The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

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BATCH OF DECISIONS

SIX OF THEM HANDED DOWN BY THE SUPREME COURT YESTERDAY.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN BANK.

ONE OF THEM MODIFIES AN ORDER CONCERNING THE MINNEAPOLIS INSTITUTION.

DOINGS IN THE LOCAL COURTS.

United States Grand Jury Concludes Its Labors After Returning Three Indictments.

Six supreme court decisions written by Chief Justice Start were filed yesterday. One of them is a case in which the receiver of the Irish-American bank, Minneapolis, was respondent, and in it the order is modified. Following are the syllabi:

In re assignment of A. H. Ives et al., Alphonso B. Hawkins, as assignee, etc., appellant, vs Stephen Mahoney, receiver of the Irish-American Bank, et al., respondents.

Syllabus—1. In insolvency proceedings where there are both partnership and individual assets for distribution, the firm assets will be first applied to the payment of the partnership debts, and the individual assets in like manner to the payment of the individual debts of the partners. If there is a surplus in either fund, after paying in full the creditors to whom it primarily belongs, it will be carried to the other fund and distributed as a part thereof.

2. In a case where the claim of a creditor is based upon a promissory note, given for money loaned to the partnership and signed by the firm and an individual partner, such creditor is entitled to receive a dividend from the firm assets and a dividend from the individual assets of such partner on the balance only of his claim after deducting the amount of the firm dividend. Order modified. —Start, C. J.

Frank L. Moffett and William Z. Moffett, as executors of the estate of James B. Moffett, deceased, appellants, vs. Samson Parker et al., defendants, Albert G. Broker, respondent.

Syllabus—1. Held that the evidence sustains the finding of the trial court to the effect that the defendant, Broker, as trustee in fact, took an assignment of the mortgages here in question to secure a loan then made in good faith and without notice of any equities in favor of the plaintiffs or of the mortgagors.

2. A mortgage has none of the privileges of negotiable paper, but is a mere chose in action, which an assignee takes subject to any defense existing between the original parties unless they are estopped by their acts or otherwise from asserting it as against the assignee; but he does not take it subject to any equities of third parties of which he has no notice.

3. A mortgage given to defraud creditors and without consideration cannot be enforced as between the parties thereto; but as between a purchaser thereof, in good faith for value without notice, and the dishonest mortgagor it may be enforced, for he is equitably estopped as against such assignee to interpose the defense of want of consideration. Judgment affirmed. —Sart, C. J.

International Trust Company, trustee, respondent, vs. Ufton Grove Land & Improvement Company et al., defendants, John E. Ransom, executor, etc., appellant.

Syllabus—A trust deed construed, and held that it does not require the trustee to pay taxes and prior liens upon separate lots or parcels of the mortgaged premises as to which he asserts no claim in his foreclosure proceedings. Order affirmed. —Start, C. J.

Edward J. Cleary, respondent, vs. Dakota Packing Company, appellant.

Syllabus—Evidence considered and held that it establishes the plaintiff's contributory negligence as a matter of law. Order reversed. —Start, C. J.

James G Marks et al., appellants, vs. G. T. Jones, respondent.

Syllabus—The plaintiffs were the purchasers at a mortgage foreclosure sale of a certain farm on July 21, 1895. The defendant went into possession of it in the spring of 1896 under a lease from the owner of the equity of redemption, and sowed the farm with wheat, oats, barley and other crops, which were not full matured when the time of redemption expired. He thereafter continued in possession and the plaintiffs brought an action against him to recover possession of the farm, which he defended and proceeded with the work of harvesting the crops with the declared purpose of disposing of them for his own use. Thereupon plaintiffs brought this action, alleging the defendant's insolvency, to enjoin him from removing from the premises any part of such crops.

Held, that the trial court did not err in dismissing the action on the merits. Judgment affirmed.

Maria D. Waite, respondent, vs. James E. McKelvy, appellant.

Syllabus—1. Held, that the evidence in this case did not show as a matter of law that a verbal contract for the sale of the chattels in question was made, and so far executed as to satisfy the requirements of the statute of frauds, and that the trial court erred in directing a verdict for the plaintiff.

2. The mere delivery of personal property to a carrier designated by the buyer does not authorize the carrier to accept it so as to take an oral agreement for the sale of it out of the statute of frauds.

3. The rule that the defense of the statute of frauds is personal to the parties to the oral contract, has no application to the sheriff where he levies on the chattels, which are the subject of the contract, before the requirements of the statute necessary to a valid sale have been satisfied.

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT.

U. S. Government's Suit Against the Great Northern.

Judge Lochren, in the United States district court, yesterday, directed the jury to return a verdict for the Great Northern road; in the action brought by the United States government to collect the statutory penalty of $500, which is imposed upon common carriers for neglect or failure to feed and water live stock in transportation as often as the law requires. The testimony showed that a severe storm rendered it impossible to unload and feed the cattle. Judge Lochren accordingly granted the defendant's motion to direct a verdict.

The next case called was that of the United States government against J. and J. F. O'Brien, Stillwater lumbermen, an action to recover $5,900, which the government alleges is due to it for timber cut by the defendants on government land in Wisconsin.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

Expected to Return a Number of Indictments Today.

