Willmar Tribune.

By The Tribune Printing Co.

WILLMAR - - - MINN.

THE NEWS OF A WEEK CONDENSED

SUMMARY OF MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST

Progress of Peace Negotiations Between Russia and Japan—Foreign and Domestic Items of Interest Told in Brief.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

M. Sergius Witte, Russia's chief plenipotentiary to the peace negotiations, arrived in New York and issued an address praising the American people, but showing no optimism over the meeting with the Japanese envoys. Members of M. Witte's party, while speaking guardedly concerning the coming negotiations, say their business first is to secure Japan's terms, after which it will be determined whether there is any basis for a further parley.

In reply to an appeal from the clergy of Orenburg not to conclude a shameful peace, the czar says: "The Russian people can rely on me. Never will I conclude a shameful peace or one unworthy of great Russia."

M. Witte it is declared is clothed with complete authority by the czar to conduct the peace negotiations with the Japanese envoys at Portsmouth, N. H. The czar is reported to be against peace cessation of territory or indemnity.

Diplomats regard the peace outcome as uncertain; Russia fears that Japan's terms will be too exacting and humiliating, and Japan doubts good faith of the czar's representatives; armistice and Sakhalin as issues. Roosevelt is to avoid precedence entanglements.

Russia, her friends say, is unalterably apposed to ceding Sakhalien to Japan, and a hitch in the conference is expected.

Japanese announce that the Russian forces on Sakhalin island were routed after a hard fight.

Japanese forces in Manchuria are concentrating to the eastward of Khersa with the aim of getting between Vladivostok and the Russian army.

Fearing a bombardment by the Japanese, the commandant of Vladivostok has ordered all able-bodied citizens to make ready to fight fire and protect property.

Japanese troops on Sakhalin island killed 200 Russians in battle and captured 500 more out of a total opposing force of 800.

Gen. Linevitch telegraphs St. Petersburg denying he has been surrounded and declaring that all his troops are well arranged.

PLAGUE IN THE SOUTH.

Yellow fever made greater gains at New Orleans and invaded the section above Canal street. Authorities admit the disease will have to run its course.

The record of deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans was broken, 11 persons dying in a day, making 79 deaths thus far.

The federal government has been drawn into a clash between Louisiana and Mississippi over the yellow fever situation, a revenue cutter assisted Mississippi; patrol boats in Louisiana waters;

Small southern towns are in panic, refusing all freight from New Orleans, paralyzing business of the metropolis and tying up the traffic of three states.

Quarantine regulations against the city of New Orleans are being rigidly enforced.

The southern portion of Illinois has been quarantined against the yellow fever districts in Louisiana and other states.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Johann Hoch, convicted of murder and bigamy, was snatched from the gallows in Chicago almost at the hour of his execution on a reprieve granted by Gov. Deneen on a showing that sufficient money had been raised to carry the case to the supreme court.

President Stuyvesant Fish, of the Illinois Central, declares rate discrimination should be stopped, but opposes the government's naming the tariffs.

Seven state insurance commissioners met in Chicago and decided to visit New York and investigate the large life insurance companies.

The celebration of the semicentennial of the opening of the Soo canal was begun with a naval parade, witnessed by Vice President Fairbanks.

Ohio prohibitionists nominated Aaron S. Watkins for governor.

Policeman Patrick E. Owens, of Chicago, fatally shot his wife during a quarrel.

One man was killed and several injured in the wreck of the outbound California express on the Santa Fe railroad at Lamont, Ill.

Jacob Weiss, aged 60 years, died at Murphysboro, Ill., of blood poisoning caused by the trimming of a corn on the foot with a pocket knife.

John W. Stebbins, for many years a prominent resident of Rochester, N. Y., is dead at the age of 86 years. In 1864 he was a Lincoln presidential elector.

Iowa has organized a tuberculosis society which will strive to stamp out the disease in that state.

Alexander Winn and Nelson Walker, negroes, convicted of having murdered Mr. Charles Hawk, a white trading boatman, were hanged at Vidalia, La.

President Morton, of the Equitable Life Assurance society, accepted the resignation of A. C. Haynes, a leading general agent of the society.

Azra Miller, aged 20, of Boonville, Ind., is minus part of his nose and is in a dying condition as a result of being cut by Henry Broshears in a fight.

George Çrandstaff, of Boonville, Ind., 21 years old, while carrying tar to the roof of a building, slipped, the hot tar falling upon him, scalding him fatally.

The Catholic Order of Foresters at its international convention in Boston reelected Thomas H. Cannon high chief ranger.

King Oscar of Sweden has picked a cabinet favorable to a peaceful settlement with Norway.

