ZAZADIL IN CAMP AGAIN

MINNEAPOLIS PRIVATE CAME IN LATE SUNDAY NIGHT

Strange Case of Mysterious Disappearance and Reappearance That Annoys the Officers of the Fifteenth Regiment—News of Yesterday With the Soldier Boys at Camp Ramsey.

Private Zazadil, the much-wanted man of Company A, walked into the guard house Sunday night at 10 o'clock and gave himself up. He presented his pass for inspection just as if he was five minutes late instead of five days. He has given no explanation of his reason for not sooner returning to Camp Ramsey. Yesterday he was employed on the police crew. Zazadil is in a bad fix. He stands liable to be charged with disobedience of orders (article of war No. 62) and absence without leave (article of war No. 32). On the former charge he can be given two years' imprisonment, and on the latter six months and a heavy fine. He will probably have to answer to both charges, as his offense is peculiarly aggravated from the fact that it is the third time he has absented himself in this manner. Late last night Corporal Vevea and a squad returned from a prolonged search in the Twin Cities, from which, of course, they came empty-handed, as the bird was already caged.

Lieut. L. V. Hubbard received orders yesterday afternoon, to report for duty at Jacksonville, as aide de camp to Brig. Gen. Hubbard. Lieut. Hubbard was relieved from duty last night by Lieut. Col. Leonhauser, and he will start for the South early today. Lieut. Hubbard, by his modest and unassuming manner among the officers, and his universal courteous treatment of those whom he ranked, has made himself especially dear to the members of the regiment. His superiors have nothing but kind words to say of him, and, while all are glad that he is "up a notch," they are sorry to lose him. Every soldier in the regiment hopes to go to Jacksonville, and that the lieutenant will rejoin them there.

Lieut. F. J. Barrows, of Company A, is at his home, No. 10 Ninth street north, Minneapolis, sick. The lieutenant is having a tussle with the popular ailment, ephemeral fever. It has gone down the line among the boys of the Fifteenth in the past ten days pretty thoroughly. Those who have suffered from bowel trouble seem to be the ones chosen to have a tilt with the fever. It has not been considered serious by the surgeons of the regiment and has invariably yielded easily to treatment. Lieut. Barrows' return is looked for soon.

Corporal Grant, of Company I, has been reduced to the ranks, on account of his having been chosen for hospital service. Yesterday Capt. Bond held a competitive examination of sixteen privates of Company I, to determine who was best fitted for the position of corporal to fill the vacancy. Homer Colle, whose home is in Chippewa Falls, Wis., stood highest and is to be made corporal.

The regimental dress parade last night, by the Fifteenth, has never been equaled at Camp Ramsey, by any regiment in the state. There wasn't the sign of a hitch throughout the ceremony. In the manual the men were splendid at "Order arms!" The guns struck the ground as if they were one piece. The alignment of the companies in review was good, that of Companies D and I calling out a hearty hand-clap from the visitors. Nor could the audience, many of them judges of what military work is, restrain their enthusiasm at the showing made by the regiment in the manual. The Third battalion was in command of Capt. Elwin. The captain handled the battalion like a born major. Not a little of the success of the dress parade is due to the battalion adjutants. Lieuts. Rask, of the First; Bookstaver, of the Second, and Dewey, of the Third battalion, performed their duties in a creditable manner.

The following order is in effect at Camp Ramsey:

Headquarters Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry—Camp Ramsey, Minn., Aug. 6, 1898—General Orders No. 5: Beginning on the 8th inst. and until further orders, the following routine will be observed:

	A. M.
First call for reveille	5:00
Reveille, assembly	5:15
Drill (setting up exercises)	5:25
Recall from drill	5:35
Breakfast	5:45
Sick call	6:15
Drill, first call	6:25
Drill, assembly	6:30
Fatigue	6:35
Recall from drill	7:30
Guard mounting, first call	7:55
Guard mounting, assembly	8:00
Drill, first call	8:55
Drill, assembly	9:00
Recall from drill	10:00
Officers' school, by battalions	10:45
Officers' school, by regiment	11:45
First sergeants	11:45
	M.
Dinner	12:00
	P. M.
Fatigue	1:00
Drill, first call	4:25
Drill, assembly	4:30
Recall from drill	5:30
Non-commissioned officers' school	3:00
Supper	6:00
Battalion parade, first call	6:55
Battalion parade, assembly	7:00
Retreat immediately after parade.	
Tattoo	8:45
Call to quarters	9:00
Taps	9:10

There will be no formation for roll call at tattoo, but the prescribed signal will be sounded.

At taps, the first sergeant or sergeant in charge of quarters will inspect each tent and report names of all unauthorized absentees to the officer of the day.

