WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK

STATE DEVELOPMENT AN IMPORTANT WORK

AND EVERY MINNESOTAN SHOULD DO HIS PART.

The United States Having Done Its Full Share, and There Being No More Railroad Subsidies Forthcoming, It's Up to the People to Develop Unoccupied Lands.

To the Editor of The Journal.

Since reading H. E. Ervin's letter in The Journal of Feb. 28 and your editorial comment thereon in the same issue, wherein the question of state development is put forward as one of the prominent issues in the next political campaign, I have given the question much thought and careful consideration, and wish to say that the proposition meets my unqualified approval. It seems strange to me that this important question has not heretofore received the attention it deserves and demands.

Mr. Ervin is a manufacturer and naturally writes from a manufacturer's standpoint. In that letter I think he voices the sentiments of every manufacturer in the state. As a manufacturer I must say that I think he has struck the key note.

Our Unoccupied Lands.

The development of our unoccupied territory is essential to that measure of success and prosperity which the manufacturers of the state ought to enjoy. There is a great work before us in order to secure this development. As Mr. Ervin clearly indicates, the United States government has done its full share. It has given millions of acres of land for homestead entry, yet that land was not given as presents to individuals, it was given as a consideration for its cultivation, improvement and settlement. It was dealt out as freely to an immigrant, just landed at Castle Garden, providing he would become a citizen, improve and reside upon the land, as it was given to the man born and reared in sight of the dome of our national capitol at Washington. The purpose of the government was to secure the settlement of Minnesota.

Congress has given millions of acres of land to railroad companies as a consideration for their great task of penetrating our vast unoccupied domain and thus opening the way and aiding the pioneers in the great work of progress and civilization. Today our homestead lands are practically a thing of the past. No more subsidies will be given to railroads. We have today an undeveloped territory as large as some of the states of the union, and the only aid we have left to assist in the development of this vast area is the combined wisdom and active support of the people, working in harmony, with a definite purpose in view. To accomplish this we must secure the thoughtful attention and cooperation of our most practical men.

We must favor boosting; we must discourage knocking.

It seems to me everything is to be gained by bringing this question to the very front of public thought.

A campaign of progress, a campaign of education along this line will give the republican party an issue that will strike a responsive chord in the ranks of the manufacturer, the jobber, merchant, farmer and laborer, and will bring to the republican party success; to the people and state great prosperity.

—C. E. Chase.

Anoka, March 10, 1906.

WHY NOT AN "ISSUE?"

Politicians Should Favor Development—The People Do.

To the Editor of The Journal.

Some days ago I read in your paper a letter from H. C. Ervin of St. Cloud, wherein he favored state development as one of the issues in the next political campaign. And my attention has just been called to an article in the St. Cloud Journal-Press, wherein that paper condemns the proposition on the ground that there is no political advantage to be gained by making that issue; that it is a question that both parties would favor, and the democrats would get just as much benefit from such an issue as would the republicans, consequently that question should not be taken up.

I have read nothing more surprising in many a day. Are we to sidetrack every deserving proposition when we see no party advantage in favoring it, or are we to work a little bit for the good of the state?

Mr. Eastman's course of reasoning may be very good for the politicians, but it is not satisfactory to the people. Charity begins at home and let us see for a little while where our interests lie. Let us see for a little while whether the agitation of the question of state development would be of any help to the farmers. For the last six or eight years the great state of Minnesota seems to sit around with its arms folded, while Canada and the states to the west of us have been vigorously at work trying to get settlers. Pick up a twin city paper and you are liable to run across a great long article setting forth the advantages of Canada or Dakota, and giving many reasons why it would be profitable to move there. Look for anything favorable to the Minnesota lands, and you will hardly find a word. Everything is dead. No apparent effort in the settlement of our own state. What is the result? Trainload after trainload; thousands top of thousands of people have gone right thru our state and passed better lands to locate in Canada or Dakota. The state that makes the effort is the state that gets the people. Those commonwealths are rapidly gaining in population and wealth. And how is it with us? Many of the counties where the soil is as rich as a barnyard haven't got as many people now as they had ten years ago. It is almost impossible to get a desirable tenant, and to hire a farm hand is much like buying a gold mine. In some of the counties of the state much of the fertile land, once cultivated, now lies idle because it is impossible to get desirable tenants. The people have been enticed out of the state and no sufficient effort made to fill the vacancy. Let this condition of things continue for a while, and it will unless we wake up and do something, and the price of real estate will be flattened out like a lath. We won't any of us be worth as much as we thought we were. Land that you can't get tilled operates as a liability instead of an asset. People will soon tire of owning farms that are a bill of expense. This condition of things need not be. All we have to do is to wake up and do something. Our land is as good as any on earth. Let us not hesitate nor fail to say so. Let us work together. And there is no way of getting together so easy as to get the subject under discussion and in a political campaign is the place to get it. Then we will have an awakening of the people. We will not only have our dangers pointed out, but we will discover ways and means to void these dangers, and we are willing that both democrats and republicans do something for us.