The kaiser announces himself for Prince Charles of Denmark as king of Norway, or, if this fails, for a republic.

Through a return filed by an undertaker at the office of the town clerk of Middletown, Conn., the fact became public that on July 14 George W. Tweed, a son of the late William M. Tweed, of New York, known as "Boss" Tweed, committed suicide by jumping from an upper veranda of the Connecticut hospital for the insane.

Andrew Wylie, for a long time a justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, but who retired some years ago, died at Washington.

Disappointed in love, Charles E. Reese, aged 50 years, one of the best-known and most highly respected men in southern Montana, suicided by shooting himself through the head in Virginia cemetery at Virginia City.

Percy Pierce, of Buffalo, has been awarded the $2,000 trophy offered by Charles J. Glidden for the best showing in the recent automobile endurance test from New York to Mount Washington and return.

A fire which threatened to destroy the entire town of Independence, Ky., was gotten under control after causing damage of $20,000.

The bank at Royal, Champaign county, Ill., was broken open and robbed of $4,000. Nitroglcerin was used and the explosion, which blew the safe door through the roof, was heard for miles. The robbers escaped.

Duane Herbert Church, whose invention of about 150 machines has revolutionized the manufacture of watches in America, during the last 20 years, is dead from heart failure at his home in West Newton, Mass.

Two inmates of the house of correction at Milwaukee are dead and four others are dangerously ill in that insittution from drinking wood alcohol.

The funeral of Ensign Newman K. Perry, the only officer killed in the gunboat Bennington disaster, was held at San Diego, Cal.

Four lives were lost by the capsizing of a small skiff on Swan river, five miles north of Verna, Itasca county, Minn., near Ingstrom's landing. The names of the unfortunates are: Edith Tichenor, Goldie Tichenor, Everett Tichenor and Mrs. J. M. Pogue, settlers of that portion of country.

Seven sailors were killed and eight severely injured by the explosian of a submarine mine during mining practice in the Sandham Roads near Stockholm, Sweden. A boat containing the victims struck the mine and was blown into the air.

One white boy and two negro boys were killed outright and 20 other persons were more or less seriously injured in a heavy windstorm which struck Bessmay, La.

Mrs. Fred Schneider, the 18-year-old wife of a merchant tailor, of St. Joseph, Mich., committed suicide by jumping into the St. Joseph river before the eyes of several hundred resorters

T. M. Casey, cashier of the defunct Salmon and Salmon bank, of Clinton, Mo., who has been out under an $8,000 bond for foregery, has been arrested under four charges of receiving deposits when the bank was insolvent.

Publisher Hanley of the Alliance Advocate was arrested at St. Paul, charged with using the mails to defraud.

Thousands of persons have filed applications for homesteads at the opening of the reservations in Utah and Colorado.

The Catholic order of Foresters held its seventeenth biennial convention in Boston, Mass.

The commissioner general of immigration finds that too many undesirable immigrants are admitted to this country, and stricter laws will be enacted.

Mrs. Augusta Lehmann has acquired the sole ownership of the Fair department store at Chicago by buying out the holdings of Otto Young in the store founded by her husband, E. J. Lehmann.

The reported engagement of Miss Gladys Deacon and James H. Hyde of Equitable fame was given authoritative denial by a member of Miss Deacon's family.

A. M. Katon, who was born in Ireland 115 years ago, and believed to have been the oldest man in the northwest, is dead at Glidden, Wis.

Cotton men made public a demand for radical changes in the department of agriculture. They ask Wilson to resign.

Attorney General Moody, after a talk with the president, hinted that the law fails to provide a punishment for the principals in the cotton leak scandal.

Dr. G. R. Koch was acquitted on the third trial on the charge of murdering Dr. L. A. Gebhardt at New Ulm, Minn.

Earl S. Trainor, safe blower, made his escape from the La Crosse, Wis., jail by the help of a woman.

The government bureau reports generally favorable progress by crops, though cool weather retards corn in the Ohio valley, while rust is reported in scattered fields of wheat in South Dakota.

During a thunderstorm of terrific intensity five persons were struck by lightning and instantly killed, and nine were seriously injured at the Parkway baths, Coney island.

Senator Depew has returned from Europe, and declares he will give out a statement soon showing his connection with the Equitable society's affairs.

By an overwhelming majority the Zionist congress, at Basle, Switzerland, decided not to accept the offer of Great Britain of a tract of land in East Africa for the formation of a Zionist colony.

The widow of the late Gen. Fitz Simmons, of Chicago, received anonymous letters in which her life is threatened if she does not give the writer $2,500.

The superintendent of United States schools in Unalaska says that white girls are sold and held as slaves in various places in Alaska.

