A DANGEROUS GAME.

Polo Played Because of the Excitement, Violent Exercise and Danger With Which It is Attended.

An Expert American Poloist Tells How the Great English Game Should be Played.

The Tartars, Daring and Expert Horsemen, Have the Honor of First Playing the Game.

America's Crack Club, Westchester, Falls an Easy Prey to the Leading Club of England.

Special Correspondence of the Globe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Within the past few years visitors to the horse shows given in Madison Square garden have seen an increasing number of small, bob-tailed, stout and active horses, and at the races on tracks owned by rich men, who keep hunters and are devoted to English sports, contests of speed between these little horses have become important and interesting features. The ponies are kept and trained solely for use in the game of polo, with which Newporters are more or less familiar and the general public not so well acquainted. The leading polo club in this country is the Westchester, of which James Gordon Bennett is president. The members are all wealthy men, among them Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Lorillards, Belmonts, Sanfords, Robert Garrett, Fred Gebhard, Robert Goelet, the Hitchcocks, and others equally well known. Ex-President Arthur was one of the honorary members. The object of the club, according to the constitution, is "to encourage horsemanship, the game of polo, and other out-door sports." The secretary of the Westchester club, Frank Gray Griswold,

AN EXPERT PLAYER, SAYS:

"The distinguishing features of polo is that it is the most dangerous game played, and that, to some men, is one of its strongest attractions. Polo was originally played by the Tartars, who are daring and expert horsemen, and from them it found its way into Northern India where it has been played for many years by the natives and English military officers. It was introduced into England some twenty years ago, and now every regiment has its polo team and

keep a number of ponies that are used for no other purpose. Matches are played every year between the regimental teams, and in India the English play the natives. The leading club in England is the Hurlingham, which numbers among its members many of the most prominent military men and titled gentlemen of England. The Westchester rules are based upon the rules adopted by the Hurlingham. Polo is simply hockey on horseback. It is played on a level field about two hundred and fifty yards long and two-thirds as wide, and the points are made by driving a three-inch ball between two goal posts at either end set about eight yards apart. In matches the number of players is limited to four on a side, each team under the direction of a captain. At the beginning of a match, each side takes up its position behind a line drawn about twelve yards from the goal, and the ball placed in the middle of the ground.

AT A SIGNAL

from the umpire both sides charge at full gallop, keeping to the left until a player has struck the ball. For twenty minutes, if a goal is not made sooner, the players charge about the field after the ball trying to drive it through the goals with long-handled mallets. It requires a correct eye and steady hand to hit a ball on the ground when riding at full speed, and a player must be a good rider to keep his seat and be able to stop, turn sharply and get around quickly enough to near the ball in a scrimmage. He must be so much at home in the saddle that he manages his pony almost unconsciously. Man and horse must act as one creature, and both need to be pretty well trained to do that. The quick movements of the horse would unseat a poor rider at once, and even the best horsemen sometimes are thrown and hurt in the excitement of the game. The exercise is so violent that players are allowed ten minutes' rest after twenty minutes' play. A game consists of three periods of twenty minutes each, and the side making the most goals in that time wins. Although the rules are designed to prevent collisions, they cannot always be avoided in the excitement of the play. A player who rides down another purposely, or recklessly disregards the safety of another, may be expelled, but the greatest care will not always prevent accidents, and in very

HOTLY CONTESTED MATCHES

bones are sometimes broken. A player may ride before an antagonist to prevent the latter from reaching the ball, but he may not cross another who has possession of the ball, except at such a distance as to avoid all risk of a collision. The one who last hit the ball, or is coming in the direction from which it was last hit, has the right of way, and it is the business of his oppo-

A HIT FOR GOAL.

nent to look out for collisions. Two horses coming together at full speed make quite a crash, and a tumble under such conditions is a serious affair. A man may fall under his horse and be rolled upon or a hoof may strike him in the melee. To diminish the danger in case of a fall, polo players use the English hunting saddle, which has no projections. If the Mexican saddle were used, the pommel might pin a man to the ground and kill him if the pony should roll upon him. The charge or rush from the ends of the ground occurs only at the beginning of the game. After the first goal, the teams are drawn up opposite each other on the middle of the ground, and the ball is thrown between them by the umpire. The positions after the ball has been struck depend upon the fortunes of the game.

