

STATE NOT SHEEPISH

INDEED MINNESOTA NEEDS MORE SHEEP, ACCORDING TO PROF. THOMAS SHAW

STATE FAIR PREMIUM LIST

It Has Been Drawn Especially With a View to Correcting This Evil—No Reason Why This Should Not Be a Leading Sheep-Producing State—Some Pertinent Information on Sheep Farming.

With the view of encouraging the sheep industry, the state agricultural society is offering liberal prizes. They now extend to all the leading breeds in the West. Special prizes are also offered for sheep grown in the state. The object is to encourage those breeders who may not be able to go to the expense of importing sheep from other states or even from beyond the limit of the United States.

"Nearly all the trouble found in keeping sheep in this state," says Prof. Thomas Shaw, "arises from injudicious feeding in winter. It might not be so, since we may have food of the best, in endless variety and in unfailing abundance. Our sheep are often fed on food with too little variety in it and which has been too much dried in the curing. In winter clover hay, oats and bran feed as a part of the ration will usually bring sheep through the winter in good shape.

"Great care should be taken to give large liberty to the flock in winter. One of the mistakes often made is in keeping them too closely housed, and a second is in keeping them too closely confined to the yards. With plenty of space to roam in open air all times when storms are not too high, sheep will have opportunity to roam over the farms, the sheep will seldom become so delicate as to make any serious trouble.

"It is simply unfortunate for the state that more sheep are not kept. The conditions for sheep husbandry in our state are simply almost perfect, and yet we do not possess nearly as many sheep as many other states in which the conditions are not so favorable. The evidences are not wanting, however, of a greatly increased interest in sheep husbandry. While some of those who embark in the work are proceeding wisely, some are not, and chiefly from want of knowledge as to the best method which the work ought to be conducted.

"Usually there is a desire on the part of the farmers who take up this work to launch out too far with money, and to put money into sheep that are too costly. The man who ought to begin with a score wants to start out with a flock numbering in the hundreds, and the man who ought to begin with the commonest blood is too much prone to invest in costly high grades or pure bloods. It would be better to begin with a flock small in number and of mixed blood. Such a flock could be purchased cheaply, and when successfully managed will rapidly increase, and will also improve in quality. If a beginner, unskilled in sheep husbandry, invests in pure breeds, he has a large liability to lose his flock, and because of want of knowledge in the work his percentage of loss is too great.

"There is no better method of embarking in the business than to employ a commission man, who can be relied on to purchase what is wanted at the stock yards. Range ewes will furnish excellent material as they come in from the stock yards in the fall or early in the market. They should be bought for the price paid for common stockers; that is to say, for meat prices. If yearlings can be had, they should be preferred, but oftentimes they are scarce. Older ewes will answer, but, of course, they cannot be kept so long. One may sometimes be able to start with ewes considered too old to rustle on the range, and yet they will do very nicely on the arable farm a year or two, since the breeds are not so plentiful as they ought to be in this state. There is a fine opportunity for the breeding of these, and it will continue for many years to come. The demand for pure sires should increase indefinitely.

"Where sheep are kept in large numbers on any farm some green food should be grown for them for summer pasturage. Grass pastures get over dry in the

AMERICA'S HOT TOWN

YUMA, IN ARIZONA, HOLDS THE RECORD FOR TORRID TEMPERATURE

HEAT LASTS TEN MONTHS

From the Middle of May Until Early in October the Temperature Seldom, if Ever, Falls Below 90 Degrees—Prisoners at the Penitentiary Often Work in a Temperature Ranging From 110 to 125.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "Prospects of warm weather in St. Louis this season," echoed the old army sergeant, removing his battered brim to blow a contemptuous cloud of smoke into the air. "Man alive, you never will know what warm weather is until you have sweated in Yuma, Ariz., where the genuine, simple pure article to be had in ten months in the year. It's the hottest town in the United States, and has held that record unbroken ever since Arizona was acquired from Mexico, along with a few other places. From now on nothing green will be visible in the town or vicinity except a few scrubby trees shimmering and shriveling in the blasting sunshine, and the ground will be so hot that even an Indian or a grasser could not stand on it with bare feet, while matches thrown upon it will ignite instantly.

