THE ENTERPRISE.

W. E. HANNAFORD, Publisher.

VIRGINIA, - - MINNESOTA

To supplement their meager incomes the priests in Switzerland are becoming proprietors and managers of inns in their parishes.

Orders have been issued by the young amir of Afghanistan forbidding the transparent or bright colored veils which were becoming fashionable among women in Kabul.

Stockholm claims the largest schoolhouse in the world, which has accommodations for 2,780 children. In the basement are 100 bathrooms, where the children are required to bathe if their teachers think they are not taught habits of cleanliness at home. Soap and towels are furnished free by the city.

There is no barbaric splendor about the court of Japan, nor does the emperor insist on fantastic forms of homage. He is just a plain individual. His guests he receives standing, and he enters freely into conversation with all. There is scarcely a subject that does not interest him or one on which he is not well informed.

The varieties of food and drink that can be made from fruits, nuts and cereals are almost infinite in number. Already there are more than a hundred on the market. Within a few years, it would seem, this scientific preparation of foods will be an immense industry, and the present remarkable output of nearly $50,000,000 worth a year will be increased many times.

A twenty-five-story building is to be erected in New York, one hundred feet square and on land worth $100 a square foot, or $1,000,000 for ten thousand square feet. The building, 325 feet high, will cost only $1,400,000, only 40 per cent. more than the land. Offices are expected to rent for $2 a square foot—$800 for a room twenty feet square.

As long ago as 1853 it was attempted by a study of French statistics to prove that marriage is a "healthy estate." In a recent series of articles in a London paper Frederick L. Hoffman makes a similar claim and believes that he has clearly proved that the mortality of single people of both sexes is greater than those who are married, excepting only that of women between the ages of 15 and 44 years.

One of the newly discovered constituents of our atmosphere, the gas krypton, displays, when examined through the spectroscope, a characteristic group of green lines, which are the same as those observed in auroras under similar circumstances. The fact leads Prof. Ramsay, the leading British authority on the gases of the atmosphere, to believe that the auroral color may be due to an accumulation or concentration of krypton near the poles.

One man in Battle Creek, Mich., is spending $3,000 a day in advertising a cooked cereal food which eight years ago, this same man was peddling by the bag to the grocers of the immediate neighborhood. He got an idea, clung to it with unswerving tenacity, developed it with indefatigable energy and overcame obstacles by sheer grit—he advertised—and now his idea pours into his coffers, almost automatically, an income of several thousand dollars a day.

Of all the giants that have appeared before the public within the last 30 or 40 years none can be compared with the imposing Russian who has recently been on exhibition in Berlin, Germany. Feodor Machow, of Kustjaky, Russia, is now about 22 years of age. He is 7 feet 9 inches in height and can therefore be classed with the largest giants that have ever lived. He exceeds in height all the known living giants by at least a head, and is in many respects of great scientific interest.

The elevation of Sir Charles White to the rank of field marshal puts Ireland in the position of furnishing three field marshals out of nine to the British army, or four if the duke of Connaught is included. Sir T. Kelly-Kenny, an Irishman, is adjutant-general; Sir Ian Hamilton, a Scotchman, is quartermaster-general; Sir Edward Ward, permanent undersecretary of the war office, is also a north country man, and Lord Kitchener, the Indian commander-in-chief, is of Irish birth.

Savage races are popularly credited with great acuteness of vision, but recent observations by Dr. W. H. Rivers on the primitive tribes of Murray Island show that the superiority is only slight, although on his "native heath" the savage's familiarity with his surroundings gives him an advantage over civilized man. It is to this familiarity with the minutest details of his evironment, rather than to any natural visual acuteness, that Dr. Rivers attributes the superior ability of a savage to recognize distant objects.

The most unique of any of the moonshine stills ever broken up by government agents was one captured in Georgia in September last year. It was so small that the moonshiner carried it about in a valise and had plenty of room for several bottles of mash. All he had to do when he found a customer was to find a secluded spot, set up his still and serve his drinks. It came to grief because he failed to select a thick enough clump of bushes. The operator fell into the hands of revenue agents at the same time the miniature still was captured.

MAY REACH FARMERS

The Industrial Agitation Liable to Affect the Harvest Fields.

