

SWEET MARIE TO GO

The Famous Trotting Mare Starts at the Minnesota State Fair

Sweet Marie, champion trotting mare of the world, will be at the Minnesota State Fair to endeavor to break her world's record of 2:02, made at Columbus, Ohio, last September. Sweet Marie is one of the greatest horse alive and is undoubtedly the fastest mare and perhaps the

fastest trotter that the world has seen. Crepus is the only race horse that has ever been in her class and it is possible that a race between the two will be arranged for fair week. At all events Sweet Marie will go against her record and will give a magnificent exhibition. If Dan Patch again lowers the world's record for a pacer and Sweet Marie should lower the record for a trotting mare, the state fair meet will be one of the great events in the horse world. The fair is to be held the week of Sept. 2 to 7 and will be the largest in the history of the state. Miss Theresa Bodin was in the city, the guest of friends this week.



Food for Everybody

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch amazes experts because of the amount of energy it produces at so slight a tax upon the digestive system. Ideal for evening dessert, for it can't distress the most delicate person. Eat corn starch often—but always eat the genuine

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH

Pure, delicious, possessing every food excellence—the standard of quality for over half a century. Nourishing for everybody—old, young, weak, strong. Learn how to make it into countless inexpensive and appetizing dishes through our book of

Original Recipes and Cooking Hints

In it two great cooks also give valuable information on the genuine Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch as an aid in cooking and baking. Get it and keep it. Made for over fifty years at Oswego.

All grocers, pound packages, 10c. T. KINGSFORD & SON, Oswego, N. Y.

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HORSES!

Finest lot of western and native horses ever brought to the city now in the corral south of the Batters House,

LITTLE FALLS, - - MINN.

PRIVATE SALES DAILY

Horses are all young and in good condition.

Make Your Own Prices,

Terms: Cash or Time on Good Security.

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NEW METHODS BETTER

State Board of Health Secretary Discusses Preventive Medicine

"Quarantine is an all-time method of attempting to prevent the spread of disease," said Dr. E. M. Bracken, secretary of the state board of health in an address before the State Medical Society at Duluth last week. "It is an evidence of helplessness, often of ignorance. As soon as the true cause of any disease is recognized, attention is directed rather to its prevention in the first instance than to its suppression, after it appears, by means of a separation through quarantine of the infected from the uninfected."

"Another disease from which quarantine can safely be withdrawn is smallpox. We do not know how this disease is transferred from one person to another, and in this respect there is a difference between yellow fever and smallpox. But we have in vaccination as thorough a means for the control of smallpox as we have in the destruction of mosquitoes for the control of yellow fever. In neither of these diseases have we as yet convincing evidence as to their true nature but we know how to prevent infection in both instances. With such knowledge quarantine is no longer necessary for either disease."

"To make quarantine effective all diseased individuals must be separate from healthy individuals. The only practical method by which this can be carried out is through the isolation hospital. It is only the larger cities that are supplied with such institutions. As a consequence the smaller cities, villages and country districts are without any place in which to carry on a reasonable quarantine. Even in the cities provided with isolation hospitals the quarantine is rarely perfect, for in dealing with all quarantinable diseases there is a certain percentage of mild or unrecognized cases which do not come under quarantine regulations, and these are as capable of spreading disease as are the more severe and easily recognized cases which are transferred to the isolation hospitals."

"Again, a person who is well today may show evidence of disease tomorrow. Under quarantine regulations such an individual would receive no notice today and being left with the uninfected until tomorrow, might thus spread the disease which has just made its appearance. Because of this condition of affairs the process of eliminating the infected from the uninfected may have to be repeated many times in large families, lodging houses, public institutions, etc., before the final separation of the two is complete."

"Again, with most if not all of the quarantinable diseases there are certain mild cases which are overlooked by the sanitary authorities concealed by selfish relatives or friends, and these cases are ever new sources of infection. It is easy to recognize the typical cases in dealing with any disease. It is as easy to pass by the typical cases, and thus spread infection in spite of the most rigid quarantine of the typical cases."

"Immunity is ever thwarting quarantine. This is well illustrated in the case of diphtheria. We know that many healthy individuals carry the germs of this disease in nose or throat or both. We quarantine rigidly the clinical cases of diphtheria, but rarely restrain the non-clinical, but nevertheless dangerous carriers of the germ."

"Still another group of quarantine evaders are those individuals, who having had an infectious disease and apparently having recovered, are still the host for the infection. In spite of this fact, all evidence of disease having disappeared, these patients are released from quarantine and thus spread infection to others."

