MINNEAPOLIS.

OFFICE 65 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

After a brief illness, Mrs. A. L. Linton passed away at her home, 2500 Chicago avenue, last evening.

An unruly stove set fire to a residence at 407 Ontario street southeast early yesterday morning. The loss will not exceed $200.

A drunken hackdriver, William McBride by name, collided with a large plate window in front of the store at 242 First avenue south early yesterday morning. The window was completely destroyed, but McBride escaped uninjured. However, he fell into the hands of Officer Garvin and was locked up for drunkenness.

The annual meeting of Veteran Hose Company No. 1 is booked to be held tonight at Dr. A. A. Ames' office, in the Bank of Minneapolis building. The call is signed by President H. Walsh, and W. M. Brackett, secretary.

Officer Charles Metzger was in a very serious condition yesterday, and it is now announced that it is only a question of time when death will intervene. Last evening the patient was resting, under the influence of opiates. The amputated leg is dressed twice daily and has been causing the sick man great pain. Officer John Ryan has been detailed for several days to watch the patient during the day, and has been of great help to the family.

CHARITABLE HEBREWS.

They Form an Association to Relieve Distress.

The United Hebrew Associated Charities was organized yesterday afternoon at a meeting of representative Hebrews, at Hebrew Temple, First avenue south and Tenth street. The meeting yesterday was the third held. At the preliminary meetings the purposes and necessities of such an organization were thoroughly discussed and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. This committee reported yesterday. The constitution provides for general charitable work, not specially limited to Hebrews. The means for the carrying on of the work is derived from regular monthly dues imposed upon the members. The membership is already over 200.

Upon the adoption of the constitution the following permanent officers were elected: President, M. L. Cohen; first vice president, Ralph Rees; financial secretary, Daniel Stenberg; recording secretary, Harry Meltzer; trustees, to serve two years, Walter Erlichman, S. Joseph, C. Juster, N. Kreger, Isadore Weisman. Five trustees and the treasurer will be elected at the next regular meeting, the first Sunday in February. The officers and board of trustees will comprise the executive committee.

BAD SPILL FOR DOTTIE.

Miss Farnsworth and Two Companions Have a Serious Accident.

A merry trio, gaily mounted on a triplet, met with a disastrous accident yesterday. Otto Wirtensohn, Dottie Farnsworth, the well-know rider, and her brother Dell were out on the triplet to set the pace for A. A. Hansen, who is trying to smash records for all century runs. When the triplet was descending the Robbinsdale hill, without warning the front fork gave way, and the three swift ones were rrolling down the hill at a break-neck speed. Neither did they stop until they landed at the foot of the decline. Wirtensohn succeeded in losing considerable skin on one side of his anatomy; Miss Dottie bruised her face up and also skinned her lower limbs. Farnsworth, who was on the rear seat, was the most fortunate, escaping without injury.

MID-WINTER TRAMP.

Company E Takes a Practice March to the Rifle Range.

Company E, First regiment, M. N. G., turned out thirty strong yesterday, marched for the rifle range at Golden Valley and then marched back again. It was a midwinter practice drill in contemplation for some time, and those who sacrificed the pleasures of a long Sunday morning sleep and breathed the clear, crisp air of a Minnesota winter morning thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Hired Man a Burglar.

Herman Schmitt has less confidence in human integrity than he had several days ago. Mr. Schmitt is a farmer, living fifteen miles from Minneapolis on the Watertown road. Last Thursday he was in the city and picked up a young man whom he engaged to work for him on his farm. The new servant accompanied the farmer home the same day. He worked two days, and Saturday the new-found employe broke into his master's trunk, stole $42 in money, and then left without saying farewell. The police are on the lookout for the thief.

Died at His Post.

Daniel E. Vose died suddenly yesterday morning while on duty in the Omaha yards. He left home a short time before, and when at the intersection of Plymouth avenue and the tracks he was seized with a very severe pain in the region of the heart. For ten minutes he suffered intensely and then expired without further warning. Coroner Dennis viewed the remains and decided to have a post mortem examination held at 9 o'clock this morning. It is thought that heart disease was the cause of death. The body was taken to deceased's late residence, at 821 Oak Lake avenue. Mr. Vose was yard foreman for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad. He was fifty years of age and leaves a wife but no children.

Life Ended.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, who resided in Minneapolis fifteen years, died last night at her residence, 19 Eighth street north, aged 71 years. Deceased leaves two children, Mrs. M. A. Smith, of Duluth, and J. M. Thompson, of Northfield. She was a member of Hennepin Avenue M. E. church, where the funeral services will be held at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The interment will be at Lakewood.

STILLWATER NEWS.

Prominent Lumberman Bereaved—Work in Pineries Progresses.

Mrs. Fred Pennington, wife of a well-known Stillwater lumberman, died Saturday evening of cancer. Deceased was 46 years old, and is survived by a husband and five children. She was an estimable lady and foremost in charitable undertakings. The funeral will occur Tuesday afternoon.

During the past week work in the pineries has progressed very favorably, and much hauling has been done, regardless of the fact that there is almost a total absence of snow in some localities. The supposition now is that loggers will get fully as many logs as they went after, the season having been particularly favorable for skidding operations. Many skidding crews will have finished their work by the early part of next week, but there is hauling enough to do to keep the crews busy until spring arrives.

