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Your hair need not grow old and lose its vitality if it is properly nourished.

Food keeps hair young if it is the kind of food that builds up, strengthens, refreshes, stimulates and renews the nerve force that daily life wastes away.

Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic is a pure food, a scientific chemical compound, specially prepared according to modern medical knowledge to feed the hair nerves and follicles, and thereby renew the growth of the hair.

Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic

makes long hair wavy hair, luxuriant hair, soft hair, youthful hair, by simply giving the roots what they need to eat.

It is not sticky, greasy or disagreeable in any way, but pleasant to use and pleasant in results.

There is no Hair Tonic like Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic. Nothing like it, nothing equal to it, nothing that gives such results to all who use it.

Thousands who have used it and have seen the wonderful results that it will bring about, have no words to express their delight at the transformation it has brought about.

Gray Hair Restored.

to its natural youthful color—made young again in color and texture—falling hair stopped, dandruff banished, bald heads covered—when taken in time—all this it has done for them, and will do for you.

Try it. Ask for it at your dealers. Or write direct to Mme. Yale's Laboratories, from where it will be sent on receipt of price, \$1.00.

Get the free book from Mme. M. Yale, 189 Michigan boulevard, Chicago. We carry a full line of Mme. Yale's Remedies at all times. Our Special price on Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic, 75c.

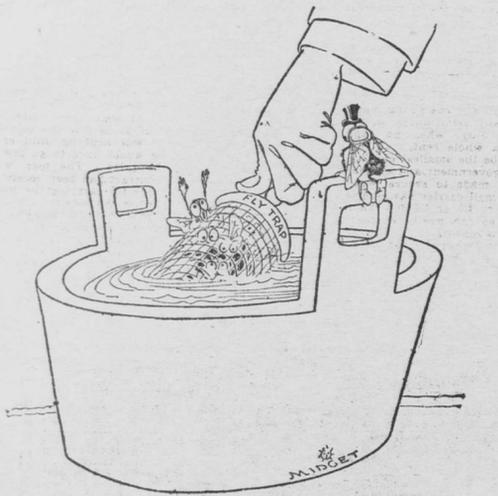
SCHUNEMAN & EVANS.

Movements of a Quarter.

SEVEN TIMES IN TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IT RETURNED TO THE MAN WHO MARKED IT.

"Have you ever discovered what a small world this is?" said A. J. Fly-shaker the other day to a New York reporter. "I have, and I have found that

and eager for trouble, I deliberately stamped the word 'Fly,' which was then as now my nickname, upon this quarter, and after a long row forced a conductor



A PEARFUL FLY FATILITY.

Mr. A. Howes Fly—Alas there it goes down with all souls on board. At the next session of congress I shall advocate the establishment of a life-saving station on this coast.

It is impossible to get away from one's self in it.

"You don't think so? Well, I will give you just one instance of it which you would not believe if I could not prove it to you.

"You see this quarter," and here the speaker displayed a much worn silver piece upon which were stamped the letters "F. L. Y." Well, this is the story of how even a quarter can't get lost.

"It was in March 1871, I stamped those letters on that coin. It was at the time when there was a general howl over the mutilation of money, and the street car lines in Louisville, where I then lived, had instructed their conductors not to receive anything of the sort. Being young

to take it and give me change.

HAS RETURNED SEVEN TIMES.

"That was twenty-nine years ago, and during that time the coin has returned to me seven different times, the last being in March in this city. The last occasion of its return to me was in San Francisco, three years after I had returned from a tour of the world, which wound up with a long stay in Australia.

"Before that I had seen it in Detroit, Boston, New York, Galveston and Denver. How it traveled around I don't know, but I am sure the story of its wanderings would be full of human interest. What I want to tell you about, however, is how I came to get it this last time.

"I had been in the habit of stopping in at McCoy's saloon occasionally for a drink, and I was usually served by John Kennedy, the head bartender. He comes from Troy, and last March, on his twenty-ninth birthday, he visited his home in Louisville, and the coin had changed and among the coin was the quarter. He kept it in his pocket for two or three days after getting back and thought nothing more about it until it happened in. Then he told me he had a coin with 'Fly' on it. He showed it to me and I recognized it at once as the one I had stamped in Louisville, just twenty-nine years before.

SOME STRANGE COINCIDENCES.

