CATARRH IN CHILDREN

For Over Two Years my little girl's life was made miserable by a case of Catarrh. The discharge from the nose was large, constant and very offensive. Her eyes became inflamed, the lids swollen and very painful. After trying various remedies, I gave her S. S. S. The first bottle seemed to aggravate the disease, but the symptoms soon abated, and in a short time she was cured.

Dr. L. B. RITCHEY, MACKEY, IND.

KIRK'S

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

AMERICAN FAMILY

SOAP

A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY.

BEST FOR

General Household Use.

There is ease for those far gone in consumption—not recovery—ease.

There is cure for those not far gone.

There is prevention—better than cure—for those who are threatened.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, even if you are only a little thin.

Free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. 6i. 30

AT FOLKS!

"ANTI-CORPULENE PILLS"

Reduce Flesh 15 pounds a Month.

Cause no sickness; contain no poison, and *Never Fail.* Druggists or by mail.

De La Monte's Complexion Wafers

bleach the skin snow white.

Druggists, or by mail. - - Particulars (sealed) 2c.

WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

Sold at Ryan's, 229 East Third stree

TEST YOUR NERVE

ERIN NERVE PUZZLE.

10 c. Sold by Dealers.

Some women save their time.
" " " " money.
" " " " clothes.
" " " "strength.
The wisest woman saves all.
She uses Pearline.

IN THE LINE OF KODAKS

We have a new style to show in the shape of a KODAK that can actually be loaded in the daytime, and at prices ranging from $8.50 upward. Call and see our "DAYLIGHT" Cameras.

E. B. Meyrowitz

OPTICIAN,

75 EAST THIRD STREET.

R. M. NEWPORT & SON

INVESTMENT BANKERS,

Loan money on improved property in St Paul and Minneapolis

At 6 Per Cent "On or Before."

New Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul. Reeve Building, Minneapolis.

SHIP YOUR WHEAT,

BARLEY, RYE, OATS AND HAY

—TO—

ECKERT, WILLIAMS & Co.

DULUTH, MINN.

Consignments Solicited.

$600,000 Capital and Surplus!

We have always in BANK sufficient of our own funds to purchase within a few hours all good improved and vacant property mortgage loans offered.

St. Paul Title Insurance and Trust Co

GERMANIA BANK.

(STATE BANK.)

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - $400,000

Surplus and undivided profits, $55,000.

H. B. STRAIT. WILLIAM BICKEL.

S. H. WOOD & CO.

Grain and Stock Brokers,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

TO FARMERS AND SHIPPERS—Ship your Grain to us; we will sell it well and quickly; or if the market is weak we will store it and sell when the market is highest, and will loan you what money you need on it at 8 per cent.

Write for for our special market letter.

DEFINING A DRUNK.

Symposium of Views on the Question of Alcoholic Stimulents.

Use and Abuse of Intoxicating Liquors Discussed by Experts.

Results of Moderate and Immoderate Indulgence Described.

Motives for Imbibing--Psychological Topers--Barkeepers Chat.

"How many beers will it take to set a man drunk?" said the barkeeper at the Lindell in response to a question of a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter. "That is a difficult matter to state. I have seen men drink no less than two dozen bottles at one standing and not be drunk, while others have become 'fuzzy' from half the quantity. So far as I can see there is not much difference between getting drunk on beer and on whisky, except that the latter leaves a worse head than the former. The drunkenness produced by beer is of the slow, dead order; that brought about by whisky is lively and mirthful as a rule. I believe the quantity of beer they drink has much to do with the stoic manner of the Germans and English. There is no satisfaction in getting drunk on beer.

"Brandy is becoming a much less common drink than it once was," said another bartender. "The reason is, I suppose, that it is so dear because of the heavy duty. There are some men who stick to it at any price, however. Usually you will notice that the brandy drinker is a high liver all around. The consumption of brandy produces that peculiar flush which you sometimes notice about old sea dogs and army officers. It is the drink of the luxurious, and is relished better than whisky by that class. Why it should be so I do not exactly know. Possibly the taste may have something to do with it, for it is more palatable to my mind than whisky. In England the most common drink of the society clubs and other places where men meet socially together is a brandy and soda. Women seem more disposed to brandy than men, that is those women given to strong drinks. You can invariably tell the woman who is in the habit of taking it by the peculiar flush of her face. I have heard doctors advise it in preference to whisky, but for myself I stick to the latter."

Adieu to Cocktails.