"From the middle of May until early in October the temperature seldom, if ever, falls below 90 degrees, and more often the mercury is boiling in the region of 110 degrees in the shade, with frequent ascension to 125 degrees. It is not unusual for the temperature to remain at 98 degrees for an entire month in Yuma at this time of the year, and a little later, two weeks at a time, the temperature will vary from 107 to 115 degrees without provoking remark. I have known the thermometer to record 117 degrees in the shade every afternoon for a week at a

HIS FATAL CURIOSITY.

Asking the Police Some Questions, Charles Bieman Is Arrested. Charles Bieman was locked up at the Duane street station yesterday on the charge of larceny. He is accused of stealing \$14 belonging to Charles Henig, living at 307 Page street. It is alleged that Bieman took the money during a visit to Henig's home Saturday evening.

Pneumonia Claims Him After a Long, Hard Struggle.

Charles A. Swanstrom, a brother of Deputy County Treasurer Andrew P. Swanstrom, died at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home of pneumonia after a long illness. Mr. Swanstrom, who was thirty-eight years old, was chief clerk in the office of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, at Minneapolis. He leaves a wife and five children. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the residence of A. P. Swanstrom, 134 Milwaukee avenue. The interment will be at Red Wing.

PASTOR LEWIS' FAREWELL

AFTER NINE YEARS' SERVICE HE QUILTS THE NINTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Paul and His Epistles to the Church at Corinth Form the Topic of His Last Pastoral Address to His Flock. Rev. E. P. Lewis, pastor of the Ninth Presbyterian church, delivered his farewell sermon yesterday morning, completing a nine years' pastorate.

During Mr. Lewis' charge 234 new names were added to the church roll, of which 100 were added on profession of faith. The church debt of \$1,000 was paid, and an addition to the church put on costing in the neighborhood of \$1,500. Mr. Lewis will continue to make his home in St. Paul, but will take a much needed rest before further engaging in ecclesiastical work.

Taking his text from II. Cor. xiii, 11, "Finally, brethren, farewell, be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace will be with you," he said in part: "The apostle, in his first epistle, said that on going to Corinth he had determined to do nothing but preach the gospel of Jesus Christ, and Him crucified. And through this means and by the abundant blessing of God he was successful in bringing many to the acknowledgment of the truth, and planting a church there in the exceedingly dissolute city of Corinth. The church fell into the hands of the heathen and he had to remedy these he writes these epistles. They fell to interpenetration and drank to drunkenness. There were also factions in the church, and he writes to the followers of Paul, others of Cephas, and others of Jesus Christ.

"Paul, in writing the epistles, strengthened the weak members of the church, and stimulated all of its followers to a more whole-hearted service. "Paul said: 'I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor depth, nor height, nor any other creature can be able to separate me from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus Christ. I am united to Jesus Christ. I am a member of Christ. We are members of one another's flesh, and my bones have put on Christ, and by the power that is given me none shall ever be able to take it off. Satan and his angels may never be able to prevail over me. For Christ, who has redeemed me, has promised to keep me to that day.'"

GREAT QUARTZ MINE

Discovered in Alaska by Miss Florum, of South Dakota.

TACOMA, Wash., June 25.—Miss Frankie Florum, of the Black Hills, S. D., has discovered a rich quartz mine in Alaska and will become the greatest quartz mine in Alaska and British Columbia. It consists of an ore vein 200 to 600 feet in width and nearly a mile long. In its course this immense vein is intersected by a detyer. The ledge is a fissure of true milling ore, with a hanging ledge and the foot wall of quartz. The largest surface assay is 327, and many assays average 48, making it much richer than the famous Treadwell mine. If these values continue with depth. To determine this shafts are now being sunk. Miss Florum, her father and friends, have located claims covering the whole ledge.

It was discovered by her two months ago while she was hunting for mineral. She has been prospecting in Alaska for some time with her father, who is a well-known mining expert. After making her discovery, Miss Florum superintended the work of stripping the ledge to determine its extent. She has also acquired a site for a stamp mill and has water rights. Baker, a prominent Alton operator, has bonded his interest for \$20,000 and started Expert William Partridge to London to set it.

Fatally Mangled.

PEORIA, Ill., June 25.—Late Saturday night the boiler of the electric light plant at Peoria, Ill., exploded, wrecking the building. Frank Stevens, the engineer, was dug from the debris fatally mangled.

The Most Famous Summer Resort.

