SPRING ADVICE.

Some Timely Hints for All Who Are Going Through This Trying Season.

From the Scientific Magazine.

Be careful of your diet. You do not need heavy food such as you require during the winter.

Spring may be beautiful, but it is treacherous. Do not let it deceive you into a cold, a fever, malaria or pneumonia.

Do not throw off your winter flannels too early. It is better to suffer a little inconvenience than to take cold.

If you feel tired, feverish or overheated, do not rush off and take "Spring medicines." Cool yourself down and in this way help your system and purify your blood.

If you feel hot and thirsty, do not drink large quantities of water or other "long" drinks. It is much better to take a little pure whiskey and water, which will quench the thirst, tone the system, and fortify against disease.

Remember that only pure whiskey should ever be taken into the system, and that the leading chemists and scientists of the present day unite in declaring that Duffy's Pure Malt is absolutely the purest and best.

Do not permit any druggist or grocer to persuade you to take "something else." Bear in mind that this is a medicinal whiskey and far superior for this reason, while it costs no more.

If you use proper care and follow the advice above given, you may hope to go through the spring in good shape.

TO CONVERT HEATHENS

CAPT. BICKEL HAS AN IMPORTANT MISSION.

He Will Do Missionary Work Among the Natives of the Islands of the Inland Sea of Japan—Was in St. Paul Yesterday on His Way From England to Kobe, Japan.

In a temple at Kobe, Japan, there are images of 10,000 gods; each image holds in its hands, or bears on its head, smaller images of yet six other gods. Each god typifies some attribute which must be cultivated, according to the Shinto system.

In the islands of the inland sea of Japan the natives, fishermen and peasants generally are devoted to the worship of this host of divinities, and Capt. Luke Washington Bickel has undertaken the work of displacing all these venerable fictions and supplanting them in the affections of the people by imparting to them a knowledge of the God of Christianity.

It is a large order that Capt. Bickel has taken, but he looks the sort of man that would not be daunted by the size of any enterprise. He was at the Merchants' yesterday, with his wife and child, stopping a day for rest on his journey from London, England, to Kobe, Japan. He is a sea captain, not a minister, but he is going to carry the Christian creed into practically unknown countries, to people who have not only never heard of Christianity, but who have never even seen a European. He goes out for the American Baptist union.

Capt. Bickel's mission is unique. He will go into the inland sea in a gospel ship that will be built for the purpose. In the territory that has been assigned him there are thousands of islands very thickly populated. The people are said to be peaceful, cleanly and industrious. The field is said to be an excellent one for missionary work.

The one difficulty in the way has been a lack of means for reaching them. Recently a well known owner of merchant vessels contributed $10,000 to the American Baptist union to be used in the construction of a ship that might be used for the purpose of exploiting the gospel in these remote islands.

Capt. Bickel, who has been in the English merchant marine nearly all his life, though he is an American by birth, was offered the charge of the mission and accepted it. He has been engaged in missionary work among the sailors in London for some few years. His father is the Rev. P. W. Bickel, well known to people familiar with the work of the American Baptist society, and his brother was formerly engaged in newspaper work in Minneapolis.

"My plans are all definitely made," said Capt. Bickel to a Globe reporter. "I have plans for a schooner-rigged vessel of about sixty tons burden. She will be built at Kobe, and there I will make my headquarters. The vessel will not be built to carry cargo, and there will be no commercial side to the enterprise. Missionaries who are also traders have not been successful. The schooner will be arranged only for residential purpose, so far as the interior is concerned. She will be stoutly built, for she will see some rough voyaging. I will take with me an assistant native missionary, but will have no white assistant except my wife.

"The work among the islanders will be absolutely new, and my movements will be guided altogether by circumstances when I get to the inland sea. I am provided with charts and all other aids to navigation, but will, of course, have to depend on native pilots for some time.

"It will probably take a year to build the ship and outfit. I do not know anything of the Japanese language, and will devote myself to acquiring a knowledge of it while I am building the ship. What my period of service will be I don't know. It will depend on the success I meet with. It is likely to be lifelong, though, for the people among whom I am going are very numerous, and they have never even heard of Christianity."

Capt. Bickel will leave for the west on the overland train today.

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For Medicine or Treatment Until Cured.

WE ARE SPECIALISTS FOR

Diseases of MEN Exclusively.