Thus far not a word has been heard from the grand jury, which has been in session for the past week. But this forenoon, so Assistant County Attorney Zollman says, the grand jury will submit a partial report. It is understood that not less than sixteen indictments will be returned, and that the indicted parties have all been arrested, and are all sojourning in the county jail with the exception of one or two who are out on bail.

FINDS THREE INDICTMENTS.

United States Grand Jury Completes Its Labors.

The federal grand jury returned three indictments yesterday afternoon, and was thereupon discharged by Judge Lochren, the district attorney having no more cases to present.

Those indicted are Joseph Huebscher, charged with fraudulently obtaining from the postoffice a letter containing money addressed to another man; P. Naughton, charged with breaking open a bonded car, and Henry T. Vierling, the Shakopee barber, charged with sending an obscene letter through the mails.

ACCUSED OF ASSAULT.

Warrant Issued for A. J. Ries, but Isn't Served.

Eddie Bergman, the 12-year-old son of Mrs. Anna Bergman, living at 633 Charles street, is confined to his home on account of injuries which it is alleged he received at the hands of A. J. Ries, a grocer at Edmund and St. Albans streets, last Saturday afternoon. Dr. Schwyzer has examined the lad and Mrs. Bergman says the physician is apprehensive of his condition. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Ries, on the charge of assault and battery, Tuesday, but Mrs. Bergman says that when she appeared in the municipal court yesterday to prosecute the case the police told her Ries could not be found. A reporter for the Globe had no difficulty in finding Ries at his place of business yesterday. He did not deny assaulting the Bergman boy, but claimed that he had not seriously hurt the lad.

The boy says Ries struck him a blow in the head rendering him senseless to what followed. Several other boys, who witnessed the affair, say the trouble arose over a fight between Ries' son and the Bergman boy.

Mrs. Bergman said yesterday that her son had not been able to attend school since he was hurt and that from his action, she feared his head or spine was injured.

CHANGED THE CHARGE.

Dominico Padua Now Accused of Assault and Battery.

Dominico Padua, the Italian accused of shooting John Iannetto in the leg during a quarrel on the upper flats, Tuesday evening, was a prisoner in the municipal court yesterday, on the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon. Assistant County Attorney Zollman informed the court that a partial investigation of the case convinced him that Padua could not be convicted of the above charge and the complaint was changed to assault and battery. The case was continued until tomorrow.

WOMEN ARE DISCHARGED

Because Private Hines, Company E, Didn't Appear.

Ethel Myers and Nellie Johnson, the colored women arrested for the alleged theft of $3.10 from J. F. Hines, a member of Company E, Third United States infantry, stationed at Fort Snelling, were yesterday discharged by Judge Orr through the failure of Hines to appear against them. Hines, the police say, swore to the complaint against the women and was subpoenaed to appear yesterday. His failure to do so caused the authorities no little annoyance. The police say Col. Page has been apprised of the facts in the case and requested to inform the police why Hines failed to obey the summons of the court.

DOWNS GETS DAMAGES.

Jury Assesses the Street Railway Company $1,500.

The jury, in the case of John H. Downs against the St. Paul City Railway Company, returned a verdict for the plaintiff and assessed his damages at $1,500. Mr. Downs sued as guardian of his minor son, Daniel, who was run down and injured in front of the Selby avenue power house by a car that came out just as the boy was passing.

Court Calls Today

Jury—Judges Bunn and Lewis; 97.
Court—Judges Kelly and Otis; 72, 111, 115.
Chambers—Judge Brill.
Criminal Court—Judge Willis; no case set.
Probate Court—Estate of Mary Jane Allyn.

Burgoyne's Case Next.

The criminal branch of the district court has adjourned until next Monday forenoon, when the case of The State against Daniel Burgoyne will be called for trial. Burgoyne is charged with burglary in the third degree, it being alleged that he broke into Belding Bros.' silk establishment.

Roemer Damage Suit.

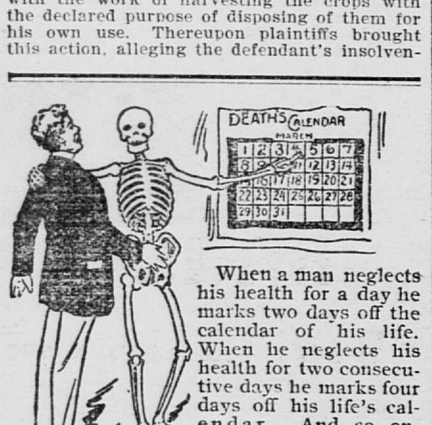
The second trial of the suit of Frederick J. Roemer against The St. Paul City Railway Company is on before Judge Bunn and a jury. Mr. Roemer is the owner of property in the vicinity of the street car barn and switch tracks, on Thompson and Smith avenues, which, he alleges, has been damaged $6,000 by reason of the use of the switch tracks at all times of the night. On the first trial the jury disagreed.

OFFICER KAISER SICK.

At Present Suffering From Some Mental Trouble.