The morning reports of companies signed by the company commanders and first sergeants will be handed to the adjutant before 8 o'clock in the morning.

Attention is particularly directed to paragraph 387 Army Regulations.

By order of Lieut. Col. Loenhauser.

—Theo. W. Griggs,
First Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant, Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

Each company is ordered to present eight sets of fours on the parade ground.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Hunt, Dr. and Mrs. Porteous, Mesdames C. W. Johnson and W. R. Gregory formed a tally-ho party yesterday from Minneapolis. They drove out to Camp Ramsey last evening. These, with the Messrs. John and W. D. Washburn Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Jelley, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dwinnell, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Campbell, Mr. and Miss Hubbard, Mrs. Thomas Roberts and Mrs. Leonhauser, formed a jolly party at luncheon at Lieut. Col. Leonhauser's quarters. They remained for dress parade.

David Taliman, president of the Central Minnesota Telephone company, and John Williams, manager of the Willmar exchange, of that company, both residents of Willmar, called on Company D yesterday.

Collector of Customs John Peterson and Miss Josephine Blom called on Sergeant Peterson yesterday.

Maj. Gotzian was in command of the regiment yesterday for some time, Lieut. Col. Leonhauser being in town on business for the regiment.

Lieut. Vincent commanded Company A on dress parade last night. Company A was complimented for its alignment at review in the afternoon.

Hereafter a trumpeter will go on duty at guard mount and remain on as regimental trumpeter for twenty-four hours. Trumpeter Welch goes on today.

Guard detail yesterday: Capt. Finehout, officer of the day; Lieut. Rice, officer of the guard; Lieut. Schroeder, junior officer of the guard; Sergeant Kelly, Company B, sergeant of the guard; Sergeant Duncan, Company E, sergeant of the guard; Skery, Sathre and Kiefer, corporals.

First Relief—Peaterson, Northrop, O'Brien, Company M; Martin, Breit, Whitney, Allen, Company A; Penterson, Clow, Wynn, Company C; Bjorkman, Boyd, Bekker, Company B.

Second Relief—Wood, Company C; Wagener, Torgelson, Beklund, Company D; Cabana, Carlton, Cavanaugh, Callow, Company E; Nelson, G. Nelson, Nimocks, Normand, Company F; Kenney, Company G.

Third Relief—Klungless, King, Kelly, Company G; Eastman, Dahlberg, Eastman, Dubois, Company H; Hanley, Hawkinson, Dudley, Duthie, Company I; Grinere and Johnson, Company K.

CAPT. MILLER RESIGNS.

H, of the Fourteenth, Is Now Without a Regular Leader.

Capt. L. R. Miller, of Company H, Fourteenth regiment, Minnesota volunteers, arrived in town yesterday from Chickamauga. He left that place two weeks ago, but stopped at various cities to visit friends. Capt. Miller resides in Olivia, from which place Company H was organized. He resigned his command before leaving Camp Thomas, and expects to return to his home today.

In explaining his resignation, Capt. Miller said: "I saw no chance of going to the front, so I resigned. I gave up large business interests to take my command to the front, but I could see no service in remaining in camp during all the trouble. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the boys at Chickamauga, no matter what you hear to the contrary. Every day it's the same old routine, drill and guard mount.

"I served my country four years during the last war, and would willingly do it again for four more, but serving your country in action and serving it in idleness are two different things. The boys are all well, considering the condition of things, but they are anxious to move one way or the other."

SAME AS IF AT 'FRISCO

TWO CENTS WILL CARRY A LETTER TO MANILA SOLDIERS

Capt. Castle Writes That the Domestic Rates Apply on Mail for the Boys When Sent on Government Transports, Which, While Not Regular, Is as Prompt as Practicable.

The following letter received by Maj. John Espy yesterday will be of interest to all who have relatives with the Thirteenth regiment at Manila:

Treasury Dept., Office of Auditor for Postoffice Dept., Washington, D. C., Aug. 5, 1898.—Maj. John Espy, St. Paul, Minn.—My Dear Major: I have just received your letter of the 3d instant. I expect to spend next week in St. Paul, but may not see you immediately upon arrival, hence will answer your questions by letter that no delay may occur.

The postoffice department has made what are considered ample arrangements for transmitting mail to the military forces in the Philippines, which are substantially as I indicated to you when I was at home about July 1. Postal employes have been sent out there to establish a military station, which is a branch of the San Francisco postoffice. This is done that mail may be transmitted at domestic rates of postage, which are much cheaper, of course, than the foreign rates. For instance, a one-ounce letter will now go to your son at Manila for 2 cents. If it were a "foreign" letter it would require 5 cents for each half ounce, and if not paid in advance the rate would be double at the other end, so that a one-ounce letter with a two-cent stamp on would cost him eighteen cents additional on arrival there, but for the fiction of calling Manila a station of the San Francisco postoffice.

