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MINNEAPOLIS

OFFICE 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Warrants were sworn out yesterday for Frost and Blodgett, the two young men implicated in recent criminal doings, and they will be arraigned in court this morning on the charges of burglary and highway robbery.

The Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' association will hold a special meeting in the immediate future for the purpose of considering the boycott which is being maintained by the Waiters' Magnolia union against the Columbia restaurant.

Alice Henderson, colored, was arrested by Officer Emmet Goff yesterday afternoon and locked up at Central station, charged with larceny. It is alleged that the woman stole a cloak and sold the same for $10 at a second-hand store. She will be arraigned this morning.

Carney won the second game and the tournament in the match between himself and Bellaire at the Myrtle pool rooms last night. The score of the game was 210 to 99, and of the tournament 400 to 224, in favor of Carney. This is the second series in which Carney has defeated Bellaire.

Fannie Bolden, colored, about thirty years of age, was taken to the city hospital from her home on Pleasant avenue, Sunday night, in a delirious state. She grew steadily worse until yesterday morning, when she died. The body was removed to the county morgue, and a post mortem examination revealed the fact that death had resulted from heart disease.

Three well-known Canadian politicians, two of whom were in Minneapolis nearly a month ago, passed through the city again yesterday on the way from British Columbia. They are Andrew G. Blair, minister of railways and canals of the Canadian government; Col. James Donville, M. P., of Rothsay, N. B., and William Pugsley, of St. Johns, N. B.

CRUSHED BY A CAR.

Sarah Duren Commits Suicide on the Street Railway Tracks.

A tragic affair occurred early yesterday morning at Twenty-second street and Bloomington avenue, when Mrs. Sarah Duren, sixty years of age, deliberately threw herself in front of an electric car, meeting instant death. The wheels of the car passed over the woman's face, crushing it beyond recognition. The body was removed to the county morgue, and an inquest will be held.

Mrs. Duren resided with her married sister, Mrs. H. C. Kidder, Twenty-eighth street and Seventeenth avenue south. For the past month Mrs. Duren had shown signs of a weak mind, but it was not sufficient to cause her relatives to become alarmed. During the early hours yesterday morning Mrs. Duren arose without disturbing any one, and, after dressing, stealthily left the house. Shortly after, about 6:30 o'clock, according to the story of Motorman Sterling, she rushed from the crossing at Twenty-second street, and threw herself upon the tracks, and before the car could be stopped the woman hed been killed. The features were so obliterated that the remains were identified only by the clothes.

Conductor Corwin and Motorman Sterling had charge of the car. The latter claims he slacked up as he approached the crossing, but the woman rushed so suddenly in front of the car that he had not the slightest warning, else he would have been able to lower the scrapers and prevent the wheels from passing over her body.

BOYS STEAL WHEAT.

Three of Them Are Placed Under Arrest.

For several days past freight cars on the Great Northern railroad at New Boston have been broken into and wheat stolen therefrom. In several cases the thieves have broken the car seals. These depredations yesterday culminated in the arrest of three boys, whose ages range from fourteen to sixteen years. Their names are Edward Heglund, Ben. Hoffer and Christian Larson, and they were locked up at central station, charged with grand larceny. Inspector Morrissey and Special Officer E. E. Jordan arrested Heglund and Hoffer, and Larson gave himself up to Officer Lovell, of the Second precinct. Larson admits the charges, but claims the other boys got him into the trouble. They sold the wheat to feed store dealers who, the police think, ought to be punished as well as the boys.

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PAIR OF BANKS QUIT

THE COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK FAILS TO OPEN ITS DOORS.

WASHINGTON ALSO GOES UP.

DEPOSITORS WILL NOT LOSE MUCH MONEY BY EITHER OF THEM.

A SLIGHT RUN ON BANKS.

The Clearing House Committee Puts Its Shoulder to the Wheel—Trouble About Over.