"Cocktails are dying out as an appetizer in the morning," said a barkeeper of thirty years' experience. "They have been dying out for the past ten years. Now, in summer, the gold and silver fizz is common enough, but whisky is becoming the morning drink. The custom, too, of mixing it with a little water or seltzer after the manner of Englishmen is growing, and I think the custom a good one—for whisky straight has a ruinous effect on the liver and stomach. The mint juleps, sour mashes and other similar drinks are also going out of fashion, and the tendency seems to be against the mixed concoctions of other years. As a matter of fact, I believe whisky to be a better appetizer than any other drink, if any of them be really an appetizer at all. For dinner I should never recommend anything better than a bottle of Bass. It is more valuable than the best champagne or any other wine that can be provided."

"You may reckon upon one thing always," said one of the largest saloonkeepers in the city. "That is, that the man who drinks in the morning is a steady drinker. He may not be a drunkard, but he is a steady drinker. He is one of those who usually have a number of drinks at night and a regulated number during the day. When a man begins the morning with a drink he is pretty sure to require additional recuperators at other intervals. There is, I believe, nothing so hard to quit as the habit of the morning drink. I had a friend who was resolved not to touch liquor of any kind. His health was not good, and as he had completely lost his appetite his doctor insisted on his taking some whisky before meals. He began it, and for a few months kept it up, finding it practically impossible to break it off. In the winter it was whisky and bitters; in the summer, cocktails, gin fizzes and whisky sours. At length he determined to break himself of the habit, and went so far as to take his breakfast before leaving his home so as to accomplish his object. He did accomplish it, and now he could not force himself to take a drink in the morning. As the desire for the one vanished, so did the desire for the others which formed his regular daily portion." "There is

One Kind of Drunkard

who does not seem to be understood," said a gentleman in a general discussion of the whole subject. "He is what I would term the psychological drunkard. I remember once hearing a man say that before he could accomplish a certain feat he would require to go on a three days' theological drunk. What he meant by the expression I do not exactly know. But I do know what I mean by a psychological drunk. Have you ever seen a young man whose exuberance of spirits caused him to talk and act as if he were drunk? Usually the man who so exhibits his feelings is in good physical condition and has a good temper and gentle disposition. His face becomes red, too, from the effect of the smallest amount of exercise, so that the suspicion of intoxication is doubly great. There are some men who cannot help laughing at some curious conception, however grave the situation may be, and so there are officers who cannot help talking to their neighbors as enthusiastically on the most commonplace event—as enthusiastically as if it were some discovery which was about to rid the world of all its ills. Such a man is predisposed to drunkenness; that is one drink may produce a greater degree of exhilaration in him than would four in one of less buoyant temperament. That is my idea of a psychological drunkard."

"When do you consider the epithet drunk can with justice be applied to a man?" asked a reporter of one of the proprietors of a large wholesale house. "That is rather difficult to answer," replied the owner. "A theologian, I believe, has designated drunkenness as a condition of the mental faculties in which one could not tell the difference between a stack of hay and a stone wall. That is scarcely an accurate description; and then there are so many kinds of drunks. For example, there is that kind which some euphonistically term 'beady.' Then there is the jag, in which there is a feeling of elation, and even of ecstasy. Then there is the skate, when a man completely loses control of his legs and looks as if he thought every place on which he set his foot was a skating rink. Then there is the booze, where a man falls helplessly to sleep, breathes deeply and heavily, and snores until he awakes every neighbor. Personally, if I could wish for a drunk it would be that which would enable me to forget all the events of my life which were disagreeable and recall those which were pleasant. That I think is the height of happiness. But I have not given you my opinion as to when a man may be justly regarded as drunk. A temperance reformer, who will not have his equal for many a day, was in the habit of applying the test of a sum in long division to the people who admitted that they had been drinking, but did not admit they were drunk. That I think was perhaps a good rule. It is one by which I am prepared to abide."

"Do I know of any cases of what you are pleased to term

Accidental Drunks?"

repeated a white-aproned gentleman at one of the most famous resorts of the city. "Well, I do, if I rightly understand your question. I interpret an accidental drunk as being this: A young man is going home after his day's work, and he has no thought of any drink and no desire for it. But he meets a friend and that friend insists that he must go and have 'one,' and so the young man goes. He takes one at his friend's expense; then the friend takes one at his expense, and then the genial barkeeper insists that the two shall have a drink at his expense. Then the young man who was going home intent on spending a couple of hours over an interesting volume begins to feel as frisky as the most frisky of kids, and insists that he won't go home till morning. A couple of more drinks follow, and for that night at least the subsequent proceedings interest him no more. That is an accidental drunk, as I understand the question, and it is one which you may witness every night in the week."