As to times of transmission. This military mail accumulates at San Francisco. Every time a transport leaves with troops or supplies this mail is forwarded. In addition to this there are regular mail steamers from San Francisco three times a month, which doubtless make quicker time and they also carry the mail. The result is that a constant stream of mail is going forward, and most of it will undoubtedly ultimately reach its destination; some letters, however, more quickly than others.

The secretary of state doubtless looked at the matter from his standpoint and wrote without consulting the postoffice department. It is barely possible that a letter addressed as he suggested and carrying a five-cent stamp for every half-ounce would reach its destination at Manila a little more quickly than if sent the other way. It would be no harm for those who are desirous of extra prompt and frequent communication to try both routes. But you can rely upon the fact that the best energies and resources of the postal service will be employed to forward this mail promptly and rapidly from San Francisco in the manner first above indicated. Every official in the postoffice department is alive to the importance of this work and feels pride in seeing it well done. Remember, it costs no more to send letters, newspapers, merchandise or packages of any kind that are mailable at all to the Philippine islands by the military mail channel first above outlined, than it does to send the same matter from St. Paul to Minneapolis. Hoping to see you very soon after my arrival, I remain, very respectfully yours,

—Henry A. Castle.

GUATEMALA REVOLUTION.

It Has Assumed a Phase That Is Decidedly Unpleasant.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Advices received from Cocos, Guatemala, show that the revolutionary movement there has assumed a phase which, while not jeopardizing the existing government, promises to involve foreign residents in great difficulty. The insurgents under Morales are believed to have received considerable support from the Mexicans, on the frontier, who are said to be chargeable, at least, with failing to observe neutrality. Some of the foreign residents already have suffered heavy exactions of money under forced levies by the insurgents, and it may be that strong representations on the subject will be required by the United States.

The lips may laugh when the body itself is crying out in anguish. When a woman laughs it does not always mean that she is happy. It is a woman's province to please, and she will bravely endeavor to do this under the most harrowing circumstances. Thousands of women who are considered happy, and charming, and entertaining, secretly endure suffering that would drive the average man to a madhouse. In almost every instance these sufferings are due to disorders of the distinctly feminine organism. They rob a woman of her health, her beauty, her amiability, her usefulness as a housekeeper, her capability as a mother, and her charm and power in the social and religious world.

There is a safe, sure, speedy and permanent remedy for these troubles. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the delicate and important feminine organs that bear the brunt of maternity. It endows them with health, strength, vigor and elasticity. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and stops exhausting drains. It banishes the maladies of the expectant months, and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It insures the little new-comer's health and an ample supply of nourishment. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Thousands of women who were almost hopeless invalids have testified to their recovery under this wonderful medicine. Medicine dealers sell it. Accept no substitute or inferior imitation.

"For seven years," writes Mrs. Louisa Arthurs, of Ostwalt, Iredell Co., N. C., "I suffered untold agony from female weakness. I then commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and improved very fast. It saved my life."

Only 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing of a free paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Cloth binding 31 stamps. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

CUT RATES TO CHICAGO

Via North-Western Line.

Commencing today, rate to Chicago, Milwaukee, Waukesha, Madison, will be $8.00.
Also cut rates to New York, Boston and many other points East.
All cut-rate tickets good on the Famous "North-Western Limited," The finest train in the world.
Secure tickets and information At 395 Robert street, St. Paul; 413 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis.

$8.00 to Chicago—$8.00

Via C., M. & St. P. Tickets good on the Pioneer Limited—the Only Perfect Train. Tickets at 365 Robert street and Union Depot.

Eight Dollars

Buys a ticket to Chicago over the Burlington. Finest train on earth. Call Telephone No. 36 for a berth. Tickets at 400 Robert street, Hotel Ryan.

COL. PAGE NOW IN CHICAGO

BACK FROM SANTIAGO AND THE JAWS OF DEATH

Met in New York by His Brother, Who Accompanied Him West—Wore a Ragged Blouse, Torn Duck Pants and a Filthy Shirt—His Appearance Told of the Suffering He Endured.

There was a happy family reunion in Kenwood yesterday morning—not exactly a jubilant reunion, but one hallowed by a joy that came from the rescue of a soldier husband, brother, and father from the very jaws of death. The Chicago Inter Ocean says: All Kenwood rejoiced when it was known that W. R. Page had returned from New York, bringing with him, weak, ill, and still flighty from the awful ravages of the fever, his brother, Col. John H. Page, who arrived at New York Friday on the transport Iroquois. The veteran colonel of the Third United States infantry is a wreck temporarily, but with good care and proper food it is hoped and believed that his naturally strong constitution will assert itself and that he soon will be ready for duty again.

