TO INOCULATE THE SOILS

METHOD USED TO INCREASE CROPS WITH THE AID OF BACTERIA

EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

Plants Derive Leguminous Nitrogen From the Atmosphere Through Agency of Minute Organism in the Soil.

That an animal may be inoculated with disease, or with some remedy for disease, is well known, but the science of agriculture has so far advanced as to aid in inoculating the soil. This subject has been previously treated, but experiments are being made every year, and they add much information for farmers who are interested in soil inoculation. In Farmers' Bulletin No. 124 the United States agricultural department gives the reports of results in this direction. Nitrogen is the most expensive fertilizer, yet it is the most abundant, forming four-fifths of the atmosphere, though only under rare conditions is free nitrogen available for plant growth. It has long been known, however, that leguminous plants, such as clover, alfalfa and cow peas, are rich in nitrogen, and increase the nitrogen contents of the soils upon which they are grown. They have the power to appropriate the free nitrogen of the air, but only when small nodules are found on their roots. It is now believed that these bacteria draw their nitrogen from the air and convert it into forms which can be utilized by the plants on which the nodules grow. Whenever one or more of the leguminous crops are grown it should be the duty of the grower to carefully examine the roots of some of the plants for these nodules. If they are not found then the plants will not make any actual gain in nitrogen, but when a crop like clover has been grown at intervals for a number of years it is probable that the soil contains the proper bacteria for forming the nodules, but the bacteria growing upon the roots of clover may not grow upon the roots of another genus, such as the cow pea or vetch. Every genus has its own characteristic bacteria. When the nodules are not formed on the roots of the plants it is possible to produce them by inoculating the soil by procuring soil from a field which has produced a crop of the same kind which had the nodules on the roots.

HOW TO INOCULATE SOILS.

The soil may be inoculated when the seed of crop is sown, or at some time during its growth. In Kansas inoculated soil was obtained from a soy bean field in Massachusetts, and by scattering it over the Kansas land plants with tubercles were grown, producing an increased field and a higher percentage of nitrogen. Several methods of inoculating were tried. The seeds were thoroughly wetted in a bag suspended in water into which some of the Massachusetts soil had been stirred. Again, the dry soil was broadcasted over some plots, and in other cases was drilled in with the seed. The best results were obtained by drilling in the inoculated earth. To secure plenty of the inoculated soil the following is the method: In a row 500 feet long incorporate 100 pounds of inoculated soil at the time of sowing the seed. After harvesting the crop take up the soil in the row to the depth of four or five inches and spread it on boards in the shade to dry. When dry it may be stored away for use in sacks. When planting a field to sow beans or cow peas apply the inoculated soil with the seed by means of a fertilizer attachment to a grain drill, or broadcast for clover, but do not overlook the fact, as stated, that inoculated soil for soy beans will not answer for cow peas. Each kind of legume has its own special bacteria. There are also artificial cultures, bottled for use, known as "nitragin," but which are too costly to use, except as a "starter," from which a certain amount of soil may be inoculated. Any farmer who will procure a two-bushel bag of soil from a field upon which clover, cow peas, soy beans, vetch or any other legume has been grown, provided the roots of such plants contain nodules, may inoculate his own soil for such crops.

SOME OF THE RESULTS.

Experiments with hairy vetch, grow on a soil for the first time, one lot of seed was dipped into a water solution of earth from an old garden spot upon which vetch had been grown, and for comparison another plot was sown without treatment. The inoculated plants had large clusters of tubercules on the roots and produced 2,540 pounds of cured hay per acre. The uninoculated plants had no tubercules and produced only 232 pounds of hay. In a crop of crimson clover inoculated seed produced an average of 4,057 pounds, while the uninoculated seed produced only 761 pounds per acre. These results were at the Alabama station, the commercial bottled "nitragin" being used. The gain in nitrogen is large, that from the inoculated crimson clover being about 148 pounds, while the nitrogen from the uninoculated plot was less than five pounds. The inoculated hairy vetch gave over 105 pounds of nitrogen and the uninoculated only seven pounds. At the Mississippi station the yield of hairy vetch was increased over 64 per cent by scattering inoculated soil in the drills. Experiments in Alabama show the following average increase in the weight of inoculated plants, after thorough drying: Hairy vetch, 89 per cent; Canada field peas, 138 per cent, and crimson clover (young plants), 146 per cent. The nodules will no doubt in time develop without inoculation, but the work is slow, hence it is better to inoculate the soil. It will probably be found not necessary to inoculate soils that are capable of producing large crops of the legumes, as no doubt the nodules will be found on the roots in such cases, but for poor soils that are deficient in nitrogen, and upon which the leguminous plants do not thrive, the soil should be inoculated.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Growing the Plants—Destruction of Early Weeds, Etc.