"Yes, there are a great many champagne drinkers in St. Louis, of course," said the head barkeeper of one of the hotels, "but the number of champagne drunkards is very small. In fact, I don't believe, in spite of what we hear about what happens in New York, Paris and London, that there are many champagne drunkards anywhere. It is not unusual, of course, for men to get drunk on champagne at banquets and dinners, but it is quite unusual for men to start in to drinking champagne as they would start in on whisky, and to keep it up until they have taken enough to unbalance them. What are called

The Steady Drinkers

rarely touch champagne at banquets or elsewhere; they don't seem to like it somehow. One reason may be that its effect is not quick enough—they can't feel it soon enough; at any rate, they don't take to it, or if they do they only use it as a beginner to lead the way to something stronger. I have been to'd that the effects of champagne drinking to excess are much worse than those produced by drinking whisky to excess. I know of several cases of premature whitening of the hair that are said to have come from drinking too much champagne for a number of years at a stretch, and I have heard the doctors say that a champagne debauch is harder to get over than any other kind of a debauch. Then I think the difference between the manner of drinking the two articles—whisky and champagne—accounts for the difference in the number of drunks produced by the two. Champagne is generally called for at a bar by a number of men drinking together. They take a small bottle or a large bottle and divide it between two or between four. It is expensive and is not often 'repeated.' The largest amount of whisky sold at a bar is in single drinks, but the number of 'repeats' in parties of three or more is very large, and here's where a good deal of the heavy drinking begins. A man feels like returning the treat, and when three or four have done this there is a pretty good basis for a few drunks."

"The men most to be pitied in this drinking business," said a bartender in the West end, "are those that cannot touch a drop without starting in on a big spree. I know lots of them, and, although I make a living by selling liquor, I hate to see one of them coming into my place. I know what it means for one of them to get even a smell of liquor—it's as bad as the tiger's smell of blood. It arouses their passion for drink, and they might as well drink a gallon as a spoonful. The first taste of whisky starts them on spree which may last for weeks. Their drunks run from one day into another. They go to bed drunk tonight and wake up in the morning only to start in again. As a rule, such men are only sobered by a sick spell, after which they hold off as long as they can—sometimes for months—until they take another start and repeat the old performance. They keep up their drinking until they make up a case of enlargement of the liver or something of that sort, and then they have to go to bed and send for a doctor. The first thing the doctor generally does to them is to give them an injection of morphine to put them to sleep, and after that they have to go through a regular course of doctoring to build them up."

A Chicago Romance.

Brooklyn Life.

He aimed the pistol at her snow-white bosom; he fired—and the fatal bullet sped on its cruel mission of death.

"Oh, Gustavus!" she cried, "I will be yours."

He sprang lightly forward. With one deft blow he struck from its course the flying bullet. Harmless it dropped to the conservatory floor. Clasping the fair girl to his manly breast, he exclaimed:

"Darling, I was hasty. Forgive me!" "The fault was wholly mine, Gustavus," was the murmuring response. "All is forgiven." And the happy pair returned to the ballroom and the dizzy mazes of the waltz.

Cause and Effect.

Judge.

Gentleman—What is your name, little girl?

Little Girl—Evelyn Antoinette Billings Smith Redfern Hathaway Jacobs Strathmore Clum.

Gentleman—You have a long name for a little girl.

Little Girl—Yes, sir; but ma lived in Chicago seven years.

Not So Bad.

New York World.

He—Ethel's face has haunted me ever since I first saw her.

She—I do not consider her face handsome myself, but I think your remark is unnecessarily cruel.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers, and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects; prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

STILLWATER NEWS.

Convicts Remember George—General City and Personal Notes.

