

Professional Cards

M. A. FORTIER, M.D., G.M. Graduate of Victoria University, Montreal, Canada. Surgeon to St. Gabriel Hospital. Office hours 9 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. (See over) Wetsel's drug store; residence, corner of First street and First ave. N. E.

L. M. ROBERTS, physician and surgeon. Office hours 9 to 12 morning, 2 to 4 afternoon, 6 to 8 evening. Telephone connection, Wetsel's drug store, Little Falls, Minn.

J. G. MILLSPAUGH, physician and surgeon. Office hours 9 to 12 morning, 2 to 4 afternoon, 6 to 8 evening. Telephone connection, Wetsel's drug store, Little Falls, Minn.

O. C. TRACE, M. D. Physician and surgeon. Surgeon to St. Gabriel Hospital. Office hours 9 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. Office in Lindbergh block. Residence, South Fourth St., east of Court House, Little Falls, Minn.

D. N. W. CHANCE, Office over Tanner's Store. Office hours 9 to 12 morning, 2 to 4 afternoon, 6 to 8 evening. Telephone connection, Wetsel's drug store, Little Falls, Minn.

DR. F. H. MERO, Dentist. Specialties made of Crown and Bridge Work and Straightening of Irregular Teeth. Gas orodontator for painless extraction of teeth. Over the Fair Store.

The Union Men's MUTUAL INSURANCE CO OF DULUTH, Minn.

Insures for Accident, Sickness, Death. Costs 1 cent Per Day and upwards. A purely co-operative company.

PROMPT... PROGRESSIVE... RELIABLE

Table with columns: Membership Written, Claims Paid, Cash Surplus. Shows financial performance of the insurance company.

See Agent or Write for Particulars to D. D. McINNIS, Sec'y and Gen. Manager, 805-309, Palladio Building, Duluth, Minn. Telephone-680.

Cox's Cheap Cash Store, B. B. COX, Prop., Swanville, Minn.

General Merchandise. Dry Goods, Crockery, Lamps, Groceries, New Home Sewing Machines, Western Cottage. From pro to bought and sold.

Advertisement for Uncle Sam's Monogram Whiskey, featuring an illustration of Uncle Sam and a bottle of whiskey.

Advertisement for Hamm's Beer, featuring an illustration of a woman and a bottle of beer, with text 'There's Honest Blood, Bone and Sinew in this Strength-brew!'.

A BRITISH VICTORY

BOERS AT COLESBERG DRIVEN OUT AND THE PLACE OCCUPIED.

English Under Personal Command of General French Surprises the Enemy, Who Retire After a Two-Hour Battle. General Situation at the More Important Points Remains Unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A special telegram says General French has defeated the Boers and occupied Colesberg. The Daily Mail has the following story of the fight, dated Rensberg, Cape Colony, Jan. 1:

Yesterday afternoon a big force of cavalry and infantry, with six guns, under the personal command of General French, moving by detour, occupied some hills three miles from Colesberg, where the Boers were in strength, confident in the natural aid afforded them by the hills around.

The enemy's position extended six miles around the entire village. At daybreak our artillery opened the battle. The Boers were taken by surprise, but replied vigorously. An artillery duel was maintained for two hours. Then a Boer Hotchkiss collapsed and was abandoned. We captured it. A Boer big gun was silenced, but this and the other Boer guns were withdrawn to the northward where we are harassing the Boer retreat by a damaging shell fire.

Colesberg is in our hands and the few remaining loyalists are jubilant. We have captured many wagons and a considerable quantity of stores. Our losses were quite light, but the Boers must have suffered heavily. They may stop at Acherberg or cross the river altogether at Norvalspont, where the bridge is still intact.

ONE RAY OF LIGHT. French's Victory Very Welcome News to the English.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The success of General French in driving the Boers from Colesberg has shot a welcome ray of light through the gloom of the campaign in South Africa. Everywhere it is commented upon as an example of sound tactics and as an illustration of what may be done when the right methods are employed with the Boers. The government is urged to take the lesson to heart and see that no stone is left undisturbed in the endeavor to get the largest possible forces of cavalry and mounted infantry to the front.