Mr. Page first learned that his brother was sick by a telegram from Capt. Omar Bundy, of his regiment, who had arrived at Fortress Monroe, stating that Col. Page had the yellow fever. Mr. Page immediately wired Adjt. Gen. Corbin stating that he must go to his brother to care for him, and begging that he be given the privilege of going to Cuba on a government transport at his own expense, and of bringing Col. Page north. He received a telegram from Secretary of War Alger granting him the authority to go to Cuba on any vessel chartered by the United States. Later he received a telegram from Adjt. Gen. Corbin asking him to defer his trip a few hours until Gen. Shafter could be cabled as to Col. Page's condition, because if he had the yellow fever the medical department probably would not permit any person, even a brother, not an immune to approach the hospital. Shortly after another dispatch was received that Col. Page was on the transport Iroquois on the way to New York, where it was due to arrive on Friday.

Last Wednesday Mr. Page left for New York and arrived there just as the Iroquois was sighted. He went to the army headquarters, procured a tug, and went to quarantine at once. He found that his brother had not yellow fever, but a most malignant type of malarial fever. He procured from the quarantine officer permission to take him to New York and boarded the Iroquois.

Col. Page is too weak to be interviewed as yet, but his brother, who met the transport at quarantine at New York, tells a story gathered from those on the boat.

"When I saw my brother I was shocked beyond expression," said Mr. Page to a reporter. "When I saw him last, when he went through Chicago on the way to Cuba, he was a big, powerful man, the very picture of health, and as straight as an arrow. I could scarcely believe that the shambling, bent, unkempt, wild-looking object that came toward me when I boarded the Iroquois was the same person. He was gaunt and thin, his eyes were hollow and expressionless, his hair long and tangled, and his face was covered with an unkempt growth of hair. He was bent nearly double. His clothes hung on him in tatters. All he had on was a ragged army blouse, a pair of duck pants torn nearly to pieces, and a filthy shirt. He looked the picture of a wild man.

"He had a very vague appreciation of where he was and of his condition. Two things evidently weighed upon his mind, judging from his incoherent ravings. The first was to keep possession of his saddle bags. The second was regret—heart-broken regret—that the transport Iroquois had sailed from Cuba with only seventeen passengers, and had left his old comrade in arms. Capt. Joseph Hale, with whom he had served for thirty years, sick unto death on the panic-stricken Cuban shore, despite his earnest protest."

In connection with the latter subject Mr. Page learned that the Iroquois, with a capacity of between 400 and 500, splendidly equipped with clean, wholesome cabins, had sailed away from Cuba with seventeen persons, nearly all seriously ill. Thousands of officers and soldiers were left sick and dying.

In Col. Page's saddle-bags his brother found a rusty plate, knife and fork, and a file of orders. It is probable that the latter accounted for the officer's instinctive interest. These orders consisted not only of his orders to return to the United States, but orders received upon the battlefield of Santiago directing him where and how to move his regiment.

Mr. Page took his brother on the tug and landed with him at the battery. There was no vehicle in sight, and they were compelled to walk up Broadway to army headquarters.

"Crowds gathered and followed us," says Mr. Page, "and I do not wonder. The colonel looked like Robinson Crucoe or some wild man. I found a hack eventually and went to the Windsor hotel, where I knew Warren Leland, who is an old friend of mine, and would not turn us away. I summoned a physician, a trained nurse, and a barber, and we soon had the patient in better shape. When the physician arrived his temperature was 106 to 107, but it was reduced, and he was bathed and clad in clean raiment. Saturday we started for Chicago, because the colonel was anxious to see his wife, who is here, and we deemed it best to get him home, where we could care for him."

When given a cup of coffee Col. Page remarked how good it was, and, in answer to a question, said:

"Yes, we had plenty of coffee and sugar, but the coffee was green, and we had no matches and little dry wood to build fires to roast it, and when we roasted it we had to pound it up with bayonets."

From those who returned on the Iroquois Mr. Page learned that the conditions in Cuba were so bad as to cause deep concern. Rev. Dr. McCook, a brother of Gen. McCook, was one of the passengers, and he hastened to catch the first train to Washington to lay the matter before President McKinley. He was accompanied by a Jewish rabbi, a representative of the Red Cross. Dr. McCook told Mr. Page that it was of the utmost importance that the troops be moved north at once; that the reports of Gen. Shafter did not indicate how serious the condition was, because his reports of "men returned to duty" left the inference that they were able to take their places in the ranks, whereas the men discharged from the hospitals are so weak that they can scarcely raise a musket.