Yesterday being a legal holiday, the convicts at the state prison enjoyed a day of rest. Shortly after 9 o'clock a. m. they marched to the chapel, where exercises commemorative of George Washington were held. The exercises were appropriate to the occasion, and consisted of singing by the prison choir, a solo by Mrs. F. H. Lemon, a duet by Bennie and Fred Bordwell, and an address by Hon. John W. Willis, of St. Paul. Mr. Willis delivered an admirable address, and feelingly dwelt upon the career of the father of our country. His remarks were interspersed with amusing anecdotes, and the convicts, by their close attention to what was said, showed their appreciation of Mr. Willis' ability as a speaker. He spoke of the love which the great general bore toward his fellow men, and of his many benevolent deeds. In closing he said that although many at this late day were endeavoring to pick flaws in his career, his name would live forever as one above suspicion and without a stain. In few, if any, prisons throughout the United States were exercises commemorative of Washington's birth more thoroughly enjoyed than the exercises listened to by the inmates of the Minnesota state prison. In the afternoon each convict was granted permission to write an extra letter. Mr. Willis remained at the prison during a part of the day as a guest of Warden Garvin, and returned to St. Paul in the afternoon.

Plans are being drawn up for the new grand stand to be erected at the base ball park, and the work of rearranging the park will be commenced as early as possible. Messrs. McCarthy and Kennedy, the managers of the Stillwater ball club, expect to have one of the best amateur ball teams in the state during the coming season, and players are already being signed. The park is situated within two blocks of the street car line, and not over a mile from the heart of the city.

Application will be made for a receiver for the Stillwater electric street railway at a special term of the district court to be held today. The road is doing a paying business, but all of the money taken in is sent to the officers of the company residing at Davenport, Io., leaving nothing here with which to pay the employes and other expenses.

Robert I. Skiles has retained counsel and proposes to fight the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. He will probably not ask to be released on bail, and will remain in the county jail until his case is disposed of at the next general term of the district court in May.

The race scheduled for this afternoon on the Lake St. Croix track, in which all of the speediest horses owned in this city have been entered, will be postponed, owing to the slushy condition of the track.

John L. Sullivan and Duncan B. Harrison will appear at the Grand opera house next Saturday evening in "Honest Hearts and Willing Hands."

All of the county offices and the banks were closed yesterday.

THE BURNED SHIP.

Graphic Account of the Burning of the Loodiana.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The steamship Egyptian Monarch reached port this morning, and from her second officer, William E. Joslin, full particulars of the burning of the ship which she sighted on the night of Jan. 18, on her outward trip, were learned. It is now conceded that the burned ship was the Loodiana, owned in Windsor, N. S., and insured for $40,000 in Quebec. She sailed from New York on Dec. 21, with a cargo of petroleum, bound for London, and as nothing has been heard of her, the agents were extremely anxious about her. The story as told by Mr. Joslin shows that all on board must have been lost. He says:

"I was on the bridge on the night of Jan. 16, about half-past 12, when I suddenly saw a flood of light half a point on the port bow. I watched carefully for its reappearance, but in a few minutes a steam burst forth which served to reflect the light so that I could see that there was a fire of some kind in the distance. I called Capt. Irvine, and we could plainly see by the aid of glasses that there was a ship on fire. The wind was blowing a gale, and we headed toward the burning ship. It was about 1:30 o'clock when we rounded the point, the crew manned the boat and we stood ready to lower it. The gale was not very heavy. We could see the vessel burning furiously. From the peculiar color of the fire she was evidently laden with petroleum.

We saw a man sitting on the boom, with a woman clinging to him. There were no other persons to be seen. We shouted to him to hold on, and he answered by a cry for help. The doomed vessel was a mass of flame and stays supporting the jib-boom were burned away and she was rolling. As we got to the leeward of her the boom fell into water, carrying the two people with it, and they disappeared beneath the water. We remained near all night and the next day, but saw not a trace of a boat nor a single survivor. The cry for help was in English, and we could see the faces plainly in spite of the storm. The description we gave to the agent of the Loodiana caused him to admit that the two people must have been Capt. Boyd and his wife.

DR. SHEA DEAD.

Catholicity Loses a Shining Light in Literature.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 22.—John Gilmary Shea, LL. D., the Catholic scholar and historian, died this morning at his home in this city, aged sixty-nine years. His first book of note is entitled "American Missions." He contributed to the leading monthly magazines, and became editor of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. He held this place for years, at the same time pursuing his historical researches for his great work, "The History of the Catholic Church in the United States." He was engaged at this work when taken ill. The last volume brings the history of the church to the present day. It is nearly finished. He had been in feeble health for several months. He was editor of the Catholic News, and contributed the essay on "Catholicity" to the American edition of the Encyclopedia Brittanica.

WYOMING VOLCANOES.

