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SENDS SPECIAL MESSAGE

President Roosevelt Urges Congress to Keep Faith with Cuban Republic.

QUOTES FROM HIS DECEMBER MESSAGE

Also Recalls Words of McKinley in His Messages to Congress—Refers to Appeal from Palma for Relief Before It Is Too Late—Asks That Special Concessions Be Granted.

Washington, June 14.—The president Friday sent the following message to Congress:
"To the Senate and House of Representatives: I deem it important before the adjournment of the present session of Congress to call attention to the following expressions in the message which in the discharge of the duty imposed upon me by the constitution I sent to Congress on the first Tuesday of December last:
"Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being."

Voiced McKinley's Sentiments.
"This recommendation was merely giving practical effect to President McKinley's words, when, in his messages of December 5, 1898, and December 5, 1899, he wrote:
"It is important that our relations with this people (of Cuba) shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. We have accepted a trust, the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the ashes of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength if its enduring welfare is to be assured. The greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity."

Appeal from Palma.
"Yesterday, June 12, I received, by cable, from the American minister in Cuba, a most earnest appeal from President Palma for 'derivative relief before it is too late and (his) country financially ruined.'
"The granting of reciprocity with Cuba is a proposition which stands entirely alone. The reasons for it far outweigh those for granting reciprocity with any other nation, and are entirely consistent with preserving intact the protective system under which this country has thriven so marvelously. The present tariff law was designed to promote the adoption of such a reciprocity treaty, and expressly provided for a reduction not to exceed 20 per cent. upon goods coming from a particular country, leaving the tariff rates on the same articles unchanged as regards all other countries. Objection has been made to the granting of the reduction on the ground that the substantial benefit would not go to the agricultural producer of sugar, but would inure to the Americans. In my judgment, however, the tariff reduction is a measure of doubtful policy, such as a bounty in the form of a rebate."

The Real Issue.
"The question as to which of the different schedules of the tariff ought most properly to be revised does not enter into this matter in any way or shape. We are concerned with getting a friendly reciprocal arrangement with Cuba. This arrangement applies to all the articles that Cuba grows or produces. It is not in our power to determine what these articles shall be; and any discussion of the tariff as it affects special schedules, or countries other than Cuba, is wholly aside from the subject matter to which I call your attention."

Groundless Apprehensions.
"Some of our citizens oppose the lowering of the tariff on Cuban products, just as three years ago they opposed the admission of the Hawaiian Islands, lest free trade with them might ruin certain of our interests here. In the actual event their fears proved baseless as regards Hawaii, and their apprehensions as to the damage to any industry of our own because of the proposed measure of reciprocity with Cuba seem to me equally baseless. In my judgment no American industry will be hurt, and many American industries will be benefited, by the proposed action. It is to our advantage as a nation that the growing Cuban market should be controlled by American producers."

An Equitable Arrangement.
"The events following the war with Spain, and the prospective building of the isthmian canal, render it certain that we must take in the future a far greater interest than hitherto in what happens throughout the West Indies, Central America and the adjacent coasts and waters. We expect Cuba to treat us on an exceptional footing politically, and we should put her in the same exceptional position economically. The course we have pursued as regards all the islands with which we have been brought into relations of varying intimacy by the Spanish war—Porto Rico and Hawaii have been included within our tariff lines, to their great benefit as well as ours, and without any of the feared detriment to our own industries. The Philippines, which stand in a different relation, have been granted substantial tariff concessions."

Asks for Special Concessions.
"Cuba is an independent republic, but a republic which has assumed certain special obligations as regards her international position in compliance with our request. I ask for her certain special economic concessions to benefit us as well as her. There are few rights proper to American history that the page which tells of our dealings with Cuba during the past four years. On her behalf we waged a war of which the main-spring was generous indignation against oppression and we have kept faith absolutely. It is earnestly to be hoped that we will complete in the same spirit the record now well begun, and show in our dealings with Cuba that steady continuity of policy which it is essential for our nation to establish in foreign affairs if we desire to play well our part as a world-power."

