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O. C. TRACE, M. D., Physician and surgeon, Fargo, N. D. St. Gabriel's Hospital, Fargo, N. D. Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m.

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SALOONS ARE CLOSED

IOWA SUPREME COURT DECISION OF WIDE EFFECT.

All Places Operating Under the Law of '94 Must Go Out of Business Until New Petitions Are Secured—Expected Two-thirds of the State's Liquid Dispensaries Are Effectual.

DES MOINES, Jan. 30.—A decision which will close two-thirds of the saloons in Iowa was handed down by the supreme court during the day.

In 1894 the legislature passed the so-called "mullet liquor law," which did not repeal the old prohibitory statute but suspended its penalties on condition of filing a petition of a majority of the voters and securing consent to the town council to operation of saloons.

This took effect immediately. In 1897 the legislature revised the code, codified all session laws and published it as a new and complete code. This new code changed in a few minor respects the mullet law.

The old mullet act had no provision for a canvass of the consent petition; the new code provided it must be canvassed and approved by the county supervisors.

Under the new law without getting a new consent petition and having it canvassed by the supervisors. The district court, Judge C. A. Bishop presiding, decided in Ill's favor and the case went up on certiorari proceedings.

The supreme court, through Judge Waterman's opinion, decides the whole matter. It holds that the code of 1897 repealed all laws theretofore passed; that the old mullet law was repealed; that consent petitions secured and filed under the old law are rendered worthless, and that any saloonkeeper operating under a petition filed prior to Oct. 1, 1897, when the new code took effect, is liable to be closed and fined for contempt.

This affects all the saloons in the state. In Des Moines a new consent petition has already been secured in anticipation of a possible adverse verdict, but it is stated that in no other county had this trouble been taken.

The saloons will close at once in most of the smaller places until new petitions can be secured.

IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Illinois Anti-Trust Law Knocked Out by Judge Kohlsaat.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Judge C. C. Kohlsaat, in the United States circuit court, decided the anti-trust act of the Illinois legislature in 1893 void, on the ground that the statute contains both class and special legislation, and is in contravention of the federal and state constitutions.

The ruling is made in the case of the Union Sewer Pipe company against Thomas Connelly, but applied as well to the case of the same plaintiff against William Dec, the two causes being tried jointly. The court took the case from the jury and gave instructions that the finding be in favor of the plaintiff.

Opinions differ widely as to whether Judge Kohlsaat's decision leaves the state without anti-trust laws. It is held by some lawyers that the act of 1893 did not supersede that of 1891, and that the latter statute is still in force.

Judge Kohlsaat did not touch upon this point in his decision. The advance sheets of the last Illinois reports treat the laws as separate statutes. However that may be, the opinion is regarded as an extremely important one, because the nullifying clause, one of the law of 1893, affected nearly three-fourths of the people of the state.

REGARDING PHILIPPINES.

Belief Growing That Congress Should Definitely State Its Position.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—A special to The Herald from Washington says: The impression is growing among administration leaders that there should be some definite action by congress, without much further delay, upon the problem of the Philippine policy.

It is generally felt that further delay in the declaration of some sort of government policy in regard to the islands may not only work harm to the islands, but may be used by the Democrats in the presidential campaign.

The senate is expected to take the first practical steps on this line; but as yet nothing has been done. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, chairman of the Philippine committee, has, up to this time, been of the opinion that there should be nothing in the nature of a declaration of policy in advance of the ending of the insurrection by the capture of Aguinaldo and the surrender by the Filipinos of their arms.

It is understood several prominent senators on the committee are urging action for two reasons indicated, that a declaration by congress would tend to help conditions in the Philippines, and that such action would strengthen the administration.

VAN METER SEATED.

Kentucky Lower House Throws Out a Republican.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 29.—Van Meter of Fayette county, Democrat, was given the seat of Henry S. Berry, Republican, by a vote of 51 to 45. The majority report from the committee was in favor of Mr. Berry, all the members of the committee, with the exception of Mr. Rawlins, being Republicans.

Mr. Rawlins presented the minority report which was adopted. The vote on this contest has been pronounced by both Democrats and Republicans as being an accurate forecast of the vote on the gubernatorial contest.

WILL PASS IT ALONG.

New Philippine Commission to Deal With Church Property Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—President McKinley has determined to leave to the new Philippine commission the question of the disposition of church property in the far eastern archipelago.

The commission will consult, I understand, with the municipalities relative to the action to be taken, as will also be done in connection with the status of the friars who remain in the islands.