It seems to me that any political party that refuses to agitate an important question because it sees therein no political advantage is unworthy of the favorable consideration of a citizen, and let us hope that the republican party is deserving of no such censure.

—T. B. Roberts,

Western Otter Tail County, Minn. March 16, 1906.

PUT STATES ON PROBATION

A Socialist Would Punish Some of Them for Wrong-Doing.

To the Editor of The Journal.

In the last Sunday Journal (March 11) I noticed and read with pleasure two articles in the labor column on which I should like to make some comments. In this letter I want to confine myself wholly to the preamble and resolution adopted by the Trades and Labor Assembly, and the remarks thereon.

Omitting the words "on forged and perjured testimony" in the preamble (which may or may not be justifiable) this program suits me, and I think it none too strong for the outrage referred to—the outrage commenced in Colorado and consummated in Idaho. I do not know whether the federal government has any constitutional power to suspend a state's so-called sovereignty and reduce it to the status of a territory in a case of flagrant violation, abuse or neglect of its sovereign powers, but I certainly think that if it has such a power no time should be lost to put it into operation in regard to Colorado and perhaps, also, in regard to Idaho. There are some other states that might be mentioned, that might be admonished by the national government and placed under probation. I consider that Colorado, at all events, has been in a condition of anarchy for two years past, with its leading citizens the chief anarchists.

Having thus indorsed the program (both sections) I will now refer to the resolution itself. With the exception of the last sentence of the resolution, I am glad to give it my hearty indorsement. The last sentence adds nothing to its strength and would, perhaps, be better omitted.

With regard to Mr. Van Lear, or any other persons mentioned in the article, I know nothing of them, nor do I know anything of the Western Federation of Miners, except what I have read of them in the dispatches in the papers. They are evidently more radical in their policy and tactics than most other trades unions, and they are more radical in their ideas or principles of action; but having been a radical and revolutionary socialist myself for more than thirty years past, eight of which were spent in the last half of the seventies and the early years of the eighties—giving my whole time and my whole mind to the study and advocacy of socialism in Boston, to which I might add another two years of active propaganda in your own city of Minneapolis, I feel justified in stating that if the western miners are socialists at all, they are undeveloped socialists and do not act at all in accordance with the socialist principles or socialist policy.

It seems to me that they act more like such anarchists as precipitated the tragedy at the Haymarket in Chicago a few years ago, who were all good, earnest men, but whose foolish methods, induced by semiknowledge of socialism, sent them to the scaffold.

I am now an old man—a veteran socialist on the retired list, living on a Dakota farm; 80 years of age, nearly; poor as a church mouse, but taken care of by loving children and grandchildren; of some mind but infirm of body; happy in my old age, in my books and papers and in reminiscences of the past—as radical and revolutionary a socialist as ever.

—W. G. H. Smart.

Ashton, S. D., March 12.

OUR DUTY IN THE CONGO

To the Editor of The Journal.

Without question Secretary Root is technically correct in saying that as "we have no jurisdiction" in Africa, we cannot interfere in the affairs of the Congo Free State, altho, as it is alleged, we are in quite large measure responsible for placing the control of that country in the hands of Leopold II., king of the Belgians. We cannot undo the mischief to which we are in a moral sense a party.