Col. Page went to Cuba with the first troops sent there. He was placed in Gen. Bates' brigade with the Twentieth infantry, and this brigade saw some of the fiercest fighting before Santiago, being sent from point to point along the line as they were needed. Col. Page had his two horses killed, both by one shell, on July 2. He did not see his baggage after he arrived in Cuba. Neither did his regiment. It was on July 9 that he was taken sick, and after lying for a week or more on the wet ground under his little shelter tent, Gen. Bates learned of his plight, and had him taken to his headquarters and urged him to apply for a leave of absence. The colonel did not desire a leave, but he asked to be sent to a hospital, where he could receive proper food and attention.

"All the way home on the sleeping car," said Mr. Page, "the colonel would jump at every sound and imagine the ground crabs and lizards were crawling over him."

Late yesterday afternoon Col. Page awoke after a refreshing sleep, and talked to the friends about his bedside. He said the fighting of the soldiers, both regulars and volunteers, was magnificent. He never saw anything like it. He also said when the First Illinois infantry arrived in Cuba it was brigaded with his regiment. He regards Col. Turner as a most efficient and intelligent officer, and cannot speak too highly of the regiment. Up to the time he was taken sick he said the Chicago boys were standing the climate and the hardships well, but were beginning to feel the effect of the rations and the heat and water.

MRS. HOBSON, MOTHER OF THE HERO OF THE MERRIMAC.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Richmond Pearson Hobson and his mother are just now the cynosure of all eyes in New York. Whether in private life, at receptions or at the theater, "the hero of Santiago bay" is literally worshiped. Of course, Mrs. Hobson comes in for a great share of the honor, and her words about her son are listened to as if they came from the lips of an oracle. Mrs. Hobson says the way to bring up boys is first to teach them to fear God and serve Him. They should, says the mother of the hero, be taught to be honest and to do their duty always, and to be frank and amiable. Mrs. Hobson says that she did not set up any special here before her son to worship, but that she read Abbott's History of England to him when he was a boy, and some histories of Napoleon and of other great men and generals. The mother always kept before her boy the names and the deeds of great soldiers and sailors so that when he went to Annapolis he was fired with enthusiasm. For many years he waited until opportunity came and then he braved death as a sailor should. Young Hobson inherits his father's physique and his mother's nature and character. Mrs. Hobson has much of the personal magnetism that distinguishes the gallant young lieutenant.

PAYMASTERS AT WORK.

Money for the Soldiers in Camp at Chickamauga.

CAMP THOMAS, Chickamauga, Aug. 8.—After a nine-mile march to Ringgold, Ga., the signal corps, which has been stationed at Camp Thomas for some time, left on a special train for Newport News. The seven regiments included in Gen. Wade's Porto Rican expedition are still waiting for moving orders.

The paymasters have commenced their work and it will be done as rapidly as possible, but will probably consume at least ten days.

Capt. Steinhauser has returned from a seven days' leave of absence, which he spent at Fort Thomas, Ky. He reports the sick of the Twelfth regiment at Fort Thomas as doing well.

Chaplain Clemens is expected to arrive in a day or two from his home in Minnesota.

Work on the new George M. Sternberg hospital has commenced. This hospital is being arranged under the supervision of Col. Hoff, an officer especially qualified for the work. It is located at the foot of Lytle hill, close to Gen. Breckinridge's headquarters.

The feature of tomorrow will be one of the most notable that has occurred since the army encamped at Chickamauga. It will be a review of all the troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery, by Gen. Breckinridge. The review and inspection to follow will occupy four or five hours, since there will be about 45,000 soldiers to pass the reviewing stand, besides all the ambulances of the several divisions.

The division commanders rode over the fields this afternoon to locate the points of formation and the positins to be taken by each division.

PLEASED WITH TROOPS.

Gov. Shaw, of Iowa, Inspects Regiments From That State.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 8.—Gov. Shaw, of Iowa, accompanied by Mrs. Shaw, together with Adjt. Gen. M. Byers and Col. C. E. Pratt, of the governor's staff, arrived today on a visit to the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Iowa regiments, in camp here. Gov. Shaw went out to camp this afternoon and witnessed a review of the two regiments. He was much pleased with their appearance and also with the location of the camp. He will remain for a few days in the city.

The paymasters finished today paying off the thirteen original regiments here, and expect to finish the others by the end of the week.

The Ninth Illinois regiment arrived late tonight. The soldiers will remain on the cars until morning and then go into camp.

Private Thomas M. B. Yard, of Company F, First Wisconsin regiment, died last night of typhoid fever. The body will be sent to Racine, Wis., for interment.

COMPANY L, TWELFTH.

Corporal Clarke Now Wearing a Sergeant's Stripes.

Special Correspondence The St. Paul Globe.