The failure of the Columbia National bank to open yesterday morning, and the closing of the Washington State bank at noon caused considerable of a flurry in financial circles, and there were runs of some magnitude on several of the banks. The most extensive of these was on the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, which has depositt of several millions and more than a million of cash in hand. This bank stood a steady run of six days in 1893, and is in a splendid condition now to stand any sort of a run. The bank kept open long after hours yesterday to enable all depositors who so desired to draw out their money. The sixty-day clause of its by-laws was entirely waived, and depositors paid all they had in the bank if they desired it. Late in the afternoon the clearing house committee, composed of officers of the Northwestern National bank, Security Bank of Minnesota, Nicollet National bank, First National bank and National Bank of Commerce, issued the following:

The clearing house committee deem it their duty to announce to the public that their investigations warrant them in advancing whatever sum of money may be needed by the Swedish American National bank to meet promptly any calls upon them by their depositors. This bank has an unusually large available cash reserve, amounting to about 55 per cent of its obligations, and its bills receivable are of such a class that we have no hesitation in saying that we will make them the necessary advances to meet all demands, and that we do not look for further trouble among the banks of this city.

COLUMBIA SHUTS UP.

The Young National Bank Fails to Open.

Upon the front door of the Columbia National bank yesterday morning was this notice signed by Joseph Bobleter, its cashier:

Owing to recent heavy withdrawals and inability to make collections, payment has been suspended, and the bank is in charge of the comptroller of the currency pending an investigation of its affairs.

George M. Coffin, deputy comptroller of the currency, was in the city and took charge of the bank. He said:

"The officers of the bank consulted the local clearing house committee yesterday afternoon, for advice, and it was decided that the best thing to do was to close this morning before any further withdrawals were made. Consequently, quite a large amount of cash remains in the vault. It is impossible to say what the final settlement with the creditors will be, because we have made no canvass of the assets."

Cashier Bobleter said: "We could have stood the pressure a little longer, but to protect the majority we closed this morning. We have $33,000 cash in the vault, and inside of 60 days expect to have fully $100,000 more collected. Our total liability is only $247,000, and much of that, you understand, is not immediate. There is no doubt but what we will be able to make a full accounting with our depositors, and a fair settlement with the stockholders.

"The recent withdrawals which caused the trouble were city and state funds, of which we had large deposits, and also by country correspondents. Of the city and state money, only about $1,200 remains in the bank. The majority of our individual depositors were business men, the bank having very little patronage from the laboring people."

The following is a statement of the condition of the bank as reported Dec. 17, 1896:

Resources—	
Loans and discounts	$348,145.72
Overdrafts	4,436.11
United States bonds	50,500.00
Other stocks and bonds	20,496.37
Real estate	41,922.00
Safe, furniture and fixtures	6,806.88
Expenses and taxes paid	7,468.14
Premium on United States bonds	7,095.05
Cash on hand and due from banks	91,677.23
Total	$578,547.50
Liabilities—	
Capital stock	$200,000.00
Undivided profits	13,452.41
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Deposits	305,095.09
Bills payable	15,000.00
Total	$578,547.50

The Columbia bank was one of the comparatively new financial institutions in Minneapolis. Its officers were Charles Kittelson, president; Harold Thorson, vice president; Joseph Bobleter, cashier; J. C. Kittelson, assistant cashier; Charles Kittelson, H. Thorson, Edward Smith, Thomas Hanson, A. K. Teisberg, Joseph Bobleter, D. C. Jones, directors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Comptroller Eckels has ordered Bank Examiner Cook, of Illinois, to go to Minneapolis and take charge of affairs of Columbia National bank. Mr. Eckels says he will not name a receiver until Mr. Cook reports. Examiner Brush is at Duluth and cannot leave, hence Mr. Cook's transfer from Illinois. Mr. Eckels said: "I have received several telegrams from Minneapolis saying that the failure of the Columbia will not affect banking circles seriously. I was informed yesterday that the bank was not permitted to clear through the Clearing House association."

WASHINGTON BANK ALSO.

A State Institution Follows Suit at the Noon Hour.

