

"If I Were Sick"

And wanted to get well, I would find out how some one else got well who had the same sort of sickness as mine."

If you are troubled with insomnia and catarrh you can be cured with the Oxodon.

Granite Falls, Minn., July 21, 1899.
MR. C. S. WILSON:
Dear Sir: In answer to your questions I will say that the OXYDONOR has improved me in many ways, as I feel and look much better. For years I have not slept well, now I am sleeping well all the time. I have been badly afflicted with constipation, also troubled with catarrh. Both of these are cured. I am using it faithfully, and would be glad to have you send some of your printed matter to my friends of mine who live in Fargo. Yours very truly

JOHN D. OTIS,
Judge of Probate.

C. S. WILSON,
General Dealer,
610-611 New York
Life Building.

Sailor Princes.

NO WELL EQUIPPED ROYAL OUTFIT IS WHOLLY COMPLETE WITHOUT THEM.

Prince Adalbert, the German emperor's third son, is being trained as a "sailor prince." It is the fashion in these days for all royal families to have a "sailor prince." No first class royal outfit is complete without one. Says the New York Press: In order to have a really good "make-up" for the part a "sailor prince" should know a little something about "sailorizing"—not too much, but enough to speak the lines and go through the motions. Well played, it is a mighty popular role, and adds much to the effectiveness of the royal and imperial drama.

Prince Henry of Prussia is the present German sailor prince, and young Adalbert, who will be sixteen next month, has been designated as his uncle's successor. His father recently gave to him a boat, built in the latest style at the imperial docks. The yacht arrived by train in Ploen, and every day the happy owner takes his lesson in her upon the lake. Capt. von Ammon, an experienced sailor, has been appointed to instruct Prince Adalbert in the art of sailing. The young man is to take his first long voyage this summer in a training ship.

Before the death of the Duke of Clarence, England's sailor prince was the Duke of York. Having by the death of his brother been called upon to take the more important part of their presumptive, the duke has given up the minor role almost entirely. His uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, who preceded him in the part, having become a reigning duke in Germany, is not considered eligible for the place again, and England will have to wait until one of the Duke of York's boys is old enough to go into training for it.

Although France is a republic, she still has a sailor prince, the aged Prince de Joinville, who in the days of the Orleans dynasty played the part in such a manner that all the world applauded. No one has approached him in it before or since. In dress, in manner, in speech, he left nothing to be desired. No bluff and hardy sailor man that ever trod the decks of Pinafore was quite as salt as the Prince de Joinville used to be. He was a "dash-my-tarry-topgallant, shiver-my-leaves" sort of a sailor prince, and the French, as they gazed at him rolling down the Paris streets, felt that at last the supremacy of peripatetic Alphonse on the sea had been restored.

Italy's sailor prince is King Umberto's nephew, Prince Luigi, who has been put through a regular course of instruction in all that pertains to the part, and who has visited this city as an officer of an Italian warship. So prominent is he that the German emperor, who is a good judge of such things, has given him an honorary commission in the German navy.

Russia's sailor prince is the G. and Duke Admiral Alexia. His nephew, Cyril, now twenty-four years old, has been trained to succeed him.

Prince George of Greece played the part of royal sailor with a great deal of success, and made himself popular in it. Now that he is governor of Crete he naturally would be succeeded by his next youngest brother, Prince George, who was well trained for the part, but his brother has had no instruction or practice in it and will have to work hard to get up his "lines."

King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, before his brother's death called him to the throne, was a most successful sailor prince, and when he became king the part went to his son, Prince Oscar. When Prince Oscar fell in love and married Miss Ebba Munk he was obliged to renounce his right of succession to the throne, and ceased to be a sailor prince.

His title of commodore was not taken away from him, however, and he was allowed to keep his rank, and to be called, as he may be said to be, Sweden's sailor prince. This is eminently fitting, for his great-grandfather, Bernadotte, who founded the fortunes of the family, was a private of marines in the French navy.