The Strong Should Help the Weak.
"We are a wealthy and powerful nation; Cuba is a young republic, still weak, who owes to us her birth, whose whole future, whose very life, must depend on our attitude towards her. I ask that we help her as she struggles upwards along the painful and difficult road of self-governing independence. I ask this aid for her, because she is weak, because she needs it, because we have already aided her. I ask that open-handed help, of a kind which a self-respecting people can accept, be given to Cuba, for

the very reason that we have given her such help in the past. Our soldiers fought to give her freedom, and for three years our representatives, civil and military, have toiled unceasingly, facing disease of a peculiarly sinister and fatal type with patient and uncomplaining fortitude, to teach her how to use aright her new freedom. Never in history has any other country been thus administered, with such high integrity of purpose, such wise judgment, and such a single-hearted devotion to the country's interests. Now I ask that the Cubans be given all possible chance to use to the best advantage the freedom of which Americans have such right to be proud, and for which so many American lives have been sacrificed."
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."
"White House, June 13, 1902."

WORK DONE IN CONGRESS.

Senate and House Consider Measures of Importance—Daily Summary of the Proceedings.

Washington, June 9.—The Senate on Saturday discussed without action the bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the purchase of 2,000,000 acres of land for a national forest reserve in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. Senator Mitchell (Ore.) spoke in behalf of the Nicaragua canal route.

Washington, June 10.—During the early part of the session of the Senate yesterday the naval appropriation bill was considered. The canal bill was further discussed.

Washington, June 11.—Another of the big supply bills of the government was disposed of by the Senate yesterday, the naval bill, carrying more than \$78,000,000, being passed. It includes provisions for two first-class battle-ships, two first-class armored cruisers and two gunboats.

Washington, June 12.—The Senate yesterday agreed to finally vote on the isthmian canal bill on Thursday, June 19. A bill was passed to provide for the issuance of passports to citizens of Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Washington, June 13.—In discussing the isthmian canal bill in the Senate yesterday Senator Hoar presented an amendment to the measure, providing it shall be the duty of the president to cause a canal to be built by such route as he may select, and appropriating \$10,000,000 with which to begin the work.

Washington, June 14.—The situation in the Senate yesterday regarding the Cuban reciprocity bill indicated a continued deadlock. The message of the president on Cuban reciprocity was read and referred to the committee on relations with Cuba.

House.
Washington, June 9.—In the House on Saturday a resolution was adopted authorizing the conferees on the sundry civil appropriation bill to insert in that bill the necessary appropriations authorized by the omnibus public building bill. The anti-anarchy bill was further discussed.

Washington, June 10.—In the House yesterday the anti-anarchy bill providing for severe punishment of those who practice or teach violence was passed by a vote of 175 to 38. Mr. Thompson (Ala.) introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the removal of all the deceased presidents of the United States, except George Washington, to the National cemetery at Arlington. The House committee on rules decided to allow seven days for debate on the Philippine civil government bill, beginning June 18 and continuing to June 25.

Washington, June 11.—The House yesterday defeated the bill to transfer certain forest reserves to the agricultural department and to authorize the president to establish game and fish preserves. The bill for a Pacific cable was discussed.

Washington, June 12.—The Corliss Pacific cable bill was killed in the House yesterday, the argument being that appropriations already exceed revenue by \$51,000,000.

Washington, June 13.—In the House yesterday the time was spent in discussing the irrigation bill. A memorial was presented requesting the appointment of a congressional committee to visit the Philippines and investigate conditions.

Washington, June 14.—The House yesterday resolved itself into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the irrigation bill. Assistant Secretary Barnes transmitted the Cuban reciprocity message, from the president.

Mine Disaster.
Ironwood, Mich., June 11.—Three men were killed Tuesday afternoon by an explosion in Aurora mine of the Olive Mining company. The dead are: Isaac Ryan, Thomas Johns and Arthur Tregembo. The men were at work in a drift when, in some unaccountable manner, some dynamite near at hand exploded. The men were blown to pieces. Two of the victims were identified by their shoes and a third by shreds of clothing.

Three Find Watery Graves.
Racine, Wis., June 14.—Three deaths from drowning were reported in Racine county Friday. Leo Smollen, the four-year-old son of a mail carrier, was drowned in a cistern. The three-year-old son of John Weimer was drowned in a watering trough and John Buchenberger lost his life on Michigan lake by the capsizing of a boat.

Appointed Regent.
Lansing, Mich., June 14.—Gov. Bliss has appointed Hon. Levi L. Barbour, of Detroit, regent of the University of Michigan, to succeed Col. Eli R. Sutton, resigned.