The number of plants that may be grown upon an acre of ground depends upon the capacity of the soil to supply the necessary food. It is sometimes easier to grow two crops at the same time, provided they widely differ in characteristics, such as cow peas or beans, between rows of corn, than to have too many stalks of corn, as the two crops will not draw upon the soil for the same proportion of food. The greatest enemy a plant can have is another plant of the same kind growing by its side, as both feed upon the same materials. Remove the weaker ones and the stronger plants are benefited. One good plant will yield more than two half-starved ones. Where the land is in good condition, well manured, and fertilizer also used, it will be able to produce several strong plants grown close together, but the conditions must also be favorable in other respects, for, should there be a lack of moisture, a struggle between the plants occurs for a supply, and they will have to compete with weeds if the are not kept down by thorough cultivation of the soil.

The potato beetle will eat tomato plants, and especially when the plants are young. After potatoes appear the beetles will not annoy the tomatoes as long as the potato vines are young and tender, but they will attack the egg plants at all stages of growth, preferring them to potatoes. Those who grow egg plants should examine them twice a day, as it requires but a few hours for the beetles to completely strip a young plant. As but few egg plants are necessary to supply an ordinary family, it will not require much labor to look them over two or three times during the day until the beetles are gone.

Some weeds prefer cool weather and start to grow early. Others do not begin growth until the ground is warm. There are also weeds which delight in damp weather, and others than can flourish during severe drouth. But no weeds can stand loosening of the top soil when they are just coming out of the ground, for, if they are not cut down, their roots are loosened and they perish, because they cannot secure food.

When land is worth $50 an acre it should be devoted to that which pays best and which gives a return for the capital invested. An experienced dairyman once claimed that no farmer can keep a cow giving 3 per cent butter fat on high-priced land. Such farms must have 4 or 5 per cent cows.

If the weather becomes warm do not be tempted to plant beans, squash, melons or sweet corn until May. A rule that is usually followed by some is to sow any kinds of seed desired after the apple trees are in blossom. If the land is cold and damp the seeds will sometimes rot in the ground, thus necessitating another planting.

One of the effects of the use of salt on land is to increase the capacity of the soil for retaining the moisture. About one barrel per acre has been known to benefit grass during periods of drought, the salt being applied in May. Kainit contains a large proportion of salt, as well as about 12 per cent of potash, and may be used in preference.

The rapid multiplication of weeds is marvelious. The dandelion is capable of producing 12,000 seeds per plant; shepherds pluse, 37,000; pepper grass, 18,000; common thistle, 65,000; chamomile, 16,000; rag weed, 5,000; butter weed, 5,000; burdock, 43,000; plantian, 44,000; while the persistent and well known purslain, which appears to have no seed at all to the inexperienced, has about 400,000 seeds per plant. Every weed destroyed before producing seeds means the destruction of thousands.

One of the things that should be known by farmers is that nitrate is very soluble and is easily carried away by a heavy rain. If applied very early in the season it makes nearly all kinds of plants show vigorous growth, but later in the season its effects are not so easily noticed. It is better to apply it two or three times during the season, in small quantities, than to apply a full allowance at once. A mixture of one part nitrate of soda and two parts dried ground blood will give better results on corn or cabbages than nitrate alone; also for garden crops, but for wheat 100 pounds per acre, if applied this month, will be superior to blood, as wheat has but very little time for growth from now until harvest.