The Washington bank, located at the corner of Washington and Second avenue south, has largely the same clientele that patronized the Scandia and Columbia National banks. The suspension of the Scandia Monday and of the Columbia yesterday morning created consternation among the patrons of the Washington bank and such a run ensued that the bank was compelled to close its doors shortly after noon. Depositors drew their checks directly at the bank and through the clearing house at such a rate that it was evident that the interests of all the depositors demanded a suspension of business. The bank knew that its strength would be sorely taxed, and had made arrangements to get $50,000 in cash which would have tided it over safely, but the money was not forthcoming, and, after a vain attempt to stand the demands, Cashier Brecke telegraphed Bank Examiner Kenyon that the officials had decided to close the bank and asked him to take charge.

Cashier Brecke stated that aside from the matter of cash on hand, the bank was in excellent shape. Exactly what will be done has not yet been determined. It is very likely that the suspension will be only temporary, as the resources of the bank are in such shape, according to Mr. Brecke, that its depositors can be paid in full in a comparatively short time, and 50 cents on the dollar within two months. In round numbers the liabilities are $500,000 and the assets $600,000. Of the latter only $14,500 is in real estate. The bank had some city deposits, $3,000 of state money and $4,000 of the county's.

The bank's officials are as follows: President, A. C. Haugan; vice president, A. E. Johnson; cashier, O. E. Brecke; assistant cashier, August Breckman.

The Washington Bank's statement of its condition at the close of business on Dec. 17, was as follows:

Resources—	
Loans and discounts	$507,145.92
Overdrafts, secured	14,228.42
Stocks and bonds	20,165.42
Real estate	14,475.00
Furniture and fixtures	3,700.00
Current expenses	10,232.91
Cash on hand and due from other banks	88,272.85
Total	$658,220.32
Liabilities—	
Capital stock	$100,000.00
Undivided profits	13,600.65
Individual deposits	$346,153.86
Certificates of deposit	112,587.35
Cashier's checks	740.50
Certified checks	200.00
Bank deposits	84,937.96
	544,619.67
Total	$658,220.32

SOLID AS THE HILLS.

Statement From the Farmers' and Mechanics'.

A meeting of the trustees of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank was held yesterday afternoon, and a formal statement of the facts was authorized to be made by E. H. Moulton, the treasurer. Owing to the failure of other banking institutions in the city and elsewhere, a number of withdrawals were precipitated. The bank kept its doors open until after the regular time for closing. The bank is in a very easy condition, according to its recent statement. A large amount of money is kept on hand, and besides it has the support of practically every other bank in the city. There is absolutely no fear on the part of any one at all well informed that the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank will not be able to pay off all depositors calling for their cash without asking for the usual legal notice.

SCANDIA RECEIVER.

John F. Byers Will Close Up the Bank's Affairs.

Judge Belden made an order yesterday appointing John F. Byers receiver of the Scandia bank, and approved a bond in the amount of $100,000 given by the American Surety company for the faithful performance of his duties. The order was made upon the petition of Moses D. Kenyon, superintendent of banks, who filed a complaint in the district court, in which he recited that the bank has property valued at about $200,000 and cash on hand of $8,063.37, also personal property, such as notes, etc., aggregating in value $79,000. To offset this, the complaint recites that the bank is indebted to sundry persons in the sum of $308,000, and that its liabilities over its resourses are $21,000. Upon the showing, the court made the orders in question, and also signed a restraining order which prevents the officers of the bank from interfering with the assets. This order was made in the face of a former petition brought by a creditor asking for a receiver, upon which an injunction was secured.

Money of the State.

The state of Minnesota had tied up in the Minneapolis banks which suspended Monday and Tuesday about $23,000, distributed as follows: Columbia, $16,000; Washington, $4,000, and Scandia bank, $3,000. State Treasurer Koerner said yesterday to the Globe that he did not expect that the state would lose any of its funds, although it is probable that they will be tied up until the bank examiner has had time to go over the affairs of the various banks and determine just what shape the assets are in.

LURLINES IN FINE FEATHER.

Enthusiastic Meeting of the Club at the West.