IT frequently creates difficulties that would otherwise lead to the waste of much time and money.

"Ask him over the telephone," are words frequently heard in every business office where a letter has been sent to a man who has been out of the office.

Many people do not express themselves clearly in correspondence, but a man can generally make himself understood if he can get to the point by means of the telephone.

The Northwestern Telephone Exchange Co.

In a Cholera Ship...

PLAGUE, MUTINY AND HEROISM ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Now came a most trying time. Not a breath of wind ruffled the surface of the water; the ship rolled gently on the oily swell, with all her sails—even to the royal—set, to catch the slightest stir, says the *Journal*. The deaths continued with alarming rapidity, and then, as Lampsey had said, there was actually nothing where to weight the corpses. The steward, Ross, the Scotch sailor lad, and one or two of our own private native servants—under the stimulus of reward paid down on the nail at so much a head—their mouths and noses muffled in carbolic saturated towels, constituted the burial party. These men, penetrating between the decks, dragged the corpses up the hatchway, across the deck and pushed them through the gangway doors, just as they were, for there was little time and less inclination to sew them up in canvas, as had been done at the outset. Being unweighed, the bodies refused to sink; the sharks, moreover, did not appear to fancy them, and, being impelled by the same current, they kept by the ship's side, bobbing up and down, rolling over, now on their backs, now face up, in the most horribly greivous fashion. We in the cuddy were fast becoming demoralized as well; then the wretched Punjabis crowded at the doors and ap-

pealed to us in piteous strains, invoking Allah to grant us a wind, and imploring us to pray to God with the same object. At last, on the tenth day of the calm, we sighted a two-funnel steamer hull down in our wake. She came on slowly, and as she drew abreast of us about a mile away we hoisted our distress signal and anxiously awaited the result. In a few minutes she replied, whereupon we displayed a whole line of bunting; on reading which she altered her course and ranged up to within speaking distance.

"Steamer ahoy!" shouted our skipper through his trumpet. "What steamer's that?"

"West Indian!" belovied a voice from the other's bridge; "Jeddah to Bombay. What ship's that?"

"Zenobia; Annesley Bay to Bombay."

"What's the matter?"

"Cholera! Will you tow us through the Straits?"

"Sorry we can't. Port engine broken down; much as we can do to get along ourselves. Can you help you otherwise? Have you a doctor?"

"Yes."

"Want medicines?"

"No, thanks; have lots. Goodbye."

In another minute she put up her helm and resumed her course.

"There's no 'elp for't but to wait for the next," said a skipper who was put on the best face possible, and called on our fortitude and patience to aid us.

Presently the crew again came ashore this time on their own initiative, their demeanor more truculent than before. Whether the disappointment had irritated them, or whether, owing to the existing dislocated state of affairs, they had made up their minds to desert, we did not know, but their bearing now was mutinous.

"Capt. Hutchinson!" called Lampsey roughly from the main deck, "the ship is in a bad way. The skipper, going to the rail, whither we all followed him.

"We ain't a-goin' to stand this here no further—we ain't!"

"Ain't yer? Suppose you think as that ship's a lumbering vessel, a lung could 'a' towed a twelve-hundred ship—do yer?"

"What we think or doesn't think ain't neither here nor there, but I tell yer what, this ship's a coffin—she is, and we ain't a-goin' to stop in her—we'll get out, and we come along to the fo'castle and take a whiff o' the stink as comes through the cracks in the bulkheads, and then say if Christian sailormen can stand it any longer."

"Ave patience, can't yer?" Another steambot'll be along presently, and we'll stop 'er."

"We calculate as we've drifted pretty considerable out o' the course, and we're a-curt'll be a-comin' this way, so we've made up our minds what ter do, and have come to give yer all a chance in wid us."

"Well, out with it. What 'ave yer made up your minds to do?"

"Take to the boats, and leave the tub and the niggers to themselves."

"Yes?"

