



Mr. George W. Tulcy  
Benjamin, Missouri.

### Good Advice Quickly Followed

Cured of Rheumatism by  
Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
"I was taken down with rheumatism over  
year ago. It was sick for over six months.  
Often I would have such pains that I could  
hardly endure them. A friend came to me and  
advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took  
him at his word and got a bottle of it, and since  
have taken eight bottles of it.

It Has Cured Me  
When the doctors could do me no good what-  
ever. After being benefited so much from this  
medicine I describe Hood's Sarsaparilla as a  
wonderful medicine. I also advise every one  
who is troubled with rheumatism not to be with-  
out Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures**  
out Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a farmer, and  
the medicine has given me much energy and  
strength to perform my work." GEORGE W.  
TULCY, Benjamin, Missouri.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect  
in proportion and appearance. 25c. a box.

## SEND FOR OUR Fall Catalogue

—the finest we have  
yet published—  
100 pages, pro-  
fusely illustrated.  
It will tell you all  
about the new  
Fall and Winter  
Styles in Men's and  
Boys' Clothing,  
Hats, Furnishing  
Goods, Shoes and  
Ladies' Cloaks.

and will be sent  
free of charge.

**THE HUB,**  
The World's Largest Clothing Store,  
State and Jackson St.,  
CHICAGO.



J. R. WATKINS.

In the year 1868, Mr. J. R. Watkins first began  
the manufacture of Dr. Ward's Linctus. For  
years he struggled along with limited means,  
striving with all his powers and at times despair-  
ing of success, but at last established a living  
paying business, and made the name "Dr. Ward's"  
a household word in thousands of homes. Dur-  
ing all these long years of toiling and waiting,  
Mr. Watkins little thought that men could be  
found so lost to every principle of right and  
justice as to undertake to despoil him of his busi-  
ness, and themselves to attempt to harvest the  
fruits of his life-long labors. However, in this  
matter, he learned that he was mistaken. In  
various parts of the country, sprang up bogus  
agents offering medicines said to be Dr. Ward's  
"just as good as Dr. Ward's," frequently leading  
customers into thinking they had the genuine  
article. Therefore, in order to protect the busi-  
ness and the public from being imposed upon,  
Mr. Watkins bought from Richard Ward, the  
world-wide right to use his name as a trade-  
mark for a full line of medicines, and caused the  
same to be registered in the U. S. Patent Office  
No. 23585.

All customers are hereby cautioned to see that  
"DR. WARD'S" "Watkins" and "Winona"  
are blown in every bottle and printed on every  
wrapper, and take no base and dangerous sub-  
stitutes.  
THE J. R. WATKINS MEDICAL COMPANY,  
Sole and only Successors to J. R. WATKINS and  
RICHARD WARD.  
Winona, Minn.  
G. F. Thayer is agent for Brown Co.,  
Minn. - Wait for him.

### EASY SONG WRITING.

ANY ONE CAN BE A COMPOSER WITH-  
OUT KNOWING A NOTE.

You suggest the idea, and the Song is  
Written While You Wait—Selected Poets  
Are In Attendance to Furnish the Words.  
Your Name Goes on the Sheet.

Do you want to be known as a com-  
poser of music? It is the easiest thing  
in the world.

You may not know one note from an-  
other, but that doesn't matter. A few  
days ago a representative of The Exam-  
iner went to visit a local musician of re-  
pute. Before the musician stood a su-  
perb young woman. She was whistling.  
Her ripe, red lips had on them a most  
tempting pucker. She whistled a few  
notes and stopped. Then the musician,  
who was armed with a sheet of music  
score paper and a lead pencil, made hier-  
oglyphics on the lines and spaces on the  
sheet. This was repeated several times.

"There," said the girl, "that is all."  
A sardonic smile glittered for an in-  
stant on the musician's face and was  
gone. He stepped to a piano and played  
the melody as it had been whistled to  
him, at the same time improvising an  
accompaniment.

"Well?" said the girl interrogatively.  
She had not the faintest idea of har-  
mony or counterpoint. She could not  
sing.

"I must change it some," said the  
musician.  
"Oh, yes, I expected that," said she.  
"I furnish the musical idea and you do  
the back work."