Four young women at Lebanon, Mo., drowned while three young men escorts swam to safety.

E. H. Colvin, who was appointed receiver of the recently closed Farmers' bank at Spring Valley, O., announces an apparent shortage of $12,000.

Telegraphers on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads went on strike because of a difference over wages.

Former Congressman John Dougherty, is dead at his home at Liberty, Mo., aged 48 years.

Secretary Taft and party sailed on the Manchuria from Nagasaki, their last port in Japan, closing a tour marked by many demonstrations.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson after an interview with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay declared he had no intention of resigning. In the future crop statistics will be made up by four scientists.

Attorney General Mayer, of New York, filed a suit against all the officers and directors of the Equitable Life Assurance society, asking that restitution of all spoils and the dismissal of grafters be ordered and that the huge surplus of the society be given to the policy holders.

District Attorney Jerome at New York announced that he will run as an independent candidate for reelection if 2,000 persons sign his petition.

Leo Stevens made a successful flight in the California Arrow in New York, steering his airship around the Brighton Beach hotel.

Armed and masked bandits shot at and held up a Chicago auto party on Sheridan road near Winnetka, and escaped with jewels and money.

Aaron Gilhams, aged 83, stacked his wheat at Goshen, Ind., for the fifty-second consecutive season.

Eleven negroes, prisoners, under sentence to the chain gang for various terms, escaped from jail at Lumberton, N. C.

While unloading dirt cars at a high fill on the Topeka & Northwestern railway, six miles south of Onarga, Kan., two men were killed and three injured. The trestle gave way.

The legal period of 30 days having elapsed since the death of Secretary Hay, the mourning stationery upon which all the official business of the state department has been written was withdrawn.

The report is current at Tangier, Morocco, that the government troops have met a serious defeat near Ujda.

Secretary Taft and party were officially welcomed by the governor and other officials at Nagasaki, Japan.

Presence of mind on the part of Mrs. G. M. Segerstrom saved nine persons who were sleeping in a building at Excelsior, Lake Minnetonka, Minn., from burning to death.

A sudden rise of 25 feet of water in the Osage river through Miller county, Mo., caused much alarm among river farmers and tiemen. The lowlands were submerged to a depth of three to five feet, and the growing corn crops on these lands, roughly estimated at a value of $250,000, will be a total loss.

The hamlet of St. Henry, Celina, O., was almost destroyed by fire, starting by spontaneous combustion of new hay in the livery barn of Frank Burns. Burns' family narrowly escaped with their lives.

O. B. Dahle, a wealthy pioneer, died at his home in Mount Horeb, near Madison, Wis., aged 82. The deceased man was the father of former Congressman H. B. Dahle.

A Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul freight train, north-bound, struck a buggy west of Freeport, Ill., killing three women.

Edward Lyman Short, general solicitor of the Mutual Life Insurance company since 1895, is dead at his home in New York city from heart failure. Mr. Short was widely known in the legal world as a specialist in railway litigation, insurance law, taxation and corporation law, and was the author of numerous pamphlets on these subjects.

The San Jose scale has invaded a section of Virginia for the first time, and fruit trees are suffering. Peach and plum trees particularly are affected, and in some instances the fruit on these trees is not falling off, but the trees themselves are dying.

Sixteen-year-old Estel Payton, while catching in a baseball game between two amateur teams at Nasby Corners, Ia., was struck over the heart by a foul tip. He threw the ball back to the pitcher and dropped dead.

Frank Soleveld, a celery grower and a man employed on his farm, were killed at a crossing by a Michigan Central west-bound passenger train, which struck the wagon in which the men were driving.

The president has ordered a new investigation of the department of agriculture as a result of the nitroculture charges preceding the Moore resignation.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson declares he will not resign, but will remain to cleanse the department of evildoers.

Dell Stewart, ex-mayor of Osceola, Ia., and formerly district judge of Iowa, died at a hospital in Portland, Ore., as the result of an operation. Death was sudden and unexpected.

One person was killed and 40 were injured in a fight between police and striking longshoremen at San Juan.

Attorney General Moody, at Oyster Bay, declared lax federal laws probably will prevent punishment of many grafters.

Thomas Piercy, a Chicago saloonkeeper, was stabbed and killed by an unidentified man after leaving a car to go to his home.

Chicago finds hersif overrun by an army of outlaws as a result of the teamsters' strike, which called the police off patrol duty, and the daily midsummer crime calendar is as long as it it in the winter season.

Several were killed and many vessels wrecked by a flood caused by breaking dams above Bridgeport, Conn.

The combination of independent oil men of Kansas and Indian Territory is declared practically completed.

A Georgia clergyman, his two sons and a negro accomplice were convicted of the murder of two children of another minister, and probably will be hanged.