It is customary to regard all kinds of poultry as enemies of garden crops, but it is becoming known that the best mode of protecting orchards and crops is to give the fowls free range. Hens will scratch a newly-planted bed to get the seeds and worms, but as soon as the plants germinate they will rarely scratch among them, if grass and young shoots of weeds are plentiful. Usually, if hens scratch in the garden, it is to secure bugs and worms. The guinea and turkey perform great service as insect destroyers, as they are active foragers, and diligently search everywhere. A flock of turkeys, allowed free run in a tobacco field, will keep the plants clear of the green worms, and all kinds of poultry are partial to grasshopers. Ducks and geese should not be allowed in a garden, however, but should be turned out in an orchard, as they prefer grass, but will also eat insects and weeds, geese being very fond of purslain.

Old strawberry plants do not send out many runners, but produce enough plants to thicken the bed. If an old bed is to be retained, it should be given an application of fertilizer after the berries are picked and the spaces between the rows should be cultivated.

All soils are liable to become exhausted, and continuous cropping of the land with the same kind of plants, without manure, will sooner or later show its effects in smaller yields. It should be the rule never to grow the same kind of crop on a plot two years in succession, unless of grass, which should be followed by some crop requiring cultivation.

It is not within the power of any combination to monopolize the privileges of breeding the best stock. Individual experience and supervision is necessary to produce the record-breaker. Blood and merit can be perpetuated, and as all kinds of live stock multiply rapidly, it is within the reach of every farmer to have better animals. Farmers, as a class, are slow to avail themselves of the advantages which they possess, yet they are highly favored in being able to start in with pure bred stock which those of a century or more ago created from selected animals. The founders of the breeds were compelled to work slowly and carefully, many of them not living to witness the perfection of the breeds, but the farmer of today can begin at once with the best.

HOLE IN THE LUNGS

There are thousands of men and women, as well as ever, with holes in their lungs: consumption stopped.

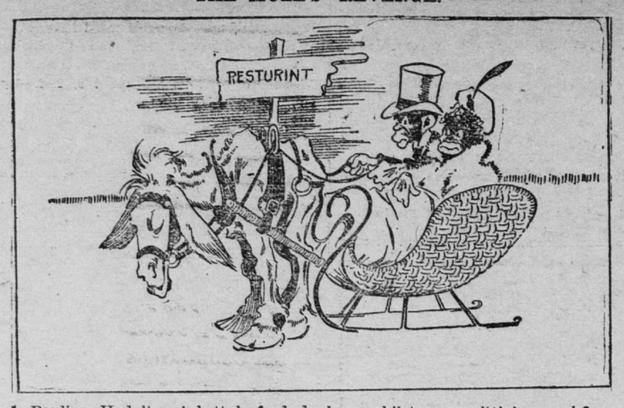
What did it?

Some change in way of life and Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

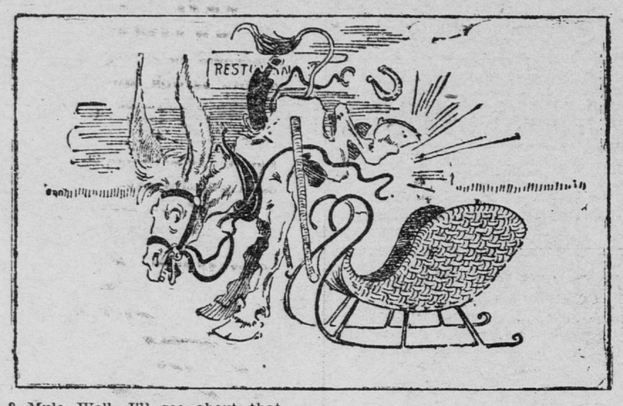
A hole in the lungs, once healed, is no worse than a too-tight waist or waistcoat. Take the emulsion and give it a chance to heal the wound.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