"The coin itself was minted in 1871, so it was fourteen years old when I stamped it. By comparing notes with Mr. Kennedy I further developed that I had stamped it in Louisville on the day he was born in Troy. After the coin had been traveling all over the United States for twenty-nine years it falls into his hands in his native town on his twenty-ninth birthday, and he, a casual acquaintance, brings it to New York and returns it to me.

"If you can find a stranger conjunction of coincidence than that, or which goes to show how little this world of ours is, I would like to know it."

The story told by Mr. Flyshaker is true in every particular, as investigation has shown.

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Jarred Wall Street.

Old Operators Hardly Know What to Make of John W. Gates.



Since the days of the spectacular operations of Jay Gould and "Jim" Fisk no man has created such a commotion in Wall street as John W. Gates has aroused by his recent operations. The manner in which, as a single stroke, the stock of the American Steel and Wire company was made to slump twenty points inevitably suggested the methods of the former "Wizard." The coup took the speculators entirely by surprise, with the result that what is known as "the talent" received an unusually hard squeeze.

Among the speculative element Mr. Gates is as cordially hated just at present as a man well can be. It is not likely that Mr. Gates himself is wasting any sleep over this fact, for, according to reports, the transaction has brought him substantial gain in the form of something like a million and three-quarters of profits.

This is not the first time that the financial operations of Mr. Gates have displayed a meteoric character. His whole career since he came into prominence in the business world has abounded in surprises for his business associates as well

as for his financial opponents. His fortune, which is estimated at present at something between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000, has grown by a series of leaps and bounds, rather than by the slow accumulation of dollar on dollar.

The financial operations of Mr. Gates have attracted the more attention because he is a newcomer in "the street." It is only within the last two years that he has taken a hand in the game of finance as it is played in the money center of the country. Wall street had heard of him before that—as long ago as 1888, when he won a legal victory over Washburn & Moen and secured the right to manufacture wire. But the New York Herald says that Mr. Gates performed his earlier exploits and accumulated the fortune which he is now using to heap up further millions in his stock operations.

Mr. Gates is a Westerner by birth. He grew up on an Illinois farm and received a good education, being graduated from Northwestern college, at Naperville, Ill. It is his record of operations as a particularly remarkable qualities as a boy, but an event that occurred just as he reached manhood showed, in its sequel, the determination of his future. It was that he finally killed Gates in a duel, which was the murder of his elder brother, Charles Gilbert Gates.

The latter was engaged to a young woman in Warrensburg, Mo., and for some reason the match was opposed by the young woman's brother, Alexander Jester. His emity became so acute that he finally killed Gates in a duel. He was at once arrested, but while being conveyed from the local prison to Mexico, Mo., he escaped. Young Gates swears that he would hunt the murderer of his brother to the gallows or to the grave, and during all the active and exciting years of his business career he never lost sight of this determination. As he became wealthy he spent thousands of dollars in employing detectives to trace out the missing man.

At length, a year ago, the murderer, who was living in Tecumseh, Okla., ventured to write to his sister, asking her not to reveal his whereabouts, but to communicate with him. It was twenty-eight years after the murder, and no doubt Jester felt that at last he was safe. But the sister, like Gates himself, did never forgive the death of her lover. She informed Mr. Gates' attorneys that Alexander Jester, the murderer of Charles Gates, was living in Oklahoma under the assumed name of W. A. Hill.

Mr. Gates was at the Oriental hotel, Manhattan Beach, when he received this news. He immediately took train for the West, and as soon as he could reach Oklahoma he confronted Jester, picking him out from a number of prisoners, and positively identifying him as the man he had sought for so long.

The same energy and determination that Mr. Gates displayed in this case have characterized his business affairs. For a time his sphere of operations was restricted only. He was a clerk in Chicago, then a grain merchant, and later the proprietor of a hardware store in Warrensburg, Mo. In 1888 he removed to St. Louis and became the agent of a Cleveland mill, selling iron and steel manufactures.

This was really the beginning of Mr. Gates' business career. He was then past thirty, and his previous success had been of a very modest kind. In fact, it is doubtful if he ever had anticipated the possession of half the number of millions

he masters now. But in his familiarity with the iron and steel trade, and the rapidly increasing demand for its products he found his opportunity.

At that time barbed wire was a new product on the market. There was an enormous demand for it for fencing, especially throughout the Western States. The manufacture of the wire was confined practically to one firm, the Washburn & Moen company, now members of the steel wire trust, which Mr. Gates organized, and within the next three years he gathered together twenty-five practically all the important ones in the country except that of his rival, the organization which was known familiarly as "the Barbed Wire Trust."