CAMP THOMAS, Ga., Aug. 5.—Next Monday morning the Twelfth will break camp and move about one mile to the west of the present camp site. Company L will be moved into the Second battalion and will then be color company of the regiment. The boys feel highly elated to think that we will have charge of the colors.

Target practice for the month of August has been begun on the range and the boys all say they will make better scores, July's shooting being only preliminary work.

The new camp to be occupied by the Twelfth is an ideal camp site, the ground sloping away from the camp in four directions. In connection with the new grounds, we have a bath house, a place to wash clothes, separate wash rooms, one for officers, one for non-commissioned officers and one for privates.

Quartermaster Lind has purchased for the regiment 10,000 feet of lumber with which to put floors in the tents, and some of the boys think of sending home for their furniture, as it begins to look as though we were to become permanent residents.

Guard detail for today: Regimental guard, Privates Smith, Steffus, Taylor and Crego, supernumerary, Private Streeter; division guard, Privates Roach and Devitt.

Our genial cook, Fatty Haskins, is improving wonderfully. We had potato salad for supper last night, and it was so good that Corporal Clarke went back to visit the cook three times.

Private Crego is confined to quarters with a very sore thumb, in consequence of his getting too familiar with a bread knife.

Corporal Clarke won the promotion for sergeant and now wears the wide stripe.

We wonder who will get Jack's place as corporal.

Wonder why it is that the non-commissioned officers like to be on water detail so well? As for their being fond of water, that's all "moonshine."

Grandma Smith is still longing for the flesh pots of South Wabasha street, and wakes up every morning, singing "The army, the army, I'll never go there any more."

Corporal Bauman is in charge of detail digging sinks at the new camp and says the ground is so rocky that he is afraid they will never get through. Throw in some of that Kansas slang, Jim; it'll help.

The closing of the canteen has proved a boom for the milkmen, judging from the number of milk wagons that deliver milk to the regiment daily. They charge well for it, though—10 cents per quart.

Private Devitt was wondering the other day how much a pound Fatty Haskins was worth. Fatty weighs 217 and is insured for $6,000. Now figure it out.

Jack Clarke got a letter the other day and it rattled him so that he actually put his rifle together the wrong way. Steady on the guide, Jack.

Capt. Henninger and Lieut. Daly will try their luck on the target range today. Hope they make a good score.

We all hope to be sent some place before long, as the boys are getting tired of Camp Thomas. —Tent No. 25.

MONEY FROM BADGES.

Red Cross Has Realized Nearly $100 Up to This Time.

Nearly $100 has been netted by the Red Cross Aid society though the sale of badges. Mrs. Ames was at the desk yesterday, and $19 was taken in during the day for badges.

A box is due to arrive at the rooms this week from Red Wing containing bandages, night shirts, pajamas, sheets, pillow cases, absorbent cotton and old muslin.

Mrs. C. M. Power sent in eighteen linen hem-stitched handkerchiefs.

A letter has been received from Dr. Helen Bissell, who is a Red Cross nurse at Chickamauga. Dr. Bissell says: "We are expecting immediately 150 to 200 cases of typhoid, then we will have a genuine tent hospital on the grounds. I am exceedingly interested to see how it will work. I have heard that all the nurses will be put into tents similar to those at Camp Ramsey. If the Red Cross society feels like sending me $25 I think I can make good use of it here. The government gives liberally of some things and utterly denies others. It is very distressing to hear the accounts of people who have been at Tampa of the sufferings of sick and wounded there. Strangely enough, I understand that the Southern men, particularly those from Mississippi and Arkansas, do not stand the climate and exposure here as well as the Northern men." The $25 mentioned in the letter was sent to Dr. Bissell within a few hours after the receipt of the letter. It is supposed the typhoid cases she mentions are sent from Cuba.

Miss Nellie Hope was in charge of the sewing, assisted by Mrs. A. F. Behnke, Mrs. J. A. Blade, Mrs. E. D. Babcock, Mrs. M. Bacon, Mrs. H. L. Pierce, Miss Crary, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. A. P. Moffit, Mrs. Airy, Mrs. Leeman, Mrs. P. Nash.

SLOT MACHINE PROBLEM.

George W. Dayton Will Test It in the Courts.

The slot machine question will come up in the municipal court today, when George Dayton, proprietor of a cigar store at Seventh and Wabasha streets, will be arraigned on the charge of maintaining a gambling device.

Complaint was lodged against Dayton yesterday by Lieut. Pothen, who alleges that one of the machines was in operation in his cigar store July 30. Several days previous to this date the mayor ordered the chief of police to see that all slot machines were removed.