GOOD HORSEMANSHIP

and individual skill are necessary, of course, but, as in most other team games, system and strategic unity of play win the victories. We have some good players in the Westchester club, and we thought we could give the Englishmen all they could handle. Much to our surprise, the English teams came over to Newport last summer and defeated us. They had the advantage of system in their playing. Every man had his position and knew just what to do, and they were all under the direction of a captain who was a strategist. They played together perfectly. Individually our men were equal to them, but our team discipline and practice were imperfect. In the first day's play the Hurlingham club won nine goals in succession, and of the fourteen games played they won ten. In the second day's play they took fourteen goals to the American club's two and won the match. Against their perfect team system the Americans did well to win any goals at all. The English players were John Watson, Capt. Malcolm Little, Capt. T. Hone and Capt. T. R. Lawley. The Americans, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Capt. W. K. Thorn, Foxhall Keene and R. R. Belmont. A polo team in uniform makes a brilliant and

PICTURESQUE APPEARANCE.

In the Newport game the Englishmen wore satin shirts and jockey caps of light blue, white riding breeches and boots of russet leather. The Americans wore light yellow jerseys and caps with breeches and boots like those worn by the Hurlingham players.

STOPPED ON THE FLY.

When a player gets possession of the ball it is not not necessary that he should try to carry it through the opposing line and make a goal. Often he can do more effective service by passing it to one side where another player can get it and carry it along. The tactics of a good football team illustrate this. English polo ponies are rather better than ours, because they have been bred and trained for years for this particular purpose. In India the standard height of ponies is 13 hands and 3 inches. That is because the native horses are very small there. In England the limit is 14 hands, and in America 14 hands and 1 inch. The difference between the English and American standards is due to the difference in build of the ponies. The American pony's withers are more pointed than the English pony's, and therefore an American animal 14 hands high is really a lighter, smaller horse than the English pony of the same height.

THE EXTRA INCH

in height just about equalizes the weight. Speed and activity are important qualifications, and therefore it will not do to have a very "chunky" animal for the sake of the weight. The size of the pony is limited, because a very tall horse would have a great advantage over a smaller. A pony would not face a big horse in a rush, and in case of a collision the latter would have all the advantage and be able to upset the pony without being in so much danger of going down with him. Polo ponies are always hogged and docked. That is, their manes and tails are cropped close; but that is not a mere matter of fancy or fashion. There is a reason for it. It is often necessary to lean back in the saddle over the pony's haunches and hit the ball with a back stroke behind the animal's heels. A long tail would be in the way and seriously interfere with the play. Sometimes, too, a man must lean forward and reach for the ball under the pony's neck, and a long mane would bother him. Although the player is supposed to keep to the left—shinny on his own side, as the boys say when playing hockey—he must be ready to hit the ball in any position, in front, behind, on either side or underneath his pony, and he must be able to ride

LIKE A COMANCHE.

to do that. It is allowable to hook an opponent's mallet under some conditions, but not in front of his horse of over his horse's neck, either of which would be dangerous. A player is not supposed to swing his mallet above the height of his shoulder when near an opponent, but in the heat of a fierce struggle for the ball it is not always possible to strictly observe these rules, and sometimes a mallet will come in contact with a leg, an arm or a head and make a bruise. Such knocks, if not intentional, are taken good-naturedly, however, as every polo player expects to get some bruises, and thinks himself fortunate to come out of a game without any broken bones. A good game of polo gives an opportunity for the

A BACK STROKE.

display of skill in horsemanship that nothing else does, and the constant element of danger makes it intensely interesting. Besides nerve, strength, a good seat and