If I have read Mr. Root's conclusions rightly, we have no more right to intervene than we would now in the affairs of England or Germany, if some years ago we had simply been called upon to arbitrate and decide the question as to which one, of two or more claimants to the throne, was the rightful heir. Having decided such a question, we could not meddle with the government if the one we had chosen proved to be a very Nero in his rule over his people.

It might be cited that as we intervened in the case of Cuba, going at last so far as to engage in war with Spain to free the oppressed people, we would have a similar right to bring Leopold to terms. The cases are not at all parallel. In our home case we were on American ground, and really had quasi jurisdiction. Technically, however, we exceeded our power—nay, our rights—when we landed troops on Spanish soil. We would not have permitted any nation from across the Atlantic to land an army there to subjugate Spain and relieve the Cuban people. To have permitted that would have been destructive of the Monroe doctrine; in the interests of a suffering people appealing to us to aid them in securing freedom; after repeated appeals to Spain to grant her subjects in the island a larger measure of liberty and relief from the tyranny of rapacious officials who plundered to enrich themselves; and having been treated by Spain with contumely and scorn, we waged war against her, vanquished her on sea and land and handed over Cuba to her rightful owners. The long time of forbearance on our part; the long period of bitter oppression of this people; the gallant but unavailing struggle of that brave band of patriots; the unparalleled atrocities inflicted upon them by their rulers, are all arguments justifying what we did to expel the tyrant from Cuba and establish a free government.

Relief must come to Congo by a convention of the nations of Europe if Leopold does not alter his regime. If the nations over there will not take the initiatory steps, the United States is in honor bound to bring about this convention by every honorable method possible. It is proper for us to persistently urge the nations to take action. It is proper for us—and our duty—to begin urging without unnecessary delay, not wholly because of the part we took in providing a ruler for the Congo Free State, but in the interest of liberty and righteousness. Not because we are shut out from the benefits of trade with that state, for that is a small matter and in this case unworthy of thought, but because of the cries of a suffering people who appeal to the Christian world for help to extricate them from the ruthless grasp of a tyrant, who, countenancing the atrocious inhumanities of his hirelings, is doming the inhabitants to utter destruction.

That the United States can use good offices to bring about this convention must be the consensus of opinion. That we ought to act at once is also the general belief. We believe that the voice of this nation, heard in the councils of the powers of Europe, would invite the desired concert. The powers would have to speak once only to settle the matter, for Leopold could not resist. He would hear to them. He would not listen to any direct appeal from the United States.

Minneapolis. —L. N. Countryman.

USE OF CHLOROFORM TO STOP SUFFERING

A PHYSICIAN RECALLS A TRAGIC EXPERIENCE.

He Recites the Pathetic Story of the Case of a Young Man Whose Agony Was Ended by a Surgeon While the Patient's Wife Looked On.

To the Editor of The Journal.

In your issue of yesterday, under the caption "Woman Indorses Chloroform Bill," you quote Mrs. Oglevie of Des Moines as "long urging" the plan of the bill—i.e., the use of the drug in cases hopelessly ill and painful.

May I cite from my own experience an instance of forty years ago? The time, 1866; the place, Brazos de Santiago, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Our "army of observation" was still there as a menace to Napoleon and his Latin empire. I was a civilian, a young student of medicine, but accredited by the treasury department to the Twenty-fifth army corps (colored) as a civilian on special duty. Life was monotonous, "grub" poor, water worse. Officers lived in barracks fronting the gulf, and killed time as well as a lot of good fellows and seasoned soldiers could. The only medical officer was Dr. N., a contract surgeon, level-headed and a gentleman. He is still living.

One day after dinner the officers were fooling with a trapeze, suspended in the wide hallway looking out upon the open water. Captain M., a fine fellow, muscular, but not in training, was challenged to take a turn on the bar. He sprang up, took a turn and went over.

Shortly after he felt a sharp pain in his right side. It increased and sent him to his quarters. In an hour the surgeon was called. His young wife, one of the little colony of ladies that brightened the sodden place, was summoned. Remedies seemed to fail. Opiates did not avail and soon became "contra-indicated."