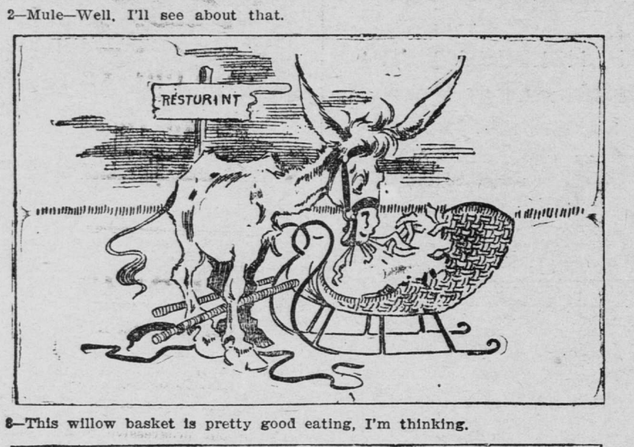
THE MULE'S REVENGE.



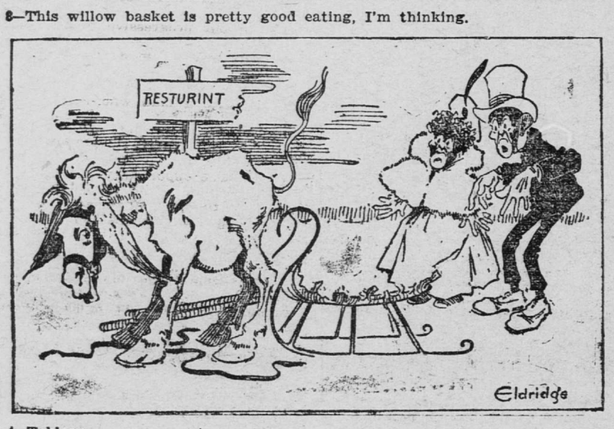
1—Pauline—Hadn't yo' bettah feed de hoss whilst weze gittin' suppah? Erastus—No; dat an'mal doan' wan' nuffin'.



2—Mule—Well, I'll see about that.



3—This willow basket is pretty good eating, I'm thinking.



4—Tableau.

DAINTY GOWNS

Worn by Women on the Twilight Limited.

With ordinary surroundings it is not possible to wear dainty gowns when traveling, but in the elegant parlor and observation cafe cars of the Twilight Limited the prettiest gowns may be worn without being soiled.

This famous train leaves Minneapolis and St. Paul via the North-Western Line late in the afternoon, and arrives Superior and Duluth at early bedtime.

It is therefore just the train for the busy business man, or those who wish to have a complete night's rest before the work or recreation of the next day. Tickets and information at 382 Robert street, St. Paul.

Sunday Hunting.

Paris Cor. London News.

M. Lasies, the Nationalist deputy, and several of his colleagues have tabled a bill to create twopenny-half-penny shooting licenses. This is a clever bid for popularity. The license would be available for one Sunday only. Nobody can look ever a file of the Fliegende Blatter without noticing what an important personage is the Sontags-Jager, who as often as not comes home without any game, unless he has passed a poulterer's, but minus his dog, which he has shot accidentally. In France the Sunday sportsman sketched by Caran d'Ache is also a personage of no slight importance. The president of the select committee on private bills, which has just reported unfavorably on that of M. Lasies, seems to dread him.1 Already, M. Beauquier tells us, there are 435,000 shooting licenses out. With a 2½d. Sunday license this number would be at least doubled, and with 1,000,000 Sunday sportsmen afield what would become of the game and of the peasants' crop, and what security would there be against accidents?

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ONE DAY IN THE DAIRY

DESCRIBING METHOD OF HANDLING MILK FROM FARM TO CONSUMERS' TABLES

SHIFTED SCORE OF TIMES

There's No Romance in Lives of Men Who Ship This Adjunct of the Breakfast Cup.

Chicago News.

There is little romance in the milk traffic. The author-poet who wrote the "Independent Life of a Farmer" wasn't a milkman. The man who milks the cow, the man who drives the wagon to the depot, the men who load it, the men who handle it in the cars, the men who store it in the storage refrigerators, and the men who distribute it to the customers, all have to work, and work hard—even the men who collect the bills—sometimes.