Coal Gases Cause Surprising Upheavals.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 22.—One-third of the total area of this state is underlaid with coal. In several districts deposits have been on fire for years. There are cases where conditions have been volcanic on account of the generation of gases in the seams. One of these disturbances occurred on the Sweetwater cattle range, 250 miles west of Cheyenne. More than one hundred acres of surface was displaced, and the report was heard for thirty miles. Coal and dirt were thrown into the air a great distance. The existence of this fire had been known for twelve years.

Get something smaller than the ordinary pill. And something that's better. That means Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—they're the smallest and the best; the easiest to take and the easiest in the way they act.

Wonderful things—these tiny, sugar-coated Pellets. They put an end to Sick and Bilious Headaches, Constipation, Indigestion, Dizziness, Bilious Attacks—all the derangements of liver, stomach and bowels. Mildly and gently, but thoroughly and effectively, they cleanse, renovate and regulate the entire system. One little Pellet for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic.

They're the best Liver Pill ever made, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless—and the *cheapest* pill you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction or your money is returned. It's a plan peculiar to Dr. Pierce's medicines. You pay only for the *good* you get. Can you ask more?

BRUTAL COERCION.

Russian Relief Committees Using Peculiar Methods.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—Strong complaints continue to be made of the action of the administrative authorities in dealing with the famine. It is asserted that at several places the committees charged with the distribution of food take advantage of the utterly helpless condition of the peasants to compel them to give way in matters concerning which they have formerly been in conflict with the authorities. With this object the poorer people are refused all help until a promise has been obtained from them thot they will pay in the future the money for the land purchases, in regard to which they denied their liability, and, deprived of all resources, the peasants see no other course open to them than to undertake to make these payments, in order to secure a share in the corn and flour distributed by the relief committee.

The Westnik Evropy, one of the leading Russian reviews, denounces in indignant terms this abuse of authority, and mentions that among other places it has been practiced in a village where the prevailing distress is aggravated by the fact that the inhabitants have not been yet able to pay their damage caused by conflagration last year when most of the cottages, stables and granaries in the place were destroyed. The same review points out that, owing to their ignorance of the existing state of things and their inertness, dilatoriness and bad management in connection with the supply of food to the famine-stricken provinces the authorities have caused enormous losses to the public treasury this year, and that much money would have beee saved had the grain been dispatched before the closing of navigation on the rivers and canals.

MONTT IS FRIENDLY.

Chili's President Hopes for Eternal Peace.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The Herald's Valparaiso dispatch says: President Montt yesterday held a reception. In the course of conversation with United States Counsul McCreery, the president said that he was extremely glad that the trouble between the United States and Chili had been settled. "I am hopeful," he added, "that it will be found practicable to maintain eternal friendship between the two republics."

The Ephelica and Democracia have reappeared and contain virulent articles against the present government. Scarcely a night passes in Santiago without a street riot between the Balmacedists and adherents of the Congressional party. The army officers are constantly insulted in public. Matters have reached such a stage that the Santiago judge of crimes yesterday ordered the arrest of six members of Balmaceda's congress. Now that the diplomatic question between the two republics has been amicably arranged, the Chilian officials are examining the cablegrams from the United States and Europe for some time past in order to ascert ain the authors of the sensational and false rumors that have been published in regard to Chilian affairs.

REMEMBERED GEORGE.

Patriotic Northwesterners Celebrate the February Holiday.

Special to the Globe.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., Feb. 22—There was a flag raising this afternoon at the central public school building. The flag was the gift of Capt. A. W. White. Prof. W. J. Schmitz conducted the exercises in the presence of over seven hundred scholars. Flags and streamers decorated the building. There was music by Capt. White's drum corps and singing by the scholars of "America," "Star Spangled Banner" and "Red, White and Blue." The presentation was made by F. B. Fobes in an eloquent address, and a response by J. Q. Annis, of the school board. A recitation by Joseph Dudley, "America," was followed by a procession of scholars to the front of the building and the raising of the flag, amidst singing, cheers, waving of hats and handkerchiefs and firing cannon. It was notably an interesting, inspiring event.

VALLEY CITY, N. D., Feb. 22.—A grand banquet and ball was given at the academy of music tonight under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity of the city. Over 400 guests are in attendance. The Union band, of Fargo, furnished music for the magnificent affair.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Feb. 22.—No attention was paid to the day except a display of bunting. It is thawing rapidly and water is running in the streets.

THE MINTON CASE.

Last Round of the Nastiness to Be Fought Today.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, S. D., Feb. 22.—Judge Smith will tomorrow hear arguments in the Minton divorce case to determine who shall have the custody of the children. The decision will depend upon whether it is found that defendant is an habitual drunkard. Minton and his attorney are here, and expect to remain a week. The plaintiff and her attorneys will arrive tonight. A decision may be reached tomorrow and it may require a week.