ABSOLUTE CONTROL

of the horse, so that he will instantly obey the least inclination of will, the player must have good judgment and quick decision. Whatever he does must be done promptly and without hesitation. Polo is a touch-and-go game and will not do for slow, irresolute men. It is more dangerous than hunting or steeplechasing and some fatal accidents have happened among the players. The English teams, being composed often of cavalrymen who live in the saddle, are hard riders and have a little advantage in that respect over the American players, but they meet more than their match sometimes in India among the Tartar cavalry, who ride without touching the bridle and use the mallet with both hands. Some Englishmen seem to do nothing but play polo. The Peat brothers, for example, play all through the season and don't pretend to do anything else. They have plenty of leisure and money and nothing else to do. An Englishman who is a polo enthusiast will keep ten or a dozen ponies and be in the saddle every day, either playing in matches or practicing. The English have played the game so long that they have improved it to some extent and made it more of a game than it was when they found it in India. The form of mallet has been changed and the handle shortened some. It is found advisable to

USE A STIRRUP

about two holes longer than in hunting, and some players make the right stirrup longer than the left because most of the playing is done on the right side and one must lean that way nearly all the time. The game is growing in popularity in this country, and every year shows an increase in the number of players. There was more playing at Newport last summer than ever before, and no less than eighty polo ponies were kept there during the season. The club has leased the grounds at Newport for a number of years at $1,000 a year. There is a club in Buffalo that puts a strong team in the field. When the Buffalo men played

A COLLISION.

our men on our groands we defeated them, but on the Buffalo grounds we were beaten. Texas also has a polo club that plays well. The Rockaway Hunt club, the Meadowbrook and the Country club have polo teams, the members of which also belong to the Westchester club. In matches between the teams of these hunt clubs, the Westchester, of course, does not participate because it would be playing against its own men, but the Westchester gets up the games and gives the prizes. When the outside clubs are to be played against, the Westchester team is picked.

HARVARD COLLEGE

has had a polo team for the last three years, and two years ago it won the match at Newport. The late Raymond Belmont was captain of the Harvard team and a good player. Polo is to be one of the attractions at Tuxedo, and grounds are being prepared there for the game in the most perfect manner possible. James Gordon Bennett introduced the game in America in 1876, and it has grown steadily in favor as young men of means have become interested in athletic sports and horsemanship. Of course it is a very expensive amusement, and cannot become popular in the sense of being indulged in by everybody, but for that very reason it is kept out of the reach of professionalism and remains a gentleman's game. It is the only game or athletic sport that belongs solely to the amateur."

The Englishmen who were here last summer and defeated the American players in the Newport games, left their ponies, which were bought by Americans at pretty good figures, but they will get back something of more value, and that is the polo challenge cup, a massive piece of silver now on exhibition in Tiffany's window. The cup is valuable not only as plate, but as a work of art. It is a challenge cup, and will be contested for many times yet.

STILLWATER NEWS.

An Illegal Lottery—A Batch of Personal Gossip.

Dr. F. Van Waters has returned from Chicago.

J. C. Foster will visit his son in Texas in a few days.

Mrs. S. L. Moore is visiting friends at Ellsworth, Wis.

The Scandinavian Ski club visited Red Wing this week.

Gus Torinus is confined to his room at the Sawyer from sickness.

The Weston Bros. are at the Grand opera house Monday evening.

Mrs. W. G. Bronson visited friends in Minneapolis the past week.

The Gothic club gave a dance at the B. & O. hall on Thursday evening.

Miss Grace Gates is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. F. Redmond, at Prescott, Wis.

The Swedish Lutheran Literary society had a pleasant meeting Friday evening.

A four-horse load of Odd Fellows from this city visited Hudson on Friday evening.

Henry A. Crosby, of St. Paul, attended the Home club social dance on Friday evening.

On Friday evening the South Hill Euchre club met at the residence of Orris Lee, Esq.

L. A. Ingersoll, of St. Croix Falls, and W. H. C. Folsom, of Taylor's Falls, are in the city.

I. C. Withrow, of Lansing, Ia., an old river captain, has been visiting in the city the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Staples and Mrs. George B. Swains have returned from Chicago.

The French Catholic church will give an entertainment on Thursday evening at the Keystone house.

Lem B. Taylor was married last Sunday evening to Miss Lillie Gray, a former resident here, at Baldwin, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Seares entertained a large number of their friends on Thursday evening at their residence.

Earnest L. Hospes was married to Miss Josie Stickney on Tuesday evening, Rev. E. J. Hall, of St. Paul, officiating.