Patrolman George Kaiser, of the central district, is ill at his home, 90 East Ninth street. Kaiser was the victim of a partial sunstroke last summer, when he was relieved from duty for nearly two months. He afterward seemed to recover and was again assigned to duty. Of late, however, Kaiser's associates have noticed rather strange conduct on his part and Sunday night, while on duty, he showed marked mental trouble. He failed to communicate with headquarters through the patrol box, and when Lieut. Pothen hunted him up to ascertain the trouble he could not get Kaiser to answer a word to his questions. The patrolman simply stood with his back to a telegraph pole and looked at his superior with a child-like smile. The next day Kaiser failed to report for duty and Sergeant Ross called at his home. Kaiser appeared to be suffering from acute melancholia and declared that his enemies were attempting to harm him. He insisted that he had no friends and that every one had turned against him. Since Sergeant Ross' call it is said Kaiser simply sits brooding about the house in full uniform and lamenting his imagined difficulties. He has always been a popular policeman. Arrangements were made yesterday to send Kaiser to a hospital and today he will be placed under the care of expert physicians at a local hospital to determine his particular mental ailment, and, if possible, restore him to his normal condition. Kaiser was appointed to the police force by Mayor Smith June 11, 1894.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.



When a man neglects his health for a day he marks two days off the calendar of his life. When he neglects his health for two consecutive days he marks four days off his life's calendar. And so on. That's about the ratio, and it doesn't take many days to cross off an entire year. And yet men recklessly neglect their health for weeks at a time. It is the easiest thing in the world for the average man or woman to get good health and then keep it. It only needs a little stitch here and there. The big, dangerous maladies that threaten life are only the culmination of the little illnesses that are neglected.

If when a man feels "knocked out," "out-of-sorts," "run-down," overworked or overworried he will resort to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery he will soon feel bright, strong and vigorous again and able to combat all the big maladies in the doctor-books. Moreover the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sure and speedy cure for some of the most dangerous diseases. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It cures nervous prostration and exhaustion. These are not mere assertions. Thousands of grateful men and women have testified to the facts, and hundreds of their names, addresses and photographs are printed in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser.

"I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for torpid liver and indigestion, and obtained permanent relief," writes J. A. Williams, Esq., of Mill Brook, Washington Co., Tenn.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser has had a larger sale than any other book of this class ever offered the public. This book of 1,008 pages with 300 illustrations, is full from cover to cover, of practical advice on health matters. This great book, in heavy manilla covers, is now offered FREE to whoever will send 21 one-cent stamps to pay for mailing *only*. If an elegant French cloth binding is desired, send 10 cents extra: 31 cents in all. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

CATTLE AND SHEEP

STOCK BREEDERS HEAR SOME MORE VALUABLE PAPERS ON THE SUBJECT.

METHODS OF MAKING BEEF

TREATED INTERESTINGLY BY A MISSOURI MAN—TALK BY J. J. HILL.

DELEGATES NO TIME TO SPARE.

Motion to Invite W. J. Bryan to the Convention Meets With Vigorous Disapproval.

The popularity of W. J. Bryan has certainly not pervaded the ranks of the stockmen, for at their meeting in the hall of representatives yesterday afternoon Mr. Bryan was decidedly out of favor, in fact, the action taken by the convention upon the motion of Prof. Lyon could easily be construed as being decidedly derogative to the dignity of the free silver champion, and plainly showed that the large gathering of practical tillers of the soil and breeders of fine stock had no time for Mr. Bryan or the principles which Mr. Bryan advocated.

Prof. T. L. Lyon was recognized by the chair just before President J. J. Hill delivered his address, and said that he understood that Mr. William J. Bryan was in the city, and, inasmuch as he was a man who had acquired a national reputation, he would move that a committee be appointed to wait upon Mr. Bryan and ask him to address the convention. Immediately there were cries of "no," "no" from all parts of the hall. C. D. Gilfillan, F. J. Barry and half a dozen others tried to get the floor. Mr. Gilfillan was recognized and said if Mr. Bryan was a stock breeder or a farmer they would be glad to have him speak before the meeting. A delegate from North Dakota got the floor and said that he did not think it was within the province of the convention to mix in politics, or bring anything in which would raise a political feeling of any kind. Several delegates called out "that's right." By this time there were many trying to get the floor to protest against the motion. President Schurmeier then took a hand in the proceeding. After getting order, he said: "I do not think we should bring anything into this convention which would interfere with our deliberations as breeders and farmers; however, if I hear a second to the motion, I will put the motion." Thereupon Prof. Lyon said he would withdraw his motion if the man who seconded it would consent, as he merely thought the convention would like to hear Mr. Bryan because of his national reputation. The second was withdrawn. There was considerable disorder for the next two or three minutes brought about by the Bryan affair. Somebody said that one of the Nebraska delegates in the hall lived in the same precinct with Mr. Bryan and had voted against him. Another moved that the Nebraska delegation wait upon their neighbor, Mr. Bryan, and bring him to the hall. These motions and several others were made in the spirit of humor, and the incident was passed and the session proceeded with.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

When President Schurmeier's gavel fell upon the last session of the convention in the rooms of the Commercial club last evening, where the visiting stockmen were being tendered a reception, it was upon what was easily the biggest, most successful gathering of stockmen ever held in the United States. The success and good feeling which prevailed since the opening session of the convention has well repaid the St. Paul gentlemen, to whose excellent labors the success of the gathering is largely due.

When the morning session convened there were nearly 200 delegates present, and before the close of the afternoon session the large hall of representatives was completely filled. There were also people in the galleries.