At the same time the administration will have to determine what shall be done with church property in the island of Porto Rico, and the claims of the Catholic clergy both here and in the Philippines for continuation of the support they received from the government of Spain and which they claim is guaranteed them by the treaty of Paris.

These questions are very embarrassing to the administration, especially as it is on the eve of a presidential campaign, and there is no desire on the part of officials to take any action which may be offensive to the Catholic voters of the country.

No instructions have been given to either General Otis or General Davis relative to the disposition of property claimed by the church, and none will be, for the present at least.

MOST RADICAL SATISFIED.

General Wood's Visit to Santiago Has Beneficial Results.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 30.—Governor General Wood's visit to Santiago came to an end with a reception and a ball given in his honor by the Cosmopolitan club. Nothing since the capitulation has done so much as his presence here now to bring about a thorough and satisfactory understanding between the Americans and Cubans.

His speech at the Cuban club banquet Saturday night, in the course of which he said that the United States would certainly fulfill its promises to Cuba and would guarantee the safety of the business interests of the island, met the wishes of even the most radical Cuban partisans as well as of the Americans and foreigners.

General Wood inspected the highways and ordered expensive improvements. He also directed that specifications for waterworks be prepared.

IS EXPECTED TO PASS.

Little Opposition to the Bill Creating a Portfolio of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senator Culom of Illinois, who has become an enthusiastic supporter of the Frye bill as amended by Senator Nelson of Minnesota for establishing a United States department of commerce and industries, with its chief member of the cabinet, announces that there is little doubt the senate will pass the bill.

Senator Nelson declared he expected little opposition in the house.

Weather Delays Ocean Liners.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Owing to stress of weather, heavy gales and rough seas, nearly every liner due at this port during the past few days has been or is reported from 25 hours to 5 days late.

LATE MARKET REPORT.

Duluth Grain. DULUTH, Jan. 30. WHEAT—Cash, No. 1 hard, 68 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1/2c; No. 3, 65c; To Arrive—No. 1 hard, 68 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 67c; May, 68 1/2c; September, 69 1/2c.

Minneapolis Wheat. MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 30. WHEAT—In Store—No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1/2c; No. 3 Northern, 65c; To Arrive—No. 1 hard, 67 1/2c; No. 1 Northern, 66 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 65c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards. SOUTH ST. PAUL, Jan. 30. HOGS—Market steady, active. Range of prices, \$4.55@4.75.

CATTLE—Market steady. Good demand for fat cattle and good stockers. Sales ranged at \$8.10@8.10 for stockers; \$2.25@2.25 for cows; \$2.50@2.75 for bulls; \$6.25 for calves.

SHEEP—Market active and 10c higher. Sales ranged at \$4.00@4.40 for ewes. Receipts: Cattle, 300; calves, 25; hogs, 1,000; sheep, 1,100.

Chicago Union Stock Yards. CHICAGO, Jan. 30. CATTLE—Market firm to strong. Sales ranged at \$4.00@4.35 for hogs; \$3.00@3.50 for cows and heifers; \$2.25@4.50 for stockers and feeders; \$4.00@5.00 for Texas fed steers.

HOGS—Market slow, 10c lower. Sales ranged at \$4.00@4.30 for mixed and butchers; \$4.75@4.95 for good to choice heavy; \$4.60@4.70 for rough heavy; \$4.55@4.80 for light; \$4.70@4.85 for bulk of sales.

SHEEP—Market steady, active. Sales ranged at \$4.40@5.10 for sheep; \$5.00@6.00 for lambs. Receipts: Cattle, 3,000; hogs, 80,000; sheep, 15,000.

Chicago Grain and Provisions. CHICAGO, Jan. 30. CLOSING PRICES. WHEAT—January, 67 1/2c; May, 66 1/2c; 69 1/2c; July, 65 1/2c.

CORN—January, 31c; May, 30 1/2c; July, 30 1/2c.

OATS—January, 22 1/2c; May, 22 1/2c; 23c.

BORR—January, \$10.55; May, \$10.75; July, \$10.82 1/2.

FLAX—Cash, Northwestern, \$1.55; Southwestern, \$1.55; May, \$1.55; September, \$1.05 1/2.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys, 70c; chickens, 7 1/2c.

BUTTER—Creameries, 19c 3/4c; Dairy, 18c 3/4c.

EGGS—Fresh, 16c.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

Excellent Openings on the Island For Americans.