On a farm milk is the all-absorbing feature. "Milking time" is a hustling period every morning and night for man, woman and boy. It is asserted by various authorities on the problem "Why Boys Leave the Farm" that the choice duty of doing a "stunt" of ten cows twice a day has driven more lads from the scenes of their childhood than all other "pastimes" of the farm put together.

"Milking time" begins at 3 o'clock in the morning or is gauged according to the number of milch cows and how far the milk has to be carried to catch the train. A good "milker" can milk ten cows an hour if the cows themselves are tractable. Among farmers a man's capabilities are recognized by the reputation he has as a milker, says a writer in the Boston Post. They are many men who are so expert and rapid that they can milk twenty cows whose average each is eight quarts. But the general average is half that number.

A good "milker" is a man or a boy who can get every drop of milk from a cow in quick order and still retain the cow's affection. Rough "milkers" incur a cow's hatred. She shows it in various forms; the two most usual ones are kicking and "holding up her milk," the latter expression explaining the cow's power to retain her milk.

GREAT CLEANLINESS IS REQUIRED.

After the cows are milked at night the milk, in eight-quart cans, is put in a tank of water to cool. The morning milking is also placed in water and stands until the time arrives to load it on a wagon to drive to the depot. Milk must be cooled as soon as possible after milking to prevent premature souring.

Especial care is also taken to cleanse the cans. A farmer's wife looks upon this addition to her dishwashing with absolute dread. Every day when the wagon returns from the station with its load of empty cans, the woman begins her labor. The cans are first washed thoroughly and rinsed in clean warm water and drained. Then they are rinsed again in boiling water and put out in the sun to dry.

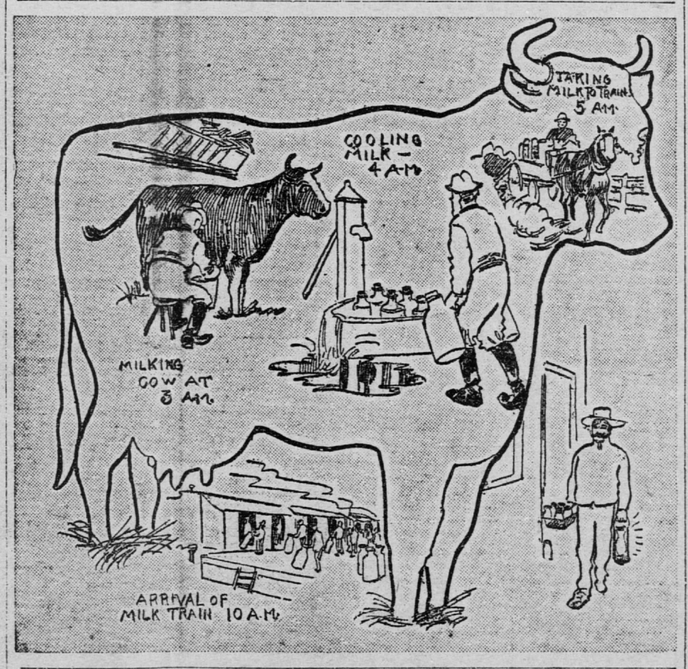
Every can bears a chalk mark on the wood stopper, indicating the name of the man supplying the milk. When the can reaches the general depot in the city these cans are examined and tested with the milk. If the milk is tainted it shows the can has not been properly treated in washing. A report is made, and in due season the farmer receives a notice setting forth that the cans must be washed carefully and to conform with the rules of the company in regard to cleanliness. If a farmer fails to heeed this notice the milk is refused and returned to him.

It is the custom among farmers who are small stock raisers to send their products to the train by a man who makes a business of transporting milk. The latter is usually a big producer, and carries sixty to seventy cans himself. He starts, perhaps, eight miles from the railroad station. Then he picks up along the road little lots of two and three cans. By the time he gets to the station he is carrying 200 or 300 cans. He receives 2 cents for every can he takes.

PROCESS OF DELIVERY.

The teams must be at the station and have their cans on the platform five minutes before the arrival of the milk train. The driver must also remain on the platform and load the cans into the car, where it is taken care of by the train milkmen. Each car is filled with refrigerators, into which the milk is stored en route.