A Triple Tragedy.
Milwaukee, June 14.—John Fox, a farmer near Elbow Lake, Wis., killed his brother and mother while insane and then himself.

Arkansas Democrats.
Little Rock, Ark., June 11.—In state convention here Jefferson Davis was unanimously renominated for governor.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Crop Bulletin.

Rains have caused a continuation of the vigorous growth of the small grains, grasses, corn, potatoes, flax and weeds, except that on the low lands there is too much water, and the crops there are suffering in consequence. Some of the small rivers in the southeastern part of the state have overflowed their banks. Wheat, oats and barley have stood freely, and there is now danger of their becoming so rank that lodging will result. Winter wheat is in head, and early barley is coming into head. Corn is about all planted, and most of it is being cultivated, though where the rains were heaviest, cultivation was stopped, and weeds are getting a strong start. Potato planting is not quite finished; the earliest planted are beginning to show blossom buds. Flax is making a fine growth; a little flax is still being seeded on new land. Timothy on old meadows has a fine stand, and good growth, and it is beginning to head. Clover is generally very fine, and it is showing a few blossoms. Sugar beets have a good stand, and they are growing well. The plum trees are said to be thinly set with fruit; apples are good in some sections and poor in others. A good strawberry crop is ripening.

Exciting Time.

Ten runaway teams rushing madly down Third street in St. Paul caused great excitement among pedestrians. The affair was started by a team of ponies, which became frightened at Third and Minnesota streets. They collided with other teams, started them all and finally the runaway procession was composed of ten teams of badly frightened horses. At Third and Rosabel streets one of the horses fell and in a few seconds the street was filled with a mass of runaway horses, broken vehicles and excited men. Mrs. W. Schorstein, 688 Winslow street, was badly injured by being thrown from one of the rigs. Her head was cut, her right leg fractured, and it is thought that she received internal injuries.

Pitched Battle.

As a result of a pitched battle between three men and a crowd of Italian laborers in St. Paul, A. Roberg of St. Paul is dead and N. Marcotte of Minneapolis, Fred Wayman of St. Paul, and Joseph St. Dore, an Italian, are badly injured.

The fight occurred at Concord and Page streets, where the Italian laborers were drinking beer. Roberg, Wayman and Marcotte, with several women, went past the place, and it is said that the Italians insulted the women. A quarrel ensued and the Italians opened fire, using shotguns and revolvers. Three men were wounded before the police arrived.

Eighteen Italians are under arrest and twelve more are held as witnesses.

Gaining Fame.

The fame of the Minnesota state fair has gone abroad throughout the length and breadth of the land. The possibility of the attendance of the president of the United States has been a matter of newspaper discussion for weeks. This year there will be exhibitors from every part of the country. Another evidence of the reputation of the fair is the fact that there has been application for advertising space in the official program from New York city.

Found Guilty.

Irwin A. Gardner, a special police officer of Minneapolis, appointed by Mayor A. A. Ames, has been convicted of accepting a bribe. The specific charge against him was that in return for a monetary consideration he agreed to protect "big mitt" and other sharpers from arrest by the police.

The maximum penalty under the law is ten years' imprisonment or a fine of \$5,000, or both.

Strike Statistics.

The state labor department issued interesting statistics relative to strikes in Minneapolis.

Since 1881 there have been 11 strikes in Minneapolis, which is 30 per cent of the entire number in the state. There were 696 establishments and 16,996 employees involved. The wage loss was \$308,629, and the assistance given by other unions amounted to \$31,707.

In addition there were 11 lockouts, involving 31 establishments and 1,767 employees. The wage loss was \$30,000.

News in Brief.

Elsie Rochette, 3 years old, bit a piece of her tongue off by falling down the stairs of her home at 1252 Grand avenue, St. Paul.

Minneapolis boys steal bicycles Saturdays to take their girls riding Sundays and leave the wheels Mondays where they can be found.

The synod has decided that the Red Wing seminary shall not be removed, but no agreement has been made with regard to improvements.

The association of the Native Sons of Minnesota has been organized in Minneapolis, its object being to bring together persons born in this state before 1855.

Alexander Ramsey of St. Paul was re-elected president of the Mesaba Iron company. This is the pioneer iron company of Minnesota, as it was organized in 1875.