The Farmer Powerless and More Helpless Than Any Other Employer--Strike on Great Railroad System Like Great Northern Affects All Business.

If, perchance, a strike should be ordered on the Great Northern Railroad, its influence might be much more far-reaching than is generally supposed. There is already a movement on foot to inaugurate a plan to apply to farm labor the system of organization which is now in force among the trades and other classes of labor.

Heretofore the farmer has been exempt from labor agitation, but if this railroad strike should permeate the Northwest it is very likely its influence would extend to the agricultural districts as well. Hitherto the farmer has looked on labor agitation with great complacency, but his own experience is evidently near at hand. The farmer, too, is in a more helpless condition than almost any other class of the community. In the average strike the man, or company, can temporarily suspend business and resume it again when "the cruel war is over," but with the farmer, when his grain is ready to cut, the work must be done at once or he loses a large percentage of his crop, and if long delayed loses it entirely. The consequence is when organization reaches the farm, as it has in the Eastern states, and demands higher wages and shorter hours, the farmer will be powerless and more helpless than any line of business which has been confronted with a strike.

There is not, in fact, any branch of business in the Northwest which would not be materially injured by a strike on a great railroad system like the Great Northern, and when the farmer is reached and gathered into the voracious maw of labor agitation there will be little left which organization has not reached—Globe.

DOUBLE-HEADERS.

The Attitude of the Trainmen Reviewed.

As a rule, of late, railway employes, trainmen especially, have been pretty reasonable in their demands upon the employing companies. The railways have been enjoying a period of unusual prosperity, and it was not inappropriate that the employes should ask a reasonable increase in wages as their share of the prosperity. For the most part, railway managers recognized the justice of the demand, and wage scales have been raised quite generally without anything serious in the way of a strike. A strike is now threatened on the Great Northern Railway, which was one of the first roads to grant a liberal increase in wages. The strike is now threatened, not as a result of wage disputes, but over a matter of economy in the running of train. As the gravamen of the dispute has been presented in the Minneapolis newspapers, the Great Northern trainmen are wholly wrong in their contention and should be able to count on little popular sympathy if they make the refusal of their demands the pretext for a strike.

The dispute is over the use of "double-headers." A "double-header," in railway parlance, is a train to which two locomotives are attached. The Great Northern Company desires to use two locomotives to pull over the heavy grades trains which on more level track need only a single locomotive. The trainmen contend that when two locomotives are used two complete train crews must be employed, or that the single crew shall receive double pay for the service. The company, reasonably enough, it would seem, argues that it has use for but a single train crew and has no desire to employ more men than are really needed. It argues, however, that as the use of the extra engine requires no extra work on the part of the crew employed, the company is not disposed to pay double wages to that crew.

It is not difficult to see what the trainmen have in mind. If they can prevent the company from using "double-headers" the company must run two trains instead of one to get the same number of cars over a heavy grade. Thus two train crews instead of one will be given employment. The trainmen insist that if the "double-header" be used the crew employed shall be paid double wages, so the railway may not be able to find any economy in the use of the "double-header."

This is clearly a case in which the labor organization is contending against the logical economy of things. It is the same old protest against labor-saving methods which has so often brought organized labor into disrepute. The trainmen are insisting that the railways shall handle their transportation of freight in a more expensive way than modern ingenuity has been able to devise. In so doing, the trainmen are arguing against the interest of the railway and that of the public as well. It is the right of the railway to transact its business on the most economical methods. It is to the interest of the public that the railways shall be allowed to do this. It is the obligation of the company to pay all its employes a fair wage for the service performed. It is not the right of the employe to ask that he shall be paid for more work than he actually performs, or that the railway shall employ more men than are actually needed in the running of trains. The Great Northern trainmen are fundamentally wrong in demanding what they do. Even if their demands should be granted, nobody—not even themselves in the long run—would be benefited. hat is best for the many must be best for the individual.. Looking back over the long record of futile protest against labor-saving methods, we find that what at first looked like a calamity to some eventually proved to be a blessing in disguise. Facilitating production has made work easier, wages higher and in the long run has helped to make opportunities for labor. The Great Northern trainmen should ponder a long while before they strike against a principle the soundness of which has been proved by the record of centuries.—Sioux City Journal.