The most important feature of the day's session was the action taken upon the report of the committee upon permanent organization. It was decided at the evening session to make the convention an annual affair.

At the opening of the morning session F. J. Berry, of Chicago, took up his talk on horses, reported in yesterday's Globe. He denied that there was any danger of electricity taking the place of the horse. It was impracticable to make either steam or electricity replace the horse in trucking or teaming in the great cities. Export demand for horses had doubled in 1895 and again in 1896. In 1897, this country exported 50,000 horses, the greater number of them sold on the Chicago market.

The delegates kept the speaker busy for half an hour answering questions as to breeding, feeding and general care.

Dr. Reynolds, the state veterinarian, read a paper on the diseases of swine. He dealt largely with hog cholera. The nine members appointed by the governor did not constitute the whole board of health by any means. The working members were the township supervisors and local physicans in every township and village. Hog cholera could only be treated as small pox and yellow fever are treated among people—quarantine regulations and disinfectants are the only remedies from which satisfactory results may be expected. Many experiments for the eradication of the disease had proved unsatisfactory, but he said he believed that in a few years some one would find a vaccine or serum that would operate as vaccination works on the human family as a preventative of small pox.

Prof. Shaw followed, at the request of the convention, with a short talk on "The Bacon Hog." He complimented the American breeders on the skill they had shown in breeding a hog that was of fine form and easily kept, but he thought they had gone to an extreme in that direction. He detailed methods of breeding and rules for selecting breeders to secure the best results in breeding for the bacon hog. The sow should be long and rangy of body, and the male compact. Both animals should be rugged and have great stamina. The American farmers could soon breed good bacon hogs without great trouble. It would pay them handsomely to breed this class of hogs, even though they did not receive a cent more a pound for their pork, because they would raise more hogs, healthier hogs, and hogs with more stamina, better prepared to withstand the hardships of shipping.

President A. B. Stickney, of the Chicago Great Western Railroad company, said there were just as many classes of farmers as there were of mechanics. It was not to be expected that the farmers of the Red river valley, who have devoted their lives to grain farming, should be posted on stock raising and breeding as were the farmers in the southern part of the state, but after all it seemed to him that the secret of success for Minnesota farmers lay not in raising all stock or all grain for market, but to produce just the right proportion of each on every farm.

Several of the delegates again took up the hog cholera question.

Dr. Reynolds said that if the Minnesota farmers would stop breeding hogs and raise sheep instead for a year or two, cholera would disappear and the problem would be solved.

R. M. Allen, general manager of the Standard Cattle company, Ames, Neb., discussed the fattening of cattle, and led an interesting discussion on the subject of breeding.

When the afternoon session was called to order a string orchestra located in the gallery furnished music for a half hour, and after the addresses of the speakers during the afternoon selections were given.

A PAPER ON SHEEP.

John A. Craig, professor of animal husbandry of the Iowa agricultural school at Ames, Io., read the first paper on "To What Extent Shall We Keep Sheep." Prof. Craig said in part:

This is the time, the very moment, to urge the Western farmer to adopt sheep farming, to maintain and add to the fertility of his farm. Is there no lesson to him coming from the 4,300 abandoned farms of New England? The bold statement may not express much, unless we pause and think of the number of broken down lives that received no recompense, and the home ties that were snapped assunder to furnish this simple statement of statistics—4,300 abandoned farms. It is a fact, that the farmers of the country, mostly those East and South, are paying $40,000,000 a year to maintain the fertility of their soils. Only to maintain it; not to increase it. This amount of cash spent for such a purpose should point a moral to the man who is yet free from its burden. As the result of less than a century's farming, about one-half of this fertile continent is paying this enormous tax.

The prevention of it lies in the recognition of two or three comparisons I shall lay before you. When a man grows a bushel of wheat for market, he takes from the soil constituents of fertility of more value than when he sells a hundred pound lamb. When a man grows a bushel of corn for market, he robs the soil of constituents of fertility of more value than those removed in the sale of a lamb weighing a hundred pounds. When a man grows a bushel of oats for market, it takes from the soil fertilizing constituents of a higher value than these removed by the sale of a seventy-five pound lamb. The soil has an account of 40 cents against the bushel of wheat, and it brings $1; the lamb's acount with the soil for fertilizing constituents is less than 35 cents, and it brings $5. The bushel of corn has removed in its growth, that is in corn and stalk, 36 cents worth of fertilizing material, and it brings 20 cents, while the account of the hundred-pound lamb is the same as that just stated. To grow a bushel of oats for market removes 22 cents worth of the constituents of fertility as they sell in the markets, and the oats bring 25 cents a bushel, while the seventy-five-pound lamb cost the soil 25 cents, and is worth about $3.75 on the fat stock market.

How much will a flock of 100 ewes add to the fertility of a farm? Practice asserts from experience that they will more than maintain the fertility of a farm of 100 acres, provided most of the products are consumed on the farm and ten acres of clover is part of its crop production. From a flock of 100 ewes, there should be at least 800 pounds of wool to sell in the spring, and 100 fat lambs weighing 75 pounds to sell in the summer. If these 100 fat lambs are fed one-fourth of a pound of oil meal on an average each day of their lives, this would more than restore the constituents removed in the wool and lambs.

The ewe flock in the manner they produce will assist in maintaining the fertility of the farm, and the ten acres of clover that should be grown to feed the ewes the clover hay they need in the winter will greatly add to it.