George T. Moore, physiologist and algoloist of the department of agriculture, tendered his resignation to Secretary Wilson, and it has been accepted.

President Roosevelt made a visit to Coney Island to inspect the institution established there by the city of New York to improve the condition of the poor.

Joseph Moyer, pawnbroker in Detroit, Mich., was attacked and fatally injured by thieves. The thieves got away with about $600 in money and probably $1,000 worth of diamonds. Moyer died.

Gossip From Scandinavia.

Principal Events That Have Occurred in the Old Countries Within a Week or So.

SWEDEN

The city of Stockholm is about to contract a public loan of $13,500,000.

The Social Democrats of Lund passed a resolution recommending a general strike in case of a mobilization against Norway.

A sugar-of-milk factory has been in operation in Eslof since July 15. Sugar of milk is made from skim milk, which commands a price of twenty cents per one hundred pounds. About four pounds of sugar is obtained from 100 pounds of skim milk, and the price is at least twenty-five cents a pound. This is one of the first factories of its kind in Sweden.

Capt. Karl Noren, of the navy, has obeyed the instructions of his superiors by writing a book for the purpose of inducing a better class of boys to enter the service of the navy.

Prince Gustaf Adolf and Princess Margaret published the following expression of thanks: "From the moment we came within sight of the land of Sweden and afterwards during our stay in Malmo, our journey by rail and our voyage along the coast, and finally at our arrival in the capital city, we have been objects of the warmest and most cordial homage. How profoundly both of us have been moved by these demonstrations we are unable to express in words. It will be a reminiscence which shall follow us throughout our lives. We can only express warm, heartfelt thanks to each and all."

Princess Margaret's wedding presents from England filled two Swedish freight cars. Most of the articles were bulky pieces of furniture.

The clover crop was a light one in Skane on account of excessive drought, but its quality is fine. The crop of meadow hay was fully up to the average. The winter wheat and rye are fine, but the spring cereals were set back by the dry weather. The peas and beans are below the average. The sugar beets look sickly, but they may rally in case of a copious rainfall. The harvest came ten days earlier than usual on account of the dry weather in June and July.

The Swedish grand lodge of the I. O. G. T. passed a resolution to the effect that the use of "svagdricka" (beer containing less than two and one-fourth per cent of alcohol) is not a violation of the temperance pledge of the order. But when this beverage is handled in bottles the word "svagdricka" must be printed both on the cork and on the label. At the same time the members of the order were urged not to drink even this kind of beverage because it contains alcohol, though in a very small proportion.

Each of the four Nobel prizes for the year 1905 will be $37,284.10. The amount of the prize fund was $7,578,516.85 at the close of the year 1904.

Tossjo parish, Skane, is said to have had twelve lakes within its borders. One after another has been drained and now only a few of them remain.

Stockholm's Kopmannabank will be the name of a new bank which is to be opened Jan. 1, 1906, at No. 3 B Arsendgatan, Stockholm. The company which is to operate the bank has paid $80,000 for the quarters in which it is to be located.

R. Sabelstrom, the depot agent at Hornso, Smaland, has invented a new method of treating wood which is to be used for making violins and similar musical instruments. In the first place he found that the extraction of oils and gums from the wood will make it peculiarly sonorous. But the heat must be slow and moderate. Therefore he next arranged a system of mirrors in such a way that the rays of the sun were concentrated on the wood to be treated. To make the heat still more effective he covered the wood with soot. The effect of the treatment is demonstrated by the layer of gums covering the wood after it has been exposed for some time. The process is slow, and it takes considerable time to extract the undesirable substances. Mr. Sabelstrom has applied for patents on his invention in several countries.

Nils Trulson, who reorganized Grand Hotel, Stockholm, during the years 1898-1900, is to be the manager of Hotel Kaiserhof at Wilhelmsplatz, Berlin. The Kaiserhof is looked upon as one of the best and finest hotels of Berlin, but it has had a hard struggle in competing with richer and larger establishments. Mr. Trulson is backed by a syndicate which has a capital of $3,000,000. Large extensions are to be added to the present building. The role which Mr. Trulson is to play in this affair speaks well for his standing as a business man.

Charles H. Graves, the American minister, delivered to Count Gyldenstolpe, minister of foreign affairs, President Roosevelt's autograph letter of congratulation on the marriage of King Oscar's grandson, Prince Gustaf Adolf, to Princess Margaret of Connaught.

The export of Swedish eggs to England has increased rapidly during the past three years, the sales amounting to $135,000 for the past year Until three years ago this export was insignificant. The English grocers like to handle Swedish eggs because the goods are reliable.