Now that General French has got the Boers on the run the hope is expressed that he will give them no rest but will harass them until they have found their way across the Orange river, which is 12 miles distant. One important feature of the success of General French is that it will have a deterrent effect upon the disaffected Dutch colonists.

There is a disposition here to overrate small victories and skirmishes. It should be borne in mind that French has only 2,000 men and so far as the important points of the campaign is concerned the situation is virtually unchanged.

UGLY RUMORS CIRCULATED

Disaffected Cape Colony Dutch Threaten to Seize Cape Town. CAPE TOWN, Jan. 2.—Ugly rumors are in circulation of a Dutch rising with the object of seizing Cape Town and the docks and capturing the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Miller. The center of the movement is said to be Pearl, a village about 80 miles from Cape Town, where a meeting of the Afrikanerbund was held recently. A secret meeting was held at Richmond on Dec. 28 and it is reported that the members of the bund in these two towns are acting in concert. The members of the bund at Wellington and the Dutch in Clan, William district are said to be armed with Mausers and to be anxious to use them in behalf of the Boers.

Although the stories of an uprising are discredited the police and military are taking ample precautions.

CAPTURED GUNS IN USE.

Boers Mount the Pieces Taken in the Battle of Colesberg. LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Standard's correspondent at Frere camp says: Sir Charles Warren's division is now nearly complete. Its headquarters will be at Estcourt. It is rumored that the guns that were captured from General Buller at Colesberg have been mounted in the hills commanding the drift in the Tugela river at Springfield. The Boers, it appears, captured 630 rounds of shrapnel when they took the guns.

General Buller's difficulties have been immeasurably increased by the enforced delay since the last action. He has now before him water and hills running 16 miles along the line of the Tugela. These are swarming with the enemy, posted in positions of great strength, and bristling with guns, while the river in front is in full flood. The coming battle will certainly be the stiffest and probably the most momentous of the entire campaign.

Gift to Cooper Union. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Andrew Carnegie has given \$300,000 to Cooper Union for the establishment of a day school similar in scope to the present night school and the organization of which will be to give such practical instruction as shall enable young men to become first class and skilled workmen.

New Austrian Currency Law. VIENNA, Jan. 2.—Under the new currency laws which went into effect Monday the florin and kronner disappear. The new unit is the krone, equaling half a kreuzer. After the introduction of the gold standard the krone will be worth 1 franc, 5 centimes.

ACTION IS TAKEN.

Germany Questions the Right of Great Britain to Seize the Humbermouth. BERLIN, Jan. 1.—It is announced that the German protected cruisers Condor and Schwab are now on the way to Delagoa Bay.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Regarding the seizure by the British cruiser Magicienne of the imperial mail steamer Bundesrath of the German East African line a high official of the German foreign office, who was interviewed by a correspondent of the Associated Press, says: "Silence must be preserved at present concerning the actual status of the negotiations which have been begun with Great Britain about the matter. Appropriate steps have been taken, of which Germany must await the result. The matter is regarded by Germany as of the utmost importance, because seriously involving the rights of neutrals."

During the afternoon the foreign secretary, Count von Buelow, conferred at the foreign office with his advisers and then reported to the emperor. A cabinet council will consider the matter. It is also said in government circles that the British Right of Search Is Questioned, and at any rate the British right to stop passengers, whether they intend to join the Boers or not, is strongly disputed, as the vessel in which they were neutral and territory which they were proceeding, namely, Delagoa Bay, is also neutral. Redress, it is asserted, will be insisted upon by Germany.

The press unanimously scores England's action in the Bundesrath seizure, which is characterized as "gross insolence" and as "calculated again to illustrate the need of a powerful German navy to render such overbearance on the part of England impossible in the future."

Even the moderate Vossische Zeitung calls the proceeding "characteristic of English insolence," and adds that "the whole attitude of the English before Delagoa Bay provokes a general protest."

FEAR FOR MAKEKING.

Believed Baden-Powell's Position Is Becoming Desperate. LONDON, Jan. 1.—No word regarding the Makeking sortie has yet arrived from British sources, and the feeling of suspense is deepening, as it is feared Colonel Baden-Powell's silence indicates that his position is becoming desperate.