In 1890 John W. Gates, who had started in 1888 in wire business only ten years before, was president of the great company—the Consolidated Steel and Wire company. The latter was the largest concern entering into the formation of the gigantic trust, and Mr. Gates was the originator of which Mr. Gates was the originator. The Federal Steel company was formed in 1891, and the year the wire interests were brought into a single organization by the absorption of the Washburn & Moen company.

In a dozen years Mr. Gates had made a great fortune, and had carried out schemes of vast proportions, requiring judgment at fifty years of age he was several times a millionaire, and his interests were in such form that they did not require his personal attention.

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in 1898 the contest ended in a victory for the United States. The circuit court handed down a decision declaring the Washburn & Moen patents invalid. The young manufacturer knew that this would be the signal for the opening of a number of new mills, and he determined to secure as large a share of the trade as possible. He enlarged his establishment in St. Louis and secured an interest in another one in Pittsburg. As fast as his capital permitted he started other mills.

In 1899 he systematically began the absorption of all the barbed wire plants in the West, and within the next three years he gathered together twenty-five practically all the important ones in the country except that of his rival, the organization which was known familiarly as "the Barbed Wire Trust."

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in his tastes Mr. Gates is distinctively American. Besides his fondness for what has been called the "national game" he is fond of horses and enjoys a good race.

He was formerly one of the best amateur trap and wing shots in the West, and he is an expert with the billiard cue. To his friends he is known as a jolly, companionable man, who is always ready to appreciate a joke or to a friendly act. He is thoroughly devoted to his family, and gives most of his time outside his business affairs to them.

For several years Mr. Gates has been a political power in the state of Illinois, which is still his residence. It is said that he was offered the portfolio of the interior department in President Harrison's cabinet, but he has declined it. He has been credited with the desire of representing Illinois in the senate or of becoming governor of that state, but he has preferred to further the ambitions of his political friends rather than to indulge his own.

Mr. Gates is now at the age which is for most men the height of their business activity. It is by no means likely that the concluding chapter of his biography are being written now. At all events he has the custom of emptying the glass of the street that he can catch them some things at their own game.

It is reported that Mr. Gates is again planning a trip to Europe. Whether this presages another financial coup, like the formation of the Steel Wire company, remains to be seen, but Wall street will watch out for Mr. Gates for some time to come.

Drinking Glasses.

How Those of the Present Day Came to Have Their Shape—Some Queer Old Customs.

Drinking vessels are among the chief features of a well-laid table, and the evolution to the present styles and shapes has been so gradual, there have been so few radical changes since glass became the popular material, that many people believe that the drinking glass of long ago is the glass of today. But old prints and specimens show that the styles have changed, and are constantly changing.

The skull of a fallen foe was a favorite drinking vessel among the barbarous people, but as a wine holder the horn attained the greatest popularity. When in use for drinking purposes it was filled and passed from one to another, each person taking a draught. Wine was not taken freely except in company, and individual or small drinking vessels were made of gourds or melons, ostrich eggs, coconuts, shells, etc., and these, because they could not stand when filled, were called "tumblers" and it was the custom to empty them at one draught.

Among the antiquities in the cathedral at York is the horn of Uphus, made of an elephant's tusk. According to the story which is told of the drinking horn, it was made shortly before the Conquest. When the original owner, the lord of much land in East Yorkshire, became enraged over the disputes of his sons as to the succession to his estate, he went to York Minster, and there, before the high altar, drank the horn as a pledge and evidence of his gift of all his lands to the church.

HORNS FOR DRINKING.

Many specimens of old drinking horns, richly decorated with gold and silver, are preserved in European collections, and although standing vessels have displaced them, horns are still used as drinking vessels among students in Germany, and the horn is an essential part in the outfit of a turnverner. It was originally used by convivial parties, but it seems that feudalism used it in King Edward's day, who, it is said, at the invitation of Dunstan, ordained that pegs should be fastened in the drinking horns at intervals, "in order that whosoever drank beyond certain of these marks at a single draught should be liable to punishment."

These peg drinking vessels were divided into eight draughts, and usually contained about two quarts. But it seems that the edict was not followed for 1102 it was decreed that "no priest should go to drinking bouts nor drink to peg."

Another antique style of drinking vessel was the mazer, of which a specimen from the time of Edward I. is preserved at Harbaldown hospital, near Canterbury. It is made of maple wood, is about eight inches in diameter at the top, mounted on a silver gilt, and at the bottom contains a silver-gilt medallion representing Guy of Warwick transfixing a dragon with his lance, while a lion seems about to make an attack. This cup, which holds about six pints, was used at the yearly feast of St. Nicholas.