As night advanced, agony increased. It was obvious what had happened—serious injury to the liver, a rupture of its substance or its ligaments. We two were alone; aid not nearer than Brownsville, forty miles away, and no one there of established value as a surgeon. We must act.

One of us proposed chloroform to produce partial anesthesia in hope of partial mitigation of the pains, now becoming unendurable. Gangrene was already setting in. Dr. N. administered a small portion, but not to the point of insensibility. A period of rest set in. The patient slept an moment or two, as only an exhausted man can sleep. He awoke and could talk for an instant. Then the pains returned and he signed for more.

All the night long the doctor and I took it turn and turn about at this mitigation. In the morning a conference. The wife was told plainly the facts. In a moment of rest the husband was told. It was a matter at most of twenty-four hours. Then at the next interval we left the two together. God and good angels only know that parting talk. But both wished us to go on to the end. By nightfall, with constantly diminishing vitality upon his part, the patient and we two stood together. Some of our brief words with him in lucid periods remain with me and will forever.

In early evening the chloroform gave out! Imagine, if you can, our dismay, sorrow, terror.

The doctor bethought him of an old, abandoned depot of unused stores. He found—not chloroform, but ether. It would do, perhaps.

It was morning before the end came. And the wife and husband could and did have a last word of love and trust. Then we did not remove the sponge. (An autopsy showed the case as we had diagnosed it. The case was hopeless.) I know one of the two who, as pulse and breath stopped, bowed his head upon the couch and wept as men rarely weep. Months afterward I saw in the Lancet a justification of such practice in just such cases.

I am looking now upon the face of the gallant young fellow as shown in a photograph he had given me, and say to it, as I said then to myself, and as I say now: "I hope some good friend may have the nerve in a like emergency to stand by me as we three stood by you."

This covers the whole case. It has gone for me, beyond controversy. —S.

March 13, 1906.

THE PURE FOOD CRUSADE

A New York Reader Discusses Several Interesting Points.

To the Editor of The Journal.

In your esteemed issue of March 4 you have an article on the pure food crusade and a lecture given by Mrs. Walter McNabb Miller before the Chicago Woman's club. A great number of lectures have been delivered on pure food. When a person delivers a lecture, he or she should be an expert on the subject and not jump at erroneous statements and call them facts. That vast quantities of our food products are artificially colored and adulterated cannot be denied, but because food has been colored or adulterated with some cheaper substance it does not make it poisonous.

Coloring matter does not enhance the food value and is of no benefit except to please the eye, and it is the ladies' eyes that are delighted with bright colors. So let the ladies use common sense and demand uncolored butter, meats, tomatoes, peas, spinach, etc. Such action on their part will prevent artificial coloring of foods. The adulteration of food will be abolished when the public learn that it is not economy to purchase food that has been adulterated with some inferior substance to cheapen it, or when some of the food value has been extracted. A law compelling the labeling of all preserved foods will give the public an opportunity to protect themselves. So I most heartily advocate such a law. An article that has been preserved with some mild, innocent preservative, however, should not be deemed adulterated, as it is not used to depreciate the food value, but to enhance it.

As to Preservatives.

The general belief is that preserved food poisons the consumer; consequently the proposed pure food law condemns preservatives other than salt, saltpeter, smoke, sugar, spices and alcohol.

It is not the preserved food that is dangerous to mankind, it is the food that is not preserved, and that is in a fertile condition for the development of toxic germs. Almost every day we read of ptomaine poisoning on account of food being eaten that was not preserved. So it is not wise to condemn a mild preservative that would prevent the forming of ptomaine poisoning.

The department of agriculture issued a bulletin on how to cure meat on the farm. The bulletin says all that is necessary for perfecting the finest quality of cured meat is salt, saltpeter, sugar and molasses. The bulletin then adds: "Salt is an astringent and renders meat hard and dry; its action is to first draw out the meat juices, then in a few days salt will contract and harden the fibers, thus shrinking the volume of meat." The bulletin also says that saltpeter is even more astringent than salt and it is harmful to health.