F. B Bates was surprised upon his thirty-eighth birthday last Tuesday. He received a number of handsome presents.

James Hogan, of the Sawyer, has returned from Emmetsburg, Ia., where he went to attend the marriage of his neice.

Miss Louise Bowville, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., and Hannah Regime, of St. Paul, visited Mr. and Mrs. A. Jorff this week.

Miss Mamie Broderick, of Minneapolis, who has been visiting Stillwater friends several weeks, returned home yesterday.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. George Rogertine surprised them on Wednesday evening. Card playing and dancing were engaged in.

Ariel Eldridge left yesterday for a visit to New York city and New Jersey, which he has not seen since he was 22 years of age.

The Athletic club of this city entertained some friends from Hudson who drove over to this city, giving them a dance at Opera house hall.

Miss Annie Conners, aged about 15, was injured an evening last week at the toboggan slide, being carried home insensible. She will recover.

A musical and dramatic entertainment will be given on Thursday evening, Feb. 17, at Music hall, for the benefit of the German Catholic church.

The high school literary society held a session on Friday evening. The programme embraced literary and musical numbers, a paper and a debate.

Gardiner H. Reeves, of Taylor's Falls, was married at the Episcopal church in this city by Rev. E. J. Cook, of St. John's church, St. Paul, to Miss Jessie G. Burt, of Stillwater.

Miss Nellie Capron, aged 8 years, gave a number of her schoolmates a sleighride yesterday, it being her birthday. Their teacher, Miss Sullivan, accompanied them, and it was a very merry party.

The Home club gave a select social dance at the Sawyer on Friday evening. Some forty couples of young people were present, both married and unmarried. A lunch was served at 11 p. m., and dancing continued until 2 a. m.

Mrs. S. J. Young was surprised by a party of friends Friday evening at her home on Greeley street. Card playing and other games were introduced and refreshments served. S. Morrison and Miss S. Lawson, of St. Paul, were among those present.

Mrs. F. M. Prince, Mrs. W. B. King, Mrs. George S. Millard, Mrs. R. S. Davis, Mrs. Ella Brown, Mrs. C. L. Easton, Mrs. R. H. Bronson and Mrs. George H. Prince will receive their friends at the Sawyer on tomorrow evening. A large number of invitations have been issued.

Three gentlemen, who claimed to be representing the Overland Tea company of San Francisco, Cal., and who hired a store on Main street, were doing a heavy business in their line and were giving away money and jewelry hidden in cans of their goods. The head man was arrested yesterday forenoon on a warrant sworn out by Fayette Marsh, on a charge of running a lottery. He appeared before Judge Nethaway at the police court for a hearing, and the store was, meanwhile, locked up. The case was continued until Monday and the man allowed to go on his own recognizance.

Heaven on Earth.

More happiness than can be compassed in the most brilliant description is being enjoyed by Eastern babies in Capt. Cone's new patent baby jumper, which was advertised in the GLOBE last Sunday, illustrated herein:

COMBINED BABY JUMPER, SWINGING CRIB AND ROCKING CHAIR.

Capt. Cone was for several years a signal officer in St. Paul. He found he had a success in this invention, but has proved it in the East before undertaking to please the extremely particular babies of his own home. His philanthropic mission is to make a heaven on earth for all members of babyland. A dozen St. Paul medical men, headed by Dr. J. H. Murphy, acknowledge the wonderful value of this invention, and Capt. Cone's many friends, especially among the G. A. R., are pleased with its success. It is attracting great attention at the warerooms of the Novelty Chair company, 28 West Third street.

If New York women are prevented from wearing their hats in theaters and at the opera a large increase in the female attendance at the churches in that city may be expected. The hats must be exhibited in public somewhere.—Norristown Herald.

A PALATIAL EDIFICE.

The New York Life Insurance Company to Erect the Finest Building in the City.

It Will Be Finished in Marble and Bronze and Cost Three-Quarters of a Million.

The Splendid Growth of This Company Under the Guidance of William H. Beers.

The Enormous Business It is Doing at the Present Time in Minnesota and Dakota.