"This has been thoroughly demonstrated in dealing with diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, etc. The new cases arising from such infection are known as 'return cases.' An excellent illustration of such infection was recently given by an Eastern physician who reported the case of a

cook, apparently well but who was in fact the host for the typhoid fever bacillus. Shifting from one employer to another, she was the cause of several outbreaks of typhoid fever (twenty-six cases) before it was discovered that she was the source of the infection. "The early quarantine was against only those forms of disease attended by a high mortality and under the general term of 'plague,' viz.: smallpox, cholera, yellow fever, true plague, etc. Later quarantine methods were applied to other diseases such as scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, etc."

"With our present knowledge of the facts the question can reasonably be raised as to why we should quarantine diphtheria and not quarantine pneumonia, tuberculosis and typhoid fever. We have for diphtheria an immunizing agent in the diphtheria antitoxin. We cannot establish a long immunity with this agent, but we can protect against and cure the disease with antitoxin, and I believe that a more general use of this remedy without quarantine would do more good than our present methods of quarantine. I believe that every case of diphtheria and every person who has been in close contact with such a case should be given either a curative or a prophylactic dose of antitoxin as the case may demand."

"Of the so-called quarantine diseases in this part of the country (smallpox, scarlet fever and diphtheria) it would seem that scarlet fever is the only one in which there is the least excuse for the continuance of quarantine; and this for the reason that we have as yet no known means of preventing or antagonizing the spread of this disease. Even with scarlet fever it is an open question as to how much good is accomplished by quarantine. I venture to say that very few of those before me have not had scarlet fever and this in spite of quarantine. With these facts before me, the question may reasonably be asked, 'What is the future of quarantine?' A definite answer to this question cannot be given at the present time. Quarantine to be effective, must be of the shotgun type, and even this fails. Undoubtedly the present methods of quarantine should be modified and medical men should share in the study of any proposed change. This society of representative medical men should appoint a committee to consider these questions and to confer with the state board of health. I am sure that many sanitarians do not sympathize with the present quarantine method, but the sanitarians cannot give advice in such reform until public sentiment is educated to the point of accepting it. The physician is the great molder of public sentiment in matters pertaining to disease."

"Your state board of health has recently made changes in its regulations relative to smallpox. While the sentiment of the board when these changes were first proposed was favorable to their reasonableness, it was a question which the board considered very seriously as to whether the people or even the medical profession would favor such a radical change. It was for this reason in part that the date set for changing to the new regulations was postponed until Jan. 1, 1908. It is gratifying to the board to learn that the general sentiment of the profession and of the people throughout the state as shown in the newspapers of the state, seems to be in favor of the change in methods of dealing with smallpox. The new regulations are certainly reasonable, practicable and economical."

"In Minnesota we now have warning cards for measles and typhoid fever. I am not at all sure that such a system extended to scarlet fever and diphtheria would not accomplish more good than our present methods of attempted rigid quarantine."

"The ideal method of dealing with so-called quarantinable diseases is the immediate removal of the diseased individual to a specially provided hospital (not a pest-house). This is becoming quite a general custom in the larger cities, due to a great extent to the fact that their inhabitants will not tolerate rigid quarantine. If this is practicable for the larger cities it is also practicable and economical for the smaller cities, villages and country districts. There should be sufficient isolation hospital accommodation in the thickly settled portion of the state at least, to take care of all communicable diseases."

"It is now a generally recognized fact that to get the best results in surgical cases the patients must go to a hospital for surgical treatment. The old dread of hospitals, which prevailed to a great extent among the people of the past, is dying out, and wisely so. The modern, well equipped hospitals, with their trained nurses, will give far better results in the treatment of communicable diseases than will the home care for this same group of cases. It is now a well recognized fact that tuberculosis in a majority of instances can be better cared for in an institution than at home. If all typhoid fever cases were treated in hospitals this disease would be rapidly reduced and the spread of infection would then be greatly diminished; for trained nurses know how to destroy the infectious agent and to prevent contact cases. If this is true of tuberculosis and of typhoid fever it is also true of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other similar diseases. It is for medical men to aid in bringing about these much needed reforms."

FRANCE'S EARLIEST ARTISTS
The caves of southern France are the most remarkable in the world for their wall pictures, made by prehistoric men. Some of the pictures are engraved in the rock, some are painted with different colors. They usually represent extinct animals, such as cave-lions and cave-bears. But more remarkable than this is the fact that the daily use of golden grains belt beer will build up and feed your nerves and insure perfect health. Serve daily with your meals. Order of your nearest dealer or, supplied by E. S. Tanner, Little Falls.