To maintain and add to the fertility of the farm, is it possible to suggest in the light of both science and practice two better friends than clover and sheep. At the present time, the best business partnership I can suggest in the interest of farmer and farm, is that of Sheep, Clover & Co., as I am satisfied that, when once established, it will never have to assign, and it never will be dissolved because of any disagreement within the firm.

There is one feature about sheep farming which makes it specially valuable for giving fertility to poor, sandy soils, or those that are worn out. I refer to the fact that feeding crops off the land may be most successfully followed in the instance of sheep. Rye, rape, clover, vetches and other crops may be more economically fed directly from the land to sheep, than any other stock. And a light soil is greatly improved thereby, as it is compacted and the droppings from the sheep, give it fertility in the very best form.

As to the extent farmers should keep sheep as scavengers. I want to place on record a disclaimer. Among my acquaintances with sheep men, I do not know of a single successful sheep farmer who is keeping sheep as scavengers, and if the man who advocates sheep husbandry with this as an argument will stop and think, he will realize that he is advocating a policy that means ruin to the flocks and loss to the farmer.

An interesting discussion followed Prof. Craig's paper.

Prof. Shaw—Do you think, Prof. Craig, that there is a state in the Union which presents better oportunities for the raising of sheep, especially in the winter, than Minnesota?

Prof. Craig—No, I do not. All the conditions in Minnesota are favorable to this industry, and I doubt if there is any state where sheep can be raised to better advantage than in Minnesota.

Prof. Shaw—Can we make more money on our sheep than some of the other states?

Prof. Craig—I will answer that question by saying that you can, providing that screenings can be bought for $5 per ton and corn 20 cents per bushel. I do not favor feeding wheat screenings alone, but by mixing corn and oil meal in the diet you have an excellent fattening mixture. There is no doubt but what corn alone is the best for strictly fattening purposes.

Following this discussion between the two professors of animal husbandry, Prof. Shaw discussed the sheep as a scavenger or weed destroyer, as he pleased to call it. He was of the opinion that a few sheep around the farm, for the farmer's own use, were the best weed destroyers he knew of, and at the same time the sheep were being fed at no cost whatever. He did not think this a wise method for people raising sheep for money.

Prof. Craig differed from Prof. Shaw, maintaining the point made in his paper that sheep thrived better on regular diet. Prof. Craig gave an instance where he had bought from farmers living in the northern part of the state, sheep for $2 per head. The sheep had been running wild in the woods. He had taken them to the school and fattened them and sold them for $5 per head in Chicago. A delegate asked Mr. Craig if the people who sold him the sheep at $2 had not made more money than he had at $5 a head, after the cost of feeding had been subtracted. Prof Craig replied that they had not.

BEEF MAKING METHODS.

B. F. Southam, of Chillicothe, Mo., was the next speaker, the subject of his paper was "Future Methods of Beef Making." In opening Mr. Southam said he had visited the state agricultural farm during the morning, and paid high tribute to the excellence of the work conducted there. He said, in part:

In October, 1824, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, Samuel Weaver, prince of American feeders. The spring of 1850 found him sturdy of limb and lung, and with his estimable young wife en route in a "prairie schooner" over the hills of Western Pennsylvania through the woods and vales of Ohio, skirting the sloughs of the Hoosier state, bound for the virgin prairies of Central Illinois. He settled near Forsyth, in Macon county, where he still resides, hale and hearty, having seen around him the broad, uncultivated domain of Uncle Sam transformed into the richest body of natural farm lands on the globe, during which time, saying nothing of thousands he gave away, he has accumulated $350,000 wholly from feeding cattle.

Mr. Weaver fed his first bunch of cattle in the winter of 1858-9. Being inexperienced, he sought size, and in the forty head selected to feed, had twenty big oxen, and because he could get no more filled out with two-year-old stags; these were fed on the open prairie on shock corn, and in the spring, when he had ten buyers for the young stuff to one for the oxen, he "tumbled" at once to the fact that quality was the desideratum, and that without it size and weight were at a discount. Many feeders fail to learn the value of good blood and its sequel—quality—in a lifetime; they can easily ascertain the value of weight, but it takes an intuitive love of animal life to comprehend "quality." In those days shock corn was fed in a circle and separately thrown in the same place that the refuse might make a bed to keep the fresh fodder up out of the mud. Mr. Weaver was the first in his vicinity, if not in his state, to use feed boxes or mangers for shock corn. Close observation soon disclosed to him the value of shelter. A bunch of Minnesota steers, gaining at the rate of four pounds per day, were overtaken by a severe storm, causing a shrinkage not made up till thirty days had rolled around—"120 pounds loss per steer per month will pay for a pretty fair shelter," so Mr. Weaver concluded. Sheds open to the south followed, with feed racks to protect the southern exposure. These were supereceded by large sheds, completely enclosed, well lighted and with yards adjoining, protected by tight board fences, with convenient doors for shutting the cattle inside the sheds when ever the weather suggested the value of it. Watering arrangements progressed in like manner. Ponds, running streams, wind pumps, heated open tanks, all in turn deemed the best, but all displaced at present by large, round, covered tanks fed from tubular wells by wind power. Good bedding and dry footing is by Mr. Weaver esteemed a necssity. He exercises great care not to scare or excite his cattle. Visitors who are careless in approaching his feed sheds quickly feel the weight of his displeasure. Salt is always in the boxes provided for it on the watering tanks. Change in a part of the diet of fat cattle is studied in the knowledge that variety is the spice of their life. Oil cake is fed to fattening cattle because it is essential to good digestion.