The recent announcement that the New-York Life Insurance company contemplated the erection of a magnificent building in St. Paul as a Northwestern headquarters has excited a great deal of interest here, not only in the project itself, but in the management of a company undertaking such a gigantic scheme as the one contemplated. The company has purchased land for the erection of buildings in Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul for the establishment of headquarters better adapted to transact its enormous business in the West. Property 100 feet square has been secured at the southwestern corner of Sixth and Minnesota streets and an eight or ten-story stone building will be put up this season, being first-class throughout, fire-proof and finished in marble, bronze and hard wood. The plans and estimates have not yet been completed, but the cost will be from $500,000 to $750,000. There is nothing in the Northwest that will compare with it and nothing finer west of New York. On the first floor will be magnificent offices for conducting the business of the company for Minnesota and Dakota. Two banks have already applied for banking rooms on the first floor, a railway company desires two whole floors and any number of business and professional gentlemen are seeking offices in the new structure, so great is the desire to occupy rooms in the best building in the city. Similar buildings are to be erected in both Kansas City and Omaha, the plan being wrought out in the brain of William H. Beers, president, who has served the company in the capacity of actuary, vice president and president for twenty years. This man is something of a marvel in the insurance business. He is one of the very limited number of men who have demonstrated possession of that breadth of outlook which it requires to successfully conduct a large life insurance company. Such a man must possess tact, a comprehension of the whole business, sound financial ability, a thorough knowledge of men and the motives by which they are controlled and a power to push the work in the field to the utmost limit. He must possess that delicate

POWER OF DISCRIMINATION,

by the exercise of which he can select the most competent assistants—men who are specialists in their own departments—and the capacity for skillful leadership that harmonizes all conflicting interests and combines the efforts of all toward the accomplishment of a single purpose. Such a man is Mr. Beers, of rare ability and comprehensive views, and the history of the company for which he has been the active brain-center for so many years, demonstrates that he has wisely planned and skillfully wrought in behalf of the great financial monument of his life work. Some of the marks of this man's genius are plainly seen in the history of the company. Combined with the plans and methods adopted by the company at the start, and being those best calculated to fully meet all the needs of life insurance and insure the most advantageous results, they have given the New-York Life a steady and sure growth until now it stands at the head of the list of all the life insurance companies of the world.

For thirty-five years this company's policies have not contained the suicide clause, which is so odious to insurers on account of the many contested claims resulting from it in other companies. Besides being a purely mutual company it was the very first to issue a non-forfeiting policy, this having been adopted in 1860. In 1872 it adopted the tontine investment plan of life and endowment insurance, the ordinary form of endowment insurance being found too costly for the average business man, and in 1884 was adopted a non-forfeiting tontine policy, incorporating the non-forfeiture principle introduced in 1860, so that the assured could get the advantage of a tontine investment without the risk of loss in case of inability after the third year to pay any premium becoming due during the tontine period. In 1885 it adopted the five-year dividend policy, which gives the assured an option every five years of the payment of a full cash surrender value, with the additional advantage that a mortuary dividend of 50 per cent of all the premiums paid during the five year period in which death may occur will be returned and paid as a death claim with the amount assured. Another new feature has also just been added in a

RETURN PAYMENT

bond policy, which assures not only for the face of the policy but for all premiums paid during the term the policy is taken for, 10, 15 or 20 years. If the policy holder dies during the period selected, the face of the policy and all the premiums are paid to his heirs. If he survives the period, the company returns him a dividend in cash of from 50 to 90 per cent. of what he has paid in and a paid up bond for the face, which draws an annual income for life, the face of the bond being paid at death. All these features, some of which have been adopted by other companies, have been characteristic of the New-York Life, which was the first of the companies to see that an ordinary life policy was the poorest kind of life insurance, both to the company and to the assured. It keeps a man paying premiums long after the surroundings which caused him to insure have been changed and he needs what he has paid to assist him in his old age. The company being under the direction of a man capable of developing new yet safe features of life insurance has brought it to the front rank, and the prudent, far-reaching policy, the wise guidance and able management of President Beers has made his company facile princeps. The annual report of this company for 1885 (that for 1886 being not yet at hand) deserves attention. The assets at the beginning of the year were $66,864,321, a gain in twelve months of over $9,000,000. The amount of interest received during the year was $3,399,069, while the losses by death were $2,999,109, a difference in favor of the former of $399,960. The surplus above all liabilities, according to the New York Standard, was $13,215,047, and by the company's standard $7,064,473, an increase of $3,318,273 during the year. So well were the assets selected that that the securities had a market value above their cost of $3,351,703. During the year, 1885 18,566 policies were issued. While these figures are large in themselves the growth of the company for the five years since 1880 will show the pluck, energy and push which has ever been characteristic of the management, viz:

Death-claims paid.	Income from Interest.	Insurance in force Dec. 31.	Cash Assets.
1881.... $2,013,203	$2,482,654	$151,760,824	$47,225,781
1882... 1,955,292	2,798,018	171,415,097	50,809,396
1883.... 2,268,092	2,712,863	198,746,043	55,542,902
1884.... 2,257,175	2,971,624	229,382,586	59,283,753
1885.... 2,999,109	3,399,069	259,674,500	66,864,321

Those who examine these figures closely will observe that the income from interest has more than paid the death claims each year, and that for the five years a balance of over $2,800,000 remained after paying all death losses out of the interest income. The year 1885 showed:

Increase in income	$1,880,697 35
Increase in surplus, state standard	3,313,707 48
Increase in assets	7,580,567 75
Increase in insurance written	7,038,902 00
Increase in insurance in force	30,291,914 00

The reason for such magnificent results is that the company is strong, and the people have confidence in it because its plans and aims are such as will be commended by all men who will critically examine them. So well did its methods stand the test of actual experience that during the five years of great financial depression, from 1873 to 1878, the net gains were $1,559,759, while six of the other leading companies of the world not only did not make gains, but suffered a net loss of from $3,000,000 to $26,000,000 each. When times are prosperous and trade is booming, the balance sheet of even an indifferently managed business may show well, but not to lose ground in hard times indicates superior management and thrift in the company, as well as the confidence of the members in the value and security of their insurance.

NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS.

The work that is being done in Minnesota and Dakota by this company is in itself a good index of the marvelous growth and the far-reaching of which it is capable. During the year 1885 the company wrote $450,000 of new business in Minnesota and Dakota. In 1886 the amount of new business in the same territory was nearly $900,000, the greater part of which was written in the last three months of the year. Since the beginning of 1887 nearly $500,000 of new business has been written by the company here, and the prospect for the year is that the amount will reach $2,000,000. The reason for such magnificent results lies in the great interest taken in the company by the citizens of St. Paul and of Minnesota, by reason of its having declared its intention to become a citizen of this city and erect a Northwestern headquarters here. By this important step the company becomes virtually a home institution. Its magnificent building will be pointed to with pride by every resident and visitor in this city, and the sight of such substantial evidence gains for the company renewed confidence from every member of the community. What the company has done since its organization in 1845 has been shown in the figures quoted above. Every move has been attended with a success, surprising to those not sufficiently informed to grasp the reach of different plans of insurance, but each move has resulted just as it was mathmetically demonstrated it must result, by the far-seeing president of the company. Knowing this, nobody can doubt but that the latest plan of the company in erecting buildings in Western cities will result in the same success. It gives the company a home here and, like all other methods of the New-York Life, is calculated to be not only profitable to itself, but to afford every Western citizen an opportunity to get the most possible good from the company.

Be it ever so humble, buy and use "Briar Pipe" smoking and "Charm of the West" chewing tobacco.

WHY IS IT

That rheumatism and neuralgia are so prevalent? This question has not been satisfactorily answered, but it is certain that these diseases are not only the most painful but among the most common, and some member of nearly every family in the land is the victim of one of these dread tormentors. Ladies seem to be peculiarly liable to neuralgic attacks, which, in the form of neuralgic headache, pain in the back, or nervous pains are of constant occurrence. Not until the discovery of Athlophoros had any remedy been found for either rheumatism, neuralgia or nervous headache, and they were generally conceded to be incurable; but Athlophoros has been proved to be not only a certain cure for these diseases, in all their varied forms, but a safe remedy. If in the use of Athlophoros, the bowels are kept freely open, its success is certain, and to aid this, Athlophoros pills are recommended, which, while providing the necessary cathartic, will be found to be a valuable aid to the action of the medicine. Athlophoros is no experiment, it has been tested and has proved its wonderful efficacy.