The dispatches from the front breathe a confident spirit, which is by no means echoed here. The latest Ladysmith advices show that the Boer shelling is becoming deadly, while sickness and ennui must also be telling strongly upon the garrison. The news of the spread of a rebellion among the Dutch colonists and of the attempts of Boers to cut the railway at widely different points is very disquieting as bearing upon the safety of the extended lines of communication.

All the correspondents are beginning to hint of a forward movement on the part of General Buller, the danger of which is indicated in a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Frere, recording the unfortunate failure of two reconnaissances. It is roughly estimated that there are 25,000 Boers between Ladysmith and Colesberg, some 400 being on the south side of the Tugela river. At all points the enemy shows ceaseless activity.

HEAVY LOSS FOR BRITISH.

Boers Assert Their Losses Suffered by the Sally From Makeking. LOURENÇO MARQUES, Friday, Dec. 29.—Advices received here from Pretoria under date of Wednesday, Dec. 27, say that an official dispatch from Makeking announces that in the sortie which the British made from that place Dec. 25, attacking one of the Boer forts with cannon, Maxims and an armored train, so persistently that the fighting raged up to the walls of the fort, the British lost 109 men killed and wounded, while the Boers only lost 2 men killed and 7 wounded.

The dispatch adds that Captains Kirkwood and Grenfell were captured by Boer scouts near Colesberg and were being sent to Pretoria. Ten South African medical students from Edinburgh have arrived at Pretoria from Delagoa bay with five tons of medical stores.

A dispatch from the Boer camp at Modder river, dated Thursday, Dec. 28, reports an artillery duel lasting an hour. On Dec. 27, a British reconnoitering party made a sortie, but did not come within the Boer range. The British, Dec. 28, commenced a steady bombardment of the Boer position.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The Caucus State Selected by a Strict Party Vote. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 2.—The Seventy-fourth general assembly met during the day and elected the Republican caucus nominees by a strict party vote. An adjournment was then taken until today, when Governor Eshbanel's message will be read. Under the reorganization Judge A. G. Reynolds of Lake county is speaker of the house and Oscar Shepard president pro tem. of the senate. Lieutenant Governor Jones holds over until next Monday, when he will be succeeded by Hon. John A. Caldwell of Cincinnati.

Klondike Short of Beef.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 2.—A serious beef famine threatens the Klondike. Letters from Dawson state that by the end of December there would not be a pound of fresh meat left. Beef was retailing at \$1 per pound early in December, with little to be had.

Smallpox Among the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Smallpox among the Indians in the Indian Territory and at Crow Creek agency in South Dakota and other reservations has assumed serious phases.

Did You Ever See a Horse Cry?

Many people believe that horses do not weep, but those who have much to do with these faithful creatures know that on several occasions they will shed tears as well as express sorrow in the most heartbreaking manner. In the west, where the hardness of the ponies causes the riders to almost overlook the necessity of providing for their needs, it is quite common when the weather is extremely cold to leave an unblanketed pony tied up for two or three hours when the temperature is nearly zero and while its owner is transacting business or getting drunk. In this case the suffering is evidenced by the cries, which are almost like sobs, and unmistakable tears freeze on the cheeks like icicles.

When a horse falls in the street and gets injured, the shock generally numbs the senses so much that it does not either cry or groan, but under some conditions an injured horse will solicit sympathy in the most distinct manner. I remember a favorite horse of my own which trod on a nail long enough to pierce its foot. The poor thing hobbled up to me on three legs and cried as nearly like a child in trouble as anything I can describe. The sight was a very touching one, as was also the crippled animal's gratitude when the nail was pulled out and the wound dressed. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Cure That Killed.

Notwithstanding the spread of education in Galicia, superstition is still alive among the Polish peasantry. The wife of a well to do country man in Nieporenta, Kaspar Kafka, had a malignant ulcer and was in a very dangerous state. Her husband decided to call in a shepherd renowned for his wonderful healing powers. The latter, having examined his patient, proceeded to tie her left elbow to her right knee and her left knee to her right elbow, announced that she was possessed with a devil and directed them to anoint the ulcer with a mixture of soft soap and 15 chopped hairs from a horse's tail. If the patient screamed, it was the devil screaming within her, and she was to be left alone, securely bound to the bed, that she might not remove the appliance. He then took his fee and left.