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

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Dr. Alfred L. Cole

MEDICAL INSTITUTE AND COUNCIL OF PHYSICIANS,

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HAS CUBA A GOVERNMENT

SENOR QUESADA MAKES A STATEMENT

Claims of the Spaniards That Anarchy Reigns in the Eastern Portion of the Island Refuted by Figures and Documents by the Washington Member of the Junta.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Senor Gonzalo de Quesada, the diplomatic representative of the Cuban insurgents, today issued the following signed statement to show that the insurgents have a regularly organized civil government whose independence can be recognized:

"It is circulated by the enemies of the independence that they have no government or civil organization to recognize. It is admitted by all that there is a Cuban army, which has forced Spain to confess her inability to reestablish her control of the island; the triumphs and hardships of the Cuban soldiers are written up every day, but the more admirable example of the virtue and capacity of the people of Cuba, the creation and workings of a civil organization are lost sight of.

"And yet there is no writer who has visited the island, English or American, who has not told the world of the government of the republic of Cuba. At this moment a short sketch of the laws and officers of the republic cannot fail to interest the American people and serve to dispel any doubt in the mind of senators and congressmen who will be called upon to vote for a resolution recognizing the republic.

"From the very inception of the revolution the Cubans provided for a civil power. The Cuban revolutionary party, which prepared and directed the movement, was a civil organization headed by Jose Marti, most zealous in establishing the paramount influence of the law over the sword.

"Gen. Gomez, then and throughout all the revolution, has shown himself desirous that the civil authorities should have the supreme power. When he and Marti landed, their first aim was to constitute a provisional government. Gomez, as well as all the other military leaders, recognized Marti as the civil head. After the meeting of Gomez, Maceo and Marti at Mejorana, on May 4, 1895, a call for the election of representatives of the Cuban people to form a civil government was made, and Marti and Gomez marched to the central provinces to arrange for this important event. The decrees of that time are laws signed by both Gomez and Marti.

"The death of Marti postponed for a time the selection of representatives, but in the beginning of September, 1895, the call previously issued was complied with.

"Representatives from each of the provinces of Santiago, Puerto Principe, Santa Clara and the Western part of the island comprising the provinces of Matanzas and Habana, making twenty in all, were elected to the constituent assembly, which was to establish a civil government, republican in form.

"The constituent assembly, composed of doctors, lawyers and distinguished Cubans, met at Jimaguayu, in the province of Puerto Principe, on the 13th of September, 1895. It was duly organized; it solemnly declared the independence of Cuba and its separation from the Spanish monarchy, and confirmed the existence of the republic of Cuba among the political divisions of the world. The constitution, based on democratic and republican principles, was to be in force two years, unless the freedom of Cuba was obtained previous to the expiration of that time.

The First Officers.

"On the 18th of September, the following officers of the government were elected by the constituent assembly, in accordance with the terms of the constitution:

President, Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, of Puerto Principe.
Vice president, Bartolome Maso, of Manzanillo.
Secretary of war, Carlos Roloff, of Santa Clara.
Secretary of the treasury, Severo Pina, of Sancti Spiritus.
Secretary of the interior, Santiago Garcia Canizares, of Remedios.
Secretary of foreign relations, Rafael M. Portuondo, of Santiago de Cuba.
Sub-secretary of war, Marie Monoca, of Matanzas.
Sub-secretary of the treasury, Joaquin Castillo, of Santiago de Cuba.
Sub-secretary of the interior, Carlos Dubois, of Baracoa.
Sub-secretary of foreign relations, Fermin Valdez Dominguez, of Habana.

"The installation of these officers duly followed. The election of the general-in-chief and the second in command, who is to bear the title of lieutenant general, was then had, and resulted in the unanimous election of Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo, respectively.

"On the same day the constituent assembly elected by acclamation as delegate plenipotentiary and general agent abroad of the Cuban republic, Thomas Estrada Palma.

"During the two years of the Cisneros administration and up to the present time of Maso's, the civil authorities of the republic have exercised their functions throughout the territory controlled by the republic of Cuba, which is about three-fourths of the island. There is a civil governor in every province who has his subordinates and employes. The provinces are divided into prefectures, under the supervision of the secretary of the interior. The duties of the prefects are various, and are subject to special laws. That these prefectures are in working operation, the official telegrams of the Spanish press afford innumerable proofs. Gen. Blanco, in a communication to his government, under date of March 12, published in all the Madrid papers, says:

"Havana—Captain General to Minister of War: In operations of columns in the East, the military lines of the enemy between Bayamo, Manzanillo and Canto were broken. Also destroying the civil organization which they had in that territory for two years.

"Documents were filed before the senate committee of foreign relations last April, which were published as Document No. 19, Fifty-fifth congress, first session, which provided that the civil government legislated as to commerce, government workshops, manufactories, coast inspectors, postoffices, stamps have been issued, public schools established, civil marriages provided, the public treasury is well organized, taxes being collected and amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Civil Government Supreme.