Atlantic City, is a seashore terminal of the Pennsylvania system which extends direct from Chicago through Pittsburgh and Philadelphia to the ocean resorts. For illustrated literature with maps, address, rates, etc., apply to the Atlantic City, N. J., or to H. R. Dering, A. G. P. Agt., 20 South Clark St., Chicago.

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time, with a descent of about fifteen degrees at night, without unduly exciting the 3,000 persons of the prison, and Indians, who make up Yuma's population. "All conditions combine to make the town the hot place it is. To begin with, it is situated in a low basin on the brink of the rugged, dry Colorado river, which strays through the desert sands and adobe soil down to the Gulf of California. Across this river, west and west and the south, stretches the great Colorado desert, many thousand square miles in area. Such a ghastly wilderness is the great patch of sand that no one is sufficiently daunted to cross by foot or on horse or on foot in the late spring and summer, and never in the dead of winter, unless accompanied by companions and supplied with an abundance of food and drinking water, for besides the deadly heat, there are sand storms of such magnitude that whole companies of adventurers and several detachments of Uncle Sam's boys in blue have been wiped out by them.

KINDRED PROFESSIONS.

"What are you doing now?" "Selling books. And you?" "Bookkeeping. I'm clerk at the jail."

old Yuma prison, and lived to tell the tale, but probably the most dangerous attempt at wholesale delivery ever made in any penal institution in the United States was that which took place there on the night of the 25th inst. The residents of Yuma and men who have spent their lives in circles of border ruffianism and lawlessness, and who are now in the penitentiary, were set free by the superintendent. Coming from his private quarters on the night of the 25th inst., the attack was made within the prison walls, and the superintendent, who was on duty, was killed. The heroism displayed by Supt. Gates on that stirring occasion, when he received a bullet which left him a permanent physical wreck, is a matter of history.

"The perils of his own life he commanded the guards to fire, and the order was instantly obeyed. As the reports rang out, the superintendent, who was waiting for the signal to make a dash for the main entrance, was struck in the back by a bullet which he had just received. He fell to the ground, and the superintendent, who was on duty, was killed. The heroism displayed by Supt. Gates on that stirring occasion, when he received a bullet which left him a permanent physical wreck, is a matter of history.

A LIVELY FUSILLADE.

"Here the mutiny continued to rage, for the all-conquering Gatling gun could not be pointed at the angle at which it had to be operated. Only rifles and revolvers could be used. A severe fusillade ensued, every exchange of shots, few of which went astray. Three guards and five prisoners were killed, and the remainder of the guard were shot through the body five or six times. The prisoners were forced to throw up their hands and were marched into their cells.

LAKE SHORE PAVILION AND GARDEN.

White Bear Lake, on St. Paul & Duluth Railroad. New management, new attractions, an up-to-date garden and pavilion where refreshments of all kinds are served in the most comfortable and convenient manner. Frequent trains via St. Paul & Duluth railroad. Fare every day only 25 cents round trip from St. Paul. For further information apply to the Lake Shore Pavilion, White Bear Lake, Minn.

AN INTERESTING PRISON.

"But most interesting of all to the stranger from the East, perhaps, is old Yuma prison, now the Arizona penitentiary, and drawn by modern criminals as it was once feared by reformatory regular army men. It stands upon an eminence which overlooks the Colorado and Gila rivers for miles. On one side the Colorado, and on the other three sides the Gila. It is a wall sixteen feet high incloses the prison. The walls are thick at the base and five feet thick at the top. Within it are the main prison buildings and work-

TO PARIS BY AIRSHIP

AN INVENTOR WHO IS LOOKING AROUND FOR \$100,000,000,000

TO RUN A LINE OF BALLOONS

To the Klondike and the Paris Exposition—South Dakota Has Incorporated His Company, and All He Needs Is Money—His Machine to Be 774 Feet Long and 144 Feet in Diameter.

Persons who are not satisfied with anything less than doubling their money once a year have now an opportunity to invest their capital in a company that gravely announces its intention of furnishing value that will travel from New York to the Klondike in thirty-six hours. The company is also planning to have a line in operation to the Paris exposition in 1900, arriving there from New York in thirty hours.

As might be expected, aerial navigation is the method the company intends to utilize, the problem being solved by a new kind of balloon. While many companies which have lately been floated in Wall street have been chiefly remarkable for "water," this company has not even water; it is only a vacuum that recommends it. But it is the largest vacuum the world has ever heard of, and it is projected by a company whose authorized capital is stupendous, says the New York Herald.