Coming Strikes.

From Sauk Rapids Sentinel.

It is not only the strike upon the Great Northern Railway System which is scheduled to occur soon, but of others, also, that are to occur from time to time, to accomplish the ends sought by the high strike authorities, and by the walking delegates who do the open work. that we would speak. To the multitude of common people who judge by what they see and hear, it is a cause of wonder and surprise that an immense body of employes of the Great Northern Railway Company who are being paid all they ask, and with their families happily located, and with the most agreeable relations existing with the company officials, should permit themselves to be drawn or voted into a serious strike over a question or point that don't amount to shucks to them; into a contest likely to cost the employes their positions, and consequently the loss of their homes, which they cannot afford, and on the other hand may cost the company many millions of dollars which it can afford, because all such losses or burdens will be figured into the company's expense account to be paid by the future shippers on the line—the ultimate end of all charges, and in making which payments, the farmer has the lion's share.

But in blissful ignorance of his burdensome connection with the exciting game, very many of the farmers are constantly sympathizing with the strikers, mainly because one of the parties is a corporation.

But passing by this threatened strike upon the Great Northern Company with its probable bad results upon the country, it would be well for the farmers and especially the large farmers of western Minnesota and the two Dakotas to understand that if the epidemic of strikes which is upon the country, those farmers may be hit directly as well as indirectly. As a prelude to the game that will interest them, quite a number of them during last wheat harvest season were confronted with the "walking delegate" among their harvesting crews who readily exceded to demanding an extra dollar or half dollar per day—a demand there was no resisting. When such organized movements cover the country, and the demands are so exhorbitant as to absorb all profit in the crop, then, the striking business will not be amusing to farmers nor to those who depend upon trade with farmers. It makes a difference whose ox is being gored. As the epidemic spreads, the employers of smaller numbers of men will be threatened. That is not all. When there is adopted a sysctem under which those who have nothing combine against those who have excessive wealth, the popularity of the thing spreads, and the ground between those making the raid to grab what they have not earned, and those who are compelled to resist and fight to keep what they have earned, will become very narrow, and in a short time people of ordinary means may have a struggle to save themselves from organized plunder. Old-fashioned law will be found in end safer than the combinations of today.

FIND INDIAN BURIAL GROUND.

Laborers at Fort Riley, Kan., Dig Up Skeletons with Pottery and Other Relics.

Laborers grading in the vicinity of the new gun sheds at Fort Riley, Kan., have unearthed over a dozen skeletons, probably of Indians, and many flint hatchets and spearheads, oddly-shaped pieces of pottery, and stones probably used for grinding corn. The bones of the skeletons are larger than those of the average-sized man. The relics are thought to be at least 200 years old. It is believed that the spot was once a burying-ground.

He Was Thoroughly Aroused.

A man in an apparently moribund condition was recently taken into a hospital in Melbourne, Australia, and in order to revive him an electric shock was administered. The results were startling and unexpected. A demoniac energy was instantaneously infused. He sent the doctor sprawling on the floor and flung a couple of assistants out of the window. Then he proceeded to wreck the ward, while nurses ran away shrieking and barricaded themselves. He had done $500 worth of damage before the police arrived.

PULPIT AND PEW.

The Rev. H. P. Perkins, of Pao-ting-fu, reports to the American board of foreign missions that there is a religious movement such as has never been seen before in that field in north China.

Rev. R. Calvin Dobson, a Presbyterian minister of St. Louis, preached a sermon in the world's fair grounds on Sunday to an audience of workmen, being the first religious services held on the exposition grounds.

RAILROAD NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Two locomotives, the largest in Europe, have just been turned out at Basle, Switzerland. The boilers are twice the ordinary size, give a force of 1,600 horse-power, and a speed of over 75 miles an hour.