Once more there was a glimmer of  
fun in the musician's eyes. He request-  
ed the girl to call again in a few days.  
"I will have one of our poets write  
words for it," said he, "and when you  
come again you can see how you like it.  
You will see how they go together."

"Of course my name will go on the  
sheet when it is published?"  
"Certainly. Do you want to be known  
as the author of the words?"

The girl blushed rather painfully.  
The heightened color made her look  
rather more superb. She was a tall,  
willowy brunette, with glowing black  
eyes and a rich olive complexion, on  
which her blush played prettily. Her  
attire was fashionable and the fit was  
perfect. Altogether she was what Tite  
Barnacle would have called "a well  
groomed young woman." Her ears and  
hands were small and aristocratic. Her  
manner, now that she had stopped puck-  
ering her lips to whistle, was a little  
haughty. Evidently she had not previ-  
ously thought about the words of the  
song. The Mephistophelean suggestion  
of the musician was tempting. His bait  
was literary as well as musical distinc-  
tion. She took it all, musical and liter-  
ary, bait, hook and line, with a little  
gasp. It has been said that "it is just  
as well to be hung for a sheep as for a  
lamb," and she adopted that view with  
little hesitation. When the music sheet  
comes out, with a sentimental title,  
this rosy brunette will be heralded as  
both musician and poetess.

This is not an uncommon occurrence  
in San Francisco, so it was said by those  
who ought to know. A local music pub-  
lisher put out a list of about 500 San  
Francisco compositions last year, and  
according to the head of the firm, very  
few appeared as they were originally  
conceived. What appeared to be odd  
about the episode first mentioned was  
the perfection of the facilities furnished  
for taking down a musical composition.  
The musician wrote on his music score  
paper with the speed and certainty of a  
stenographer. In fact, he was for the  
time a musical amanuensis. When the  
girl had left him, he became the poor  
composer in fact.

George W. Hetzel comes in contact  
with many people who have musical  
ideas without musical knowledge. He  
literally takes notes as they reveal their  
ideas. Being a composer, he is versed in  
the knowledge necessary to make these  
ideas practicable. He is compelled to  
vase the tune for the range of voice for  
which it is best adapted. People whistle,  
sing, play the banjo and thump the  
piano at him. Then he turns the idea  
into a musical composition. Hugo V.  
Schlam of the musical publishing firm  
of Broder & Schlam furnished some  
amusing facts. Mr. Schlam says that  
only popular songs, which are in the  
range of ordinary singers, and dance  
tunes are composed on the plan here in-  
dicated. It is not difficult for any person  
with a musical idea to get a song, words  
and music, credited to him. When the  
composition is ready for publication it  
has little resemblance to the idea of the  
reputed author. Very likely the origi-  
nator has a little story that he desires  
to have "worked up" into a song, but  
the words are beyond him or her, and a  
paid poet has to do this work. Well to  
do people, in the financial sense, and  
often poorer people are willing to as-  
sume authorship with very little claim  
to it. Variety singers sometimes adopt  
this method of gaining fame.

An odd case was mentioned by Mr.  
Schlam. An elderly bachelor resides in  
San Francisco, who, early in life, lost  
his childish sweetheart. She fell over a  
cliff into the ocean. Her body was never  
recovered. He was so shocked by the  
occurrence which he witnessed, having  
just been playing with the little girl,  
that he has never married. His melan-  
choly has increased with the flight of  
years. Recently he caused a song—based  
on this early experience, the music and  
words of which were composed for him  
—to be published. His name is on the  
cover of the music sheet as composer.

One explanation of such phenomena  
is that music is published very cheaply.  
The cost of 100 copies is only about \$30  
if the cover of the music is plain. There  
were 60,000 musical compositions turned  
out from American presses last year.  
Hardly more than a dozen songs were a  
popular success. This need not deter the  
musically ambitious, who can, if they  
find the proper place, become composers  
"while you wait."—San Francisco Ex-  
aminer.

### ANTIGUITY OF THE MEASLES.

People In All Times Have Suffered From  
This Disease.