Mr. Dayton said last evening that he was not operating a gambling device, as the machine in his place was only played for cigars. He claims it does not transgress the law, inasmuch as there is no money consideration in the play and says he will test the matter by carrying the case to the supreme court if the case goes against him in the municipal court.

Cook in Disgrace.

Charles Snyder, claiming to be a cook in a down town restaurant, was arrested last evening on the charge of disorderly conduct. Officer Scannell, who made the arrest, says a Mrs. Burke, living on Smith avenue, near Third street, complained to him that Snyder had endeavored to entice several little girls into an alley.

Goes to the Dorothea.

Arthur H. Cathcart, formerly clerk for Assistant Paymaster Jack Merriam, who was commissioned a paymaster on the Helena when the Cuban blockade was ordered, has been ordered to the Dorothea, an auxiliary gunboat.

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.

The Difference

Between "Ready Made" and "Made to Order" is just the difference between the regulation Buffet Cars and the handsome Men's Lounging Rooms on Wheels, just built at Pullman for the new "Great Western Limited" now running between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, via Chicago Great Western Railway, the "Maple Leaf Route." Ticket Office, Fifth and Robert streets.

Do All Roads Look Alike

To you? The Burlington Limited is the finest train on earth. Only $8 to Chicago. Tickets at 400 Robert street (Hotel Ryan), or call Telephone No. 36.

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Marital Strength, Vitality, Manhood,

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Weak and impotent men can secure healthy, vigorous marital strength, vitality and development in from two to ten days by the use of Dr. Archambault's Wonderful PARIS VITAL SPARKS. In ninety per cent of the cases the results are permanent and lasting. Losses, drains cease at once. They cure varicocele, restore lost power, give wonderful vigor and strength to man or woman; build up quickly the weak, nervous, broken down system. A FOOD for nerves, brain and muscles. At last a remedy that is beneficial to all and that acts on the organs as rapidly as a cathartic acts on the bowels. Always effectual. Never fails. Results permanent.

DR. ARCHAMBAULT'S PARIS VITAL SPARKS

act at once, and their continued use for a few days builds a man or woman up wonderfully. The medicine is a scientific French preparation, perfectly safe to use—cannot possibly injure you, but on the contrary will stimulate your organs to be like a youth of 21. If you are saying to yourself, "I wish I were dead," then there is something wrong with the inner man; you are morbid, melancholy, unhealthy, and it is your duty to yourself and family to brace up and take PARIS VITAL SPARKS.

PRICE $3.00 Per Package 100 DOSES a Full Month's Treatment.

SPECIAL OFFER: 48 CENTS

To inspire confidence in our remedies, we will mail, closely sealed, a regular full month's treatment, 100 doses, $3 package of PARIS VITAL SPARKS, for 48 1c stamps.

This entire offer is an honest one from start to finish. No deception; means exactly what it says, and is made by a responsible and wealthy Medical Company, who believe in doing as they would like to be done by, and who can refer to the leading and largest banks at home and all newspapers in which this advertisement appears.

You cannot get something for noth'ng. Avoid all so-called free cures. No one can pay for advertising medicines and live and cure you free. Every offer of this kind is a trap. When discouraged try our PARIS VITAL SPARKS. Our offer gives you Three Dollars good value, if in need of treatment, for only 48 cents. We make no money when we send a full month's treatment, 100 doses, a three-dollar package, for only 48 one-cent stamps; but our Paris Vital Sparks are so reliable, so effectual, that we always make many other customers at full prices through your certain cure.

Just as soon as you commence to take PARIS VITAL SPARKS, just so soon will you commence to feel yourself a man made over. Why not try today, or at least cut this out?

A SECOND YOUTH WILL COME AGAIN TO YOU

NO C. O. D. PACKAGES OR DECEPTIVE CIRCULARS CALLING FOR MORE MONEY, BUT THE ACTUAL MEDICINE SENT, WITH FULL DIRECTIONS, INCLUDING A VALUABLE MEDICAL PAPER, ALL SENT SECURELY SEALED, FREE FROM OBSERVATION. ALL CHARGES PREPAID TO THE U. S. OR CANADA.

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"SINCERITY in speaking as they think, believing as they pretend, acting as they profess, performing as they promise, and being as they appear to be. This is what Dr. Archambault Co. always does."—Post. Write today. Don't delay. Address plainly,

THE DR. ARCHAMBAULT CO.,
54 Pemberton Square, BOSTON, MASS.

THEIR SEASON FOR REST

SUPREME COURT JUDGES FINISH THE TERM'S WORK

How the Five Jurists Propose to Spend Their Vacation—Judge Mitchell Will Visit the Home of His Boyhood at Niagara Falls, but the Others Will Remain in Minnesota—Three Within Call.