Happened at Hastings.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Feb. 22.—Rev. R. M. Donaldson, pastor of the Presbyterian church of this city, and Miss Jennie E. Talcott, of Helena, Mont., will be married at the latter place tomorrow. A reception will be given at the church on Friday evening.

H. A. Shubert is in receipt of a telegram announcing the death of his sister-in-law, Mrs. G. B. Shubert, of Richland, Mo.

A Bad Setback.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—The popular uprising of indignant citizens to protest against the methods of the gas trust in making exorbitant charges to consumers has received a sudden check. The eyes of the people have apparently been opened by the intelligence that the Economic Gas company, to which they looked for deliverence from the trust, has been sold to the enemy.

Never Saw One.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Jeweler—Really, miss, I've shown you the best rings in our stock. There are diamonds, and rubies and—

Miss Green—Oh, but everybody wears those. I would so like to see a welkin ring.

Jeweler—Well, I'll send my office boy out and see if he can make one.

Present Proof.

Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Oysters are said to live to the age of fifteen years," observed the boarding-house keeper, as she served the fish."

"I don't doubt it," observed the star boarder, as he put one in his mouth. "This one is quite that old."

Help From the Clouds.

Life.

Bell Boy (excitedly to hotel clerk)—Lightning has struck through in to 499, sir.

Clerk—Is 499 hurt?

Bell Boy—No, sir. He's all right.

Clerk (to bookkeeper)—Charge 499 $2 for extra heat.

THE INDIANA SAILS.

Quaker City People Send Her Off With a Hurrah.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Loaded to her guards with flour and provisions for the famine stricken provinces of Russia, the steamship Indiana left here on her voyage of mercy this afternoon with the cheers aud well wishes of the thousands and the strains of "America" following her as she steamed down the river. The last sack of flour, the last barrel of provisions were lowered into the hatch of the Indiana at 6 o'clock last evening. Twenty-nine thousand sacks of flour, the purchase of the relief committee, have been stored away in the vessel's hold and between decks, besides nine carloads of individually donated barrels of flour and an assortment of provisions ranging from pork, beef, hominy and flitch to Boston baked beans and Philadelphia scrapple. The vessel is crowded to her fullest capacity, and Messrs. Blankenburg and Reeves, and A. J. Drexel Jr., of the relief committee, who are to go to the scene of suffering, will go by the regular fast passenger steamers from New York.

The scene at the Washington street wharf just previous to the departure of the vessel was one well calculated to linger in the memory of those who witnessed it. Vessel and wharf were crowded with people from all walks of life. Exercises were conducted on the vessel and wharf simultaneously. After singing the Russian national anthem, addresses were made by several clergymen and as the strains of the band were floating out over the river, the Indiana pulled into the stream and began her long voyage. Capt. Sargent, who commands the Indiana, says he will take the northern route to the north of Scotland, and if not interfered with by adverse winds and weather, he hopes to enter the harbor of Libau by midnight March 9.

A PRINCE'S ROMANCE.

Enjoying Life With Love in Santa Cruz Mountains.

PANAMA, Feb. 22.—A newspaper of Oruro, Bolivia, has the following: Princess Bonaparte-Wyse-Fure, mother of M. Joseph Paul Fure, is here en route to Santa Cruz, in quest of her son who, while an attache of the French legation at Constantinople, last October, made love to and fled with the wife of a high official in the sultan's service and ha since been living quietly with his fair Circassian inamorata, way up in the Santa Cruz mountains whenee he had turned a deaf ear to the appeals of his family and friends in France. His mother thinks, however, that she can prevail upon him to return with her to Paris, hence her visit to this republic and present trip to Santa Cruz.

But madame, the mother, will probably have her pains for nothing, for another newspaper says: M. Poxen, attache of the French legation at La Pax, spent several days in this city on his return from Santa Cruz, where he went recently in quest of information as to one M. Fure, a prince of the house of Bonaparte, who suddenly disappeared from Paris several months ago, went to Constantinople, and was afterwards reported to be living incognito in this republic. He found the prince living in an immense hacienda in the vicinity of Chiquitos with a beautiful Circassian girl, said to be the wife of one of the sultan's favorite ministers of state, who eloped from the Turkish capital by night with the gay French prince. M. Fure told M. Poxen that nothing could induce him to abandon his present life and return to the bosom of his friends and family in the old world.