According to such statements, how can the department of agriculture say that the finest quality of meats can be cured with salt, etc. We do not wish all of our preserved meats salt cured, as salt when it draws out the meat juices lessens the food value by withdrawing the albumen, which is the nutriment. So why does not the department of agriculture deem meats adulterated when some of the food value has been extracted by salt?

Borax and Boric Acid.

The department of agriculture claims borax and boric acid are considered harmful, but they are sometimes used to preserve meat because they hasten the curing process. Borax and boric acid are not astringents; they do not penetrate the meat; consequently do not draw out the meat juices or harden the fiber or shrink the volume of the meat. They are much milder in their action on meats than salt. Chemically speaking they are salts, and they are milder in their actions on the human system than salt. There is not an authentic record of borax or boric acid ever harming persons who have consumed foods preserved with them.

There are authentic records, however, of where salt has sent many a poor sailor to "Davy Jones' locker."

England has consumed boraxed foods for a quarter of a century, and she well knows the value and innocence of borax and boric acid as preservatives. I am confident we would be a healthier nation if our meats were not so heavily salted and if they were mildly cured with borax. The danger of tainted, poisonous meats would be obviated by the judicious use of borax or boric acid. I have the wise opinions of the world's peers in chemistry to substantiate my claims that borax preservatives, when used as food preservatives, are non-injurious to the harmonious working of our digestive organs.

Nevertheless, I will hail with delight the pure food law that will stop the nefarious practice of adulterating foods.

—H. H. Langdon.

New York, March 10.

RICHARDS TO BE MANAGER

T. C. R. T. Man to Take Charge of California Railway.

J. F. Richards severed his connection with the Twin City Rapid Transit company yesterday. Mr. Richards will leave next week for Los Angeles, where he will be manager of a newly organized railroad company. Mr. Richards has been assistant to W. J. Hield, general manager of the Twin City Rapid Transit company, and has been superintending much of the work in connection with the new Lake Minnetonka trolley line. Mr. and Mrs. Richards and family will depart Wednesday and after a short visit with relatives of Mrs. Richards at Northfield and Roy, Minn., will go west.

WISDOM.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

"It's purty hard sometimes fer the elder brother to feel brotherly," remarked Uncle Goshall Hemlock, "when he's drivin' a waggin fer a livin' an' the younger brother is settin' at a roll-top desk drawin' twict ez much pay."

DISQUALIFIED.

New York Sun.

Knicker—Has Jones investigated anything?

Bocker—No, indeed; he's a detective.

Ask for Glove rubbers. Foot-Schulze mark on the sole. Best dealers.

What Sulphur Does

For the Human Body in Health and Disease.

The mention of sulphur will recall to many of us the early days when our mothers and grandmothers gave us our daily dose of sulphur and molasses every spring and fall.

It was the unversal spring and fall "blood purifier," tonic and cure-all, and, mind you, this old-fashioned remedy was not without merit.

The idea was good, but the remedy was crude and unpalatable, and a large quantity had to be taken to get any effect.

Nowadays we get all the beneficial effects of sulphur in a palatable, concentrated form, so that a single grain is far more effective than a tablespoonful of the crude sulphur.

In recent years research and experiment have proven that the best sulphur for medicinal use is that obtained from Calcium (Calcium Sulphide) and sold in drugstores under the name of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. They are small chocolate coated pellets and contain the active principle of sulphur in a highly concentrated, effective form.

Few people are aware of the value of this form of sulphur in restoring and maintaining bodily vigor and health; sulphur acts directly on the liver, and excretory organs and purifies and enriches the blood by the prompt elimination of waste material.

Our grandmothers knew this when they dosed us with sulphur and molasses every spring and fall, but the crudity and impurity of ordinary flowers of sulphur were often worse than the disease, and cannot compare with the modern concentrated preparations of sulphur, of which Stuart's Calcium Wafers is undoubtedly the best and most widely used.

They are the natural antidote for liver and kidney troubles and cure constipation and purify the blood in a way that often surprises patient and physician alike.