A general re-union of the Fourteenth Minnesota Infantry, U. S. V. will be held at the St. Paul armory on September 4—which is Wednesday of State Fair week. All preparations have been made for a big time, and the fun will last all day. All veterans of the regiment are earnestly requested to attend.

DANGEROUSLY DRAGGED

J. L. Beymer Has Exciting Runaway Experience

A serious accident was narrowly averted Saturday evening when a runaway horse was brought to a timely stop on First street just in front of the W. H. Ryan hardware store. J. L. Beymer, a brother of R. S. Beymer, the rural free delivery man, who figured in the affair, was driving up Broadway, his mind intent on finding a friend whom he wished to see before taking a suit-case to the depot preparatory to going to the Dakotas the next day, and when passing the German American National Bank the horse became frightened at a large crowd, which had gathered in the street on the Broadway side of the building, and started to run away. Mr. Beymer drew the reins back with a jerk where upon the horse made a quick turn, and thinking the buggy was overturning, he jumped out on the left side of the rig, lines in hands. The horse gave a jump ahead just then throwing Mr. Beymer to the ground and he was dragged alongside the wheels for a distance of about twenty-five feet when he attempted to right himself. He had no sooner got on his feet when another jump by the horse threw him to the ground again. Holding to the reins, he was dragged just ahead of the hind wheel for about a hundred feet or more before the horse was stopped. To those who witnessed the ordeal it looked very much as though the man would have his neck broken or head crushed by being run over, it being in such proximity to the wheels. Loren Roberts, seeing the man's predicament, rushed up, catching the reins close to the horse's head, and after a lively tussle finally brought it to stop. The man came out of the accident with no damage to himself other than a badly scratched hand and elbow. A hame strap of the harness was broken in the accident, but was soon replaced.

The horse is no more than a colt but has been used considerably on the mail route by Mr. Beymer's brother, and consequently Mr. Beymer had no idea that it would be frightened so easily.

The runaway occupied less than five minutes' time, but to those who saw it, the ordeal seemed a long one.

HEADLIGHT FLASHES.
Conductor Benjamin is very ill.

Conductors Watts and Carroll are back on the Main Line.

Conductor J. Keyes has made a few trips on the Main Line.

Brakeman Osander has been down from the Branch and is convinced that everything is running O. K. in this burg.

Brakeman Matt O'Hara has requested transportation to Portland and intends to take in San Francisco before returning.

Brakeman Cusler has decided that hustling molasses barrels and three square a day is No. 1 with him, so we hear.

Judging from the reports made recently about the expected large harvest this year, the trainmen are taking it easy temporarily, preparatory to a good season's work when the grain moves.—G. T. L. in Minneapolis Chronicle.

E. MARK AT VERDALE

Verdale Sun: A year ago last winter, it will be remembered, the late T. J. Conley bought a stock of goods of E. Mark of Princeton. The deal was a little bit on the shady order, but Mr. Conley recovered most of his loss. After the death of the old gentleman last winter this same man Mark entered a claim in the probate court of some \$198.00 for goods alleged to have been purchased last November.

The administrator, Bryon Conley, a son, can find no record of any such purchase and it begins to look as though the wily Mark was looking for a little easy money. We understand the judge of probate looks upon the claim with suspicion and will probably throw it out of court.

BIDS WANTED ON ROAD WORK.

Notice is hereby given that the County Superintendent of roads and bridges and F. H. Lakin, commissioner of the 4th district, will meet at the home of Chas. McEwen in the town of Buckman, on Tuesday the 10th day of September, at 9 o'clock A. M., to receive bids on the grading and laying of two (2) miles of road in said town of Buckman. They reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated at Little Falls this 19th day of August, 1907.

Phil S. Randall, Supt. road and bridges.
F. H. Lakin, Co. commissioner.

"Correct English," a valuable monthly magazine edited by Josephine Turk Baker and published at Evanston, Ill., gives the following pronunciations for "automobile," "garage," and "chauffeur." In "automobile" the accent is on "mo" and the "i" has the sound of "ee" in "it." Garage is pronounced like carriage, or ga-rash—"a" in "ga" and "rash" like "a" in "father," "zh" like the sound of "zh" in "measure," accent on "rash." Chauffeur sounds like "shofer"—"o" like "o" in "old," "e" like "e" in "dear", accent on second syllable.

Cream Shippers Notice

Those who have been shipping their cream elsewhere are invited to send us a trial shipment. We will use you right. Every shipment paid for immediately after being received. We will pay you one cent under New York market.