The Lurline Boat club, once the pride of Minneapolis, the crack social, as well as aquatic organization of the city, was rejuvenated at a meeting held at the West hotel last evening. It is no secret that the club has had its ups and downs since those halcyon days when, ten years ago, to be a Lurline was to be a social lion. A few months ago the proposition was made and quite generally entertained to change the name of the club and start afresh. During recent years a class of what has been denominated "summer members," mere birds of the season, have been permitted to join by paying an initiation fee of $5. And by reason of this transient element the club has several times found itself heavily involved. It has always fallen upon a few of the old stand-bys, many of whom have been in the club since 1877, to pay up the bills and keep the organization afloat.

It was this class of members who have once more put the Lurlines back on the high road to prosperity. All the debts of the club have been paid, and the initiation fee has bee raised to $25. The dues remain the same, $12 a year. New officers have been elected, the meeting having the resignations of every officer and director, in order to give the reorganizers a chance to start off afresh. The new officers are: President, Alonzo T. Rand; vice president, J. F. Calderwood; secretary, E. B. Clement; treasurer, A. Z. Levering; captain, Col. C. McC. Reeve; first lieutenant, Platt B. Walker Jr.; second lieutenant, E. W. Murphy; directors, Judge W. A. Kerr, M. H. Boutelle, Charles E. Wales, S. B. Semple, E. L. Sutton.

The equipment of the Lurline Boat club is the finest, with one exception, of any in the country. Besides the boat club at Lake Calhoun, there are at least $5,000 worth of boats and outfits in the club's possession, including four doubles and four fours. The matter of trainer for next year and the arrangements for the rowing season were all put over until the March meeting.

HIGH REVELS IN THE NAVY.

An Episode at Rio, in Which Americans and British Engaged.

"Well," said the retired naval officer, chuckling over his reminiscences, "the greatest bringing together in a common cause of the British and their American cousins that I ever saw was back in 1885, in the harbor of Rio," quotes the New York Press.

"The American flagship Lancaster had been ordered over there from the European station, and when she got in by the Sugar Loaf there was the little British gunboat Ruby of the gem class. The Lancaster had been obliged to stop on the African coast for some diplomatic reason before she got to Rio, and her officers were glad to be alive again.

"We blew off the whole wardroom mess of the Ruby that night to the best dinner our cook could put up, and then went ashore with the Britishers to see the town. We saw it.

"About 2 o'clock in the morning the officers of the Ruby invited us to go aboard their ship. Some idiot spoke of the time Charlie Beresford painted out all the signs in Portsmouth. We had no paint except that with which we had been painting the town, so a council of war was held, and we concluded that it would serve every purpose if we took all the signs in the Rue d'Ovidor and carried them aboard the Ruby.

"This we did. A little police officer tried to interfere, but we pitched him into the gutter. The little ward-room of the Ruby could scarcely hold our spoils. As it was late when we got aboard, some fellows elected to stay where they were all night. As for me, I never like to carry a joke too far, and went back to the Lancaster, so as to be ready for duty in the morning. My, what a noise those tin signs made as we rattled them down in the Ruby's ward-room. The captain of the Ruby? Oh, he was all right. Our captain had been entertaining him."

Diamonds His Specialty.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Walton Storm, who was at one time an assistant district attorney of this city, and who was arrested not long ago for failing to pay for $300 worth of diamonds he had secured on memorandum, will tomorrow be called upon to answer an accusation made against him by Miss Minnie Mackon, with whom he had been living, of having taken from her $3,500 worth of diamonds, which he afterwards pawned, and which she had been unable to recover.

TARIFF ON TEXTILES

SILK AND COTTON SCHEDULES TAKEN UP BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

MORE INCREASES ASKED.

ORAL HEARINGS GIVEN TO MEN PROMINENT IN BOTH INDUSTRIES.

A PLEA FOR SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Opportunities for Undervaluation and Fraud Alleged Against the Ad Valorem System.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The ways and means committee devoted the day to listening to the reports of delegations interested in the schedules relating to cotton manufactures and silk and silk goods. The attendance was not as large as yesterday, and the number who appeared to make oral arguments was much smaller. The committee is encouraging the filing of briefs wherever possible. The feature of the day was a brief oral argument made by E. C. Hovey, of New York, representing the Textile Manufacturers' association, in favor of more stringent regulations to prevent under-valuations and fraud on the revenue. Mr. Hovey has a quasi connection with the New York board of general appraisers.