Dr. R. M. Wilkins, while experimenting with sulphur remedies, soon found that the sulphur from Calcium was superior to any other form. He says: "For liver, kidney and blood troubles, especially when resulting from constipation or malaria, I have been surprised at the results obtained from Stuart's Calcium Wafers. In patients suffering from boils and pimples and even deep-seated carbuncles, I have repeatedly seen them dry up and disappear in four or five days, leaving the skin smooth. Although Stuart's Calcium Wafers is a proprietary article and sold by druggists and for that reason tabooed by many physicians, yet I know of nothing so safe and reliable for constipation, liver and kidney troubles and especially in all forms of skin diseases as this remedy."

At any rate people who are tired of pills, cathartics and so-called blood "purifiers" will find in Stuart's Calcium Wafers, a far safer, more palatable and effective preparation.

It's Easier

to cure than endure those dreadful sick or nervous headaches.

It's all in knowing how.

In just a few minutes, without any other effects but just to cure the pain—Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills will relieve you of your suffering. If it's any pain, anywhere, or from any cause, just take one of

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

and in a very few minutes you will have no further thoughts about either pains or pills, and can go about your business or pleasure, free from suffering or distress.

"We use Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for nervous or sick headache and neuralgia. We are not afraid to take them, as they do not affect the heart like so many other headache remedies."

F. W. HERR, Orrville, O.

If first box fails to benefit, your druggist will return your money.

25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

Local "News" a Quarter of a Century Old,

Culled from The Journal of this Date, 1881

The Minneapolis Evening Journal.

Vol. 3, No. 91. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1881. FIFTY CENTS A MONTH.

THE JOURNAL.

Official Paper of the City and County.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1881.

A Fargo reporter announced that one of the town's hotels had a new culinary department. That was a starter. The inhabitants couldn't tell whether it was a new patent bridal chamber, bath house or baggage room, and they didn't care, so long as it was something painted red. If the reporter had only said kitchen in plain English they wouldn't have killed him, but Fargo is not the kind of a place in which you can fool the people with impunity.

Some people think Governor Pillsbury missed a glorious opportunity to grapple the Scandinavian element to him with hooks of steel by failing to appoint Knute Nelson attorney general.

The New York Sun insists that Duluth is a doomed town, and that if there is to be any great city at the head of Lake Superior it will be Superior City.

St. Paul is manfully trying to place herself alongside of Minneapolis in educational facilities by securing the erection of a high school building.

The Racquet dance is going out of fashion—respectability doesn't tumble to the racquet, as it were.

ABOUT THE STATE

Sabin is to have a depot.

Hastings is fixing up a fire department.

Anoka wants the Mississippi bridged at that place.

A Baptist church is to be organized at Stillwater April 7.

Moorhead held its first election Tuesday. H. A. Bruns was elected mayor.

Otter Tail county has 377 scholars; Todd county, 1,543; Sherburne, 1,033; Stearns, 5,344.

When the snow blockade was raised at Glenwood there was just one sack of flour left in the town.

Wilkin county has voted by an overwhelming majority against the issuing of bonds for a courthouse and jail.

Minnesota has 6,151 Indians, of whom 2,912 wear citizens' dress; 765 are agriculturists and 355 engage in other civic employments.

Winona is to have an electric light company, incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000 and a limit of indebtedness of $12,000.

TALK OF THE TOWN.

The Farmers & Mechanics Savings bank's deposits have reached the sum of $204,000.

R. F. Jones has sold his horse "Winona Bill" for $1,000 to a well-known gentleman of this city.

Phillip Herzog wishes to publically thank the fire department for the efficient service at the fire at his factory.

Harry Legg expects to remove the partition in his store and will occupy the entire apartment as a silverware and jewelry store.

J. A. Sandell was trying to find this morning a horse and sleigh that disappeared from in front of his establishment last evening.

Dr. C. G. Goodrich's estate footed up $216,349.70, of which $204,855 was in real estate, according to an inventory that has been filed with the judge of probate.

Fred Krech returned yesterday after successfully conducting President Garfield to the chair. Fred did the thing up in fine shape while he was gone from home.