—Little Falls Creamery, Frank Moore, prop.

When you ask for the **BEST COUGH CURE** and do not get **Kemp's Balsam**

You are not getting the best and will be disappointed. **KEMP'S BALSAW** costs no more than any other cough remedy, and you are entitled to the best when you ask for it.

Kemp's Balsam will stop any cough that can be stopped by any medicine, and cure coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.

It is always the Best Cough Cure. At all druggists, 25c., 50c. and \$1. Don't accept anything else.

TWO GREAT FARM SHOWS AT THE SAME TIME.

By wise and fortunate action on the part of the managers of the National Dairy Show, that event is to be held in Chicago during the last ten days of the National Corn exposition's date, which is from Oct. 5 to 19. This will afford to farmers the opportunity of visiting the two great exhibitions by making one trip only. During this same period, a large number of associations and organizations in which farmers are directly interested will also hold conventions in Chicago. Among these will be the National Association of Dairy Farmers, National Association of Corn Growers, National Dairy Union, etc. Other organizations to convene at these meetings in that city during the same period include the Milk Dealers, Creamery Operators and Buttermakers, Poultry and Game Dealers, etc.

At the National Dairy Show (date of which, at the great Stock Yards Auditorium, is Oct. 10-19, daily sales at auction, of thoroughbred Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss and Dutch Belted cattle, will be held. Cash prizes to the amount of \$1,000 are to be paid for cattle, butter, milk and cheese exhibits. Practical working of the milking machine will be demonstrated daily, and there will also be daily demonstrations showing mothers how to properly modify milk for their infants and how to test milk for quality and purity. Any special information desired concerning the Dairy Show can be obtained by addressing the Secretary-General Manager, Mr. E. Sudendorf, 154 Washington St., Chicago.

CHILD LABOR LAW TO BE ENFORCED.

Morrison county is to have a strict enforcement of the child labor laws, according to Paul Friedlander, the newly appointed factory inspector, who states in his territorial comprising seventeen counties, Morrison county being one of them, the law especially the new 'child labor' law, which recently went into effect, would be strictly enforced. No child under 14 years of age can be employed at any time, and a child over 14 and under 16 years cannot be employed in any business or service whatever, during the school sessions of the district in which the child resides, in the regular school term, unless the employer has a certificate of employment from the superintendent of schools.

A fine of not more than \$50 is the penalty for violation of this law, and if after being notified by the trustee officer an employer persists in the violation of the law, he will be fined not less than \$5 and not more than \$25 for each day he keeps the child from attending the school sessions.

RED WING EXHIBITS.

One of the features of the coming Minnesota state fair, which opens September 2, will be the exhibit of the industries of Red Wing which will be made in the old Manufacturers Building. The Red Wing people have undertaken to fill the building with live exhibits, showing processes of manufacturing in a dozen different lines. There will be machinery and workmen busy all the time during fair week and the exhibit will be one which will interest every visitor at the fair grounds. It is the idea that the Red Wing example will be followed by other manufacturing communities in the state in other years and that in this way the manufacturers of the state will be well advertised to the world.

Mr. Collins of North Dakota, has bought the Fred Bank farm in Rail Prairie.

John P. Wagner, formerly of this city, has just proved up on a homestead in Beltrami county.

Nic Adams went out to Randau Monday to work on his cement sidewalk contract in that village.

Ralph Millard has returned from a business trip in the interests of the Little Falls Business College.

Henry Mann was up from Minneapolis and spent several days at the L. O. Kirby camp at Birch Lake.

Leo Billstein is now recovering from a severe cold which has confined him to his home during the past few days.

Mr. Ernest Determination, from Huesterville, enrolled for the Complete Course in the Little Falls Business College.

A party of about fifty ladies were entertained at a card party at the home of Mrs. John Wetzel Friday afternoon.

A party of young ladies were entertained at the home of Mrs. J. E. Connell last week in honor of Miss Alice Connell. A fine time was had at games after which refreshments were served.

While inspecting the double cut band-saw machinery Monday, T. Amo, the day engineer at the Pine Tree, sustained a slight cut on the head, also a slight bump on a piece of machinery which fell on him.



JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION



is an attraction not to be missed in your trip East this summer. Norfolk, Fort Monroe, and Newport News are historic spots, and there are many interesting side trips to Richmond and other places that can be made. See the Adirondacks, the Catskills, the White mountains, the Hudson and the watering places of the East in connection with an Exposition trip

Ask Northern Pacific Agent about fares, etc.

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