Of course every one thinks he knows  
what measles is and yet very few really  
know more about the ailment than the  
fact that it is a contagious disease, char-  
acterized by sore eyes, sore nose, sore  
throat and an eruption of the skin.

The disease is one of great antiquity,  
dating as far back as A. D. 900. At  
that time, however, it was confounded  
with smallpox and scarlet fever. By  
many observers smallpox and measles  
were always regarded as one and the  
same disease, differing only in degree.  
This misinformation was not dispelled  
until 1870, when Sydenham, an Eng-  
lish physician, declared that they were  
distinct diseases.

About the origin of measles little is  
known. At the present day the disease  
is found all over the civilized world. It  
is not known in uncivilized countries.  
It has always been claimed that the dis-  
ease was due to a specific poison, but  
the nature of it was not known. Quite  
recently, however, a European bacteri-  
ologist named Czajkowski reported that  
he had found a micro organism in the  
blood of a person suffering from meas-  
les, which he believed to be the cause  
of the disease. Measles is unlike some  
other contagious diseases, in that it is  
no respecter of persons or places. It af-  
fects all sorts and conditions of people.  
What better illustration of this is need-  
ed than the present case in the first  
household of the land? The disease is  
one of the most highly contagious ail-  
ments known. It is far more contagious  
than smallpox, but the poison of meas-  
les contains much less vitality than  
that of the latter. The poison of measles  
exists in the breath, the blood, the tears  
and in the secretions from the nose and  
throat.

Although the disease is usually  
classed as one of childhood, adults  
sometimes suffer from it. The adult  
cases are usually the more severe. In-  
fants under 6 months are generally con-  
sidered exempt from the disease, al-  
though there are exceptions to the rule.  
Measles is generally looked upon as a  
necessary evil of childhood and one that  
deserves but little attention. In a sim-  
ple case that may be all well enough,  
but there are usually other contingencies,  
and some of these should be guard-  
ed against. In almost every case the  
eyes become inflamed and call for at-  
tention. There is usually a bronchitis,  
which, if left uncares for, may be fol-  
lowed by pneumonia and fatal termina-  
tion.—San Francisco Chronicle.

### PRECEDENCE QUESTION.

It Was a Matter of Importance and An-  
noyance In the Past.

The precedence due to guests was a  
matter of vast importance in the seven-  
teenth century, which the gentleman  
usher at Berkeley castle was expected  
to have at his fingers' ends. It had be-  
come very complicated under the com-  
monwealth. There were peers, created  
by the king over the water, not recog-  
nized at home. There were the mem-  
bers, not peers, of Cromwell's upper  
house, and titles of his granting which  
the royalists sniffed at.

Mrs. Isham writes feelingly of the  
trials of hostesses when etiquette was  
reviving a little. Neighbors are "so dis-  
contented about you for place as they  
are never to be reconciled again; this is  
a thing I do much hate. Any one  
shall go before me as will, and if Sir  
Harry Blunt axed Harroles (Heralds)  
before he came down, my Thinker  
hears is so many burriels aboute, as none  
shoulde thinke of Place. V She is very  
proud of a new page. "You be to see  
the fust of my small officer. I thinke itt  
may be a pretty site to see him a Horse-  
backe, and in Boots, for since he never  
had Boots on before; he is to call at Lee  
for a letter, so he is not to stay long  
with you. This boy as we have is good  
for nothing but his Boots, and that  
pleases Panney; and so because he is  
pleased I am pleased. You will be a  
weary with reading these scribbled Lines,  
so I restie you ever Lovinge Ante, E.  
Isham."—Longman's Magazine.

### HE WAS BLACK IN THE FACE.

One of the attendants at a local hos-  
pital, whose duty it is to apply the ether  
to patients about to be operated upon,  
often causes the doctors much annoyance  
by reason of his overcaution. It is rarely  
that he can be persuaded to apply enough  
of the anæsthetic to produce the desired  
effect without continual urging on the  
part of the doctor who is to use the  
knife. The other day a patient was  
about to be operated upon and the old  
difficulty arose. "Now, doctor, he's  
really had quite enough," remarked the  
attendant. The doctor thought other-  
wise, and insisted upon more ether.  
Remonstrating against applying any  
more, the attendant was about to com-  
ply with the doctor's command when he  
suddenly jumped back, exclaiming:  
"My God, doctor, the patient is dying.  
He's black in the face!" "Of course he  
is, you fool," replied the doctor.  
"If you'll look close enough you'll find  
he is a negro!"—Philadelphia Record.