A rare bunch of natural hair is exhibited in Mrs. Shibley's show window. It is a handsome brown, 42 inches in length, and what is more, was cut from the head of a Minneapolis lady.

Charles A. Cornman has received a letter from the Hot Springs describing Dr. Barber's condition. He was so ill that he fainted away whenever moved. Later reports state that he is improving.

T. J. Buxton, democrat, who has been elected city treasurer for several successive terms without opposition, has announced that he is again a candidate. Consequently V. G. Hush refuses positively to allow his name to be used.

William C. Witzel, a practical and thoroughly proficient analytical chemist, will arrive here April 15 to take charge of the night business of Gray & Hoffiin's drug store. The store will be kept open all night after this date.

A girl who has been working in the family of W. A. Fisher left for Denver the other day in response to an advertisement offering $50 a month to a domestic who would remain in service without getting married for six months.

R. F. Jones reports eastern horsemen are anxious to know whether there is to be a fair here in September, as they all want to come. He saw Dan Mace and Charley Ford and they are loud in their praises of the treatment they received here.

Dorance Dorman has become a member of the firm of Knox Brothers, general dealers at Aitkin. He leaves for his destination tomorrow.

Charles P. Preston, the wheat receiver at the Washburn C mill, has returned from a two weeks' visit to eastern cities.

A GREAT CONVENIENCE

William Duhnke Finds the Telephone Saves Lots of Trouble.

It's a little late in the day, but a good story, like wine, loses nothing by age. William Duhnke dispenses those beverages in which the German gullet doth most delight. When the telephone system was inaugurated the jovial Teutonic became a subscriber. An instrument was placed in his saloon and had been there but a few minutes when he received a call.

Mr. Duhnke grabbed the handle and hiding the receiver in the folds of his ear, shouted, "Vat's the madder?"

"Mum-m-m-m-m" came thru the machine.

"Hylo, vat you say?" queried the listener, while his face was drawn with the painful intensity of his attention.

"Mueller & Heinrich want to talk with you," came from central.

"All right. I go right avay, quevick," shouted Mr. Duhnke. Hanging up the telephone he ordered up his horse, and flinging on his overcoat he started in hot haste for the brewery away down on the river bank to talk with Mueller & Heinrich.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Harry Doerr is back from his eastern trip.

D. M. Clough, wife and daughter, have returned from a visit to the pineries.

Charley Mitchell, late city circulator of the Tribune, has been appointed business manager of the paper.

Lac Stafford was aboard the Howard which was burned at St. Louis Sunday night. He escaped uninjured, minus his baggage.

John W. Arctander, formerly of Minneapolis, but now of Kandiyohi county, has been appointed district attorney for the twelfth judicial district.

R. F. Jones and Dr. Dunsmoor attended the inaugural ball at Washington. Mr. Jones brought home one of the beautiful invitations, which is a triumph of artistic skill in the engraving line. Thanks are returned to these gentlemen for one of the ball programs.

AMUSEMENTS

The McAllister company presented the sparkling society comedy, "Frou Frou," last evening in a very satisfactory manner. Miss McAllister, Miss Hains, Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Saphore and Messrs. Chester, Lloyd, Hawkins and Davenport were especially good.

A large audience gathered at the Academy of Music to see Maggie Mitchell in the old, but ever new play of "Fanchon." Her popularity lies in pantomime, rather than in elocution, for her voice is simply shocking. Maggie bears her age well, and barring her unfortunate utterances, is as blithe as ever.

AN ABLE FIREMAN

New York Paper Draws This Conclusion Concerning Chief Brackett.

The following compliment for Chief Brackett appears in the New York Dispatch of March 13:

When out-of-town chiefs get anywhere near Brooklyn, they never fail to call on the veteran chief, Nevins. W. M. Brackett of Minneapolis, Minn., called upon him lately. We did not see Mr. Brackett, but we are informed that he is an able fireman, and is personally a genial gentleman.