Mr. Weaver's aim in cattle feeding is to make the bulk of their gain on grass. He therefore buys calves at weaning time in the fall, winters them lightly on grain and an abundance of fodder. He wishes growth to be made at the expense of new feed so that the veal flesh is retained. The second winter they are again carried cheaply on fodder and light feed or grain; the third winter they are full fed on corn, with enough oil cake and bran to completely digest the corn. Corn fodder, sorghum, clover hay, sheaf oats, or any other fodder on hand, are given for variety. On smaller farms, where pasture is limited, it will be found profitable to get calves onto full feed as early as practicable, and keep up the pressure till the desired weight is attained. In any case, the best beef is only made by beginning early with prime young animals. Any process that compels growing animals to draw on their milk flesh to promote the growth of their frame is wasteful and ruinous in its loss.

Mr. Weaver began his experience with the improved breeds of cattle with Devons. He was very fond of them; they were superior to the natives. Shorthorns being early introduced into Central Illinois, he was among the first to adopt them and pay a premium for them for feeding purposes. Aberdeen Angus next claimed his attention, and so pleased was he with them in the feed lot he purchased at heavy cost an extensive herd of pure bred cows and began breeding registered stock. About the same time he bought a herd of registered Herefords and maintained them alongside the Angus. The Angus was first to go, the thrifty Herefords became his favorites, and, after forty years' experience, during which he has fed Devons, Shorthorns, Sussex, Galloways, Jerseys, Holsteins, Aberdeen Angus and Herefords, pure grade and cross-bred, with "the survival of the fittest" as his only standard, Mr. Weaver yields the Herefords due preference by paying a strong dollars and cents premium for them over any and all other sorts and breeds when buying cattle for his own feeding.

JAMES J. HILL TALKS.

A tremendous burst of applause greeted President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern railway. President Schurmeier in a few words introduced Mr. Hill. Mr. Hill took for his subject, "How Shall the Beginner Best Establish Himself in Stock Raising?" Mr. Hill said:

"It is always with the greatest pleasure that I meet with men who are farmers, or who are interested in stock raising. I have always felt an interest in the State Agricultural school; year after year it was an attachment of the state university to catch votes to secure large appropriations to carry on the state university. The agricultural end of the state university has had the support of the farmers, who will insist that it has a portion of what is due it. Minnesota can do much to champion this institution and fill the places of good farmers in all the state. In this part of the country the agricultural interests are equal to all others combined, and it must follow that this institution is entitled to the good will and God-speed which every man in the state can accord it. (Applause.) We will always be pre-eminently an agricultural nation, and if this is so how can we improve it more than by bettering and furthering an industry which is equal to all others combined. Many of the farmers of the Northwest make a profitable living on four months labor out of the twelve, by wheat raising. I represent the largest wheat interests in this country; the road whose affairs I direct, or rather am responsible for, carries annually one-seventh of all the wheat in the United States. By feeding his wheat to stock he can get 1 cent per pound for his wheat and $10 per ton for his hay. That is much more than the average farmer sells his product for. Coming up on the train the other day I met Nelson Morris, of Chicago. He told me that he had just bought 3,000 Minnesota steers in Minnesota, and, although they were not fat, they showed up in excellent condition when opened, their vital organs were in a healthy state. The farmers in Minnesota ship their steers to other states where they are fed for beef and sent to Chicago or Omaha and killed. The same beef comes back and is distributed throughout the Northwest. The farmer pays the freight on the difference in the price on his dressed beef and at the same time sells his steers at a lower figure because they are not ready for killing. I have tried since 1883 to get the farmer to diversify his farming. I feel encouraged after all these years that my efforts were not entirely in vain. When I commenced to distribute cattle in 1893, I do not think there was a milch cow in the whole Red river valley district. The only milk to be had was condensed milk. When we were building some road in that district in 1883 I sent a number of milch cows along with the construction crew to furnish them with fresh milk, and I think those were the first cows sent into the Red river valley country. The estimate of our agent at Minot showed last year that 40,000 more cattle had been shipped from that district than from all the country between Minot and the Pacific. Some years ago I bought some prize-winning pigs in England, and brought them to this country, and I discovered that we had just as fine stock in this country. The best farmers, and the ones which make up the principal farm population of the United States, are the ones who carry on diversified farming, making a comfortable living on their product and a small competence on their dairy products and stock. The successful farmer feeds as much of the product of the farm on the ground as possible. I sent a man to Northern England and Scotland some time ago, and he brought back some of the hardy beef-making Shorthorned cattle of that country. There they had, to a great extent, stopped milking the better class of cows, thus adding to the price of the stock.