"President Cisneros, and afterwards President Maso, issued state papers as they became opportune. The military authorities are subordinate to the civil government. In many documents the generals so declare it, and Gen. Gomez, the commander-in-chief, duly took the oath to the constitution. In July, 1896, he published the following circular:

"Headquarters of the Army of Liberation—This headquarters being informed of the unworthy proceedings of some chiefs and officers of the army with regard to the civil authorities of the republic, and resolved, as it is, not to consent in any case nor by any person that the sacred principles of discipline, subordination and morality of the revolution should be disregarded, but that respect should be rendered to the majesty of its democratic institutions, it reminds all chiefs and officers of the inevitable duty which they have to respect the functionaries of the civil government, according to their rank.

"The military authorities are obliged to give the decisive protection of their force to the civil authorities for the better fulfillment of their duties.

"The chiefs of the corps, divisions and brigades will chastise severely all subordinates against whom any complaints may be made of their bad conduct in this respect, they being answerable to this headquarters for their leniency or indifference. P. Y. L. Remanaguns, 22d July, 1896. The General-in-Chief.

—"Maximo Gomez.

"The general reports of the civil governor of the East, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, for the years 1896 and 1897, quoted in one of Senator Morgan's speeches, confirm every one of our statements and are worthy of perusal. Five newspapers are also published in the republic, El Cubano Libre, La Independencia, El Boletin de la Guerra, La Sanidad, Las Vilas. Books have also been published, the first being the primer for the public schools.

"Pursuant to the mandate contained in the constitution of 1893, a constituent assembly was convoked to meet in October, 1897, to revise the laws and to elect new officers. The government council passed an electoral law, and twenty-four representatives were chosen from the six provinces by all the citizens of the republic, those in the army, as well as the civilians; the election was untrammeled by the military. In a notable letter of Gen. Calixto Garcia, a translation of which reached President McKinley, he told how in Santiago de Cuba he gave his vote the same as the soldier and peasant, and how inspiring it was to see the people exercise the right of suffrage in districts controlled entirely by the republic.

"It was a brilliant congress which sat the months of October and November. Dr. Mendez Capote, ex-professor of law in the Havana university, was president. The outgoing secretaries of state submitted their reports, which were examined and passed upon by committees appointed for the purpose. A new constitution was adopted on the 29th of October, 1897, which will be in force two years, unless independence is obtained beforehand, when an assembly shall be called to provide temporarily for the government and administration of the republic, until a definite constituent assembly shall meet.

"The preamble says:

"We, the representatives of the Cuban people, freely meeting in constituent assembly, convoked by virtue of the mandate contained in the constitution of the 16th of September, 1895, ratify our firm and unshaken resolve of obtaining the absolute and immediate independence of the island, in order to establish in it a democratic republic, and inspiring ourselves in the present necessities of the revolution we decree the following constitution:

The Constitution.

"The constitution determines what is called the republic, who are citizens, their individual and political rights, the officers of the government, their powers and provides for the assembling of the representatives.

"The principal articles are:

"Article 6. Cubans and foreigners will be protected in their religious opinions and in the practice of their respective cults, as long as these are not opposed to public morals.

"Article 8. Education is free in all the territory of the republic.

"Article 10. The electoral right shall be regulated by the government on the basis of universal suffrage.

"Article 17. The administration of justice in reference to civil matters belongs to the civil authorities and its procedure shall be regulated by a law.

"Article 22. Besides the powers conferred upon it by other articles of this constitution, the government council has the following:

"1. To make all laws and regulations regarding the revolution and the military, civil and political life of the Cuban people.

"2. To resolve the petitions addressed to it, ordering those which are not properly transmitted to take their due course.

"3. To depose for just cause and under its responsibility any counselor or subsecretary. This resolution shall be reported to the first assembly, and can only be passed by the affirmative votes of four councilors.

"4. To appoint a secretary and sub-secretary for the transacting of business in any department, when both positions shall have been vacant for two months.

"5. To appoint and remove public functionaries of all classes in the manner provided by law, ordering that they shall be submitted to the courts of justice in the proper cases.

"6. To determine the policy of the war and the general lines of the campaign, and to intervene, when, in their judgment, there be found motive for it, in the military operations, always by means of the generals of the nation.

"7. To raise troops, to declare reprisals, and to grant letters of marque.

"8. To grant military ranks from sublieutenants to major general, in the form established by the law of military organization.

"9. To issue paper money, to coin money, fixing its kind and value.