The Minneapolis fire department, which is a paid one, consists of six hose companies, two steamers, two hook and ladder trucks and one chemical engine. It has seventy men and twenty-two horses. They use the Gamewell fire alarm system and have the Holly system with 230 fire hydrants. The water pressure from each hydrant is 100 to 150 pounds. On account of this large pressure an engine company is almost a necesssity. The city, which has only a population of 46,283, appears to be very well off, so far as fires go.

There is nothing like fame, and Chief Brackett seems to have plenty of it, abroad as well as at home. The joke of the matter is that Win has not been in Brooklyn, and would like to know who the good-looking man is that has been acting as his double.

DAKOTA DOTS

Steel is going thru Fargo for the Missouri division.

Valley City voted Tuesday last to be incorporated as a city.

Tower City is 500 feet higher than Fargo—prices according.

In six months there have been five violent murders at Pierre.

A Presbyterian church has been organized at Barle, Richland county.

Pierre has not set eyes on a railroad train since the first day of January.

The Red River Loan & Trust company is about to organize at Fargo with P. H. Smith and H. E. Fletcher of Minneapolis at the head of it.

Tower City is the only town in Dakota in which nearly every business is represented, except that of whisky. There is not a saloon in the place.

AMUSEMENTS

PENCE OPERA HOUSE.
Phosa McAllister, Lessee and Manager.
Hennepin Avenue and Second St.

KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN.
For the Benefit of the Church of the Holy Rosary, Wednesday Night, St. Patrick's Day Eve.

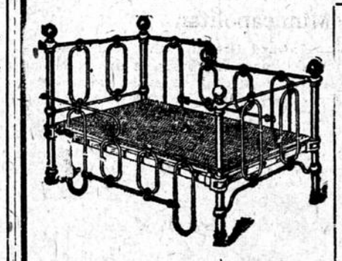
MISS MARIA L. SANFORD,
Professor of Rhetoric at the University, will give an Illustrated Lecture on
VENICE
At the First M. E. Church, Wednesday Evening, for the Benefit of the Sunday School.

Peterson's

7375 So. 6th St. Home Furnishers.

OUR 24th ANNIVERSARY SALE

Continues in full swing. **New Goods** are arriving daily and with the **Low Prices** and Easy Terms that prevail during this sale, it is to your interest to **Buy Here** and to **Buy Now. CREDIT**—We give you at all times the advantage of the most **Liberal Credit System** in the city.



CHILD'S IRON BED.

A very attractive bargain in Children's Iron Beds. This one has extra good woven wire spring and drop side-rail, is finished white enamel. Regular price $6.50. March Sale Price..... **$4.50**

Buy Here! Buy Now! and Save Money!

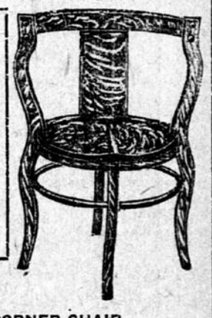
BUFFET.

Handsome, well made solid quarter-sawed oak Buffet, finished golden, hand polished or weathered, French bevel plate mirrors and plenty of drawer room. This buffet has quality and style. Regular price $23.00. Special..... **$14.50**

EXTENSION TABLE.

This fine Pedestal Extension Table is well made of solid oak, finished golden and hand polished. Has patent pedestal lock and is fitted with ball-bearing casters. March Sale Price for 6-foot table..... **$14.50**

You Always Get A Square Deal Here.



CORNER CHAIR.

This pretty little Corner Chair can be had in weathered oak, golden oak or mahogany finish. Regular price $4.50. Special..... **$2.75**

CROCKERY DEPARTMENT.

We are offering many extra specials in this department. We are showing a very attractive line of dinner sets.
Special 56-piece sets at..... **$4.95**
Special 100-piece sets at..... **$6.50**

Easiest Terms! Lowest Prices! Goods of Quality!

CHAIRS.

A substantial Dining Room Chair, made of solid oak, finished golden and hand polished. Full box seat, upholstered in genuine leather. A $3.50 value at..... **$2.75**

TURKISH ROCKER.

This large size handsome Turkish Rocker at a price that means a big saving to you. They are built right, the best steel springs being used, and covered with best grade genuine leather. Regular price $30.00. Our Anniversary Sale Price only..... **$19.75**

Defective Page