TROUBLOUS SUBJECTS.

Western Traffic Men Have Hard Nuts to Crack.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—On the call of Chairman Walker the commissioners of the Western Traffic association will commence a meeting tomorrow which promises to continue several days, and be of unusual importance. In the list of subjects three or four refer to matters that are a source of considerable trouble to the commissioners. One in particular, that of the Atchison's application for a reduction of $20.70 in the passenger rate from the Missouri river to California points, attracts wide attention.

The Atchison is prepared to show that the present rate, which is $85, transcontinental lines are paying out in commissions nearly as much as the proposed reduction to get second-class business. It thinks, therefore, that if they can afford to give up $15, $18 or $25 to an agent in New York for every immigrant ticket sold they can afford to reduce the rate to $14.30 and give the immigrant the benefit of the other $2.70.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT.

Decided Drop in Volume for a Week.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A decided falling off in the volume of east-bound tonnage is recorded for last week. The shipments of flour, grain and provisions from Chicago to the seaboard by the lines in the Central Traffic association aggregated 58,666 tons, against 67,851 for the preceding week, a decrease of 9,185 tons, and against 45,222 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 13,444 tons. The Vanderbilt lines carried 49 per cent of the traffic, the Pennsylvania lines 26 per cent, the Chicago & Grand Trunk 16 per cent and the Baltimore & Ohio 9 per cent.

Burlington Victory.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Chairman Finley gave decisions today in two cases brought against the Burlington road last fall. The complaints were made by the Rock Island, whose agent purchased of a broker in that city return portions of round trip tickets sold by the defendant company at St. Joseph and Denver. The evidence was such as to satisfy the chairman that these tickets were not sold at cut rates and consequently he dismissed the cases.

HAVE YOU READ

The wonderful accounts in the papers of the GREAT CURES which have been taking place; of

BROKEN DOWN MEN AND WOMEN

who have been restored to health; of people with shattered nerves and constitutions who are well and strong today? If you have not,

IT WILL PAY YOU

to do so at once, and you will learn that the means which accomplished these wonderful things was that great discovery,

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

It will pay you to investigate its wonderful qualities and great merit.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The Evening Journal reports: Cattle—Receipts, 21,000; shipments, 4,000; market slow, steady to weaker; good to choice steers, $4.40@4.90; others, $3.25@4.25; feeders, $3@3.50; stockers, $1.90@2.25; cows, $1.65@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 36,000; shipments, 12,000; market steady to lower; rough and common, $4.40@4.65; mixed and packers, $4.70@4.80; prime heavy and butcher weights, $4.85@4.95; light, $4.70@4.85. Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 3,500; market opened active; strong; closed weak, lower; ewes, $3.60@4.25; mixed, $4.75@5; wethers and yearlings, $5.15@6; Westerns, $5.10@5.62½; lambs, $5.50@5.80.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:

English wheats are stronger at an average advance of 9d. In several of the provincial markets prices are 1s higer. Foreign wheats have risen 1s@1s 6d. There is liberal continental inquiry bracing up business. At Liverpool Californian is 7d per cental dearer on the spot. Oregon is held for 4ts 6d. The demand for corn is brisker. In London prices are steady. At Liverpool values are 2d per cental dearer. Barleys are quiet. The prices of oats have favored sellers.

At today's market English wheats were slow, but were still salable at 5d better. Foreign wheats did not move. English flour was firm and unchanged. Foreign flour advanced 6d. Flat corn was 6d dearer. Peas, lentils and rice were is cheaper. Beans were firm. Barley and oats slow.

New York Stocks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Being a rainy Saturday and preceding a holiday there were few buyers in the market, yet orders on the whole were quite numerous. A cheerful tone pervades the market, and there is confidence that the next two or three weeks will show the marked improvement in both in demand and tone.

Soo Rates Advance.

The Soo line announces an advance in freight rates, commencing the 1st prox., from New York and Boston to St. Paul, via Canadian Dispatch and Canada Atlantic line, as follows:

	Class					
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	$1.20	$1.03	.81	.54	.45	.38

The rates at present are:

	Class					
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
From New York	$1.07	.91	.73	.49	.42	.35
From Boston	1.05	.91	.70	.49	.42	.35

Diaz Has the Call.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 22.—A thorough investigation along the frontier and coast shows that there is now no danger of an uprising in Mexico. The Garza bandits appear to have disbanded, with no likelihood of reorganizing.