A giant eel (murena Conger) has been caught in Gullmarsfjord. It was six feet long and weighed 65 pounds. For many years rumors have been in circulation that a sea serpent has been seen in Gullmarsfjord, and the eel just caught is supposed to be back of the sea serpent stories. The fish is preserved in the Uddevalla museum.

The Swedish government has issued an order forbidding Swedish steamers to take Norwegian carrier-pigeons along the Swedish coast and liberating them for the purpose of training them to carry news to Kristiania.

It is definitely settled that Prince Gustaf and Princess Margaret are going to live in that part of the royal palace at Stockholm which was once occupied by the family of King Karl XV.

DENMARK.

The tax reform which was introduced in Denmark a couple of years ago is proving a good deal of a disappointment. The main change was that an income tax was put in place of the old real estate tax. Practical experience has already proved that the change benefits the owners of large farms, while the burdens of taxation have become heavier on small farms and on the workingmen. In some instances the holders of small farms are paying double or even treble the taxes that they paid under the old system. It turns out that many shrewd owners of small farms foresaw the failure of the new system. The tenant farmers of Sjalland held a convention at Kjoge in 1902 and passed resolutions stating that the tenant farmers do not ask for special favors in the line of legislation, such as the abolishment of the old land tax; that the taxes and duties on the necessaries of life ought to be abolished; and that the necessary public revenues ought to be raised as taxes on the value which is given to the ground, not by the individuals working it, but by the development of the community in which the ground is located. These resolutions contain nothing new to those who know something about the single tax theories of Henry George. The backers of the Kjoge resolutions were too few to exert any influence upon the rigsdag when the general tax reform was introduced. By this time, however, very many bright minds are busily engaged in planning a new revisior of the tax laws, and the Kjoge resolutions are looked upon as evidence of true statesmanship among the humble tenant farmers of Sjalland. One of the most significant features of the new tax reform movement is that the new Leftist party has incorporated into its program the demands of the tenant farmers. Those who are responsible for the Kjoge resolutions have amply demonstrated their firmness. They have just held their annual convention at Roskilde, and every one of the 130 delegates voted in favor of endorsing the Kjoge resolutions.

The newspapers are justly commenting on the astonishing fact that a sprinkling of tenant farmers could have the foresight which now, after a lapse of three years, is being ascribed to the authors of the Kjoge resolutions. A Swedish daily closes an article on this subject as follows: "The tenant farmers of Denmark have given us many pointers on a proper tilling of the ground. Now it looks as if they are to be our leaders even in political matters."

The convention of the Danish Women's Union, which was held at Aalborg, sent the following resolution to the Fredrika Bremer Union in Stockholm and the Norwegian Women's Union in Kristiania: "We, Danish women assembled at the annual meeting of the Danish Women's Union, representing twenty-eight districts in all parts of our country, send Swedish and Norwegian women our sisterly greetings, and express our strong conviction that you are at one with us in this, namely, that no matter what controversies may arise between the nations, war between the three kingdoms of the North is an impossibility. No one feels this more profoundly than do the women. We are excluded from a direct political influence; but the more strongly do we demand that the words of mothers, wives and sisters be heard here, where the future happiness of the entire North is at stake." When the resolution was read the national hymns of the Swedish union countries were sung.

NORWAY

Many Norwegians are in favor of giving this year's Nobel peace prize to King Oscar.

Many Swedes claim that the Norwegians disgraced themselves by the "revolution" of June 7. Bjornson announces that he wishes to be disgraced with the rest of his countrymen on that score. But he adds that the Norwegians and the balance of the world take a different view from that held by a certain class of Swedes.

It is predicted that the protective policy of the present storting will be an aid to the Socialistic agitators during the next campaign.

The people of Kristiania behave so remarkably well after the "revolution of June 7th" that the patrolmen actually find their business a tedious one. The sense of increased responsibility has made the people more careful in every way.

Prof. Bornhak, a German authority on international law, holds that King Oscar is in fact no longer king of Norway. But he may call himself king of Norway as much as he pleases. On the coins of Austria Kaiser Franz Joseph is called king of Lombardie and Venetia, and the czar of Russia is styled hereditary prince of Norway.

The Knosen property in Solor and the Flataasen forests in Elverum have been sold to the Gravbergskoven stock company for $40,000.

Premier Michelsen said to a Swedish journalist that the Norwegians actually wish to have a Bernadotte prince on the Norwegian throne.

When the Swedish newspapers say something unpleasant about the Norwegians, the Norwegian papers will be sure to make the most of it, and this policy on the part of the Norwegian leaders no doubt tends to keep the Norwegians united on the question of independence.