"10. To contract loans, determining when they shall become due, the interests, discounts, commissions, and guaranties, and to make all negotiations advised by the public weal, being strictly responsible for the use it shall make of these faculties and of those provided in the previous articles.

"11. To levy taxes, to decree the investment of the public funds, and to ask and approve the accounts of the same.

"12. To determine the foreign policy and to appoint an remove agents, representatives and delegates of all classes.

"13. To grant passports.

"14. To issue the safe conduct necessary for the discharge of the functions of the government.

"15. To make treaties with other powers, choosing the commissioners who are to celebrate them; but without being able to delegate in them its final approval. The one of peace with Spain must be ratified by the assembly, and cannot be initiated but on the basis of the absolute and immediate independence of all of the island of Cuba.

"Article 31. The secretary of war will be the superior chief in rank of the army of liberty.

The Military.

"In the additional articles as to military organization the following is found:

"No. 3. That the government can name and may freely separate the general in chief and the lieutenant general.

"No. 4. That there shall be a chief for every army corps appointed by the government, on the information or at the proposal of the general in chief as to the first mentioned and by the chief of department, through the general in chief, for the seconds.

"Pursuant to the constitution, which is published in document 129 of the Fifty-fifth congress, second session, the new government was elected as follows:

"President, Bartolome Maso.
"Vice president, Domingo Mendez Capote.
"Secretary of war, Jose B. Aleman.
"Secretary of foreign relations, Andres Moreno de Latorre.
"Secretary of the treasury, Ernesto Fonste Sterling.
"Secretary of the interior, Dr. Manuel R. Silva.
"Sub-secretary of war, Rafael de Cardenas.
"Sub-secretary of the treasury, Col. Saturnino Lastra.
"Sub-secretary of foreign relations, Nicolas Alberdi.
"Sub-secretary of the interior, Pedro Aguilera Kindelan.

"The said government council appointed Maj. Gen. Maximo Gomez general-in-chief, and Maj. Gen. Calixto Garcia as lieutenant general. But the best proof of the existence of the Cuban capital and government is the following official telegram published by the Spanish minister, Dupuy de Lome, dated the 22d of January, 1898, and signed by Senor Congosto, the secretary of the Spanish government in Cuba. It is as follows:

"Havana, Jan. 21.

"Gen. Castellanos has taken possession of the village of Esperanza, in the Sierra de Cubitas, where the insurgent government had its headquarters.

"During the stubborn resistance made by the insurgents the government officials escaped.

"The next day, continuing his operations, the same general defeated a body of 2,500 insurgents who were coming to the aid of the government, scattering them in all directions and killing 59.

—"Congosto."

"The Cubans are willing to rest their case on this testimony of the Spanish government.

—"Gonzalo de Quesada,
"Charge d'Affaires of the Cuban Republic."

GUIDE TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sent Free to Teachers and Tourists.

It contains special information about places of interest, also complete and comprehensive map of the National Capital, time of through trains from Chicago to Washington via Pennsylvania Short Lines, and reduced rates over that route for the National Educational Association meeting in July. Just the thing for teachers and any one going to Washington. Address H. R. Dering, A. G. P. Agt., 248 South Clark st., Chicago, enclosing 2-cent stamp. The Guide is worth much more.

DAIRY EXHIBIT AT OMAHA

MINNESOTA MEN PLAN FOR REPRESENTATION

Secretary Crickmore, of the State Dairymen's Association, Communicates With the Creameries Throughout the State—A Big Exhibit of Butter Already Assured—Creamery Men Are Interested.

A correspondence has been carried on by Secretary Robert Crickmore, of the State Dairymen's association, and the creamery men of the state during the week with reference to the Minnesota dairy exhibit at the Omaha exposition this summer.

Mr. Crickmore has met with flattering success in his efforts in this direction and has already enough prize butter promised to make the dairy exhibit from this state one of the features of the exposition.

The creamery men, with little exception, have taken hold of the project with great interest. Mr. Crickmore says the exhibit will come fully up to the standard of the Topeka exhibit.

The only drawback which has been experienced by the committee appointed by the Minnesota commissioners is the matter of transportation.

The exposition will be held during the summer, and necessarily great care will have to be taken in transporting the butter to retain its scoring qualities.

Mr. Crickmore will be in the city this week and will call upon the railroad companies to make arrangements for a special refrigerator service between St. Paul and Omaha just before the opening of the big show.

Mr. Crickmore stated that Minnesota creamery men need have no hesitancy in entering their exhibits, as they would be fully protected from the atmospheric conditions, and great care would be taken in handling the packages.