This new company, which is a novelty in every respect, is chiefly novel for its frankness and precision with which the minute details of future operations are stated in the prospectus. There is no concealment here. Any one can call on the president of this company and hear him explain the details of comfort and luxury to be provided for tourists either to Klondike or to Paris.

Everything has been figured out by Dr. de Bausset, who is the president, general manager and treasurer pro tem, and also the inventor, patentee and prospective constructor. He has spent twenty years of his life in the study of flying machines or models of any kind. The results of his study have been carefully set down in a number of essays and theses, some of which have been published in pamphlet form.

BASED ON VACUUM.

A large picture of the proposed balloon, constructed on the vacuum principle, is displayed in a window on lower Broadway. The address of the one hundred million dollar company is given at No. 97 Cedar street. The elevator boy in that building will direct the visitor to a room on the sixth floor, the entrance to the door of room 1101 is not "Transcontinental Aerial Navigation Company," but "Federal Supply Company." Nevertheless, the great inventor and millionaire president, Dr. de Bausset, has a desk in this office, and he will generally be found waiting to explain details of his plan and to answer questions. He has certificates of which, as well as the pictures of the balloon, are quite ornamental.

REMARKABLE REASONING.

Subtracting the sum of these from the weight of air in water, while the balloon is suspended in air, will bring an ascensional power of 124 tons. Dr. de Bausset explains the operation of flotation as follows: "Having pumped out 276 tons of air from the cylinder it will float in equilibrium at the surface of the ground. The 124 tons of air remaining within will be displaced by the main reservoir, according to the amount of air which the passengers to be carried in the car below; the remaining air within as a ballast will reduce atmospheric pressure of the amount of air kept in reserve. The idea in the last sentence is not very clearly expressed, but it may be said that the theory is correct. The principle is essentially the same as that of the Holland submarine boat in which the weight is so adjustable that the boat can be made to float, theoretically, at any desired depth and may then be propelled in any desired direction. The principal difference between the two craft is that the boat gets equilibrium by using the buoyancy of air in water, while the balloon uses the buoyancy in air of some lighter gas, or a practical vacuum.

ANSWER IT HONESTLY.

Are the Statements of St. Paul Citizens Not More Reliable Than Those of Utter Strangers? This is a vital question. It permits of only one answer. It cannot be evaded or ignored. A St. Paul citizen speaks here. Speaks from experience. Speaks for the welfare of St. Paul. A citizen's statement is reliable. An utter stranger's doubtful. Home proof is the best proof. Mrs. J. H. Peckre, No. 87 West Seventh street, says: "For six or seven years I was always taking something guaranteed to cure pain across my loins. Sometimes I could hardly get out of bed in the morning, and it was always a little while before the stiffness and soreness yielded to exercise. I noticed that after I procured Doan's Kidney Pills, at F. M. Parker's drug store, and took say three doses, I was really worse in place of better. I continued the treatment and in a few days improvement commenced, and finally it cured me."

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There's nothing in Ivory Soap but soap, good, pure vegetable-oil soap. There's nothing to make the linens streaky, no alkali to injure the finest textures. The lather forms quickly and copiously, and wash-day is a pleasure instead of a drudgery. Try it for the next wash. The price places it within reach of every one. Look out for imitations.

TO KLONDIKE IN 36 HOURS.