Russian experts now declare that the Manchurian railway traffic is likely to be often interrupted because the builders did not sufficiently allow for meteorological occurrences such as typhoons and inundations.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Climate and Crop Bulletin

The week was cold and wet. The minimum temperatures were below the freezing point from the morning of April 28th to the morning of May 1st in nearly all parts of the state, and in some portions till the morning of the 4th. On the 30th the minimum temperatures in western and north central counties were below 20 degrees, and in the same region the highest temperatures of the 28th and 29th were below the freezing point. There were general rains on the 28th, except in middle western and some southern portions, which turned to snow late in the day, or on the 29th, with a fall of snow which ranged from a trace to from 4 to 6 inches, and which in some places was piled into deep drifts. In the southwestern corner of the state a severe sleet storm on the 28th covered the ground, trees, wires, etc., with a thick coating of ice. The soil was frozen on the coldest days to a considerable depth, and it remained frozen till late in the day, or all day, so that very little work in the soil could be done. The heavy soils in southeastern counties are saturated with water; farther west a little plowing has been done during the week for corn and flax on high and light soils, but in the whole state the amount of work done this week is very little. The early sown grains are coming up slowly.

Cheese.

W. W. P. McConnell, state dairy and food commissioner, is much pleased at the way in which the cheese making industry of the state picked up. He says that throughout the state, and particularly in the northern part where creameries are scarce, more of the farmers than ever are turning their attention to cneese making, and almost invariably they find it profitable. At present two cheese factories are being constructed in Dodge county and one at Hugo, Anoka county.

A recent test made by Prof. Harry Snyder, chemist at the state experiment station, of samples of the best quality of Minnesota, Wisconsin and New York cheese, that could be found on the market showed the least moisture in the Minnesota cheese, and that it was richer in fat than either of the other samples. The New York cheese was found to contain a little more than 1 per cent more protein. The result of the test showed that, as a whole, the Minnesota cheese was the best of the three samples submitted. This, Mr. McConnell says, shows that the climate, grass and general condition which make Minnesota famous as a butter producing state will also make the state famous for its cheese.

Not a Trust.

A decision was filed in the district court at Fergus Falls in a case involving the rights of newspaper publishers under the anti-turst laws. The publishers of the county have for some years had an understanding whereby different papers bid in the publication of such matters as the financial statement and a delinquent tax list at legal rates, and furnished the other papers with supplements, the amount received for the work being divided by the publisher who bid in the publication.

Last fall an appeal was taken from the allowance of the bills on the ground that the arrangement was a combine and conspiracy, and was forbidden by the anti-trust laws of 1899 and 1901. The case was argued at the recent term, and Judge Baxter holds that there is no ground for the appeal and orders judgment in favor of the publishers.

He takes the ground that the anti-trust statutes do not apply in a case of this kind, and that the facts set forth are not sufficient to constitue a conspiracy at common law. The case will be of much interest to publishers as the same arrangement is in vogue in many other counties.

Collapsed.

Another of the concrete bins of the Peavey elevator system at Duluth burst. With it went 35,000 bushels of flax, and as this rushed upon the ground it poured under the railroad trestle with such force as to raise the tract three feet, crusned through the side of a train shed opposite and poured grain forty feet into the house. This is the third accident of the kind, and the fourth bin to give way. Two of them collapsed about three years ago, and another on April 16, this year. The accident was not unexpected, however, for since the bin burst three weeks ago this one has shown signs of weakness. More than half the grain was removed from it.

News Notes.

nTransfers of real estate aggregated over $1,000,000 in Minneapolis during one week.

Clemens Hofer, a well known resident of Winona, fell into the Mississippi river at Fountain City, and was drowned.

J. D. Sabin, who was arrested on a charge of violating the law by illegally fishing in Lake Sheteck was fined $100.

Frank Cummings, who is accused of stealing $1,700 worth of watches and jewelry from a traveling man named Anderson at Black Duck, Minn., is now locked up in the central police station, Minneapolis.

The mayor of Northfield issued a proclamation designating May 4 as "cleaning up day." The pupils of the public schools were given a holiday to assist in the work.

prominent merchant of Mankato, went mad and was shot by the police, but not until it had bitten the dogs of some of the most prominent residents.

ROUND ABOUT THE STATE.

The war department has advised the board of regents of the University of Minnesota that Captain George H. Morgan cannot be detailed as military instructor at the university, as he is now on his regular tour of duty in the Philippines.

It is the custom of the Grand Army posts of St. Paul to alternate in taking charge of the Memorial day arrangements and exercises. This year Aeker Post No. 21 has the duty and has invited Garfield Post. No. 8 to assist.