It is expected that the state corps of dairy organizers will resume the road on Monday, April 18. Although the season for opening new creameries is practically over, the corps can do much to further the dairy interests of the state after the farmers have completed their seeding.

A well known creamery man said yesterday that he thought the building season this year would be much later than usual. He thought there was time yet for considerable work in this field.

Cornish, Curtiss & Greene, creamery outfitters, have secured contracts for creameries at the following places during the past week: Spicer, Minn.; Roscoe, Minn.; Fairfield, Minn.; Elmdale, Minn.

The business of the outfitters at this season is largely composed of supply orders. A number of orders have been received from creameries which are making thorough renovations of their plants this spring. The season's business has been marked by an unusually large number of creameries which have been equipped with additional separators and other improvements added during the spring.

For the information of Minnesota buttermakers who wish to compete at the Omaha exposition, The Globe prints the following synopsis of the qualifications necessary for the entry of exhibits:

The scoring is to be done on the same basis as has been the rule in Chicago for some time and which was adopted several months ago by the New York Mercantile exchange, giving 45 out of 100 points to flavor. From the printed copy of rules governing the exhibits the following is taken:

Dairy butter is understood to be butter from a single herd of cows made on the farm, or at the home of the owner, and the entry shall consist of one 10-pound tub; no other size accepted.

Creamery butter is understood to be butter made in a regular creamery or factory from the milk or cream of not less than ten herds of cows, from a churning of not less than 100 pounds, and the entry shall consist of one 30-pound tub; no other size accepted.

There shall be four separate and distinct exhibits and entries of butter, one each in the months of June, July, September and October, on such day of the month as shall be determined by the superintendent of this department.

It shall be the duty of the superintendent to notify by registered letter each exhibitor at least ten days in advance of the date when such exhibits are to be judged, and each exhibitor shall within sixty hours after said notice is received forward his exhibit either by express or refrigerator freight, all charges prepaid.

Not less than ten days from the date of mailing of the notices herein required, the exhibits of butter shall be judged; said judging to be from a commercial standpoint by recognized experts and according to the following scale or score:

Flavor	45
Grain or body	25
Color	15
Salt	10
Style of package and packing	5
Total, or perfection	100

No exhibit scoring less than 90 points shall be entitled to any portion of the cash premium offered.

As soon as the judging is completed all exhibits, unless otherwise disposed of by the owner, will be sold to the best advantage by the superintendent and the proceeds remitted to the owner, and accompanying said remittance shall be a copy of the score of said exhibit, signed by said superintendent.

In the awarding of cash premiums an entry made in any month by an exhibitor shall be entitled to its proportionate share of said premium, provided that no exhibitor shall be allowed to make more than one entry in each month, except that companies operating more than one separate and distinct creamery or factory may make entries from each of said creameries or factories.

All pro rata premiums will be divided among the entries in the lot scoring above the stated minimum (90 points) in proportion to the points scored above said minimum.

Each exhibitor whose exhibit scores above 95 points shall be entitled to a medal of excellence of exhibit, and accompanying said medal shall be a diploma specifying the score or degree of perfection of said exhibit; provided, that no exhibitor shall be entitled to more than one such medal and diploma, and that to be given for the exhibit of greatest merit.

Creamery Butter—

One 30-pound tub from churning of not less than 100 pounds, pro rata	$500
To entry making highest score, additional	50

(Provided in case of tie on highest score the additional amount offered shall be equally divided.)

Dairy Butter—

One 10-pound tub, pro rata	$250
To entry making highest score, additional	50

(Provided, in case of tie the additional amount shall be equally divided.)

Persons desiring to exhibit and compete for any of these premiums shall file their entries with the superintendent thirty days in advance of the date in each month in which exhibits are to be made.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS' The Original & Genuine Worcestershire SAUCE

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS, NEW YORK.

During the year 1897 England imported from points outside of Ireland 3,217,801 hundredweights of butter. This is equivalent to 5,746,070 of our fifty-six-pound tubs, or almost double the quantity of butter received in both New York and Chicago during the same time. This enormous supply was sent from the various exporting countries as follows:

	Cwts.
Australasia	269,432
Canada	109,402
United States	154,196
Denmark	1,334,726
France	448,128
Germany	51,761
Holland	278,631
Sweden	299,214
Other countries	272,311
Total	3,212,801

An enthusiastic creamers' meeting was held at Bryant, S. D., March 12. The question of reopening the creamery was discussed, and it was decided to canvass the territory tributary to Bryant to find how many cows could be pledged. The banks agreed to furnish money on easy terms to buy 200 more cows. The leading business men also agreed to buy no more butter from farmers living within a radius of eight miles of town.