The Stillwater Gun club will meet this evening to discuss the proposed trap shooting tournament to be given here early in the coming summer.

A special term of the district court will be held here tomorrow. It is expected Judge Crosby will preside.

Russia Squeezing the Turk.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 23.—Russia is about to present a note to Turkey demanding payment of the whole balance of the indemnity of the Russo-Turkish war, amounting to £28,000,000 ($140,000,000), with a view of making the sultan more docile in the settlement of the Cretan question.

Big Run of Ore.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 23.—The first run of the Ontario Prospectors' Mining and Development company's new reduction works at Keewatin gave $134 to the ton.

Gladstone Better.

CANNES, Jan. 23.—Mr. Gladstone is feeling better today and attended the service this morning at the English church. A telegram of inquiry as to his health was received from the queen.

A GOOD WINTER REMEDY!

Cough! Cough!

It's the hacking Cough that often ends in the most serious trouble.

Allen's Lung Balsam

stops the COUGH and heals the inflamed membrane. ***It contains no opium.*** **Its expectorant qualities makes it a most valuable remedy in every home. Ask for and be sure you get Allen's Lung Balsam.**

25c., 50c. and $1 a Bottle.

NOT YET IN ACCORD

HAUGAN JURY SPENDS ANOTHER TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IN SECLUSION.

DISAGREEMENT IS EXPECTED

AND DISCHARGE OF JURY WHEN REPORT IS MADE IN COURT TODAY.

COMPANY E ON THE MARCH.

Midwinter Practice Drill and Tramp to the Rifle Range for the Soldier Boys.

The Andrew C. Haugan jury failed to reach an agreement yesterday. For the second time they spent last night in the seclusion of a jury room under the watchful eye of Deputy Sheriff Schulenberg.

According to the announcement made Saturday night, Judge Lancaster was in his chambers at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He waited nearly an hour and sent word to the twelve men that if they were ready to report he was there to receive it. They replied through the deputy that they could not report. Thereupon the court left orders to call him if at any time during the day a verdict should be agreed upon. However, the unexpected did not happen up to 9 o'clock last night, at which time the jury were ready to retire for the night.

The indications argued another disagreement as in the first trial. During the day the twelve men could be heard loudly talking as if a heated discussion were in progress. The probabilities are that a disagreement will be reported to the court this morning, and that they will thereupon be discharged. This is the first jury in a long time which has considered a case over Sunday.

Yesterday morning George W. Day, the colored member of the jury, had the deputy procure his barber tools and performed the services of the tonsorial artist upon his fellow jurymen, after which they naturally felt much refreshed.

REST FROM LABOR.

Final Tribute Paid to Several Departed Citizens.

The funeral of Dr. Charles L. Wells occurred yesterday afternoon from St. Paul's church, Twelfth street and Hennepin avenue. A large number of personal and professional friends of the deceased were present, and the many beautiful floral tributes were silent testimony to the high esteem in which Mr. Wells was held. Rev. Frederick T. Webb conducted the service, and spoke in eulogistic terms of the life of the departed. Music was furnished by the choir of the church. The remains were taken to Forest cemetery, St. Paul, for interment.

The following professional friends of the deceased acted as pallbearers: Drs. Bull, T. F. Quinby, A. W. Abbott, R. O. Beard, H. R. Sweetser, W. J. Byrnes; honorary pallbearers, W. W. Folwell, S. J. Murton, R. Whelan, A. B. Jackson, F. McMillan, P. D. McMillan, Thomas Peebles, Dr. Kimball.

The funeral of Carl S. Gulbrandsen, foreman of the composing room of the Daily Tidene, took place from St. Olaf's church, Sixteenth avenue north and Dupont, yesterday afternoon. The services were under the auspices of the Sons of Norway, of which the deceased was a member. The funeral tributes were numerous and beautiful. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Andres Helland. The interment was at Layman's cemetery.

Christian A. Stengle, the veteran Norwegian telegraph operator, whose death was chronicled in the Globe Saturday, was laid to rest at Layman's cemetery yesterday afternoon. Funeral services were held at the home, 2515 Ninth street south, where a large gathering of friends were present, who offered many beautiful floral tributes. Rev. Karl Holter conducted the services.

The funeral of Zephirin Demules, late editor of Echo de Quest, will take place tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock from St. Clothilde church, Eleventh street and Lyndale avenue north.

AID FOR THE STRIKERS.

Funds Being Received—No Change in Strike Situation.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 23.—There is no change in the strike situation. No attempt will be made to start the striking cloth mills tomorrow, and no excitement is expected at any of the mills.

Secretary Ross is in receipt of offers to aid the strikers from Lowell and other places. At Lowell a subscription paper has been started by the Lowell Sun, and the amount subscribed is considerable. From a shop in this city, not connected with the textile industry, Mr. Ross has been informed that the workmen employed there will contribute $50 to the strike fund weekly as long as the strike lasts.