The presidential election to be held in June will be peaceful. All classes signify a desire for the re-election of Diaz.

Necessary to Health.

Chautauquan.

Whoever would perform efficiently the difficult task of nursing the sick must first curb his belief in marvelous cures, in extraordinary means and hearken only to the voice of reason.

Seven things are absolutely necessary to maintain or restore health—fresh air, light, warmth, rest, cleanliness, the correct selecting and well timed offerings of food and drink. The lack of only one of these requisites may hinder the exercise of a physician's skill and bring to naught both good will and wisdom.

A Familiar Character.

New York Weekly.

Friend—Considering that your living expenses are fully up to your income, I don't see how you contrived to get such a reputation as a philanthropist.

Mr. Spendall—Oh, I never give anything. I do the hat passing.

An Important Difference.

Life.

She—Dueling is barbarous and fractional.

The General—It's just like war, but for numbers.

She—No, it isn't. In war you can lie in wait or get behind something.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS

The only safe way for purchasers is to insist on having the genuine article, and not allow themselves to be swindled by having plasters said to be "just as good," or "containing superior ingredients," imposed upon them. These are only tricks to sell inferior goods that no more compare with ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS than copper does with gold.

One trial of **Allcock's Porous Plasters** will convince the most skeptical of their merits.

The eminent HENRY A. MOTT, Jr., Ph.D., F.C.S., late Government Chemist, certifies:

"My investigation of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER shows it to contain valuable and essential ingredients not found in any other plaster, and I find it superior to and more efficient than any other plaster."

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

GRANT WYATT, 302 Palladio Building, Duluth, Minnesota.

Iron Lands and Mining Stocks.

MEMBER DULUTH MINING EXCHANGE.

Telegraph Orders Promptly Executed. - Correspondence Solicited.

THE ST. PAUL TRUST COMPANY --Offices, Endicott Block, Fourth Street--Acts as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, assignee, receiver, etc.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS BEEN made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by John Classon and Albertina Classon, his wife, mortgagors, to The St. Paul Trust Company, a corporation under the laws of Minnesota, mortgagee, dated the fifteenth day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ramsey, in the state of Minnesota, on the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1889, at 3:50 o'clock p. m., in Book "355" of Mortgages, on page 111, of the records of said Ramsey County;

And whereas, said mortgage, and the principal note thereby secured, contained a condition, that if any, or either, of the coupon interest notes annexed to said principal note, and described in said mortgage, should remain unpaid for ten (10) days after maturity thereof, the holder of said principal note may then, at its option, and without notice to the maker, declare the said principal sum as fully due and payable, as fully as if the same was payable on demand, and may proceed to and collect the same by foreclosure of said mortgage, either under the power of sale therein contained, or otherwise, as it may elect; and, whereas, the said mortgagors have neglected, failed and refused to pay the Interest Coupon No. 5, annexed to said principal note, to wit: A coupon for the semi-annual interest on said principal note, for the sum of seventy-two dollars, which became due and payable on December 15, 1891; and more than ten days have expired since the maturity and non-payment thereof, and by reason of said default, and after the expiration of said ten days, the said mortgagee duly declared the whole of said principal note as fully due and payable, and payment thereof has been duly demanded at the place of payment therein named, and no part thereof has been paid; and,

Whereas, In and by said mortgage, the said mortgagors did therein covenant and agree with said mortgagee, that until the money secured by said mortgage should be fully paid they would keep the buildings erected upon said real estate insured in some incorporated fire insurance company, approved by said mortgagee, against loss or damage by fire and lightning, in at least the sum of two thousand dollars, and cause the policies of such insurance to be made payable, in case of loss, to said mortgagee, and that, in default thereof, the said mortgagee might effect the said insurance, in a sum not exceeding $2,000, and pay the premiums thereon, and that the premiums so paid should bear interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from date of such payment, and that the same should be secured by said mortgage, and be collectible thereupon, and thereby, in like manner as the said moneys mentioned in the notes thereby secured; and,

Whereas, Said morgagors failed, neglected and refused to keep said buildings insured, according to said mortgage, in any sum whatever; and that on January 16, 1892, said mortgagee caused the same to be so insured, and paid the premium therefor, the sum of $24.40.

And there is now claimed to be due, and is due at the date of this notice, upon said mortgage, the sum of eighteen hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixteen cents ($1,886.16) for principal and interest, and the sum of twenty-four dollars and forty cents for insurance premium paid as aforesaid; and no suit or