Rev. P. D. Hofflund, chaplain at the Trondhjem hospital and the Thomas Angell institutions, is the oldest clergyman in active service in Norway, having been born in 1820. He is to retire from public life Oct. 1.

One great feature of the union controversy at this moment is the fact that the Norwegian storting, by a unanimous vote, resolved to set aside Sunday, Aug. 13, for taking a general vote on the question of dissolving the union. This step was taken at the request of the Swedish riksdag, and for that reason it is pleasing to the Swedes.

NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

Our Population.

St. Paul.—Minnesota's population is 1,955,000 in round numbers.

This is an increase of 203,616 compared with the population of 1900—a betterment of 11.6 per cent.

The above figure is prepared from complete returns from all counties except Ramsey, and that county is estimated in making the aggregate at 195,000, a generous allowance.

The returns, as a whole, show something of a falling off in population of counties in southern Minnesota. The census bureau hoped to bring the state's total up to the 2,000,000 mark, but it has fallen 45,000 short of this amount.

Ramsey county is now going over its figures for a third time. A second count brought the population of the city of St. Paul little over 160,000, with thirty-eight out of the forty districts reported. An estimate on the missing districts brought the total population of St. Paul up to 175,514. Allowing for a proportional increase in the country districts of Ramsey county, outside of the city, and further gains from the rechecks, brings the county's population, on a generous estimate, up to 195,000

Fun at the Fair.

Hamline.—"The Pike" will be one of the features of the Minnesota state fair this year. Like everything else at the coming fair the "pike" will be much improved. It will be the liveliest place on the grounds; there will be something doing every minute.

One of the results of the recent trip of President Cosgrove and Secretary Randall of the fair into North Dakota, will be the increase in the exhibit of marketable stock in car load lots. This is a new feature of the Minnesota state fair and the officers were pleasantly surprized when they got out into the cattle country to find much interest and a probability of good entries for these prize. The car lot premiums cover cattle, sheep and swine and in addition to the offers made by the state agricultural society there are several special prizes given by the live stock men of South St. Paul.

Russian Wheat Crop.

The following item will prove interesting to the Northwest:

From an authentic source it is reported that owing to lack of transportation and storage facilities in Russia, the grain shipping situation is in a precarious condition. This spring transportation at St. Petersburg was blocked. At all times tens of thousands of cars were at a standstill. Recently a large number of cars were received at St. Petersburg in a fermented condition and were condemned to be burned. The blockade not only effects the grain now in storage and in transportation, whereby thousands of carloads will be lost, but the safety of the present crop is also jeopardized, as the outlook at present is that the way cannot be cleared to handle the new crop.

Died in Her Arms.

Duluth.—Human interest was not lacking at the examination of passengers of the steamer America by Immigrant Inspector Dean upon her arrival from Port Arthur.

Among her eighteen passengers was Nellie Johnson, a pretty Swedish girl, who told the inspector that she arrived in Canada several months ago, to marry her sweetheart, who was there winning a home for her. He had prospered, but in his eagerness to become rich he had overtaxed his health and when she reached his side his strength was at the last ebb and died in her arms. She had $4,000 which he had saved up.

For the Fairs.

Minneapolis.—One fair plus 50 cents is the round-trip rate granted by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and the Soo roads on account of the state fair, the 50 cents to cover cost of admission to the grounds. The decision was reached at a conference of St. Paul business men with officials of the roads. Assurances were given that every effort would be made to protect against ticket scalping. Measures similar to those adopted in St. Paul will be taken in Minneapolis. The announcements of half rates is a matter of great satisfaction to the officials of the fair.

News Notes.

Virginia—Little Anthony Kuberka, the 6-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Kuberka, is lost in the woods north of here, and searching parties are searching the land.

Hokah—Suit for $20,000 for personal injuries by falling over an obstruction in the street has been started against the village by Jesse Reynols of Minnesota Lake.

St. Paul.—George Phillips, a bridge foreman, is fatally injured by a fall and dies while on the way to the hospital.

Long Prairie—Farmers living in Leslie are making complaints of the ravages of wolves. Frank Moore lost thirty-five sheep.

Hastings—C. H. Ager of St. Louis is out two grips, containing a new suit of clothes, twenty yards of flannel and other valuables. He gave them to a stranger whom he took to be an expressman for delivery, and started uptown from the train on a wheel. The night police found the empty grips in a boxcar.

Faribault—While crossing the bridge of the Zumbrota branch of the Milwaukee road, Charles Tortier and his daughter, Mrs. Bermiersch, were thrown forty feet from a buggy, which was hit by a freight train, causing probably fatal injuries to Mr. Tortier.