The committee of the general strike committee, composed of representatives of the various associations, will begin tomorrow to solicit funds for the strike. Credentials stamped with the official marks of the union have been supplied to the members of the committee. All funds received by them will be devoted to the benefit of all the strikers, union and non-union alike, each receiving a per capita share.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 23.—The center of the interesting scenes in the textile troubles of New England temporarily shifted from New Bedford to this city today to the meeting of the executive council of the National Spinners' union. This meeting was called to consider the strike situation in New Bedford, and also the matter of the Fall River and other mills in New England where strikes or lockouts are imminent or have already taken place.

The meeting was one of discussion rather than of action, although it was resolved to concentrate all the efforts of the organization on the New Bedford situation, leaving the Fall River troubles and the difficulties in other cities for local unions to handle and adjust if possible.

HISTORIC HALL CRASHES.

Wind Causes Destruction of part of State House at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 23.—With a deafening crash that was heard for squares a portion of the east wing of the old state house fell tonight. No harm was done to the historic building, as the arches which collapsed were not connected with it, a section of the wing next to the east wall of Independence hall having been torn out under the restoration plans now being carried out.

The accident was due to the exposed state of the buildings. The two wings had been torn down, with the exception of the arches on either side. The east wall of the east wing and the west wall of the west wing were left standing to their full height, about thirty feet.

It was the opinion of the contractors, men who were there, that the mortar had been softened by the heavy rain of Saturday night, and the strong wind of tonight did the rest. At the time of the collapse the wind was blowing almost a gale across Independence square. A large area of tin roofing, very heavy, which had been taken from the building, was lying upon a pile of bricks. It was tossed about by the wind almost like so much paper.

New Rifle Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 23.—A world's record was beaten today by E. Gorman, of the Columbia Pistol and Rifle club. Shooting over the regulation range at Shell Mound park, he scored 29 points in ten shots at fifty yards on a Columbia target, the one-inch center of which counts as one, the rings being half an inch apart. His score in detail was: 3, 3, 5, 4, 4, 4, 3, 1, 1, 1. The total of twenty-nine was made last October by C. H. Daiss, of the same club, but under the Columbia rules was excelled by Gorman, who made center shots.

FLOODS AND GALE

Continued From First Page.

Constitutional replies to El Diario, saying that the Autonomists brag of the surrender of Masso and try to credit it to autonomy as a sign of peace. To prove the success of autonomy, the paper adds, it is necessary to obtain the surrender of the real leaders with the greater masses of their followers. In their opinion, the surrender of Masso was due to the influence of Marcos Garcia, governor of Pinar del Rio, and money. The paper continues by saying that during Gen. Weyler's administration there occurred the surrender of Col. Cuervo and his men, who tried to give themselves up under condition of receiving money, which proves that the surrenders are not due to autonomy. The same parties, the paper adds, after peace was restored, would return to the field to satisfy their own personal ambitions.

The cigar manufactories and the office of El Diario de la Marina and La Discussion are still guarded day and night. The government today prohibited officers passing through O'Reilly street, on which are situated the university and the printing office of El Reconcentrado. Detachments of the Orden Publico are patrolling the streets in the vicinity of Central park and in other localities. These new precautions give rise to the belief that the authorities fear fresh outbreaks.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—The commander of the naval station at Key West received a message from Gen. Lee this afternoon. He says the city is safe, but there is suppressed excitement in the American colony. The white squadron is anchored at Key West, and will sail for Tortugas tomorrow.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—A special to the Times Union and Citizen from Key West, Fla., says: There has been much excitement in this city during the last twenty-four hours, due to an alarming telegram from Havana stating that the streets had been flooded with an anonymous ultra-Spanish circular calling upon all anti-American elements to mobolize and raid the American colony.

Capt. Gen. Blanco, fearing that the rabid element of the city might attempt such violence, has placed an extra military guard around Consul General Lee's office. Many of the Americans of the city, who believe they are in real danger, have prepared their affairs for an emergency. This news is what gave rise to the rumor that Gen. Lee had been assassinated.

The feeling of uneasiness felt here because of the proximity of this city has been much allayed, especially since this morning at 10 o'clock, when Admiral Sicard's imposing fleet of battleships arrived off the bar. The Maine, Montgomery and Detroit, and the torpedo boats Cushing and Dupont, left the harbor at 11 o'clock and joined the fleet, the whole making an impressively formidable appearance and one inspiring confidence in the strong right arm of Uncle Sam.

The stopping of the warships here is a break in the program of the admiral, whose plan, under orders, was not to stop. The fleet, however, will leave tomorrow for Tortugas.

The Spanish consul here was uneasy over the repeated rumors to the effect that Gen. Lee had fallen a victim to an assassin, and wired to the authorities of Havana for the truth.

AUTONOMIST POLICY

Set Forth in a Proclamation by the New Government.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—The Official Gazette publishes the autonomist government's manifesto. This declares that the government confines itself to the task of preparing a new government policy, with and for the people, on conditions that will insure stability and thus remedy radical public evils, autonomy being the settlement and reparation inaugurated by the fatherland. "National honor and the self-respect of a country loving its freedom," continues the manifesto, "are a sufficient guarantee that the new policy is a full recognition of the colony's personality. If errors ensue it will be only the colony's fault, for political and civil freedom has been fully organized and the right to regulate commercial treaties conferred, the only limits to autonomy being the sovereignty of Spain.