Arnold B. Sanford, representing the Cotton Yarn Spinners' association of the United States, about 1,000,000 spindles, said that the main trouble was the present law was that the duties levied were practically ad valorem and permitted of extensive under valuation. Mr. Sanford produced statistics showing that in 1893 the importations of yarns were 447,000 pounds and in 1896 2,431,000 pounds. He said that the commoner grade of yarn could be manufactured in this country, especially in the South, owing to long hours and cheap labor, perhaps as cheaply as in England. He recognized, he said, that some time in the future this country might become a competitor in the manufacture of the finer yarns.

Simon F. Chase, of Fall River, on behalf of the cotton cloth manufacturers, said that those he represented did not ask an increase of duty although on the fine grades they did not have adequate protection. They recognized that the new classification in the act of 1894 was in the right direction. They also desired a new definition of goods containing 300 threads and upwards to the square inch. Upon embroidered or figured woven goods, a class of goods of recent manufacture, they asked an additional duty of 50 per cent. Mr. Chase also asked for some provision which would protect them from handkerchief manufacturers who manufactured cloths marked off with simple lines of color. This he claimed, was a clear evasion of the law.

Mr. Chase and Mr. McMillin had a sharp tilt over the effectiveness of ad valorem duties. "Ad valorem duties," Mr. Chase said, "catch nothing in the custom house."

In reply to a question from Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Chase expressed the opinion that it was hardly possible that the cost of manufacture of coarser cloths in the South was but two-thirds that of the country's at large. He said that the exports from the South went chiefly to China and were of such a class that the cost of the raw material made up the bulk of the value. G. M. McMillin attempted to show that this was not the fact in the case of many protected articles, but Mr. Chase insisted that it was true except where artificial combinations existed.

"Then, in your opinion, artificial combinations do exist," asked Mr. McMillin.

"I have so understood," replied Mr. Chase.

"Well," ejaculated Mr. Steele, of Indiana, looking blandly across the table at Mr. McMillin. "What are you going to do about it?"

A shower of interesting questions put by Mr. Dingley developed the fact that the manufacturers here paid much heavier taxes than in England. Mr. Chase said his mill paid $24,000 taxes, while a similar mill in England would pay but $3,000. In England everything was done to stimulate manufactures; the employes were dealt liniently with and the workmen were forced to give up part of their wages. Here the employes paid all and the employe nothing.

"Come down into our country," said Mr. Wheeler, "and we will fairly exempt you from taxation."

"That is one of the advantages the South offers," replied Mr. Chase.

A representative of the cotton growers of the Mississippi valley, Mr. Craig, of Vicksburg, Miss., appeared to ask a tariff duty on Egyptian cotton. The same question was discussed by C. P. Baker, treasurer of the Lawrence Manufacturing company, of Lowell, Mass. He said that the Egyptian cotton was finer than the American goods; That the American product could not be used for certain goods for which Egyptian was employed, and the manufacturers were willing to pay 1½ cents per pound more for the Egyptian goods in which either class could be used. The expense of producing Egyptian cotton was great because the latter had to be irrigated.

Robert W. Cooper, president of the British Hosiery company of Olneyville, R. I., presented figures to show that the cost of producing the grade of goods manufactured by his firm is $1.60 per dozen in the United States and 85 cents in Germany. The labor cost is 72 cents in the United States and 24 cents in Germany. Workmen in the American mills earned $12 a week and women $6, while men in Germany made $4 and women $1.75. In behalf of his firm he asked a duty of 40 cents a dozen and 30 per cent ad valorem, 81 cents a dozen protection being needed to place the American goods on the market on an equity with the Germans.

Mr. Payne, of New York, incidentally said that freights from Germany to New York and Chicago were often as cheap as from New England points to the same cities.

James Talcott, of the American Hosiery company of New Britain, Conn., manufacturers of full fashioned hose and underwear, stated that at the present rate of 50 per cent ad valorem his mills had been idle or running on limited time under the Wilson law. The rates should be raised high enough to give the government revenue or to keep out foreign goods. W. H. Binyeu, of the Philadelphia Knitting mills, stated that the hose manufacturers would later present a schedule of rates desired by them.