Chief Justice Start and his four associates on the supreme bench of this state have left the city on their annual vacation, which lasts until the next term of court, which convenes in October. The chambers of the state's highest tribunal are now deserted, except for the state house mouse, after what has been one the busiest terms of court held for some years. The last two decisions were signed yesterday by three members of the court and will be made public today. The court has written more decisions than at any previous session for a very long time. As a rule thirty or forty cases are stricken from the calendar during the first few days' session, but this year the court rendered opinions in 230 cases out of a possible 261, which is the largest percentage of cases decided in some time.

Judge Mitchell, the oldest member on the bench, left a few days ago, accompanied by his daughter, for his old home in Canada, just below Niagara Falls. In his boyhood days Judge Mitchell was accustomed to fish near the foot of the falls, and the old homestead was located within the roar of the mighty cataract. It has been many years since Judge Mitchell visited his old home, although his parents visited him in Minnesota a number of years ago. Judge Mitchell's son, Lieut. Mitchell, of the Fifteenth regiment, is stationed with his regiment at Camp Ramsey, and the judge thought he would close up house for the summer and take a trip over the great lakes.

Judge Loren W. Collins, the picturesque candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, is spending the summer at his beautiful summer home on the banks of the Mississippi river at St. Cloud. Judge Collins has an interesting family, and his home is one of the finest in Sherburne county, where he has long been a prominent citizen. During the war Judge Collins raised a company from the vicinity of St. Cloud, and he entertains many guests during the summer, many of them old soldiers.

Judge Buck's vacation will not be unmixed with sorrow, as his wife has been very sick for some months, and the judge will devote all his time and attention to Mrs. Buck. Judge Buck is also a close student, and takes but little recreation.

Chief Justice Start will spend the next half dozen weeks at his old home in Rochester. He enjoys a widespread acquaintance through Southern Minnesota, having been judge of the Third judicial district for fourteen years. He has not decided upon his plans for the vacation.

Judge Canty will spend his vacation in Minneapolis, at the West hotel. Being a candidate for re-election he will probably keep in touch with his constituency during the summer months.

It is customary during the vacation months for one judge to remain within easy access of St. Paul, but this year Judges Buck, Canty and Collins will all be within a few hours' ride from St. Paul, and could come to St. Paul immediately in case of an emergency.

SULLIVAN TURNED DOWN.

Probate Court Reverses the Ruling of the County Auditor.

It would not be nice to suggest the old saying about the man who acted as his own lawyer, but County Auditor Sullivan appeared as his own attorney yesterday in the hearing before Judge Willrich as to his right to refuse to audit the claim of Dr. Leavitt for fees in insanity cases, with the usual result—he lost.

Counselor Sullivan was opposed by Counselor Townley, and the last mentioned ate Mr. Sullivan up. Mr. Sullivan read the law as he saw it, and made a speech in which he indicated his intention of standing by the taypayer through thick and thin.

Mr. Townley read other laws, and said that Mr. Sullivan was clearly mixed; that the law he was acting under was passed to prevent policemen from drawing witness fees, not for the purpose of preventing doctors who happened to be connected with the city government from acting as experts in insanity jury cases.

Judge Willrich indicated that Mr. Sullivan had lost his case, but said he would write the decision. County Attorney Anderson appeared and said that he objected to the jurisdiction of the court, but did not propose to try the case for Mr. Sullivan, as the latter had no case.

Wadena May Change.

Secretary Jackson, of the state board of corrections and charities, received a communication from the county commissioners of Wadena county yesterday asking that permission be given the county to change the method of caring for the poor from the county plan to the township plan. The matter will be acted upon by the board in October.

Bevenue Arrested Again.

"Toots" Bevenue, the proprietor of a club house on Jackson street for colored people, was charged in the police court yesterday with selling liquor without a license.

This is the fourth time within the last two months that Bevenue has been under arrest on the same charge. Bevenue pleaded not guilty and secured a continuance until Thursday.

Milkmen Must Get Licenses.

The state dairy and food department prosecuted three milkmen in Minneapolis municipal court last week for not complying with the state law in taking out a license. The parties prosecuted were F. Downs, F. O. Peterson and J. S. McEachern, all milkmen vending milk on the street. They were each fined $5.

The state law is very explicit on this point and Assistant Dairy Commissioner Lawrence stated yesterday that more prosecutions would follow if licenses were not taken out promptly, as it had been several weeks since the old ones expired.

PAY ON HALF A MILLION.

Gas Company Makes a Compromise Proposition on Taxes.

The board of equalization had a very brief session with the problem of the assessment of the Gas Light company yesterday afternoon, and then gave it up, pending legal light that is to be shed upon the subject by the city and county attorneys. The company is now in litigation as to last year's taxes, and the assessment on the franchise for previous years.

A representative of the