"The only trouble that could rise would come if the colony should violate the constitution or injure those interests that belong to the whole nation. To prevent such a possibility Spain retains control, in order to maintain in full the duly constituted government, as protection for high national interests while apparently threatened."

The manifesto adds that autonomy excludes no one, but calls upon all to obey the laws. "The past should be a lesson," it says, "and not a provocation for hatreds and mutual recrimination. The policy of suspicion and proscription is now dead. We are all Cubans and Spaniards. The time has arrived when this thought should overcome selfishness. All are in duty bound to support the high endeavors that are being made to better their country's lot with ardor and liberty."

CUBANS ATTACK ESPERANZA.

Driven Off After a Hot Battle in the Streets.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—News was received at 11 o'clock tonight that a dynamite bomb had been exploded at Esperanza, province of Santa Clara, shaking all the buildings in the town. The insurgents under Leaders Chucho Monteagudo, Inglesito Solano and Romero Florentino entered the town under cover of the darkness, and, despite the firing from the fort, plundered four stores. A part of the garrison turned out, and a battle began in the streets. The insurgents, according to accounts received from Spanish officials, were attacked with the bayonet on the front and rear, and compelled to retire, leaving nine killed, among them three officers. A dynamite bomb they had placed under a hardware store did not explode. The garrison had one killed and several wounded, among the latter the chaplain. It is reported that the insurgents had twenty wounded.

TRAINMEN KILLED.

Serious Wreck Caused by Flood and Storm.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 23.—The high state of the water in the Ohio was responsible for a railroad accident in New Albany at an early hour this morning, which resulted in the death of two men and the injuring of two others. A part of the New Albany Belt and Terminal railroad, a part of the Air Line system, skirts the river bank on a steel trestle twenty feet high. The water had encroached upon the structure and so softened the earth about one of the pillars that the stone base became unsteady. After the train had just reached the foot of Pearl street, the steel support gave way, causing the large span above it to become suddenly depressed. The locomotive toppled over the side of the trestle and fell into the water. As it fell it broke from the adjoining car and the rest of the train was left standing on the trestle. Conductor John Burke, of New Albany, and his brakeman, Harry Miller, of Louisville, were killed; Engineer Henry Murphy, of Howard Park, Ind., and Fireman Charles Hoan, of Louisville, were injured, but not seriously.

A SAGACIOUS GOOSE.

"I never hear a reference to the 'old gray goose' of fiction," remarked Jenkins yesterday, "but I think of a little episode in relation to another gray goose that came within my observation. I happened to be the father of a little baby, and the proud owner of a setter dog with a single pup, and an old goose with motherly proclivities. The mother of the pup happened to be suddenly called to the great dog beyond, and the pup was left to the tender mercies of the world, and might have miserably perished had it not been for the old goose. The good old thing no sooner ascertained that the pup was motherless than she undertook the office with much cackling and hissing. The pup took to the old goose with a good grace, and the two managed to get along nicely.

"I found, however, that the goose was caused much trouble and inconvenience owing to the little dog's foraging under her wing, thinking possibly that geese were constructed on the same plan as quadrupeds in general. The goose stood it for a while, and then came the denouement. I noticed the goose one day standing near my little baby, then lying on a rug in the back yard. The baby was pulling lustily at a bottle, and finally the rubber nipple dropped from its wee mouth and it slept. Then came the goose. Slyly she slipped toward the baby and with a rapid movement sneaked the bottle with its nipple and silently fled into a corner of the yard, where the puppy lay sleeping in the sunshine. Dropping the bottle alongisde of the dog, the goose quacked loudly, and, as the pup unclosed his eyes to ascertain the occasion for the uproar on the part of its ungainly friend, the goose picked the rubber nipple in its beak and proceeded to insert it between the small white teeth of its protege. The latter grasped the situation, and, recognizing a long-lost necessity, greedily gulped at the bottle, and managed with but little difficulty to drain its contents.

"The whole affair was so unique and well-managed that I permitted the bottle to remain with the ill-assorted pair, and gave orders to refill it at least once a day. Such sagacity and observation deserved reward, and it got what it deserved."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

WARSHIPS NEAR

Continued from First Page.

shelter. The captain says the barometer was very low, and he feared for a time that the boat was grounded. It was the worst gale he ever saw on Lake Erie.

At Mount Vernon the wind was blowing from the north and demolished the steeple of the Disciple church.

At Bucyrus flat cars were carried from side tracks onto the main line and blown several miles. Trees were uprooted and roofs of several buildings carried away at Coshocton.

Chillicothe, O., Jan. 23.—The heaviest windstorm ever known here unroofed the Foulke block, the largest building in the city, at 7 o'clock this morning. Telephone and electric light wires and poles are down. The Scioto river is rising fast, and doing much damage.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 23.—A blizzard has been raging throughout Michigan for more than twenty-four hours past. Last night and this morning the heavy gale was accompanied by fine snow. Tonight the weather is colder and clearing. Saginaw street cars were completely tied up this morning. Trains were stalled on the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central, and on the Flint & Pere Marquette road. The gale was equally fierce on the east and west sides of the state. At Benton Harbor considerable damage was done by the blowing down of smoke stacks, store fronts, etc., and nearly the entire sheet iron roofing of the court house was blown off. The steamer Frank Woods broke from her moorings, and several smaller boats drifted into Lake Michigan and were jammed in the floating ice. The Graham and Morton steamers were ordered to remain in port at Chicago and Milwaukee. At Muskegon, Petoskey and all northern points, the storm was violent, but none of the winter steamers are known to have been out on Lake Michigan during the storm.