"They'll all be dead afore a week, so will we up here. The ship is sartin to be picked up by some durned salvager."

"Well, all I 'ave to say is," replied the captain, leaning over the rail, and speaking impressively, "that the first as touches the tub I'll put a bullet through 'im as sure as God made little apples!"

"I guess more nor one can play at that game!" exclaimed Lampsey, shaking his fist at the captain. "Come on, mates!"

In the day—that a breeze in all probability would rid them of the scourge. The atmosphere was dense and hot, without the slightest breath of air, and we sat anxious and watchful, expecting at any moment to come to open loggheads with the crew.

"Below there," suddenly cried O'Kelly through the skylight.

"Respond to the skipper."

"Sure, sir, it looks black and threaten-

ing to the west; it's a breeze of wind, I'm thinking."

At the welcome words we all followed the captain and rushed on deck. The mate pointed to the west, and, true enough, the horizon in that direction presented a dark brown aspect. There was something in the air, too—in the oppressive stillness—that presaged an atmospheric disturbance of some sort, and we eagerly waited to hear the captain's opinion.

"A sand squall, by thunder!" exclaimed he. "Twill be down on us in no time! All hands take in sail!" he roared, in the direction of the fore-castle. "Be smart, lads; 'tis one o' them confounded torrids."

"Stow yer slack as well as yer sails yourselves!" roared Lampsey, with his hand to his mouth. "We ain't going to budge!"

I don't know what may have passed through the captain's mind at this terrible juncture, for every sail was set, and a equal fast bearing down on the ship—a full rigged ship, fitted with the more cumbersome and old fashioned tackle of that day—carrying quite 600 souls all told, allowing for the deaths, and a valuable government cargo. I know not what he contemplated, I say; but at that moment an unwanted commotion was observable among the hitherto apathetic Punjabis. They, too, had noticed the change in the sky's aspect, and, following our glances, had heard

of the captain's words. They were all looking at each other, and some of them were whispering to each other.

"One Brahmin!" he says, "by years of asceticism, fasting and contemplation, had attained remarkable occult powers. He caused himself to be levitated through the air, and once floated over the heads of an assemblage of devotees at Orissa for a distance of more than 100 yards. He stated that for the performance of gross feats of a material character the assistance of earth, or nature spirits is required. For the performance of illusory or magical feats of power, such as flying through or walking upon the air, resisting fire, producing objects from afar, causing the abnormal growth of plants, or the transportation of things through the air, the aid of the elementals or Jinnis, is always required, and is readily available."

GENU FRIENDLY TO MAN.

"These beings abound in the elements, occupying a midway position between

the short altercation between poop and fore-castle, had seen the threatening gestures of the disputants, and, without understanding what was being said, guessed its purport. Then, scores of them, suddenly shaking off their lethargy, and ignorant of marine etiquette, swarmed up the poop ladders and asked what was the matter. They were coming at last? If so, why did not the sailors do what was ordered? They knew enough to tell them that the canvas ought to be taken in. Levine and I, who were the only men on board conversant with Punjabi Hindustani, hastily explained the situation, the advancing storm, the consequent danger to the ship, clothed as she was in her masts, heads, and the refusal of the crew to do their duty.

The Mahometan mule drivers at once realized the situation. "We will make them!" they shouted, their blood now thoroughly up. "God has sent the wind to drive away the cholera, and shall we go to another death because your men are untrue to their salt? No; we will aid you! You are our brothers! After Allah we look to you and will stand by you! On, then, in the name of God! We will force these sons of defiance to do their duty!"