### ONE WAY.

A Londoner is said to have built up a  
good business by recording the births  
from the newspapers, and then on a  
child's birthday is approaching sending  
to its parents a list of suitable presents  
to be found in his stock of goods and  
allusion to the date of the anniversary.  
This knowledge of the family affairs is  
said to have a very wholesome influence  
on sales in spite of occasional unfor-  
tunate mistakes, like sending the re-  
minder when the child has been dead a  
few weeks.

### LOWE'S ALMOST FROM THE DATE OF ITS AD- MISSION HAS BEEN CALLED THE HAWKEYE STATE.

Hawkeye was the name of a  
noted Indian chief who, in the early  
days, caused no little trouble along the  
western border of a American civilization.

### THE ROBIN IS ALWAYS THE FIRST BIRD TO GO TO BED IN THE EVENING.

It is said that the robin is the first  
bird to go to bed in the evening. It is  
large, and it can see better in the night.

### DR. FRENCHMAN OWNS SERVICE TO THE GREAT RETURN FOR THE PROTECTION OF HIS PERSON, HIS RIGHTS AND HIS PROPERTY.

Every Frenchman owes service to  
the great return for the protection  
of his person, his rights and his  
property. This principle is the foun-  
dation of the military administration of  
the French, whose army is one of the  
greatest of modern times, and whose  
military discipline is said to approach  
as near to perfection as is considered  
possible in so great an organization.

Formerly the period of active military  
service was five years, but recently the  
chamber passed a bill reducing it to  
three, at the same time lengthening the  
periods spent with the various stages of  
the reserve force. As in Germany, it is  
possible to get a reduction of this term  
provided the young man can produce  
proof of a certain standard of education.

The degree of bachelor, the certifi-  
cate d'étude or the passing of a special  
examination set for the purpose enables,  
though it does not entitle, the recruit to  
get his period of service reduced to one  
year. This commutation is only granted  
where there is sufficient ground for be-  
lieving the man are adequately trained  
and up to the required standard.

Once out of the active army, the men  
pass into the reserve for six years, where  
they undergo a short annual period of  
training until thoroughly efficient sol-  
diers. The next six years are spent with  
the reserve, after which they are drafted  
into the territorial army, or third line  
of defense, for another six years, fre-  
quently rising in rank to the position of  
lieutenant, but not higher. Thence they  
are put on the reserve territorial list.

This system gives France a peace army  
of over 500,000, which in time of war  
can be augmented to 2,500,000 men, or  
even more.

Partly as a result of the republican  
nature of the Frenchman, and the ad-  
ministrative government, there is hardly  
ever a trace of class feeling in the rank.  
The man of good blood receives no bet-  
ter and no worse treatment at the hands  
of his fellows and his superior officers  
than does the recruited farmhand, and  
rich and poor share equally and good  
naturally the pleasant duties and the  
dirty work.

Of course there are everywhere a well  
lined purse is a passport to a certain de-  
gree of comfort and exemption from the  
distasteful, but the unfortunate indi-  
vidual who is foolish enough to give  
demonstration of too much love for  
clean fingers and whiteness of skin will  
find that money will not buy him free  
of the jobs he tries to steer clear of,  
and that the orderly will take a delight  
in putting him on to all the dirty work  
he can find—and seeing that he does it.  
—New York Mercury.

### NOT A PHILANTHROPIST.

Although He Willingly Gave a New Floor  
For an Old One.

It is not very often that such a seem-  
ingly philanthropic offer is made by one  
business man to another as that told of  
by a partner in an old bullion house to  
a reporter.