AKRON, O., Jan. 23.—The gale of last night did much damage here. Windows were blown in, chimneys toppled over, and the roof blown off the Cascade mills. The Cuyahoga river is overflowing its banks and the Valley railway tracks are submerged in many places.

SANDUSKY, O., Jan. 23.—The most severe wind storm experienced this winter set in Saturday afternoon and continued all night. A large amount of damage was done throughout the city and scores of people narrowly escaped being struck by flying glass from windows demolished by the wind.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 23.—The Commercial Tribune's storm dispatches report damage as follows:

Bradford Junction, O.—Christian church unroofed, barns and trees blown down.

Wooster, O.—County jail and three factories unroofed. Baltimore & Ohio railway tracks washed out in two places.

Lima, O.—Rain fell yesterday unprecedented. School building unroofed. Many oil derricks blown down in Hume, Buckland and Spencerville districts. Telegraph and telephone seriously crippled for several hours. Rivers raging torrents.

Hartford City, Ind.—Scarcely a derrick left standing in the oil field.

Cynthiana, Ky.—Licking river higher than since 1874, but falling at 10 o'clock tonight. A. Kellar & Co.'s distillery narrowly escaped destruction by the flood last night.

LONDON MARKETS.

Money Rates Weaker—American Securities Lower.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Money rates were weaker last week than had been expected, but it is now believed they have touched bottom and will soon harden again. All arrivals of gold were taken from the continent.

The stock exchange was depressed by local clouds. Consols were fractionally lower, though colonial issues remained steady. Home railway securities were weak, but the declines were small. The foreign market was dull on the political outlook and in sympathy with the Paris bourse, which was unsettled, owing to the Dreyfus agitation and the threatening position of the ministry. Chinese securities were a shade higher, and Japanese a shade lower. American railway securities were mostly lower, in sympathy with Wall street, but the feeling was hopeful. The chief decreases were in Southern Pacific preferred, Wabash preferred and Wabash income, which showed a fall of 1¼ points each, and in Louisville & Nashville, which declined 1 point. The principal increases were in Central Pacific shares, which rose 1½ points, and in L. S. & M. S., which rose 1 point. Grand Trunk railway shares were booming, the rise ranging from ½ to 4½ points, while Canadian Pacifics went 1¾ points higher.

Argentine securities receded, owing to the disappointing traffic returns. The mining market was inactive.

Production of Buckwheat in States.

Last year the United States produced 15,465,000 bushels of buckwheat, most of which was consumed at home. There are about 4,600 cakes in one barrel, making a total of 70,000,000 cakes in the whole crop. Pass the maple sirup.

A Cavalryman's Experience

Chris. Jensen, of Troop D, 6th Cavalry, U. S. A., Easily Vanquishes a Foe.

Fort Robinson, October 13, 1897.

Eureka Chemical and Mnfg. Co., La Crosse.

Gentlemen: Baco-Curo has certainly done all you claim for it in my case. I have absolutely no desire for the narcotic, in fact when anyone is smoking where I am, the odor is unbearable to me. Your remedy is wonderful, and I have recommended its use to several other soldiers and they are going to give it a trial. I think that if I ever get to using tobacco again it will be learning the habit over again. I have not the least desire for tobacco and I regard myself as entirely cured. Yours truly,

CHRIS. JENSEN,
6th Cavalry, Troop D, Fort Robinson, Neb.

The wonderful part of a cure from BACO-CURO is that it removes every trace of nicotine from the system, leaving it as free from the narcotic as it was before the first smoke or chew. Write for *proofs of cures*. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money. 50c. or $1 a box, three boxes (guaranteed cure) $2.50. Druggists everywhere, or EUREKA CHEMICAL AND MNFG. CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

PRINCE IN PRINT

BRITISH PUBLIC CAN FOR THE FIRST TIME READ THE REPUTED COMPLETE

BIOGRAPHY OF WALES.

SOME INTERESTING PASSAGES IN HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' CAREER LACKING.

HIS AMERICAN TRIP RECOUNTED.

Whole Subject Handled in a Manner Which Suggests Censorship.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The desire of the English people to know all the details of the official and private life of their royal family will be partially appeased by the publication in London this week of the first complete biography of the Prince of Wales. Singularly enough, no complete record of the remarkably active and diversified career of the heir to the throne has been given to the world before. Attempts in this direction have been discouraged by the subject himself, and the present book furnishes internal evidences that it was not compiled under the royal sanction, for, while it breathes the spirit of the courtier rather than that of the critic, it records such episodes as the famous baccarat trial, which the prince would probably be willing the public should forget. Two quotations from its references to royalty will, however, give the keynote of this spirit. Concerning the prince, the writer says: "He is familiar with an almost bewildering variety of subjects, and possesses a wonderful faculty for almost instinctively grasping the important features and the really essential points of any matter under discussion."