Robert Pillings, of Philadelphia, representing the manufacturers of cotton hosiery, gave notice that he would later submit a brief in favor of some changes in the schedule. The main difficulty with the present schedule, he said, was in the importation of fashioned goods, mostly from Germany. In reply to a question by Mr. Dingley as to the labor conditions in Germany, he said the wages here were four times those paid in Germany.

At the afternoon session silk and silk goods were taken up. P. F. Stoner, of Wrightsville, Pa., filed a brief asking for a new classification of embroidered curtains and other embroidered goods. He asked for both an ad valorem and a specific duty. W. H. Chapman, a silk button manufacturer of East Hampton, Mass., made a brief argument in favor of placing silk buttons in the silk schedule. I. C. Hovey, of New York, representing the Textile Manufacturers association, appeared to make a general argument in favor of a return to specific duties. The subject of undervaluations leading to extensive frauds on the revenue, he urged, should be carefully examined by the committee. He said he had made an extensive tour abroad last year to look into the subject, and as a result he appealed to the committee to look carefully at every schedule to see if it could not wipe away every loophole by which the dishonest importer got the advantage of the honest men. Mr. Hovey was also connected with the board of general appraisers in New York and said he was more interested in the administration of the law than in the duties imposed. He expressed the opinion that the specific duties where levied were a perfect remedy against fraud, but he realized that specific duties in many cases were impracticable. In reply to questions by Mr. Dingley, he said that the duties imposed by Great Britain, France and Germany were almost exclusively specific.

"I know of but two countries," said he, "which cling to ad valorem duties. One is the great United States and the other is Turkey." (Laughter.)

Mr. Hovey severely scored the "stool pigeons," to whom imported goods were consigned, and declared that so long as these stool pigeons were permitted to receive goods for the real owners, so long would the government be defrauded. He personally did not see why the responsible consignee could not be made to go on record. He gave it as his opinion that on silks, owing to undervaluations the government received but 35 per cent, while the duty was 45 per cent. This completed the hearings for today and the committee adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock, when the sugar schedule will be taken up.

RADICAL PENSION CHANGES.

Two Rules That Will Do Away With Useless Detail.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Two radical changes in the procedure of the pension office have been made. All claims for increase, save in extraordinary cases, hereafter will be sent direct to the medical division of the bureau without having to be passed upon by the board of review as has been the custom for years. This action is taken on the ground that the bulk of increase cases involve only the medical act and that much routine detail in going through other channels of review will be saved. Another step in the simplification and quicker adjudication of claims is that hereafter there will be no necessity for cases before the board of review being passed upon by three or four examiners. This has been teh practice, but Commissioner Murphy has fixed the number of the examiners who must review each claim at two. This, he thinks, will minimize errors and delay and be of benefit to the service. Both rules are in line with a decision to abolish useless detail in pension adjudication.

Lumbermen on Hand.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—S. T. McKnight, T. B. Walker and Joseph C. Walker, of Minneapolis, and William Ervine, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., arrived in Washington tonight. They will appear before the house committee on ways and means on Thursday as representatives of the Northwestern lumbermen to argue for a protective tariff on lumber.

DOCTORS STOVES.

A Kansas City Woman's Useful and Profitable Occupation.

Kansas City World.

The new woman has a new occupation—that of stove inspector. At least the position is a new and novel one in Kansas City. It is filled by a little brown-eyed, low-voiced woman, Miss Lucy Andrews, who resides at Seventh and Nebraska streets, Kansas City, Kan. Her business consists of inspecting gas stoves in this city and adjusting them, so they will work properly. Miss Andrews was employed in Eastern cities before she came to Missouri, and it was she who introduced the scheme here. Before she came to Kansas City, housewives had all sorts of trouble with their stoves, which would every now and again "get on a streak of cutting up capers." What man could tell in clear woman language how to keep the pie crust from soaking, the biscuits from burning, or the bread from being under done?