"Not long ago," he said, "a dealer  
in gold and silver heard that one floor  
of a building which had not been occu-  
pied for some time was to be rented,  
but that the prospective tenant had in-  
sisted that a new floor be laid before he  
take possession, as the old one had be-  
come very much worn. The bullion  
dealer knew that the previous occupant  
had been a manufacturer of jewelry and  
had been in business in the place for  
many years. He promptly visited the  
owner of the property and told him that  
he would put in a new floor of the best  
wood for nothing. The owner made a  
few inquiries, but the dealer said very  
little in reply, except that he thought  
he would manage to scrape a good deal  
of gold and silver dust from off the  
floor. His offer was accepted. The wood  
for the new floor and the labor for lay-  
ing it cost about \$300.

"The old flooring was burned and  
the ashes put through a course of re-  
duction. The result was that the bullion  
dealer obtained nearly \$500 for the gold  
and silver which were brought out, or a  
profit of about 100 per cent on the oper-  
ation.

"Every manufacturer of jewelry or  
worker in the precious metals calculates  
that he will lose about \$300 in 'satur-  
ating' new quarters of the usual loft  
size. The gold and silver dust penet-  
rates the pores of the wood and small par-  
ticles are ground into the floor. After  
just so much is lost in this way the  
waste ceases and all dust that falls to  
the floor or adheres to the wall may be  
swept up or off and saved. The sweep-  
ings in these factories and in bullion  
offices are always saved and reduced."  
—New York Mail and Express.

### GETTING IN THE POOL.

The central pool at the aquarium is  
30 feet in diameter. In this pool there  
are among other fish three handsome  
weakfish, each weighing about a pound  
and a half. Sometimes the weakfish  
swim about in company, sometimes two  
together and one by itself. Sometimes  
the three move about separately, but it  
seems as though they knew one another.  
The other day two of them started  
around the big pool in opposite direc-  
tions. Meeting on the other side, they  
batted side by side in the water for a  
moment, as two men might halt on  
meeting in the street, and after this  
mute greeting they started up their fins  
and went each his way.—New York Sun.

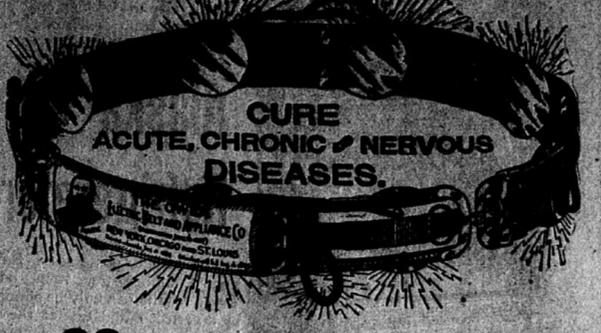
### DISCOVERING VEILS.

Veils which are designed to enhance  
the loveliest complexion and improve a  
poor one are made of black Russian  
satin spotted with opaline and lined with  
the thinnest pink tulle. These are gar-  
died ready for use and finished with  
series of baby ribbons at the back. While  
veiling with brown chenille spots is an-  
other fancy of fashion.

### POLICE COURT COLLEGE.

Judge—Why don't you answer what-  
ever it is you are guilty?  
Prisoner—I refuse to answer myself.  
Judge—I'll serve you the warden's  
meat.—Philadelphia Record.

## DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC APPLIANCES



99 TIMES OUT OF 100

Mrs. A. J. Stearns, of West Stockholm, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., under date of July 31, 1895,  
says: "Words fail me to express my gratitude to Dr. A. Owen for the benefit I have had from  
using his Electric Appliances. Before using the appliances I was so weak I could scarcely  
stand alone; had been confined to my bed since last October. After the third day's use of the  
appliance I could walk several steps; one week later I walked around the house, and in less  
than one month I was able to ride out, and now I can walk a mile or more without feeling  
tired. May God bless and spare you to your many friends for years to come."

Mr. Axel J. Erklade, of Walsburg, Kan., under date of July 20th, 1895, says: "Having  
used the Dr. Owen Electric Appliances for Nervousness for the past few months, may  
say they are ahead of any treatment. I am cured of the worst form of Nervous Disease."  
Mr. A. Nibek, of Middlefield, Iowa, writing us on June 27, 1895, says: "This is to certify  
that I have derived more benefit from using the Owen Electric Appliances for a severe case  
of kidney complaint and nervous prostration than from hundreds of dollars spent for doctor's  
bills and medicine."