An estimate of the Duke of Clarence in connection with his career at Trinity college, Cambridge, illustrates how qualities that would commonly pass current as weaknesses assume the shape of virtues, viewed through friendly spectacles. "He had not," it is said of the duke, "nor was it desirable that he should have, the specialized intellect which wins university prizes and scholarships, but he displayed in a marked degree that peculiarly royal quality of recognizing intellect in others."

The authorship of the new book is concealed from the public, but the Associated Press learns that it is the work of a journalist, well known in London, Mary Belloc (Mrs. Lowndes, formerly on Mr. Stead's paper). In pictorial embellishments it is particularly rich, containing no less than eighteen portraits of the Prince of Wales alone, and many other likenesses of him in company with other members of the royal family. The prince is illustrated from infancy to the present day. There is the prince in shooting clothes as sportsman, the prince as yachtsman in a rakish cap, the prince as admiral, the prince in fancy costume for the Devonshire ball, in knickerbockers with the garter on his leg, on horseback in his capacity as colonel of the Tenth hussars, and in various other uniforms and ordinary clothes. Most of the historical chapters of the book deal with matters already published. In describing the tour of the prince through America, in his youth, it reveals the interesting fact that before he was launched upon his journey his father, the prince consort, supplied him with memoranda to be used in replying to the addresses which would be made to him during his progress. It explains that "the best proof of the prince consort's wisdom is to be found in the fact that every one of those notes afterward turned out to be simply invaluable, owing to the peculiar aptness with which they had been framed to suit the circumstances of each locality where an address was likely to be received."

An incident is related of a hunting trip which the party made to Dwight, Ill. When the prince and his retinue approached a farm house, the farmer, who was a Briton, invited every one to enter except the Duke of Newcastle.

"Notice, Newcastle," he shouted, "I have been a tenant of yours, and you shall never set a foot on my land," so the prince passed on. The Southern slaveholders attempted to lure the prince into the South to exhibit to him the better side of slavery, but, the biographer avers, he was not impressed by the slave cities, and flatly refused to leave his carriage to visit the negro quarters at Haxhall's plantation.

A great part of the work describes in detail the onerous public formalities which have constituted the life of the heir apparent, the cornerstone layings, monument unveilings, the dedications and tours to India and Egypt, to Ireland and other parts of the kingdom. The royal progress through India in 1875, it appears, cost the government about $1,000,000; but, by way of compensation, presents were received by the prince from Indian potentates which aggregated in value $1,250,000. For one trip on the Nile the boat which carried the prince's suite was stocked with, "among other commodities," 3,000 bottles of champagne, 2,000 of soda, 4,000 of claret, and ample supplies of other drinkables.

It is pointed out as an evidence of the great personal popularity of the prince that all the politicians who advised the people to ignore his presence in Ireland in 1885 insisted upon abstinence from any display of personal hostility.

The married life of the Prince and Princess of Wales is pictured as ideal. Their surroundings at Sandringham and Marlborough are described with minute details, which will delight persons who have an appetite for this sort of small beer. The princess' private library at the former residence is fitted with the furnishings from the cabin of the Seraphis, in which he voyaged to India. All the finishings are in dark blue or green leather stamped with the prince's monogram. His literary tastes, judged from his bookshelves, tend toward English history. Many shelves are devoted to documents in India, in which he is greatly interested, with a great array of volumes about the mutiny, as well as a complete collection of literature upon the Crimean war and of colonial histories. There is a whole room full of cigar cases and smoking paraphernalia, some of them works of art, that have been presented, while the tobacco itself is stored in a special room kept at even temperature throughout the year. A stock of the prince's special tobacco is kept also at the Marlborough club, the Jockey club at Newmarket, the Royal Yacht Squadron's club house, and on board all the royal yachts. The emperor of Austria and the czar of Russia each Christmas send a box of cigars.

The Greater Joy.

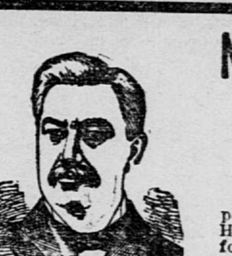
"Heavens!" cried the head of the firm, putting his hands to his ears as he entered the candy department, "who gave those girls permission to talk?"

"I did, sir," said the floorwalker. "It was the only way to keep them from eating up all the candy."—San Francisco Examiner.

Aptly Described.

Flubbe—I should say that Scribbler's poetry is what one speaks of as "halting verse."

Dubbe—Yes, he appears to have trouble with the feet.—New York World.



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Every form and variety of **weakness** in men, young or old, permanently cured. Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, Hydrocele, and Syphilis thoroughly eradicated from the system forever by our special form of treatment.

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DOLE IS GREETED

OFFICIAL WELCOME EXTENDED TO THE HAWAIIAN AT CHICAGO.

HE TALKS OF HIS ISLAND.

NO FEAR THAT THE JAPANESE WILL TRY TO SEIZE IT.