"The only solution of transportation of passengers and supplies to Dawson City, by all seasons, day and night, is, round the year—is by A. de Bausset's dirigible aeroplane, whose buoyant capacity, lift or ascensional force to overcome gravity, is calculated by the inventor, as follows: "The De Bausset system to overcome gravitation by the vacuum principle is known the world over by scientists, and is the only medium for navigation of the empyrea. "The ascensional force of 124 tons will leave a buoyancy for the accommodation of 200 first-class passengers, 300 reclining parlor chairs and for 300 second-class passengers, and besides a margin of over forty tons for the freight those passengers will carry with them. "The proceeds of 500 passengers (with an allowance of 150 pounds of baggage to each of them) from New York or from Chicago, at a rate of \$200, will bring \$125,000 for each voyage, not including the proceeds of parcels and mail matter, which will become a source of great profit. "If a reduction in the number of passengers takes place, the carrying capacity will be utilized for the transportation of supplies, and the same profit will be made and implements for providing summer and winter provision stores to be located in each surrounding mining camp or in exchange for gold dust and nuggets. "According to all probabilities, the increase of population in Alaska will be rapid, and especially in the East of Klondike, where are located the auriferous quartz, which ores will become in the near future the permanent riches of that country, which by new mining developments will reach at least a floating population of 25,000 persons annually. Twenty-five thousand persons, at \$500 each, will give an annual income of \$12,500,000 to the aerial company to be organized. This is without adding the proceeds from the transportation of mail from the United States and the Dominion government, express parcels, money orders, trade of supplies and other articles, or the exchange of same for provisions. "ENORMOUS PROFITS PROMISED. "From New York, stations will be established at Chicago, Denver and San Francisco, to take from these passengers to Dawson City, Seattle, Juneau and Dyea, and following down the Yukon river, supplying the inhabitants with mail and provisions on the way. Dawson City, the length of this route through the aerial ocean is 4,600 statute miles, and the passage can be effected in sixty hours, including the stops at the named stations. "Dr. de Bausset then suggests that in starting from New York with a full cargo more than 2,000 miles can be saved by going via Ottawa and Hudson bay, but he thinks that for the sake of accommodating other cities it would be advisable to make at least the return trip via San Francisco and Chicago. "The company has been incorporated under the laws of South Dakota, and the prospectus says: "The treasury stock of the company is \$50,000,000, to be disposed of in the following manner: One hundred and fifty thousand shares of the company, to be known as treasury stock, and to be put on the markets of New York, London and Paris in thirty series of 5,000 shares each, to be sold by series or fractions thereof in the first series \$5, the second series at \$6, and so on, the last series bringing \$19.50 per share. The proceeds of sale of stock of the treasury fund (\$50,000,000 shares) are to be used in beginning at once the construction of four aeroplanes for establishing, before the opening of the exposition in Paris in 1900, the first line of transportation of passengers, express parcels, etc., between New York, London and Paris. From New York to Paris the trip will take thirty hours. "The prospectus further explains that "the residue of the stock will be reserved and sold at par or premium, the proceeds being used in the construction of aeroplanes for new lines of transportation and also for the erection of stations in the principal capitals of Europe, Asia, Japan and at Cape Colony, Africa. "AID OF SCIENTISTS WANTED. "We are hopeful, the prospectus continues, "to see members of the several geographical societies of Europe come forward with their financial assistance

TAKE ADVANTAGE.

Of low rates to N. E. A. at Los Angeles, California, via Northern Pacific-Shasta route, and make a trip to impart an idea of how you can get nearly anywhere you want to go to Los Angeles. Ask any Northern Pacific agent to explain the combination.

DEATHS.

SWANSTROM—At Merriam Park, Minn., Sunday afternoon, June 25, 1899, at 4 o'clock, Charles A. Swanstrom, Funeral Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock from 1283 Milwaukee avenue. Burial at R. D. STERNBERG—In St. Paul, Minn., Sunday, June 25, 5:30 a. m., at his residence, No. 579 Duane street, Samuel Sternberg, aged forty-seven, Samuel Sternberg, Tuesday, 27th inst., 10 o'clock a. m. Friends invited to attend. Mrs. F. H. Watson, 522 Burr street, Sunday, June 25th.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE SAVINGS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the deposits for the period ending June 30, 1899. For the amount of this dividend, the holders of deposits are requested to present their passbooks for entry, after July 20, 1899. Deposits made on or before July 31st next, entitled to 6 mos. interest on Jan. 1, 1900. M. GOLDENBERG, Trustee.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN. L. N. SCOTT, Lessee and Manager.

TONIGHT FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY. Boston Lyric Opera Co. Said Pasha. Matinee. All Seats 25c. Prices 125c and 50c. Next Week—"Wang."

BASEBALL TODAY. ST. PAUL vs. MILWAUKEE. LEXINGTON PARK. Game Called at 3:45.

PIANO TUNING BY THE YEAR. Once \$1.00; twice \$2.75; three times \$5.00; four times \$4.00. Piano moving, first-class work guaranteed at lowest price. We will not be under-sold on anything in musical line. Special sale on sheet music every Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon, 10 o'clock. J. H. Leish & Co., 153 W. 5th St. and 92 W. 7th St. Telephone 1188.

Dr. W. J. Hurd. 91 E. 7th, St. Paul. Patent system of extracting teeth without pain. 25 years' successful use in thousands of cases. Plates, Bridges, Crowns, Fillings, Etc. Prices.

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