The Athlophoros pills were originally prepared as a remedy for use in connection with Athlophoros, for rheumatism and neuralgia and kindred complaints. Used in connection with that remedy, they are a certain cure for either of these very common and distressing diseases. They have also been found to be an invaluable remedy for any and all diseases arising from vitiated blood or general debility. They are especially valuable for nervous debility, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, distress after eating, headache, constipation, loss of appetite, and all stomach or liver troubles. For diseases of women they are invaluable. These pills are perfectly harmless and may be safely used by adults or children.

Testimonials of those who have been cured will be sent free on application.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros company, 112 Wall street, New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50 cents for Pills.

20 Years Record.

"An Invaluable Medicine for Woman."

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

Is a Positive Cure

For ALL of those Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated troubles and Weaknesses so common among our Wives, Mothers and Daughters.

IT IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY,

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, EFFICACIOUS AND immediate and lasting in its effect.

IT IS A VERY GREAT HELP IN PREGNANCY, AND RELIEVES PAIN DURING LABOR AND AT REGULAR MENSTRUAL PERIODS.

OVER 1000 LADIES IN PHILADELPHIA

alone, testify as to its good qualities. It is a delicate matter to testify about but we have their names.

For all weaknesses of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the Kidneys it is the *Greatest Remedy in the World.*

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and it does ALL *it claims to do.*

It will cure entirely all Ovarian or Vaginal troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements; and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

WEARY WOMEN PRAISE IT.

It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is permanently cured by its use.

AN ANGEL OF MERCY.

It is absolutely a safe cure for all female weaknesses, including leucorrhœa, irregular and painful menstruation, inflammation and Ulceration of the womb, flooding, prolapsus uteri, &c. It contains no substance that is harmful. *Is safe and sure.*

$1, (6 for $5) in Liquid, Pill or Lozenge Form.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver, 25 cents per box.

All these world-wide celebrated remedies are manufactured at Lynn, Mass. The Compound (in form of lozenges and pills), Liver Pills and Sanative Wash can be sent by mail on receipt of price.

All Sold by Druggists.

Send stamp for Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" and Confidential circular, with description of case and symptoms of weakness. *Mention this Paper.*

MILL OWNERS,

You can obtain perfectly tight valves and Brass and Iron Fittings direct from the only manufacturers of such goods in the Northwest. Samples furnished for trial.

STEAM FITTERS', MILL AND ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES,

BRASS and IRON CASTINGS.

Holland & Thompson Mfg. Co.,

Office—317 Minnesota Street.
Factory—South Park, St. Paul, Minn.

BEST TEETH $8.00

Cullum's Painless Method Of Tooth Extraction

Filling, $1, up.

Cor. Seventh and Wabasha, St. Paul.

Notice of Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between R. G. Barber and Silas G. Geer, under the firm name of R. G. Barber & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late firm, including "bills payable and bills receivable," will be settled by S. G. Geer, at his office, No. 110 E. Fourth street.

R. G. BARBER,
S. G. GEER.

St. Paul, Feb. 11, 1887.

FROM THE

SHERIFF!

Plums, Large and Choice!