IF ANNEXATION TREATY FAILS

Says His Government Is Stable and No Revolutions are Feared.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—President and Mrs. Sanford B. Dole, of Hawaii, arrived in Chicago at 8:05 this morning. Notwithstanding the heavy storm, which delayed suburban trains in the vicinity of Chicago half an hour, the first section of the Chicago & Northwestern train No. 2, known as the Overland Limited from San Francisco, pulled into the depot in Chicago within 20 minutes of schedule time.

A distinguished party greeted the president of the little island republic on his arrival. The federal government was represented by Judge Grosscup, Gen. John C. Black, United States district attorney; Thomas E. MacMillan, clerk of the United States district court, and Hon. Thomas W. Cridler, of the state department at Washington. Chicago was represented by Mayor Harrison, and the army and navy by Maj. Heistandt and Lieutenant Commander Phelps respectively, who were resplendent in full dress uniform and several pounds of gold lace. In addition to these gentlemen, the president was welcomed by Gen. Brooke and his staff, consisting of Capt. Richards and Lieuts. Dean and McKenna; Hon. F. M. Hatch, minister to the United States from Hawaii; William Penn Nixon, Dr. Henry Lyman and the Chicago consul, F. W. Job. President Dole's party consisted of himself, Mrs. Dole, Secretary Iaukea, and Dr. Day, his physician. The following ladies were also present: Mesdames Grosscup, Harrison and Brooke.

On arriving in Chicago the reception committee entered President Dole's private car and welcomed him to Chicago. The first to shake hands was Judge Grosscup, who said:

"President Dole: I am instructed by the president of the United States to welcome you here. I am pleased to introduce to you Secretary Cridler, representing the president, and Mayor Harrison, of Chicago."

After the exchange of courtesies and a welcome to Chicago on behalf of the city by Mayor Harrison, President Dole cordially responded to the greeting, and seemed greatly pleased at the hearty reception given to him. Mrs. Dole, who won the hearts of everyone present by her unaffected and pleasant manner, thanked the ladies of the committee for coming out so early in the day to welcome her, and seemed to appreciate very highly the reception she received in Chicago.

The party at once proceeded in carriages to the Auditorium Annex, where suite 1,102 had been reserved for the guests. Their rooms are situated at the northeast corner of the hotel on the parlor floor, and are the same apartments occupied by President McKinley two years ago, when he visited Chicago to addresss the Marquette club. The suite, which was decorated with La France roses and draped with a Hawaiian flag, consists of a drawing room and three bed rooms.

On arriving at the hotel, Gen. Brooke extended an invitation to President and Mrs. Dole to visit Fort Sheridan on Monday morning, where a parade of the garrison will be given in their honor. The invitation was accepted, and the party will leave Chicago tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock by a special train on the Chicago & Northwestern railway, returning to Chicago at noon. This morning President and Mrs. Dole will attend the Church of the Messiah.

At 1 o'clock tomorrow a luncheon will be tendered the distinguished guests at Kinsley's by a number of former residents of Hawaii and other friends. Dr. Henry O. Lyman has charge of the affair, which promises to be a very pleasant reunion of old acquaintances. At 3 o'clock a formal reception will be held at the Union League club, to which invitations have been forwarded to all the clubs in Chicago, and which will give President Dole an opportunity of meeting a representative body of Chicago citizens.

While the arrangements are not entirely completed, it is probable that President Dole will leave Chicago at 10:30 Tuesday morning for Washington, by the Baltimore & Ohio road. This company has tendered him the use of the finest private car in its service.

Minister Hatch, Secretary Cridler, Lieutenant Commander Phelps and Maj. Heistandt were entertained at dinner by Ferdinand W. Peck at the Auditorium Annex palm garden last evening.

In an interview with a representative of the Associated Press today, President Dole discussed freely conditions in the republic of which he is the executive head, but refused repeatedly to talk of the Hawaiian annexation question now before congress.

"I cannot go into a discussion of a matter which is before congress now," he said. "It would be, I think, discourteous. The newspaper men appreciate my position, I think, in regard to it, and have been very courteous. But there is one thing I do wish to say," the president continued, "and that is this: There is absolutely no foundation for these stories of Hawaii being menaced by Japan."

Mr. Dole discussed at length the social and political features of the island republic, talking interestingly of the tariff, Honolulu municipal improvements and peculiarities and similar matters.

In answer to a question as to what would become of the present government should the United States refuse to annex the islands, the president said: "Well, the republic is there. I do not know that anything will happen except that things will go on as usual. I do not see any immediate danger from possession by any other country. We have a dispute with Japan in regard to immigration, and we cannot tell exactly how it is going to come out."

Japan's claim that they have the right to indiscriminate immigration into the islands under an old treaty will soon be settled by arbitration. Such immigration, the president believes, would be a very serious matter for the Hawaiian islands.

He characterized the Japanese as law-abiding, bright and intelligent, and said they make useful men in the islands. He denied the reports about Japanese entering the country in guise of laborers who were in reality soldiers, and said these reports originated in the United States.

The president thought if the senate failed to ratify the annexation treaty that Hawaii was not strong enough to fight any of the great powers that might try to absorb the islands, but believed the republic would continue indefinitely, as all legislation for some time past had been prepared with that end in view. It was Hawaii's interest in the question of annexation and its importance that brought him to this country. He does not expect to be heard before the senate nor has he any intimation that he will have an audience with President McKinley.