The manufacture of fancy cheese in this country is rapidly increasing, and probably there is no part of dairying that pays better than this work. At present most of the fancy cheese is imported, although nearly all of the famous varieties are made on a small scale in this country.

The Merton creamery, near Owatonna, Minn., received during the year 2,623,820 pounds of milk, which yielded 113,723 pounds of butter. The average teat is reported at 3.4, and the over-run was 19.4, or in other words 100 pounds of butter fat made 119.4 pounds of butter. The cost of manufacture was $1.77 for 100 pounds of butter.

The number of creameries in South Dakota increased from five in 1893 to 145 in 1897, and the value of their product from $67,392 in 1832 to $1,088,000 in 1897.

In the St. Paul Dairy Reporter of March 29 appears an article on "Our Butter in England" from the pen of W. R. Kenny, Manchester, England, which every buttermaker in Minnesota should read. He admits that Minnesota makes good butter, but says it does not bring the top price in English markets, because it lacks the characteristics which the English consumer wants in his butter. He further states that certainly we do not want to ship butter across the ocean unless we intend to receive the highest possible price, and if we do intend to receive the best markets we must cater a little to the English taste. We must work for certain results for certain markets.

Nine dairy dealers of Allegheny county, Pa., were found guilty of selling oleomargarine, or imitation butter, in opposition to the law the other day, and a fine of $10 and costs was imposed in each case.

Pasteurization is supposed to have received a set-back at the Topeka convention. The tub exhibition by Mr. Schuknecht seems to have received at the hands of the judges a lower scoring than almost any other exhibit, but this condition is explained by Mr. Schuknecht as having been brought about by the fact that in his anxiety to produce something extraordinarily fine he carried the ripening process too far, which, as he says, gave him the quality and flavor desired, but in the shipment, through careless handling, this fine aroma was dissipated and lost when scored nearly a week later. Of course there is just enough in the result to enable critics to find a peg on which to hang objections to the process, but the fact still remains that the butter Mr. Schuknecht has been turning out at the Albert Lea creamery under this process has been fetching two to three cents higher price than the Elgin quotations. After all, the market is the final arbiter as to the success or failure of any process, and judged by this standard there is no record where pasteurized butter has not brought as a rule top prices.

A creamery in Newark, N. J., is using skim-milk in the manufacture of a product for putting the glazing on fine quality paper. The Newark Herald says: "The Standard Butter Company of Owego has now commenced the manufacture of their new product which is to utilize and create a value for their skim-milk, and thus allow the payment of better prices for milk. The product is a sizing to be used by paper manufacturers to put the glazing on fine quality papers. Heretofore a fine quality of glue with other compounds has been used, but it was recently discovered that a much better and cheaper sizing could be made from skim milk. The Standard company has now made a five-year contract to furnish this to some large paper manufacturers. At the creamery in this village, in charge of N. Haster, the new product is now being made. The skim-milk is put in a vat, treated with chemicals and heated until curd is formed, then the curd is washed and pressed and shipped to the headquarters at Owego. There the curd is ground fine and put in a large and improved drying kiln, where it is dried in about twelve hours, then bagged and is ready for shipment."

The disgrace is in continuing to drink liquor rather than in going to the KEELEY INSTITUTE, corner Park av. and Tenth st., Minneapolis, for treatment, which removes forever the desire for strong drink and makes the man self-respecting.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTORIA—J. F. Craig, Hinckley; M. S. Collins, Hinckley; C. Baxter, Ashland; L. E. Johnson, Waseca; Walter Jacobs, Aberdeen; J. M. Davis, Milwaukee; Mrs. W. S. Redfern, Seattle; George Bristol, Milwaukee; William J. Master, Minneapolis; O. G. Mines, Milton, S. D.; H. J. Lauxterman, Cincinnati.

CLARENDON—Mr. and Mrs. Marnock, Jamestown; R. J. Glenalvin, Detroit; George Cross, Detroit; D. F. McGrath, Barnesville; D. E. Presgrove, Minneapolis; N. A. Kellum and daughther, Missoula, Mont.; Mrs. A. L. Avery, Missoula, Mont.; J. H. Brady, Superior; W. F. Redmond, Fargo, N. D.; H. E. McGee, Chicago.