Mrs. Alvin Small, wife of Former Sheriff Small of this county, attempted to commit suicide, while laboring under a fit of mental depression at her home in Delhi.

The plans for the public building at Stillwater, Minn., have been completed. They have been sent to the computor's division of the supervising architect's office and the work will be put on the market about June 1.

The house of Paul Carpenter at McIntosh was struck by lightning and badly wrecked.

The store of George Toogood at Viola was entered and goods stolen.

Four crews of Great Northern section men went on a strike at St. Cloud for an increase of wages from $1.25 to $1.50 a day. It is probable the demand will be granted.

The state dairy and food commission has arranged a picnic of the farmers of McLeod and adjoining counties to be held June 16 at Hutchinson.

A new bank has opened for business at Foley, Benton county, the first bank at that place. It is known as the State Bank of Foley and will have a capital of $15,000.

The state prison at Stillwater turned into the state auditor's office ..62,283.02, representing the collections for April for binder twine sold to the farmers of the state. The twine plant at the penitentiary does business annually amounting to a half million dollars, which makes the prison self-supporting.

Iron ore shipments from the Minnesota mines during the month of April aggregated 737,290 tons, as compared with 1.095,189 tons last year. The falling off is largely caused by the delay in the opening. Of the amount forwarded last month, Two Harbors shipped 262,091 tons; Duluth, 239,945, and Superior, 235,254.

Fire has run over about 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 feet of pine of the Cass Lake reservation, which was blown down last fall.

Arrangements are being perfected for the "grand celebration of the reservation" commemorative of the settlement by the Chippewas of White Earth reservation.

The sheet metal workers of Minneapolis have practically won their strike, for a 40-cent an hour minimum and an eight hour day. Thirty-five out of the forty-four cornice and tinshops of the city had signed the agreement submitted by the strikers.

Paul J. Smith, 157 Kent street, was found dead in a stable in the rear of his home by his daughter in St. Paul. Death was said to have resulted from heart trouble.

Fire in the Alger-Smith Lumber company's yards on Garfield avenue destroyed $3,000 worth of lumber and for a time placed 2,000,000 feet of the same commodity in jeopardy.

Birnie Belovitch, seven years old, and Charles Merwin, eight years old, waged a fierce battle in St. Paul and both of them were seriously injured. The boys quarreled and Birnie is said to have struck Merwin in the face.

The bank clearings of Minneapolis broke all previous records for one day's business, reaching a grand total of $7,787,280.01. The former record was $4,112,294.76, which was made on Sept. 2, 1901. The clearings for May 2, 1902, amounted to $2,568,143.42.

Herman Overby attempted to step from a train at Fosston. He fell under the wheels and the train severed his right leg close to the hip. He will probably live.

The large alligator at the Minnehaha zoo is dead. The animal had been ill for several days nd every effort was made to save its life. The alligator was given to the zoo by the Minneapolis lodge of Elks and was originally presented to the lodge by the New Orleans lodge.

Willie Opperman, the 3-year-old son of John Opperman, living on Custer street in West St. Paul, swallowed nine strychnine pills. A physician was summoned and administered an antidote which may save the child's life.

Peter J. Smetlen, who sustained a fracture of the spine by a fall from a barn loft at Hastings, is dead.

Julius Freud of the National Milling and Evaporating company of Detroit has been in the Twin Cities looking over the situation with a view of starting a potato flour mill.

The barn and blacksmith shop of W. C. Bonn at Brookfield burned. All the tools and the horses were saved. Loss, $300; insurance, $100.

The fiftieth anniversary of Methodism in Red Wing was celebrated in a way which will be long remembered.

Uri L. Lamprey of St. Paul wins his long drawn out fight with Russell Sage for 50,000 acres of the old St. Paul & Chicago land grant. The supreme court handed down its second and final decision in his favor, by which the land must be turned over to him on payment of $62,220.

The Minnesota-Wisconsin spring track meet has been called off. At a meeting of the board of athletic control of the university it was decided that the Gopher team should not go to Madison to meet the Badgers because of the obstinacy of the Wisconsin athletic authorities.

WOMEN SHOULD HAVE MONEY.