The standing cup in which the wine was received from the mazer after it had been tested was sometimes called "hanap," from which it is believed the word "hammer" is derived.

CHARMS AGAINST POISON.

Drinking vessels were frequently provided with charms against poison, and especially those of horn or of silver were supposed to possess the power of detecting poison. A silver goblet which belonged to Queen Elizabeth is decorated with many charm stones.

Early in the sixteenth century the tankard was introduced, and it soon became so popular that the jug or pitcher of earlier days, with its various inscriptions, could be found in nearly every cottage in England.

In Germany the horn was succeeded by the Romer, a large bowl on a heavy stand, which was passed from hand to hand at the dining board. The form was massive but graceful, and was used as long as people were satisfied to drink from a common vessel. When individual drinking vessels were demanded, when it became the custom to provide a drinking vessel for each guest, the smaller vessels were fashioned after the old Romer.

The introduction of glass brought about many changes in drinking vessels. This tumbler was discarded, and a drinking glass took its place, which was a tumbler only in name. Then came the Humper, a large, plain standing glass vessel, and while these were taking the places of the primitive drinking vessels, the tankard, made of earthenware with its decorations and inscriptions, held its own, and is still the most popular vessel for beer.

THE CHAMPAGNE GLASS.

The saucer-shaped champagne glass with a hollow stem was one of the early "fancy" glasses, and the general shape, adopted originally so that a large surface might be exposed because of the bouquet, has been retained, although the glassmaker has produced many variations on the original theme. The latest of these is the extremely high stem and the great or magnum bowl.

"New glasses for new drinks" is one of the conspicuous lines in a recent advertisement. This was explained by Bawo & Dotter:

"The German manufacturers sent to this market glasses for all the various fashionable drinks, which was as soon as some particular liquor or mixture becomes popular a distinct glass is put on the market for it. For that reason, in addition to the changes in the simple forms, we have new styles and shapes coming every season."

Among the queer freak glasses which are made in Europe for the American market are the cocktail glasses. Some of these, designed for places where they want all the show with little expense, have a glass cherry fixed to the bottom of the bowl. The stationary glass cherry answers every purpose until the drinker tries to take it out, when he discovers the trick and wonders where the cocktail got the cherry flavor.

A good specimen of this class of goods is the "Nurnberger Frichten" glass, which comes from Germany in many sizes and with quaint inscriptions. It is shaped like a funnel and has my of the inscriptions refer to the fact that by means of this utensil wisdom was put into the Nurnberger people of long ago.

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ROUGH RIDER BLAKE.

His Experience With a South African Editor.

New York Tribune.

"You, of course, have read of John Y. Blake," said R. E. Storer, of San Francisco. "My cousin, who is, or rather was, in the Transvaal until quite recently, sent me a letter, in which he devoted a good deal of space to Blake and his doings—I suppose because he knew I was acquainted with him. Blake, he says, has now become a citizen of the Transvaal, and by a special order of President Kruger is colonel of the regiment of rough riders which he has raised. My cousin says they are a pretty rough lot; but that Blake chose his men well, the record they have already made amply proves. In raising the regiment, and by the aggressive pro-Boer stand he has always taken, Blake has aroused the enmity of large numbers of the Outlanders, and the criticism of him was bitter and intense. The Johannesburg Times, which is run by a chap named Chamberlain—I think he is some relation to "Joe" Chamberlain—was especially hostile, and finally came out in a most violent attack on Blake personally, accused him of all sorts of things, and wound up by saying that he had collected together every rag and bobtail banner, and that he had murdered in the Transvaal, in order to make up his regiment. The morning it came out Blake, in a towering passion, walked into my cousin's office, and, showing him the article, asked him if he knew who Chamberlain of the Times was, and upon his saying he did not, asked him out to have

SECOND ANNIVERSARY

Of the Pioneer Limited Train.

On May 15th the Pioneer Limited train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway will have been in service two years, and up to this date no other trains have compared with it in the perfection of detail. In fact, these Twin City trains running daily between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis are the only perfect trains in the world. During the past two years these trains have run over 80,000 miles, and have carried over 85,000 delighted passengers between Chicago and the Twin Cities—a record which Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway officials have reason to be proud of.



"I wonder where those beautiful clouds are going." "Going to thunder, probably."

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The Price

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