When Miss Andrews tackles a refractory stove she does it in a business-like way that compels admiration. She carries a handbag of tools with her always, and after a critical glance over the various parts of the stove she will whip out her pinchers, spike-nail, screwdriver, etc., and is at work in a jiffy for all the world like a man plumber. The screwdriver comes in handy to tighten the "mixers," little screws that the gas feeds through. The pinchers are used to cut off superfluous wires that the stove adjusters have overlooked, and the spike assists small womanly muscles to turn the gas on or off in the stove. All the while Miss Andrews is at work she is giving a running comment of directions and hints to the owner of the stove.

Mrs. Beecher's Condition.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 29.—The condition of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, whose hip was broken by a fall Sunday morning at the residence of her son-in-law, is still serious. Her attending physician says that while there is no immediate danger, in view of her advanced age, the chances for her recovery are about even.

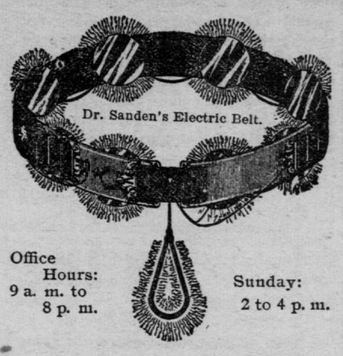
Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles

For the cure of these troubles electricity, as generated and applied by Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt, is the most effective remedy, because the most natural. It, in a natural way, adds tone and strength to these organs, enabling them to do the work for which nature intended them. This is not a mere assertion on our part, but the experience of those who have given Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt a fair trial. The following is a fair sample of the reports we daily receive:

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

Dear Sir:—Two years ago I bought one of your No. 4 Belts, which has done me a lot of good, having cured me of rheumatism and indigestion, and I have every reason to be well satisfied with it. Yours truly,

ALFRED CARLSON, Helena, Montana.



Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday: 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. A. T. Sanden—Dear Sir: You will please send a pamphlet to the name on enclosed slip. This gentleman is a friend of mine and I want him to get the benefit of your treatment. Your belt has worked wonders in my case, and I have never failed to recommend it where I had a chance. It cured me entirely in about three months, and several friends have worn the same belt with good results. It seemed to tone up my kidneys, liver and stomach almost at once, and in three days' time the pain had entirely left my back. Very truly yours,

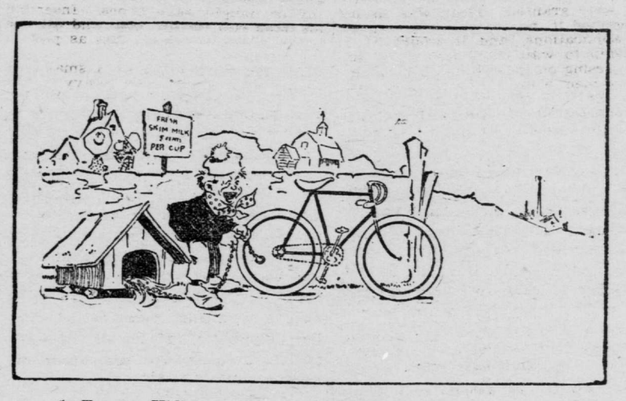
JOHN GAEDERS. Alton, Iowa.

What has helped thousands of others ought to help you. For full information call at office, or get Dr. Sanden's book, "Three Classes of Men," which is free.

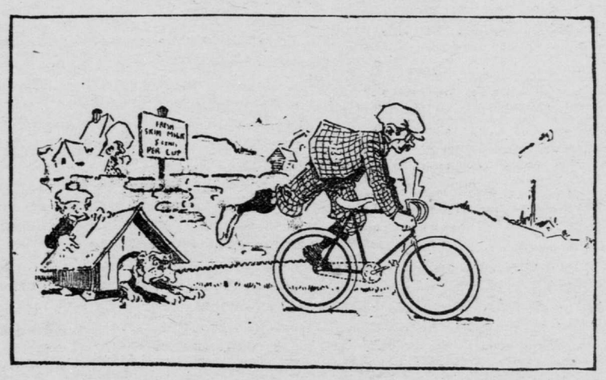
DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT CO.,