MERCHANTS'—L. W. Bickel and wife, Japan; J. H. Brown and wife, Chicago; T. R. Needham, Ft. Wrangell, Alaska; W. M. Hamersclag, Newark, N. J.; W. G. Williams, Columbus, O.; G. Brush, Iowa; C. McCarthy, Milton, N. D.; A. McAdams, Chicago; A. Jones, Chicago; J. D. Losekamp, Montana; L. W. Collins, St. Cloud; F. Lee, Seattle; J. H. Douglas, Sibley, Io.; G. J. Kenline, Duluth; G. L. Iverson, Belmont, N. D.; F. R. Winship, Chicago; A. C. McGilvany, Dickinson, N. D.; G. R. Brown and wife, Menomonee; R. H. Oakley, St. Cloud; J. M. Robertson, St. Cloud; C. E. Crone, Seattle; W. H. Pahl, Reedsburg; E. E. Smith, Fargo; F. E. Brown, Chicago.

METROPOLITAN—T. P. Rooney, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. J. Allen, Lillian Martin, Des Moines, Io.; L. D. Parler, Chicago; Miss C. T. Moore, Duluth, Miss Vinnie De Witt, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Harris, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Chatfield, New York; Prof. Leonidas and wife, New York; Matt Cech, Waverly, Minn.; H. L. Smith, Minneapolis, C. B. Goff, city; V. Carrick, Chicago; J. K. Fitzpatrick, Dubuque, Io.; A. E. Lamb, Cedar Rapids, Io.; E. B. Callihan, Tacoma, Wash.; D. C. Cmpbell, Duluth, Minn.

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RYAN—John A. Smart, Omaha; C. A. Hoffheimer, Cincinnati; D. S. Stem, Chicago; A. B. G. Collom, Chicago; James Johnston, Chicago; Joseph W. Stem, New York; J. Ascher, Chicago; A. N. Davidson, Brooklyn; F. G. Williams and wife, Chicago; J. F. Renfrow, Chicago; Maurice Field, Milwaukee; L. J. Burns, Bloomington; N. M. Pond, New York; George Storing, Melbourne; Harvey Pipe, Amherst; Capt. A. G. Willis, Chicago; Albert Groff, Philadelphia; Mrs. Mills, Hastings, Minn.; August Cirkel, Boyd, Wis.; E. R. Bellwood, New Jersey; B. H. Tatem, Helena; J. Gildersleeve, New York; L. D. Webster, Chicago; J. M. Sanderson, Newark; B. E. Baker, Duluth; George R. Slocum, Duluth; G. Mendelson, New York; A. L. Lindsay, Chicago; L. R. Johnson and wife, Elmira, N. Y.; R. S. Hagen, Philadelphia.

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The Gordon Hat is popular because it is correct.

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List of Unclaimed Letters Remaining in the Postoffice, St. Paul, April 11, 1898.

Free delivery of letters by carriers at the residence of owners may be secured by observing the following rules:

Direct plainly to the street and number of the house.

Head letters with the writer's full address, including street and number, and request answers to be directed accordingly.

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in the city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked in the left-hand corner "Transient." This will prevent their being delivered to persons of the same or similar names.

Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised, otherwise they will not receive them. —Robert A. Smith, Postmaster.