CORDIAL WELCOME FOR GEN. WOOD.

Reforms Which the New Governor General Will Inaugurate—H. E. Hibbard's Story of a Visit to Havana—Ex-Mayor of Newton, Mass., Will Educate Young Cubans.

Ex-Mayor H. E. Hibbard of Newton, Mass., has recently returned from a trip to Havana, during which he had exceptional privileges of intimate conversation with General Leonard Wood, the new governor general, who went down to his new duties on the same steamer with Mr. Hibbard and who, in the course of the voyage, told, as a man tells his friend, how he proposed to conduct the affairs of the island, some of the first reforms he intended to inaugurate and his general ideas of control and organization.

Mr. Hibbard consented to talk with a reporter for the Boston Herald on his trip and especially on his interviews with General Wood, for whom he has conceived a great admiration.

"General Wood," said Mr. Hibbard, "is the man that Cuba has been waiting for, and the beauty of the situation is that the Cubans know and appreciate his worth. The first thing he will do, according to the statements he made to me in the course of our long and familiar talks on the trip down on the steamer City of Mexico, is to untangle the currency problem. In Santiago province, where General Wood has been in power, American money is in circulation, exclusive of everything else, and there has even been a little premium on Spanish silver on account of its scarcity.

But in Havana there is a disagreeable uncertainty about money. American gold is now at a premium of 25 per cent, and Spanish silver has a premium of 12 per cent over the paper currency of the island. When you pay for goods purchased in American gold and receive change in Spanish silver, it takes a professor of mathematics to know whether you are being cheated or not.

So most people content themselves by looking as wise as they can while the counting is going on and pocket whatever the merchant is pleased to give them. I venture to say that within three months American money will have crowded out the rest in Havana, as it has in Santiago, under the management of General Wood. Another matter to which the new governor general will devote his attention is the reorganization of the courts. There are said to be 600 men now in prison in Havana about whose incarceration there is more or less mystery.

"The educational system of the island will also be thoroughly organized so that all children shall have the opportunity to acquire at least the rudiments of learning. I was furnished with passes to all the government institutions of Havana and visited several schools, but found none worthy of the name. In one of them, which was located in a series of rambling buildings around a central court, the head master was making his rounds of inspection to oversee the work being done by his subordinates in the various rooms. This functionary was devoting most of his attention to a plump young pig, which he led about by a string attached to one of the hind legs of the quadruped. When I asked him, through my interpreter, what he was going to do with the animal, he replied that he expected to eat him when Christmas came and meantime wanted to be sure that no one stole him, so kept him in sight all the time. The students in this school were about half of them negroes and seemed to be doing very little work as far as I could see.

"Notwithstanding the miserable schools of Havana, a tremendous eagerness to learn English is now appearing. The very bootblacks will shine your shoes for nothing but the privilege of getting a chance to talk with you for a few minutes. In response to this general demand there are numerous private schools springing up which advertise to teach the English language promptly. But they are all managed by Cubans, few of whom can speak English well themselves. In one private school I visited, calling itself a 'college,' the lesson for the day was written on the blackboard. It consisted of the word 'baby' and its pronunciation, which was spelled 'babe.' I think there is a fine opening for bright American teachers, for any one can get pupils at the rates given by the school just mentioned—\$8.50 per month for beginners, day only, and \$31.80 per month for the boarding pupils. These figures are for the rates reckoned in American gold.

"In speaking of his intentions regarding the officeholders of Havana, General Wood said, a little grimly, that he intended to make officeholding a disagreeable business, so that there might be fewer applications for 'plums.' It seems that the business hours in the city and insular government have been regulated according to the leisurely Spanish notions. If an officer feels energetic, he strolls down to his desk the middle of the forenoon and goes to breakfast at 10 o'clock; from which he returns at 1, devoting the time from that hour till 5 to labor. Sometimes they do not go to the office at all in the forenoon, but if they do there is seldom more than an hour's work done before breakfast. Wood's plan, as outlined to me in the last talk we had before I left Havana, is to require his officeholders to be at their desks from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., with an hour off for lunch. This will secure the accomplishment of an increased amount of work by a smaller number

of men, as well as the saving of large expenses to the government.