"I found the Scotch Shorthorns excellent milkers. I have had Shorthorn cows who gave thirty quarts of milk a day. One cow in particular I fed for seven months on grass, with a little bran mixed in, and she gave twenty-eight quarts of milk daily for seven months. We can raise as good cattle here as any place in the world. While I was in South Carolina trying to get a little rest, I received a telegram asking me what I would take for two steers. I replied that I wanted $750 each for them. The captain of the boat on which I was a passenger transmitted the message. He wanted to know if they were steers, I told them they were. I explained to him that each weighed between 2,400 and 2,500 pounds. He wanted to know if they were fifteen feet high, as he had been used to seeing the small steers of that state which you could carry one under each arm. The steers were purchased by a man in Missouri, and took the sweepstakes of the New Orleans show. Missouri is entitled to the steers, as I was paid $750 for them. I have always taken my share of prizes at the Chicago show; I have never failed to take something away from the Chicago show. I am not at all afraid of Minnesota not being able to hold its own in raising of fine stock. One steer of mine took seven first prizes, and two gold medals. But if you are to have good steers you must take care of them and make them comfortable. No crop is better for feeding purposes than the turnip crop. They are good for young horses. In feeding dairy cows a certain per cent of turnips can be used, but you cannot go beyond a certain per cent without it showing in the butter. Cabbage is also excellent food. It is not a matter of opinion that we can compete with other states in feeding cattle. I can raise stock which will compete with any state, and take my share of premiums and not necessarily rely on corn. In feeding pigs I cook the milk, with it I feed potatoes, pulp turnips, rye, anything which we feed. You would be surprised what nice, clean pigs it makes. It fattens pigs which would pay $30 and cows which would pay $20 profit. People say what you want is dairy cows. I have never been able to keep them longer than ten years; they are like Shetland ponies, they look well upon the lawn. Many people say the Jersey is a model milker. They would be if you could keep them alive.

Mr. Hill then gave some interesting facts as to feeding stock, and urged all to feed their stock on their own farms. After Mr. Hill had finished his address there were many questions asked him. Mr. Hill also told of some experiments made upon his immense stock farm at North Oakes. Many of the points brought out in Mr. Hill's address and the discussion which followed were most valuable to the stock men, and the interchange of ideas were of a convincing nature upon the subjects involved.

A communication was read by Secretary McGinnis from the Breeders' association, at Pendleton, Or., asking for a representation at their convention, which was laid over until the evening session. Greeting was received from the recently organized National Breeders' association, to meet in Denver, Jan. 25.

The report of the organization committee was received and laid on the table, with the understanding that it would be taken up at the evening session.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

The most enjoyable of them all was the gathering in the rooms of the Commercial club last evening, for the business and social features of the evening session were combined.

President Schurmeier announced the following committee as delegates to attend the National Live Stock convention recently arranged to be held in Denver, Col., Jan. 25: D. D. McGinnis, chairman; J. A. Craig, Iowa; T. J. Barry, Illinois; T. L. Lyon, Nebraska; Thomas Irvine, Minnesota; W. P. Anderson, Illinois; N. P. Clark, Minnesota; E. W. Randall, E. D. Childs, H. W. Stone, A. P. Hendrickson, S. L. Moore, Theo L. Schurmeier and D. F. Southam.

The matter of perfecting a permanent organization came up. It seemed to be the prevailing feeling that it would not be advisable to organize an association such as outlined in the report of the committee presented at the afternoon session. C. L. Smith, of Minneapolis, moved that the same St. Paul gentlemen who had so successfully arranged and carried out the formation of the convention be authorized to get up a similar gathering next year. Mr. Smith subsequently withdrew his motion. Col. Liggett explained that next year the state agricultural society was planning to hold, in connection with the regular meeting of the society the second Tuesday in January, a convention for farmers and breeders which would cover all subjects of interest to the farmers. He said they would prepare an excellent programme and would invite all members of the State Breeders' association to also meet with them. No action was taken on the matter, it being left just where it was before the matter of arranging a permanent organization was talked of. It is understood, however, that efforts will be made next year by the same gentlemen whose efforts had culminated in the successful sessions of the convention to secure a similar gathering for St. Paul again.

On motion of Col. Liggett a rising vote of thanks was given President Schurmeier and Secretary McGinnis for their efficient labors in behalf of the convention.

A vote of thanks was also extended to the press of St. Paul for the publication of full reports of the deliberations of the convention and the papers read.

Mrs. Virginia Merideth, the preceptress of the girls' department of the agricultural school, gave a most excellent paper on "Live Stock the Basis of All Great Agriculture." Mrs. Merideth said:

"The agriculture which deserves to be called great will have three characteristics—it will be permanent, profitable and progressive. Possibly we ought to agree on our definition of 'agriculture,' relying upon the integrity of our good friend Webster, let us conclude that agriculture is the business of cultivating the soil, and that it is not the much narrower vocation of cultivating the soil as some seem to believe. Can the farming that goes on forever—the agriculture that is really great, have any foundation other than live stock, improved live stock?

It has been said that there is a fashion of thinking, the same as there are fashions in watch charms and dog carts. Only a few years ago there was such an extreme exploiting of the special purpose in agriculture and stock growing that the greatest intolerance was shown to any advocacy of the good old-fashioned general-purpose farm.

Agriculture to be great must be permanent, and to be permanent fertility must be attained and increased; the consumption of fertilizer can most surely and economically be restored and replaced by organic fertilizers, animal manure.