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS

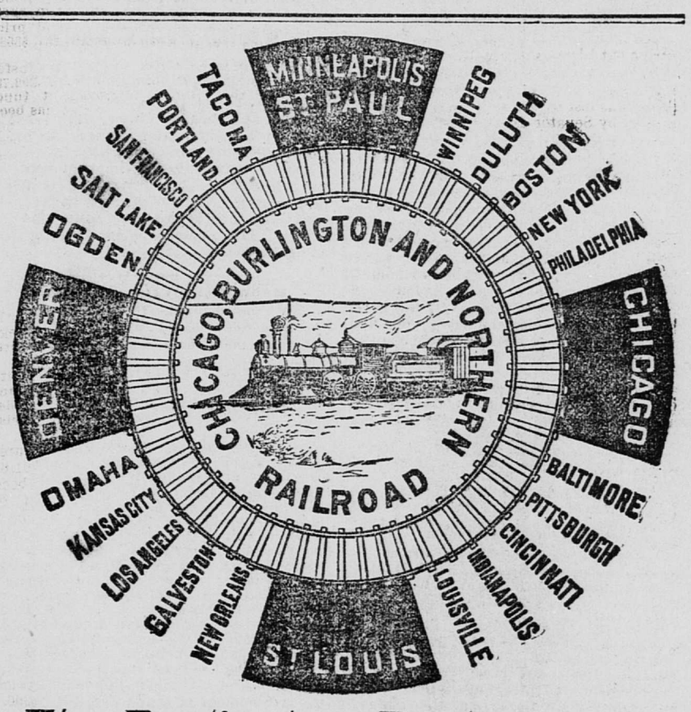
At Prices to Suit Everybody.

Men, Women and Children: Remember, we are closing out our entire stock, and can save you money on anything in our line, and the largest stock in the city to select from.

HERE ARE THE PLUMS:

Twelve dozen Gents' fine Waukenphast Button Lace or Congress Shoes, regular price $4.50, for $2.50.
Six dozen Gents' fine Waukenphast Button Shoes, regular price $5, for $2.75.
Eight dozen Gents' fine Button, Lace or Congress, regular price $2.75, for $1.65.
Fifteen dozen Gents' fine Fancy Slippers at your own price.
Five dozen Ladies' Fine Shoes, that every dealer sells at $4, for $2.75.
Seven dozen Ladies' Fine Shoes, that every dealer sells at $3.50, for $2.25.
Three dozen Ladies' Fine Shoes, that every dealer sells at $2.75, for $1.50.
Twenty-five dozen Child's Shoes, sizes 4 to 7, spring heel, 35c.
Ten dozen Infants' Shoes, 10c.
Ladies' Slippers, 25c and 9c.
Four cases (wool lined) Grain Boots, worth $3.75 for $2.
Five cases Felt Boots (see this bargain), $1.
Overshoes less than cost to manufacture.
Box of Bixby's Blacking or bottle of Polish FREE with every pair of Ladies' or Gents' Shoes.

29 East Seventh Street.



"The Burlington Route From the NorthWest."

ARRIVING TRAINS.	AT ST. PAUL.	AT MINNEAPOLIS.
CHICAGO EXPRESS - - ✠	7 05 A.M.	7 42 A.M.
CHICAGO, PEORIA AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS ✠	2 00 P.M.	2 40 P.M.
ST. LOUIS EXPRESS - ▼	6 25 P.M.	7 05 P.M.
DEPARTING TRAINS.	**FROM ST. PAUL.**	**FROM MINNEAPOLIS.**
ST. LOUIS EXPRESS - ▼	9 15 A.M.	8 35 A.M.
CHICAGO EXPRESS - ✠	1 50 P.M.	1 10 P.M.
CHICAGO, PEORIA AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS ✠	8 40 P.M.	8 00 P.M.

✠ Daily. ▼ Except Sunday.

THE PRINCIPAL LINE BETWEEN THE NORTHWEST AND ALL POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

CONNECTIONS MADE IN UNION DEPOTS AT ALL BUSINESS CENTERS

PEERLESS DINING CARS AND PULLMAN'S SLEEPERS ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL AND CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS

THE ONLY LINE Mad Running Dining Cars BETWEEN THE TWIN CITIES AND ST. LOUIS

TICKET OFFICES,
HOTEL RYAN, ST. PAUL, JNO. R HUTSON, AGENT.
NICOLLET HOUSE, MINNEAPOLIS W. E. GOODING, AGENT.
AND UNION DEPOTS.

W. J. C. KENYON, GEN. PASS. AGT., ST. PAUL.

J. D. POLLOCK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, LAMP GOODS, STONEWARE, Looking Glasses & Plated Ware

134 East Third Street.

DENNIS RYAN, ROBERT A. BETHUNE, HENRY D. SQUIRES JOHN W. BELL.

RYAN DRUG CO.,

IMPORTING AND JOBBING DRUGGISTS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN.

25, 227, 229 East Third street, - ST. PAUL