"Some of these policies are likely to lessen Wood's popularity in some quarters, but nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which he was received by the people, including the most prominent Cubans, on his arrival. The modesty of the man was shown by his attempting to avoid the demonstrations prepared for him at the landing. It was 4 o'clock in the morning, off the coast, when we were boarded by some representatives of the Cuban Veteran association asking the general to receive their public welcome. After some demurring, he agreed to do so, and then, after being advised by his friends, reluctantly went below to his cabin and exchanged the citizen's clothes he had worn during the voyage for his officer's uniform. Then, about 6 o'clock, when he had anchored up in the harbor, a tugboat came alongside, bringing Colonel Richards, representing General Brooke; Colonel Scott, representing General Ludlow, and other officers, who asked General Wood to come ashore with them and participate in the ceremonies which had been arranged for his official welcome to the island. Here was a quandary, but General Wood took the bull by the horns and declined to accompany them, on the ground that he had already given his promise to the Cuban Veteran association. This gained the hearts of all the Cubans in the city at the very start, who saw his career as commander begin by allying himself on the side of the Cubans, rather than with the military officials.

"At the banquet given in the Tacoo theater a few days later, on Dec. 23, in honor of Senor Rubens, attorney for the Cuban junta, every mention of General Wood was received with the wildest cheers. I sat in one of the boxes and was never so moved in my life as at hearing the addresses made by some of those grizzled old Cuban veterans, expressing their joy at the final success of their long cherished ambitions now that a man whom they trust has come to take command of the island and prepare the way for a final handing over of the sovereign power to the Cubans themselves.

"To go back to the day of our landing, General Wood was installed at high noon as governor general of Cuba, and at 6 o'clock that night he had arrested eight custom house officers and put them in jail for embezzling the funds and robbing the government of revenues. That is the sort of man General Wood is, and he will keep the dry bones rattling in Havana until things are of a different complexion all around the island.

"If I were a young man looking for a place to settle and make money," continued Mr. Hibbard, "I would go without delay to Havana, which seems to me to be fairly bristling with opportunities. The Cubans are extending the most cordial welcome to Americans, whom they seem to admire and regard as a superior order of beings and whose habits and customs they are ready to adopt for themselves. A Cuban commission merchant told me that in the 80 years he had been in business in Havana he had known no failures in his line of business. All accounts are squared up once a week, every Saturday.

"Fine profits, with small chance of loss, are obtained by lending money to the planters, taking as security not only a mortgage on the land, but an additional lien on the crop. When the cane is brought to the mill to be ground, its amount is carefully registered, so there is no chance for the planter to avoid payment and claim he had no crop. The young American men, including many college graduates, whom I saw in Havana all agreed that it is a fine field and were so advising their friends.

"At my request General Wood is going to select some promising young Cubans, perhaps the sons of some of the old generals, and send them up to Massachusetts to be educated at my expense. They are very bright fellows and only need a little training in American ways to become the best and most enthusiastic of American citizens. Then, returning to their own people, they will act as missionaries of Yankee civilization and form the beginning of a strong bond of union between Cuba and the United States."

GOLD IN A DUCK'S CRAW.

Nebraska Farmer Thinks There is Yellow Metal on His Land.

John Boss, a prominent farmer living in Loup township, about 13 miles west of Columbus, Neb., has every reason to believe that there is a gold deposit on his farm. He killed one of his large domestic ducks for Thanksgiving dinner and found in the craw small particles of what he believed to be gold.

"He thought little of the matter until he killed a couple more ducks for the New Year dinner, when he found two larger pieces. He brought these to town, and they were tested by a jeweler, who pronounced them gold of about 16 carat fineness, says the Chicago Times-Herald. The largest piece weighed nearly three pennyweights and is worth \$1.95.

Mr. Boss' farm lies along the south bank of the Loup river, and he intends to do some prospecting in the early spring. It is believed that the fowls picked up the gold in a small sand bottom creek which flows into the river near the place.

Their chance is good.

If Americans shall not get their full share they will have themselves to blame, says the Philadelphia Record. The announced common understanding in favor of the policy of the "open door" on the part of Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and Japan, as agreed upon the initiation of the United States, makes the way clear for safe mercantile adventure and investment.

A GREAT NEWSPAPER.

It has always been claimed for The Chicago Tribune that it would in all probability, pass with the highest average in any competitive examination among the newspapers of the United States for excellence in all departments of journalism.

"Under date of May 2, 1899, the Chicago Tribune was editorially answering a letter from 'Inquirer' asking the names of the five best newspapers in this country, and that a newspaper may excel in one way and be inferior in another. The World-Herald gives lists under five general headings of leading American newspapers distinguished especially for excellence, mentioning 'In all some twenty.

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