Mrs. Meredith then described in an entertaining manner the different things found on a farm that made the life a more happy one, and closed her paper by saying: "But above and beyond every other consideration that would influence one to engage in live stock farming is the possibility of establishing on that farm the highest type of a home. No other question can be so intensely interesting or supremely important. Can one estimate the farm home in its integrity, preserving it as the school where fine men and women are nurtured for the strong and serious work of life.

"Every child is entitled to the best in life, despite heredity and despite environment. Who has wisdom that will bring about the conditions that will give to each child—he of the slums and she of the avenue—the best in life?

"Fine men and women are the fruitage of a real home, and a real home is the flower, the peerless flower, of great agriculture."

J. J. Gilman, of Worcester, Mass., made a ten-minute speech explaining his traveling stock exhibition. He requested all breeders wishing space on his train to meet him at the Ryan today.

Prof. W. M. Hays spoke of the great advancement made in the live stock industry and the promise for the future. He said $40,000,000 was invested in agricultural schools in the United States.

Col. Liggett, of the board of regents of the state "U" extended to all the delegates who could stay over an invitation to visit the school in a body on Friday. Cars would leave the Ryan hotel at 9 o'clock a. m.

Prof. J. A. Craig, of the Ames agricultural school said some nice things about the Minnesota institution. He thought, without a doubt, it was the finest in the United States.

N. P. Clark, of St. Cloud, said he hoped every one who could would stay over and accept the invitation of Col. Liggett to visit the agricultural farm Friday. Mr. Clark thought after the talk of Mrs. Merideth all would be interested in seeing how they made "woman farmers." Mrs. Merideth replied that she thought farming was entirely too fine to be monopolized by men.

President Schurmeier then turned the delegates over to Conde Hamlin, president of the Commercial club. Mr. Hamlin introduced Mr. Finch, who, after paying a few compliment to Mrs. Merideth, made a few brief witticisms. Mr. Hamlin then extended the courtesies of the club to the delegates. A mandolin orchestra, which had played at intervals during the evening, struck up a lively tune, and the visitors adjourned to the dining room, where long tables were laden with salads and sandwiches and some other things good to eat and drink. The balance of the evening was spent most pleasantly by the stockmen as guests of the Commercial club and the citizens of St. Paul.

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No Going to Sleep.
No Bad Effects.

Best Set of Teeth........ $8.00
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The Thursday Tips--Economy, Style.
A careful inspection worth your while.

Hosiery and Underwear.

Third week of our greatest annual stock reducing sale of Women's and Children's Hosiery and Underwear. Extras for Thursday:

Women's Heavy Fleeced Oneita Vests and Pants; were 35c. Today........... 19c

Children's Heavy Warm and Soft Fleece-Lined Underwear; sizes 20 to 28; were 35c to 60c. Today.............. 29c

Women's Heavy Fleece-Lined Stockings, with all improvements; were 35 cents. Today..... .... 21c

Children's Heavy Three-Fourths Wool Ironclad Stockings; were 25 to 40 cents. Today........... .... 19c

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Art Embroidery Dept.
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An entire new stock of Belding Bros.' Filo, Dresden and Royal Embroidery Silks. Per skein........ .... 4c
40 cents a dozen.

FREE LESSONS in Art Embroidery this week.

Notions and Findings.

Waterproof Skirt Cords, wide widths, black only. Special, per yard............ 7c

Belding's Superior Quality Sewing Silk, large 1-ounce spools, black, all sizes. Special, per spool...... .... 39c

Pure Bristle Hair Brushes, solid back, several styles and shapes, well worth 75c. Special.................. 49c

BREEDERS OF SWINE.

Their Annual Meeting Held—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of swine breeders was held in connection with the meeting of state stock breeders yesterday afternoon at the capitol. Little business other than the election of officers took place: President, A. L. Long, Preston; vice president, J. H. Letson, Alexandria; secretary, Charles H. Kenneday, Osceola; treasurer, C. H. Murphy, Caledonia; executive committee, J. H. Duxbury, Hutton; A. G. Wilcox, Hugo; A. S. Hawkes, Waseca; J. H. Letson, Alexandria; G. L. Macomber, Windom; J. J. Daley, Madison; W. Harvey, Wiscoy.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Victor E. Donaldson ....Mary E. Keating
Rudolph Moser .... Monica Neppl
James Packenham ....Laura Zaler

BIRTHS.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clearey ....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. John J. Steiner ....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. John Cowan...............Boy
Mr. and Mrs. James Brophy ....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McKinnan ....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. W. Denkenof ....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. William Ferris ....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. John Latiner ....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Kauterman ....Girl

DEATHS.

Eva Tomb, 349 North Washington ......21 yrs
William Webber, city hospital ....42 yrs
Martin A. Rothmund, 261 Rice st.......36 yrs

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN, L. N. SCOTT, Manager.
TONIGHT! MATINEE SATURDAY.
Mr. Gillette's Masterpiece,
SECRET SERVICE
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1
Extra—Sunday night, Seibert's Concert.
Next Week—Mr. Herbert Kelcey and Miss Effie Shannon.

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The Champion of Champions,
Bob Fitzsimmons
And his excellent Vaudeville Company.
"KLONDIKE" LECTURE TODAY, 2:30.

NEXT WEEK! THE POPULAR AND FAMOUS
HENRY E. ("ADONIS")
DIXEY!
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