Before we could stay them some 200 Punjabis rushed along the main deck and mounted the fore-castle. The crew was ready to receive them. There ensued a fierce fight, in which the sailors, used against the now infuriated natives, were, however, entirely unarméd, their cutlasses being in chests below decks. Stricks and groins assailed our ears, and we were about charging forward, revolvers in hand, to quell the disturbance, when, numbers having gained the deck, we saw the sailors driven along with kicks and cuffs by the victorious Punjabis; we saw them ascend the ratlines, followed by the swarms of mule drivers, who threatened by gestures to throw them into the sea if they did not immediately surrender. The seamen, not daring to disobey, worked in fear of their lives, and in a few minutes the Zenobia floated the bare poles. With a low in the air it invaded our eyes, nostrils and mouth; the hurricane struck the ship with terrific force and swept on, leaving us well nigh on our beam ends, but safe.

The gust proving to be the precursor of a stiff but favorable breeze, sail was speedily made on the ship, and in due course we bowled along toward our destination thankful for our deliverance from a combination of perils that once seemed to threaten us with annihilation.

Only two deaths occurred after that terrible day. Next morning the crew expressed contrition for their behavior; the Punjabis, now full of renewed spirits, came aft in a body and interceded for their late antagonists; cuts and bruises were smoothed, and the parties shook hands in token of amity and sense of ill-will. The skipper, nothing loath, accorded his forgiveness, ordered a grog to be served, and, so, with- out further adventure or misadventure, we arrived safely in Bombay harbor on the 26th day after weighing anchor off the Abyssinian coast.

RUSKIN HALL FOR AMERICA.

Two Labor Representatives to Come From England This Month.

London Times.

In recognition of the establishment at Oxford of Ruskin hall, the gift of American for higher education of British workmen, the trade unionists have started a British subscription for the establishment of a similar institution in America. Messrs. Bowers and Fens- ton, will sail on June 16, and it is hoped that that time the whole of the money needed, about £4,000, will have been raised. On the previous day, June 15, the

anniversary of the signing of Magna Charta, two farewell meetings will be held in St. Martin's town hall, and the speakers will include the bishop of London and Sir Walter Besant. The delegates will convey not only this very practical evidence of British good will, but an invitation to American labor organizations to send some hundreds of representatives to an Anglo-American convention at Oxford next February. Numerous bodies of working people in this country are already electing delegates to that convention, in which the British colonies will be represented. The delegates will last three days, the most important gathering being fixed for George Washington's birthday, February 22, but the questions dealt with will not be decided until the delegates return home, the votes being sent through the post.

Mr. Vrooman, the founder of Ruskin hall, Oxford, in communicating this in-

formation to an East London audience in Steepney meeting house on Sunday afternoon, stated that the hall had now not only twenty-five residents, but 1,500 corresponding students. He took the opportunity to disclaim the idea of antagonism either to the universities or to the university extension movement, but he pointed out that those workmen who had been sent to Oxford by the co-operators had without exception joined the professional classes, while only eighteen of the university extension centers had more than three workmen among their students. The new movement, he said, was for the education of the artisan ranks, and who at the same time required knowledge for the formation of wise opinion on matters connected with national development and international relations.

Marvelous Deeds of Yogi.

THIBETAN LAMAS HOLD STRANGE POWER OVER LIFE AND DEATH.....

Wonderful stories of Thibet are told by the few travelers who have penetrated into that land of magic and mystery. It was that Mrs. Blavatsky, the high priestess of theosophy, claimed to have spent a seven-year apprenticeship, and it is in this abode of Lamaism, if anywhere, that the laws of nature are reversed by the will of man.

On the marvels of this country of demon worship D. Henry Liddell has contributed a highly interesting story to the current Home Magazine of New York, extracts from which follow:

"One Brahmin," he says, "by years of asceticism, fasting and contemplation, had attained remarkable occult powers. He caused himself to be levitated through the air, and once floated over the heads of an assemblage of devotees at Orissa for a distance of more than 100 yards. He stated that for the performance of gross feats of a material character the assistance of earth, or nature spirits is required. For the performance of illusory or magical feats of power, such as flying through or walking upon the air, resisting fire, producing objects from afar, causing the abnormal growth of plants, or the transportation of things through the air, the aid of the elementals or Jinnis, is always required, and is readily available."

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