Then the milk is hurried on to the city, stopping at every cross road and by-way where a milk station is located, until the train is backed into the general depots of the contractors. There the milk is sold to the distributors, who deliver it the next morning before the sun is risen.



The train is loaded with empty cans and starts back in the afternoon, stopping at all the milk stations, not to deliver milk, but to throw off "empties" for the farmers to take away the next morning when they bring in their regular fresh supply.

The train also stops at an ice station on the route and takes on ice to supply the cars with the coolness needed the next day.

KNEW IT WAS DINNER TIME.

Horse Stopped Work Promptly at the Noon Hour.

New York Sun.

A pair of intelligent horses attracted the attention of a large crowd in Nassau street at noon one day last week. They were attached to a heavily loaded wagon coming down the steep grade between Cedar street and Maiden lane, and were holding back the wagon with a noticeable effort. When they were half way down the whistles blew for 12 o'clock. Suddenly the horses drew in toward the curb and began to plant their hind feet well forward to stop the wagon.

The driver made an effort to check them, and their hard work at once attracted notice. Pedestrians looked at the horses and then at the driver, who had a broad grin on his face. By hard work the wagon was stopped. The driver sat still and watched his animals. One of them immediately began rubbing his head against the neck of the other, and with nods and pushes succeeded in rubbing his bridle off. Then the other horse took his turn at rubbing and his bridle came off.

Fully 200 persons had watched this, and when it was completed the driver got down from his seat and swung a bag of oats under the nose of each animal. They stood there and ate their midday meal. The driver was patient and proud of his team. He petted them and talked to them, and when they were through drove off whistling.

SIGNALS TO THE PLANETS.

Punch Has a Scheme From Which Tesla Might Profit.

London Punch.

Take a flag about the size of Europe and mount it upon a staff the length of the circumference of the earth. Then generate sufficient electric fluid to illuminate the material, which should be of a conductive character. Having done this, apply the fluid to the material with the assistance of the electric waves in the solar system. Next change the laws of nature in so much as they prevent the operation of waving so gigantic a flag as the signal. Select a day when the conditions are favorable and put the apparatus in operation. Then, if the Martians are on the alert, they may possibly observe the signal and reply to it, say in a couple of centuries. If you do not obtain a manifestation, conclude that the inhabitants of Mars are looking another way.

USES OF THE DANDELION.

Weed Is Largely Eaten as Greens and Made Into a Tonic.

London Journal of Green Grocery.

It will surprise many, perhaps, to know that the common dandelion, the leaves of which are often gathered from country lanes and other places where the plants grow wild and taken home for making dandelion tea or for eating as a salad, forms one of the salad vegetables sent to Covent Garden market and sold in sieves or smaller quantities, as required. Although it is a much neglected plant in a green state by the poor and middle classes in towns, it has a large sale when used in pills, the root being utilized. But for the purpose of salad, here again, the professional cooks are responsible for the increasing demand, as it forms another of the many ingredients used to impart the bitterness and flavor so necessary in a well-made salad.

From the general appearance of the roots that are marketed it is to be presumed that most of the plants are cultivated, although the inferior plants that one sometimes sees are no doubt collected from wild state. It is the best produce that always fetches the highest price, and this applies even to so common a plant as the dandelion is considered to be. In winter the leaves are blanched in the same way as other salad vegetables and are marketed with or without the root attached. When they are marketed root and all it is best to lift them with a root fork, as is used sometimes for lifting carrots in dry weather, when the roots will come clear away. The same culture applies to this as to other salad vegetables. If the cultivation of this plant became more general there is little doubt that it would become more popular with the public and the excellent virtues of the plant better known.

Wisconsin Central Excursion Bulletin.