His orders were conscientiously carried out with the result that after a night of indescribable agony the poor woman died of exhaustion.—Craoow Letter in Chicago Record.

Paraguay's Particular Fleas.

Perhaps the plague in Paraguay is merely an attack of pique, or sand flea. This insect is called nigua in the native language. In 1870 it killed a whole colony of Englishmen, consisting of 200 families, turning the colony, which was at Itape, into a cemetery. A German colony at Aegua was driven out. The pique causes buboes and attacks the warm parts of the body—that is, the cavities and the groin and armpits—just the same spots as the eastern plague. It attacks Englishmen and Germans preferentially, and avoids those that use but little soap. Soaps clean the body, and the pique likes clean persons to eat. It also avoids people who eat more or less poisonous food. A man saturated with alcohol, Boca gin, nicotine and Paseo de Julio cookery is pretty well safe from the sand flea.—Buenos Ayres Herald.

Governors Island.

There is a large expense of rolling sward on Governors Island kept at all times in the pink of condition. This little island off Battery park is conceded to be the best kept army post on the Atlantic coast. There are two reasons for this. Fort Columbus is the headquarters of the department of the east. It must assume an appearance in keeping with its high standing in the department. It also has a military prison, and the convicts sent there for terms of months or years are sentenced to hard labor. Under the supervision of sentinels these men keep the walks and promenades scrupulously clean and the sward closely clipped and free from falling leaves and other litter. They also give proper attention to the various buildings and their immediate surroundings.—New York Press.

Applause and Criticism.

It was after the piano recital, and the audience was still applauding. There were two English women, though, who did not clap their hands. But they commented in tones that were audible for some distance around thus: "The poor man! Will they make him play again?" "Isn't it awful the way the Americans applaud? It's so vulgar!" "Yes; it's the most vulgar thing they do."

And the Americans took meekly their lesson in manners.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Change of a Common.

"Whenever she asks me to do anything," soliloquized Mr. Meeker pensively, "I always go and do it, like a fool." "Yes," said Mrs. Meeker, who happened along in time to overhear him. "Whenever I ask you to do anything you always go and do it like a fool."—Chicago Tribune.

Newfoundland Fogs.

The famous fogs of Newfoundland are only found as a rule on the east and south coasts and on the "banks," being caused by the meeting of the arctic current with the gulf stream. The interior in summer is described as a most delightful climate, resembling that of the south of France.

For Rheumatism.

Mr. Johnson—I notice, Jasper, that you have the rheumatism as bad as ever. Don't you ever take anything for it? Jasper—Deed I does, sah. I takes crutches mostly.—Boston Courier.

The Feast of Cyprian.

"Do you want to know when I will marry you, Marcel?" "Yes. When?" "When you stop drinking," and Miette returned to her work. "Oh, that! You always say the same thing."

"Because there is always the same thing to say." "Miette, I assure you all last week I drank nothing but water." "But you made up for it on Sunday."

"Who told you that?" "What is the difference as long as I know?" "Well, I remember that I did drink a little, but that is your fault, too—you worry me so."

"How?" "Marry me, and you'll see that I stop." "I prefer to marry you after you have stopped."

"You will discover some day that you have been unjust to me." "We shall see on St. Cyprian's day." "This was a day celebrated by the country people in honor of their patron saint. Let us see if on the day of the fete you can go all day without drinking."

"And if I do will you marry me?" "Perhaps." "Well, goodbye," said he, a little encouraged, going toward the door. "Let me advise you not to be so friendly with Cassoulet," said Miette. "Why, he is my very best friend," replied Marcel as he left, whistling ostentatiously, but carrying a heavy heart.

The poor boy loved Miette more than all the world and would have sacrificed his life for her gladly, but some way he had not succeeded in giving up wine in spite of his many good resolutions. It was so strange that it was so easy to take just one glass, that one followed another more readily still.

As he walked along the road he thought of his fine acres of land, of his pretty home, where he had lived alone since the death of his parents, and reflected how little he cared to work there for himself alone. The thought of Miette there keeping the house for him made him renew his vow to win her by not touching another drop of wine.