Our Large Illustrated Catalogue contains man- endorsements like above, besides  
cost of appliances, and much valuable information for the afflicted. Send 6 cents in stamps  
for it at once.

When writing parties about their testimonials enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope  
to insure a reply. We have been before the public many years, and our Electrical Appliances  
have become a recognized standard of merit.

**THE OWEN ELECTRIC APPLIANCE CO.,**  
205 TO 211 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

### Protect Yourself

Against Fire, Hail, Tornadoes, Accident and Death  
by insuring with the best companies. We write  
Policies on nearly all classes of goods.

Real Estate bought and sold; legal documents executed; loans nego-  
tiated; steamship tickets sold.

## TH DALLEY

### Stock Food Boiler.

Manufactured only by the Mitchell Machine Co. of Indiana.  
For the use of farmers, stock feeders and butchers in cooking feed for stock  
and poultry, for boiling soap, making soap, scalding hogs, etc.

Farmers and stock feeders who have used the Boiler and have taken notes  
of the results will tell you that three pounds of good meal stirred into three gallons  
of boiling water, will make twenty-five pounds of good thick feed; in other words,  
eight times in bulk, eight times in weight and double in value for feed.

Stop and consider these facts and consult the undersigned for particulars.

**John L. Bushard, Agent**  
New Ulm Minn.

### Pays Accident Benefits.

### Pays Sick Benefits.

## INSURE WITH THE FRANKLIN BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, OF DULUTH, MINN.

Commenced business July 31st, 1895.  
**OFFICERS.**

W. H. Hubbard, (Formerly Schiller-Hubbard Co.) President.  
J. B. Stevens, Vice President.  
W. P. Lardner, Cashier & Director, Security Bank.  
A. H. W. Eckstein, (Brace, Eckstein & Forest, Treasurers.  
Hon. John A. Keyes, (Attorney at Law, Secretary.  
Dr. Frank Lynam, (Surgeon and Physician, Counsel.  
Medical Directors.

Policies issued to date, June 15th, 1895 insuring \$964,000.00  
Losses paid (62 claims) 1,245.34  
Losses due and unpaid, None.

The Franklin Benefit Association has succeeded in winning confidence by  
its methods of fair dealing with its members, and stands especially well at home,  
where the officers and directors of the Association are known to be men of respon-  
sibility and high social standing.

Its policies are free from technicalities and as liberal as a due regard for the  
mutual interests of the Company and the insured will permit.

Among the advantages offered are the following:  
1st. The Policy is Non-Forfeitable.  
A policy-holder engaged in an occupation more hazardous than the one un-  
der which he was insured, does not, in case of injury, forfeit his insurance, as the  
policy provides that he shall be paid in such proportion as the premium paid by  
him will purchase at the rates fixed for such increased hazard.

2d. It fits itself to your purse.  
No pains have been spared to meet the wants of every class as to cost,  
while keeping carefully within the lines of safety laid down by past experience.

3d. It covers the whole period of sickness, provided it exceeds one week—  
that is, if you are sick nine days it pays you for nine days and not for two days, as  
under some policies.

4th. It covers injuries from Burglars and Robbers; also Bicycle accidents.  
Most policies do not.

### AGENTS WANTED.

Good reliable agents wanted in every city, town and county in the State of  
Minnesota.  
For further information regarding its plans address the Company, or any of  
its nearest Agents, as follows:  
Wm. F. Gorrie, Manager, 96 East 4th St., St. Paul, Minn.  
Geo. W. Duffus, Manager, 741 Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Allen K. Bowler, Manager, 62 East 3d St., Winona, Minn.

Business, Pres. — J. H. Vajen, V. P. W. F. Seiter, Cash. W. E. Koch, Ass't.  
**The Citizens' Bank of New Ulm, Minn.**  
Business: J. H. Vajen, Cash. Doehne, W. Doehne, F. Crone, O. M. Olson, Wm.  
Silverman, and M. Mallon.  
The individual responsibility of the 27 stockholders is \$2,000,000.