Moorhead—An unfortunate and fatal accident occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert N. Roen, near Comstock. Their little two-year-old girl was playing on a hayrack and some way fell between the boards and was caught by the head and hanged till she dead.

Duluth—United States steamship Fern, which has been assigned to the Minnesota naval militia, left Portsmouth, Va., on the way to the Great Lakes. The Minnesota officers will take charge of the vessel at Sault Ste. Marie immediately upon its arrival there.

Home Health Club

By DAVID H. REEDER, Ph. D., M. D. La Porte, Ind.

ARTIFICIAL FEEDING OF INFANTS.

In previously considering the subject it was learned that one must have some knowledge of the different characteristics, not only of the foods offered from which to select, but, most important of all, the various constitutional and hereditary endowments of the child to be fed. Not only must these two things be considered but the financial condition of the parents, or those upon whom the little speck of humanity is dependent.

The item of milk is not a small portion of the expenses in the families of the poor, and it is not an unusual thing for the physician to find a puny, sickly baby being fed upon the poorest and cheapest kind of condensed milk. The after effect of such a course will be discussed later on. For the present the difference between cow's milk and human milk must receive attention.

There is in the ordinary cow's milk only about one-half the amount of sugar that is present in the human milk; moreover the curd that may be derived from human milk is only about one-fifth as much as can be obtained from the same quantity of cow's milk. There are other striking differences, as, for instance, the amount of casein precipitated by acid and subject to coagulation, when the ingredients of both kinds of milk are compared. A scientific study of these differences proves the necessity of diluting cow's milk when it is to be used for very young infants. By adding two parts of water to one of milk about the proper amount of casein is retained; yet the addition of water still further reduces the amount of sugar and fat, which are already too low. As a result, the infant fed upon diluted cow's milk must partake of a larger quantity in order to get the same amount of nutriment that would be secured by a breast-fed infant. The result of this overcrowding is quite likely to be distention and enfeeblement of the stomach.

To overcome this defect the fat may be increased by allowing the cow's milk to stand about eight hours, and then taking only the top, or the cream, after which we can secure the proper amount of sugar by adding sugar of milk—about one teaspoonful to four ounces of diluted cream. Ordinary cane or beet sugar is not so good, as it is likely to cause fermentation, but if it must be used there should be added only one teaspoonful to six ounces of the diluted milk.

In estimating the amount of cream, in the absence of accurate measuring apparatus, remember that a quart of good milk will yield about six ounces of cream of the richness desired, while poor milk will yield about four ounces, or sometimes even less. If the top milk, as some call the cream, is not obtained in this way, then when they are purchased separately equal parts of cream and milk may be used, diluted and prepared as above directed. Frequently babies fed in this way will throw up large curds and give other evidences of dyspepsia. In such cases barley water instead of plain water, in the same proportion, should be used.

The preparation of this barley water should be a matter of considerable attention on the part of the mother, or attendant. In using pearl barley it is found necessary to boil it for a long time—say six or eight hours—renewing the water as it evaporates. As a rule, the proper proportion is two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley to one quart of water. Barley flour, if it can be secured, should be used in the same proportion, but it requires much less time to prepare—from one-half to an hour's boiling being sufficient. In either case, when the boiling is finished, it is then to be carefully strained through a linen cloth, a little salt added, and when cool it is ready to use.

A very good and reliable formula, given by Dr. Holt, is to take of cream or top milk eight ounces; barley water 16 ounces, sugar of milk, six heaping teaspoons, or of cane sugar, four teaspoons. This will give sufficient quantity to last a two-months' old infant for 24 hours. The proportion may be kept the same, but the quantity gradually increased, until about the eighth month, when the following would more nearly supply the little one's needs; cream, 19 ounces; barley water, 19 ounces; sugar of milk, nine teaspoonfuls, or cane sugar, five teaspoonfuls.

Many children can take plain cow's milk, and appear to thrive upon it, to such an extent that other foods or modifications are deemed unnecessary; but such cases are the exception and not the rule. In selecting or preparing a diet for any infant, child or adult, common sense and observation are essential elements, and unless this mixture is used, the chances are about even as to whether a sickly or healthy child will be the result of all the time and labor expended.

I would advise all parents against the use of peptonized milk, such as may be found on sale in many drug and grocery stores. The child's stomach is capable of supplying all the pepsin it needs, and, as a rule, the result of using such milk will be, to say the least, unfavorable. Good, pure, fresh cow's milk is the product that all mothers should seek to secure, and if one lives in the country, or even in a small city, this can always be had; but in the large cities it is almost impossible to procure the pure article.