These vows he would undoubtedly have kept had it not been for his friend Cassoulet, who was anxious to supplant him in the affections of Miette. Seeing him determined not to drink, Cassoulet would begin to sing the praises of Miette and then impress upon Marcel that she cared more for the young men of the town than for a simple farmer like himself and that she meant some day to throw him over and marry one of them. Finally Marcel's jealousy would become aroused, and he would drink to quench his fire. Of this Miette was always certain to hear, for Cassoulet looked out for that.

She was very gay and pretty on the day of the fete as she stepped from the carriage, with her parents, on the bank of the Rhone opposite the place where the celebration was to take place. Marcel was waiting there for her, accompanied by his inseparable friend, Cassoulet. They crossed the river in a boat and found upon reaching the other side that the great crowd of people assembled for miles around were already eating luncheon under the shade of the big trees.

As soon as lunch was over the dancing began. A large platform had been built and covered with an awning, and at one end sat a provincial orchestra, composed of two violins, a flute and a harp. Marcel danced many times with Miette, who smiled sweetly upon him. He was radiant with joy, forgetting the suspicions aroused by Cassoulet, and seemed nearer than ever before to the realization of his desire. At luncheon he had promised to drink and now he was promised to do so not only all day, but all his life. He was rewarded by a look of tenderness that made his happiness still deeper.

Those who were not dancing sat at little tables under the trees, and when not with Miette, Marcel was here with the inevitable Cassoulet, who did not fail to call his attention to the young men from the town who talked and danced with Miette.

"See," he said, "how gracious and animated she is when she talks and how she smiles at them!" "It did not take long to light the fires of jealousy in the lover, who thought he could see that her smiles were not for him alone. No; she was a coquette, she did not love him; she never had loved him. He was all for going to her at once and reproaching her publicly, but his friend dissuaded him, and they retired instead to a neighboring inn, where Cassoulet offered him the consolation of a bottle of wine.

Here they remained until Marcel became decidedly muddled, and it was time to return to the others, who were making preparations to go home. He and Miette, with several others, crossed the river, very wide and deep at this point, in the same boat, and Miette perceived, with a pain in her heart, her lover's condition. She was silent and sad. When the boat reached the middle of the stream, Miette dropped her handkerchief into the water. Reaching quickly and instinctively for it, she lost her balance and the next instant had disappeared in the waves.

A cry of horror arose from the boat, but before all had realized what had happened Marcel, his faculties completely restored by the shock, had stripped off his coat and leaped into the water. After what seemed an eternity he reappeared with the girl in his arms. She was put into the boat and before they reached the opposite side had recovered consciousness.

Marcel drove home and remained until she was able to see him, later in the evening. Then, in mutual explanations, both learned of Cassoulet's treachery. What took place between these two men was never known. Cassoulet left the vicinity the next day and was never heard of again, and several weeks later Marcel and Miette were married.

On the wedding day Marcel repeated his vow never to drink again, and this time he kept it.—From the French.

Had Her Doubts.

"I don't believe professors know so very much," said Mamie. "Why, how can you talk so?" rejoined Mamie. "Well, I don't see why Mr. Fulgate should have seemed so surprised and puzzled when I asked him how to say 'tribberneck' in Greek."—Washington Star.

Good Fitting Clothing Good Wearing Clothing Well Made Clothing. Strictly All New Clothing.

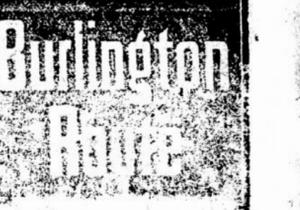
Right from our factory and sold by VIKTOR BROS., at Strictly Cash; low prices.

SCHLOSS BROS., Manf., Detroit, Minn. Remember, the only place in Little Falls where you can buy our celebrated make is at Viktor Bros.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Capital \$50,000 Surplus and Undiv'd Profits \$25,000

Transact a general banking business, buy and sell foreign and domestic exchange. Pay interest on time deposits.



Trains Finest on Earth ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO CHICAGO Electric Lighted, Steam Heated.

Advertisement for Pennyroyal Pills, featuring an illustration of a woman's face and text describing the medicine's benefits.

Advertisement for a \$2.75 product, featuring an illustration of a woman in a hat and text describing the offer.

Advertisement for a \$1.95 product, featuring an illustration of a man and text describing the offer.

Advertisement for a \$13.00 product, featuring an illustration of a man and text describing the offer.