There Are Many Who Do Not Have a Chance to Learn the Lesson of Economy.

Having the bills paid is all very well. It's much better than not having them paid. But women like the handling of money as well as do men. They like to pay for their own purchases and open their own parcels. If you men cannot sympathize with this eccentricity, consider how well you like to clip the ends from your own cigars and open your own mail, writes Lavinia Hart in Collier's. Consider how well you'd have liked going through college with all your bills paid, but not a cent in your pocket. Consider, while you are considering, how you would like being asked to a banquet, and having somebody else eat for you. I know women whose fathers were millionaires and whose bills were paid without question, who were compelled to wait for the carriage, whatever their errand or its distance, because they never had carfare. Invariably these women were reckless in extravagence. They rarely asked the prices of things they ordered, as it was a matter of no concern to them. Yet with the rare and precious cash dollars that came their way they were economical to the verge of stinginess. The moral whereof is plain.

If you would have your womenfolk economical, let them handle money and learn to respect its value. There may be women who have not sufficient womanliness to honor the confidence this trust implies; but they are exceptions. If such be your daughters it is your business to teach them otherwise. If they be your wives it is your own fault for having married them.

When a father gives his son an allowance he should do the same for his daughter; not as a matter of material favor—for the daughter's bills might double the son's allowance—but as a matter of discipline, of financial experience and education. The girls who dress and keep themselves within the limits of a stipulated allowance are usually the best dressed; yet their bills are invariably smaller. It is to their interest to get all they can for their money, and their dollars go twice as far as the girls whose bills are paid.

And these are the girls whose training is fitting them to be good wives and helpmates of men, provided the men they marry have sufficient shrewdness to share their confidences and their incomes, and to trust their wives to aid in making the family fortunes solid.

In the humbler walks of life, where the husband's earnings are so scant it is incredible that they can cover the mean necessities of life, those households are uniformly more thrifty where the husband turns over his entire earnings to the wife. His days are full of toil and his evenings of fatigue. He has neither the time nor the energy to figure and plan to make "both ends meet." But somehow she manages to supply their wants and keep the bills paid, and somewhere, though he cannot see just how she does it, there's a nest egg growing by hard saved dimes and dollars for the inevitable "rainy day."

OAK-STAIN FOR FLOORS.

Simple Formula for Making It, Which Any Housewife Can Put Into Use.

A young housewife desires two shades for her floors—one dark mahogany and the other oak. She has never had an oak floor, but thinks it will suit her doors and window shutters, and be prettier by it, says the American Tribune.

An oak stain is made by fixing a pint of boiled linseed oil, a gill and a half of turpentine, three tablespoonfuls of whiting.

Mahogany stain is made with one pint of boiled linseed oil, a gill and a half of turpentine, three tablespoonfuls of whiting, half a tablespoonful of yellow ochre, half a teaspoonful of Bismarck brown and half a teaspoonful of analine black.

If there are cracks in your floor, see that they are filled before putting on the stain. The best way to remove the green spots or soil is not to use strong soap or lye, as it leaves an uneven, clouded surface beneath, which shows under the stain, but make a good soft suds of rainwater and washing powder and get it perfectly clean before you apply the stain, also have the floor quite dry.

Try a little of the stain on a piece of wood to see the exact shade before you put it on the floor.

Linseed oil and burnt umber (a tablespoonful of burnt umber to a pint of boiled linseed oil), makes a rich hard-wood looking floor, but it is dark.

Kidney Omelet.

Chop cold, boiled kidney quite fine; make an omelet with three eggs, beaten; three tablespoonfuls of milk, a pinch of salt and a little pepper; put one teaspoonful of butter in a frying-pan; when melted, turn in the mixture; let cook slowly until a crust forms on the bottom; in the meantime, sprinkle over the omelet the chopped kidney and a little chopped parsley; fold in half, turn out on a hot platter, spread with butter, and garnish with parsley.—Good Housekeeping.

Spiced Gooseberries.

Wash and prepare gooseberries; then measure five pounds with four of sugar, a pint of vinegar, a tablespoon of powdered cinnamon and a teaspoon of powdered cloves, and boil the whole slowly for three hours.—Good Housekeeping.