Albin, B. H.
American Pulmonary Co.
Anderson, Albert L.
Anderson, Miss Mathilda.
Apitz, Ernest.
Avery, Charles.
Bacta, Chas. F.
Bailey, C. S.
Baine, Frank.
Baker, Chas.
Baker, N. W. Co.
Barrett, A. L.
Barton, Miss Allie.
Barton, Peter.
Bayer, J. M.
Beard, Mrs. (Baker).
Becker, Mrs.
Bell, Chas.
Benson, C. A.
Berigan, Miss Nora.
Billings, R.
Black, John F.
Blase, Miss Annie.
Bock, Miss Marie.
Boland, Miss Mary.
Booth, Miss Edith.
Borgeson, Miss Anna.
Bradley, Miss Etta.
Broughton, Mrs. Ada.
Brown, Mrs. Chas.
Brown, John.
Buell, James.
Buflington, Mrs.
Bunnell, M. C.
Burke, Mrs. Catherine.
Burke, Miss Nellie, care N. W. News Co.
Burns, Chas. F.
Burns, Miss Ollie.
Burrage, Lula.
Burton, E.
Busgen, Miss Lizzie.
Caddery & Co.
Cannon, Joseph.
Carlin, James.
Carr, Miss Catherine.
Casey, Wm. H.
Chorley, Fred.
Christiansen, John.
Clansen, Miss, Wabasha st.
Cleet, Miss Bertha.
Clement, Geo. Edwin Coleman.
Collett, Miss May.
Conden, Henry.
Cooper, J. W.
Cosgrove, Miss Lulu.
Covington, Mrs. Mary.
Craig, Mrs. R. A.
Crawford Mfs. Co.
Creamer, William.
Crocker, E. G.
Crosby, Mrs. Ellen.
Culnane, William.
Cunningham, Geo.
Daley, L. M.
Dalton, Miss Kittie.
Damm, Mrs. Annie.
Davenport, M., 3.
Davis, Charles.
Davis, H. C.
Day, Dr. A. R.
De Barros, Mme. Alixira.
De Bott, Miss Minnie.
Demoos, Jno.
Devlin, Miss Pollie.
Dixon, Mrs. Mamey.
Donivan, Henry.
Dooley, J. H.
Doughty, Henry.
Douglas, Dr. and Mrs. A. D.
Dumont, B. F.
Duncalf, J. P.
Drake, C. A.
Drouet, Mrs. Robert.
Ebenspacher, Mr.
Edlund, Miss Alma.
Edwards, I. C.
English, Jas.
Eureka Tailor System Co.
Farland, Miss Mabel.
Fay, Miss Rose.
Ferrell, Harry.
Ferry, E. S.
Finch, Miss, 4 Crocus Hill.
Firestone, James.
Fitzpatrick, T.
Fox, I. E.
Gallagher, Charles.
Galvin, Mrs. M.
Garrison, Lewis.
Gearhart, Daniel.
General Land Office.
Germicide Chemical Co.
Gilbert, Hilgert.
Gilman, Mrs. Savansen Flats.
Gilmore, W. S.
Golden, Mrs. Clara.
Gondean, M.
Hall, The Misses, 610 Holly avenue.
Hagel, Mrs. Budd.
Haggerty, Jas. E.
Hagren, Mrs. Mary.
Hamilton, J. W.
Hanna, F.
Hand, Jim.
Hanks, Claude B.
Hansen, Miss.
Harris, Daniel L.
Haskins, Miss Jessie A.
Hastings, W. K.
Haywood, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jr.
Heinemann, Mrs. Ed.
Heitland, Arthur Repps.
Hickson, Mrs., Corner Wabasha st.
Hoffmann, B. E.
Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Belote Flats.
Hollbrook, Miss Lissie.
Holly, C. H.
Hubbard, H. H.
Huff, Jacob.
Hughson, Mrs. C. W.
Hunt, R. C., Lyons County.
Hutchins, Mrs. W.
Irvine, Alex'r.
Isaacson, Leonard G.
Jackson, Miss Annie.
James, Mrs. Cora.
James, M. S.
Janson, Willie.
Jensen, Miss, 903 East Sixth st.
Jensen, Miss Julia S.
Johnson, Miss, Care Mr. Phillips.
Johnson, Mrs. C. G.
Johnson, Miss Carle.
Johnson, F.
Johnstone, E. B.
Johnson, Mrs. Julia M.
Johnson, Miss Selma.
Kaercher, Miss Dorathea.
Kaufmann, Math.
Keller, Fred.
Kelly, Miss B.
Kelly, Robert J.
Kennedy, Mrs. M. F.
Kitty, Frank.
Kinney, Miss Agnes.
King, Mrs. E. V.
King, Mrs. Myrtle A.
Kirk, R. B.
Kretzer, Emma Alice.
Kridler, Dave D.
Krogin, Miss Agnes.
Krueger, Miss Anna.
Lafrance, Mrs. I. M.
Lamb, Mrs. C. R.
Lang, Miss Olive B.
Lattin, Mrs. Emma.
Law and Collection Ass'n.
Lear, Miss Pearle.
Lenard, Charles G.
Lindley, Mrs. C. M.
Lindquist, Swan.
Londgren, Mrs. Hulda.
Loughborough, Miss. Hope F.
Ludlow, F. H.
Lundquist, Miss Christine.
Lunson, Henry.
McDevitt, Stephen.
McDermott, Miss Mae.
McGlaskan, Donald.
McKay, Georgie. 2.
Macey, Fred.
Madden, Mrs., Carroll street.
Mapes, Mrs. C. F.
Marengo, Agna.
Marsh, Henry L.
Marsh, Jas. R. T.
Marshall, Mrs. M.
Mason, Mrs. Edward.
Maynard, Mrs. E. C.
Meyer, Mrs. Margurite.
Milleham, Jno.
Moeller, George & Co.
Moffett, Will.
Moline, Ida.
Montgomery, T. J.
Moore, City, Marshall.
Morris, J. P.
Mousseau, Xervia.
Mullen, Miss Fanny.
Mullen, Hon. M.
Murphy, J. J.
Murphy, Mrs. Margaret.
Nelson, Mrs., Carlle street.
Nelson, Mrs. N. J.
Nilson, Miss Emma.
Norbourn