OPEN LETTER TO THOMAS B. REED.

Suggestions by a South Dakotan on the "Free Homes" Bill.

Britton, S. D., Jan. 20, 1898.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed—My Dear Sir: It is a matter of public rumor that the "Free Homes" bill would pass the house but for your opposition. Permit me to say that I do not make up my mind about anything upon hearsay evidence, and I cannot believe what I hear with reference to your attitude upon this measure. I have ever regarded you as broad-minded and liberal, and disposed to favor every law which is calculated to promote the general welfare.

Allow me to offer a few suggestions in favor of this bill. You have probably heard them before, but they will bear repetition. The senate has eagerly responded to the wishes of the people and twice passed the bill.

The Republican party in its last national platform adopted at St. Louis recommends the passage of the identical bill which is now before the house committee on public lands. True it is that parties have often violated their pledges, but they have never increased their popularity by doing so. I cannot believe that the Republican party, which takes pride in being the champion of national honor and good faith, will grossly violate one of its latest contracts, even though it affects only a few poor settlers on the Indian reservations.

I live near the Sisseton and Wahpeton reservation and know the situation of the settlers thereon. There has not been a good crop raised in South Dakota since the opening of that reservation on the 15th day of April, 1892. A large majority of the homesteaders are poor, they have raised nothing above the bare support of their families, and it is simply impossible for them to pay anything for their land. If they do not obtain the relief asked for there will be a grand exodus from the reservation, homes will be abandoned, and the dug-out and shanty where contented poverty found a refuge for a few years will become the abode of the wolf and jack rabbit—and remember the wolf and jack rabbit do not vote. It is said the government cannot afford to give away this part of the public land because it was purchased of the Indians. The argument is neither good nor plausible, for the reason that all the public domain given away under the original homestead law was purchased of some foreign nation, excepting Texas and some other small territory, and in addition thereto the Indian title was extinguished by the payment of large sums of money.

The settlers on this reservation have earned their homes, well earned them. They have earned them by five long years of residence, by hard toil, by living in pinching poverty, by the endurance of intense cold and terrible blizzards, by the death of loved ones, killed by the roughness of frontier life. While the poor settler on a winter's night lay in his shanty listening to a howling blizzard and dreaming of some day owning a home, your blue-bellied Yankee congressmen who oppose this bill were probably drinking cocktails and laughing at the fools who elected them.

They have earned their homes by improving them, by the building of roads, school houses and other public improvements, and by introducing civilization among a people who, before the coming of the white settler, were entirely under the care of the government.

The Republicans of South Dakota interested in "free homes" rallied to the support of the party in the last national struggle at the polls. They did so because they believed in the party, they believed it would perform what it promised. Will they be deceived? Will they be compelled to leave their homes and increase the army of tramps and wanderers in this Christian land? Very truly yours,

—James Wells.

PETRIFIED BODY.

Of a Woman Found by Hunters in Missouri.

Oscar Cobb and John Shackelford, while hunting on Dr. F. Shackelford's farm, near Fayetteville, in Hazel Hill township, this county, yesterday discovered the body of a petrified woman, says the Warrensburg (Mo.) correspondent to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. While traversing a small ravine one of the boys found under the roots of a tree, where the water had hollowed out the bank, what he supposed to be human feet. On investigation he discovered that they were solid stone, and attached to some unyielding substance. Securing assistance, the boys returned, and the tree and earth removed, exposing the body of a nude woman in a perfect state of petrifaction. The discovery was taken to Fayetteville, where it was measured and weighed and viewed by hundreds of people. The mold is that of a voluptuous woman, 5½ feet high, and the weight 265 pounds. The features are perfect, face round and full, and it is claimed could be easily recognized if any one were living today who had known her in life. Dr. Shackelford has owned the farm for fifty years, and no one was ever buried near the spot. The tree growing immediately over the body, however, places the date of the burial at some remote period in the settlement of the county, if not prior to our civilization. Those who have inspected the petrifaction critically say that it is not an Indian. The only abrasion or marks on the body are a hole in the right side and a protruding arrow head on the left, indicating that death resulted from the wounds. Several citizens from this city have viewed the body and claim that it is as perfect as the work of a sculptor, the toe and finger nails being as distinct as those of a living person. It will be brought to this city and placed on exhibition.

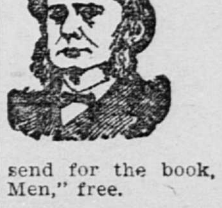
A Good Thing.

Customer—So this is your world-renowned corn solvent? Strange, I've never even heard of it."

Chemist—No, I dare say not. About twenty-five years ago it cured every corn in the neighborhood, and now I'm just getting it out again for the next generation.—Ally Sloper.

MANHOOD

Depends upon your nerve power, and nerve power is electricity. Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is a simple, cheap way of getting back your manhood if you have wasted it. It charges your body with vitality while you sleep at night. Try it. Consult the doctor about it, and send for the book, "Three Classes of Men," free.



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Office Hours—9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sundays—10 to 12 a. m.