Then there must be another process adopted, although not so good, and that is called sterilization or Pasteurizing, in order to destroy unhealthy substances that may have been absorbed by the milk while passing through the various hands on its way from the country to the city. However, milk that is to be used for feeding infants should be kept pure, cool and fresh. How to do this is often a problem not easily solved. The modern method of keeping a refrigerator in each household and supplying it with a quantity of ice each day, solves the question, after the milk has been received; but it is sometimes impossible to know how the milk has been previously cared for. If one could have everything arranged properly, the milk should be placed upon ice immediately after being received from the cow, and reduced to a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The car which brings it to the city should be arranged to keep it at the same temperature; and the wagon which delivers it to the homes should also be packed with ice for the same purpose. It is very important that this regime be observed, and the milk not allowed to stand uncovered, nor become lukewarm. Many dairymen now put all their milk, for family use, in pint, quart and gallon bottles, guaranteeing that the bottles have been sterilized, and the milk kept in an even temperature. Such dealers should be encouraged by the patronage of the Home Health club everywhere.

There was at one time a widespread notion that the milk of one certain cow should be kept separate for the baby's use; but experience proves that this was a mistake, and that the little ones do better when the milk of several cows has been mixed. Dyspepsia is not likely to follow.

In caring for the bottles or other receptacles, in which the milk or food is kept, care should be taken to first wash them out with cold water, and then scald them thoroughly. If the scalding is done first, small curds of milk are liable to stick to the inside of the bottle and cause fermentation.

CLUB NOTES.

Iowa.—Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind.—Dear Doctor: I wish to write to you for information regarding my fingers. The joints are becoming enlarged and bother me quite a good deal and more especially the first joint of the forefinger of each hand. I used to be troubled a little with rheumatism in one of my forefingers, but not to amount to anything. The joints are red and swollen. Some are sore but do not pain me, but if I put them in cold water or get them cold in any way, they ache. I will be grateful for any information leading to a cure. I would also like to know the cause of my heart palpitating or rebounding. Sometimes it is only a quivering and then it will palpitate until it jars or jolts me so it is noticeable quite a little distance from me. Thanking you in advance for any advice you may give me, I am, respectfully, Mrs. G. E.

The enlarged joints are no doubt caused by a form of rheumatism, and you can best treat them at home by using the method of treatment described in the book of lectures, and also by the use of the Schuessler tissue elements of which I have often spoken in these columns. These tissue elements supply to the diseased tissues the elements which are lacking, thus removing the cause of the difficulty. These tissue elements are taken internally, and can usually be secured in tablet form, in attenuated doses.

As your heart difficulty is without doubt caused by gas in the stomach, you should procure a means for its removal. I would suggest that you use charcoal tablets or a little oil of lavender for immediate relief. These remedies do not permanently remove the cause of the accumulation, but simply dispel the gas itself for the time being. You should, however, remove the cause and this can be done by following the specific directions given in my letter written to you personally. By following these directions you will be relieved promptly, and when the accumulation of gas is overcome, you will notice that the palpitation, etc., ceases. The gas pressing against the diaphragm raises it, which in turn irritates the heart, causing the disagreeable sensations mentioned. I think if you will follow these suggestions you will secure entire relief.

Minnesota.—Dr. D. H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind.—Dear Sir: I am an interested reader of your Home Health Club lectures and notice that we are entitled to write to you for advice. I wish to become about 25 or 30 pounds heavier than I now am. I am 19 years old, five feet seven inches high, and weigh about 100 pounds. I live in the country and can eat almost any kind of food with the exception of onions. Sometimes I have very severe pains in my back. My blood seems to be too thin, and I have a poor circulation. My complexion is very poor and I am, as a rule, quite pale. If you will give me some advice I will be very thankful. Respectfully, J. D.

I think you are wise to wish to put on more flesh, because according to your figures you are now abnormally thin, while if you were to gain normal weight your blood would be enriched, and you would not be so liable to pains and aches as you now are. How to put on the needed flesh is described in the club lectures, under the subject of obesity and leanness. If after applying the treatment outlined in the book for leanness, the pain in your back does not altogether disappear, write me again of your success, and I may be able to help you further. You should also follow the club rules in regard to diet. To increase flesh you should eat as a dessert once daily after your principal meal about one ounce of almond meats, the skin being removed from the meats, and if they are dipped in chocolate it will be better. You should also eat about one ounce of fresh layer raisins, and afterwards drink an abundance of water.

All readers of this paper are at liberty to write for information pertaining to the subject of health. All communications should be addressed to Dr. David H. Reeder, Laporte, Ind., and must contain name and address in full and at least four cents in postage.

An Insurance View.

Howell—Don't you wish you could live your life over again?

Powell—Well, I should say not! I've got a 20-year endowment policy maturing next month.—Judge.

DEFECTIVE PAGE