235 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

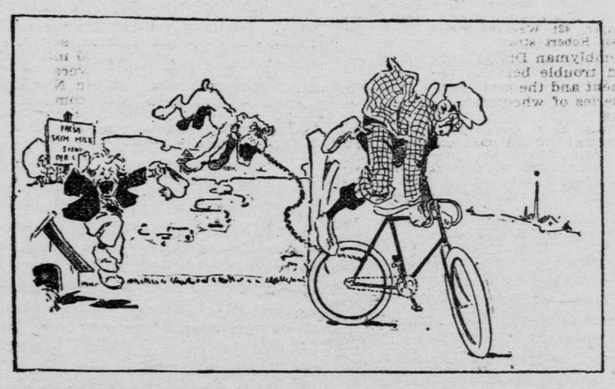
HE TOOK SOME OF IT BACK WITH HIM.



1—Tommy Kidlets—I'll fix dat fly bicycle dude.



2—Mr. Handle Barz—Well, this has been a pleasant country run. Would that I could take some of its beauti es back to the city with me.



3—Suffering sprocketts! What's this?

4—Blame the d— country anyway.

LOCATING THE BLAME.

An Oversight Which Was Unquestionably Misleading.

One of Washington's amateur actors has a profound faith in the efficacy of advertising. And it must be confessed that the public has given him reason to feel that it is somewhat slow at making discoveries. It was after the entertainment, and the chairman of the committee on arrangements was receiving his usual measure of reproof, says the Washington Star:

"Who got up the programmes?" asked the young man.

"I did," replied the chairman of the committee. "I suppose you think that your part of the performance was not given sufficient prominence."

"I don't care anything about the prominence. But so long as my name was mentioned at all it might as well have been done right."

"I don't see that you ought to say anything about the way in which we called attention to you. The audience didn't seem to know you were there."

"On the contrary, a number of my friends told me I was first-rate, especially when I sang that comic song."

"I didn't hear anybody laughing."

"Of course not; that's where I say you are to blame. How could you expect them to laugh? You didn't state in the programme that it was a comic song."

Only Possible Excuse.

"I wonder why it is," said the thoroughly practical man, "that after all their fuss the Bostonians have decided to accept the Bacchante."

"Why, that's easily explained," returned the man who knows it all. They finally decided, according to all accounts that I have seen, that she was not really intoxicated."

"Was not intoxicated!" repeated the thoroughly practical man, with the accent on the "not."

"Was not," said the man who knows it all again.

"Pooh!" exclaimed the thoroughly practical man scornfully. "When they reach such a decision as that they take away the only possible excuse for her most unseemly hilarity under such chilly and distressing circumstances."—Chicago Post.

RELIABLE PATTERNS.

Guaranteed to Fit if Proper Size Is Given.

We have made arrangements with one of the oldest and most reliable Paper Pattern houses in New York, which enable us to offer our readers standard and perfect-fitting patterns of the very latest and newest designs.

These patterns are retailed in stores at from 20 to 40 cents. We have made arrangements whereby we can offer them at the extremely low price of 10 cents.

A paper pattern of any size of this illustration may be obtained by sending your name and address, number and size of pattern desired, together with 10 cents for each pattern, to the Pattern Department of

THE GLOBE,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

PLEASE OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING MEASUREMENTS:

For Waists: Measure around fullest part of bust, close under arms, raise slightly in the back, draw moderately tight.

For Skirts: Measure around the waist, over the belt; draw moderately tight.

Printed directions accompany each pattern, showing how the garment is to be made.

When ordering patterns for children, please also state age of child.

Men's House Gown.—The comfortable gown shown here may be used for a smoking gown, a dressing gown or bath robe by judicious selection of material and trimming. It envelopes the form completely and is trimly belted with a tassel-tipped girdle.

For a smoking gown use handsome cashmere with silk for lining. Finish with silk cord and tassels around the collar and waist. A dressing gown may be made of dainty striped or figured flannelette with belt of the same, and a bath robe should be made of Turkish toweling or fancy blanketing.

20,221—Men's House Gown requires for medium size, 6½ yards material 27 inches wide, or 3¾ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 8 sizes, from 32 to 46 inches breast measure.

DEFECTIVE PAGE