunkenness."

Orinine No. 1 is given secretly in any
food or drink while No. 2 is for those
who are willing to be cured. Either form
is 21 per package. Orinine is a guaran-
teed cure for the liquor habit and is sold
and recommended by Voegel Bros. Drug
Co., corner Washington and Hennepin
avenues and other Seventh street and
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YOUR BACK

Is the vital part of your entire
anatomy. BACK OVER THE
cause of all diseases of the
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matism, Constipation and
kindred ailments by your
system of Chiropractic ad-
justments. If you are sick
get well by spine adjust-
ment. Call at once or
send for circular.

E. W. LYNCH, CHIROPRACTOR
SPECIALIST.
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Hours 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.

ECZEMA A FLESH FIRE

Those afflicted with Eczema know
more than can be told of the suffering imposed by this "flesh
fire." It usually begins with a slight redness of the skin, which gradually
spreads, followed by blisters and pustules discharging a thin, sticky fluid
that dries and scales off, leaving an inflamed surface, and at times the itching
and burning are almost unbearable. While any part of the body is
liable to be attacked, the hands, feet, back, arms, face
and legs are the parts most often afflicted. The cause of
Eczema is a too acid condi-
tion of the blood. The cir-
culation becomes loaded
with fiery acid poisons that
are forced through the
glands and pores of the skin which set the flesh aflame. Since the cause
of the disease is in the blood it is a waste of time to try to cure it with local
applications; the cause must be removed before a cure can be effected. S. S. S.
has no equal as a remedy for Eczema; it enters the
blood and forces out the poison through the natural
channels, and builds up the entire system. The skin
becomes smooth and soft again, and the Eczema is
cured. Cases that have persistently refused to be
cured under the ordinary treatment yield to its purifying, cooling effect on
the blood. Book on Skin Diseases and any advice wished, without charge.

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