Cone's livery and brick building used for cold storage were burned at Madelia. Eight horses and several carriages and harness and a quantity of feed destroyed.

I. C. Jackson, a horse dealer from Winona, reported to Desk Sergeant Lee at police headquarters that he had been "bumped" out of \$200 by a "confidence" man at the Minneapolis union station.

A SERMON TO SUIT.

The Folks Who Paid For the Discourse Got What They Wanted.

Many Maine people who live in a certain part of Cumberland county will well remember one Abner—so he was always called in his town. Abner was the wit of the village, and he was commonly selected to take charge of funerals because he was about the only man in town who had time hanging on his hands. A citizen died, a man who never amounted to much, who was never positively wicked, because that would have required more of an effort than he was willing to make. He was, however, far enough from being a good citizen, and Abner knew it as well as anybody else.

Abner was requested to ask a certain minister to conduct the service, and he hitched up his old horse and drove to his house. The minister said he would attend and then tried to get a little information concerning the late lamented.

"What sort of a man was he?" he asked.

"Well, about the same as no sort of a man at all," replied Abner frankly. "I suppose his loss will be deeply felt in the community?" said the minister.

"They're all bearing up well under it," said Abner slowly.

"Was he a Christian?" asked the minister.

"If he'd been accused of it, the verdict would have been not guilty and the jury wouldn't have left their seats," replied Abner cheerfully.

"Did he attend church?" asked the minister a bit anxiously.

"I never heard of his doing it," said Abner.

"How did he die?" continued the minister.

"Just the same as he lived, sort of naturally," said Abner.

"I don't see how I'm to preach much of a sermon under such circumstances," said the minister.

"The neighbors all said they didn't think they wanted much of a sermon, and so they sent me over to see you," said Abner.

The minister pocketed his wrath and a five dollar bill, and after the funeral the satisfied Abner said, "Well, we got just what we wanted, b'gosh."—Lewiston Journal.

POULTRY POINTERS.

Game chickens have more meat in proportion to their height than any other breed of fowls.

When the chickens are growing fast, it is a good plan to mix a little bone-meal in their soft feed.

Smearing whole wheat with kerosene or turpentine and feeding it to the chickens is a good remedy for gapes.

Adding some carbolic acid and putting on hot will secure much better results from the whitewashing of the poultry house.

While it is at no time advisable to keep food of any kind before the fowls all the time, it will be an advantage to keep milk where they can drink all they want.

Fowls do not run together in large numbers. They will always divide into flocks of small size and will select different feeding grounds, always provided they have the opportunity.

A growing chicken, like a growing animal, requires plenty of good, wholesome food supplied liberally and often in order to enable them to grow and mature rapidly and to develop properly.

There Was a Limit.

"I am glad they moved away," remarked the good housewife, speaking of a family of borrowing neighbors who had just left the neighborhood. "I was willing to lend them a loaf of bread occasionally or half a dozen eggs or the washboard or the lemon squeezer, but when they got down to sending the little girl over to borrow pennies to give the organ grinder I began to think it was nearly time to draw the line; and, to cap the climax, one day they actually asked me to come over and take care of the baby while they went out to do the shopping!"

Uncertain About Her Age.

A Boston servant, like many of her class, does not know her age. She has lived with one family eleven years and has always been twenty-eight. But not long ago she read in the newspaper of an old woman who had died at the age of 100. "Maybe I'm as old as that meself," said she. "I'm sure I can't remember the time when I wasn't alive."—Boston Christian Register.

An Exchange of Courtesies.

"No, sub," said Mr. Erastus Pinkly, "I never sold my vote to nobody."
"But that candidate gave you \$2," "Yassir. I doesn't deny dat. He jes' come along an' gimme dat two, an' when a gemman comes along an' gives you \$2 foh nuffin' it ain't no mo' dan common reciprocity to vote foh 'im foh nuffin'."—Washington Star.

What She Says.

"A man can't tell whether a girl means what she says," he remarked thoughtfully.
"Of course not," she replied. "If he thinks she does, why she just naturally doesn't the moment she finds it out, and, if he thinks she doesn't, why she does."—Chicago Post.

Cruelty.

Bill—I hear a man in town was arrested today for cruelty to animals.

Jill—Is that so?

"Yes; the fellow had a tapeworm, and he refused to feed it."—Yonkers Statesman.

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