The following rates will be in effect on the dates named, on the Certificate plan:

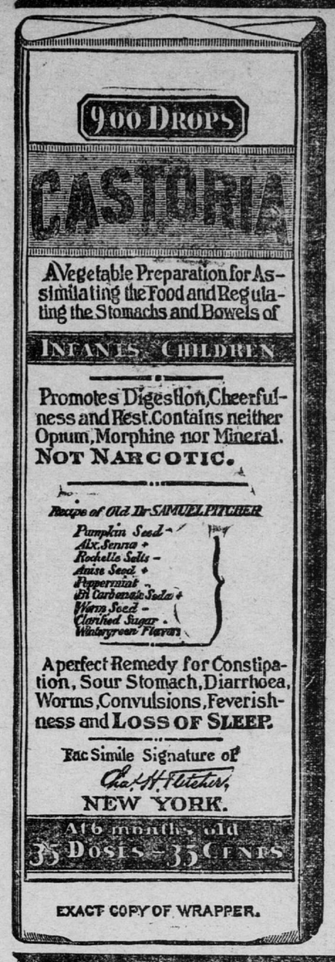
April 7th-11th, Chicago and return, return limit April 16th, $15.35.

April 12th-18th, Milwaukee and return, return limit April 23rd, $12.95.

May 11th-20th, Asheville, N. C., and return, return limit May 24th, $42.00.

May 11th-30th, Philadelphia, Pa., and return, return limit June 4th, fare and one-third for round trip.

Homeseekers' Tickets on sale first and third Tuesdays of each month, to the South and Southwest, at one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip, return limit 21 days from date of sale. City Ticket Office, 373 Robert St. Herman Brown, Agent.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

GLEANINGS of Interest to Farmers.

Many people who take flying trips through parts of the old world come back with fanciful stories of the ways of the people there and compare them with those of our progressive farmers of the northern part of the United States, strangely enough, in a way unfavorable to us.

We have long wished for an opportunity to talk with a man who farmed in one of those countries, especially a German, came here and farmed on the American plan, and afterward paid a visit to his native land and childhood's friends. The opportunity came at last.

"Your friend Fritz is going back to Germany to live," I remarked, by way of opening the conversation.

"Yes, I 'spect he has better times there."

"How so?"

"The people there live in villages and farm out," with a wave of his arm. "Some go five or six miles. There is more fun."

"That must be fun. What do they do when it rains?"

"Valk back."

"They walk to work! Then they have not much machinery?"

"No, cut the grain mit scythes."

"Do any of them have large farms?"

"Vell, I talk mit von man. He ask me how much I have here. I tell him hundred sixty acre. He ask me how much is an acre. I tell him. He figure up. He have hundred fifty acre. He was the biggest farmer. He ask me how many men I keep. I tell him von in harvest to shock the grain and help me stack. I tell him I have a machine that cuts and binds the grain and lays it in rows. He ask me haw many girls I keep. I tell him—te! he! he! I tell him none. He stand and stare at me."

Our friend is a bachelor who would like very much to have a young and pretty girl to keep.

"How many bushels of wheat do they raise per acre?"

"O, 'bout fifty, sixty."

"Is it because they farm better, or is the soil different than here?"

With conviction, "It is different soil. Manure plenty there the grain stands up so high," raising his arm above his head, "manure plenty here, it falls down."

"Does it never fall there?"

"Never unless a very bad storm."

Fritz would be like a king there, I suppose." "Fritz" is worth about $7,000.

"Yes. I 'spose he is not going to farm there."

"You would not go back there to farm?"

"No;" shaking his head with decision. I don't want to farm there."

And we may add that that is the answer of all returned immigrants who have succeeded in our good United States. Some say the land there supports a greater number, but, the only difference is that the farms of this country support the great number off the farm instead of on it. What is done there by laborious toil is done here with machinery, but the farm supports the men who make and sell the machinery. We buy factory made goods instead of manufacturing them at home, but the farm supports the army that makes them. We think it must be admitted that our way brings more satisfaction to all. If not, why do the immigrants not go back?

Some tell us the boys leave the farm on account of our limited bills of fare. We had occasion, not long ago, to talk with a woman who visited friends in the suburbs of Boston, Providence, and other Eastern cities. They are people in about the same class financially as our Northern farmers. The following is their bill of fare for six days of the week.

Breakfast: Meat, bread, beer.
Dinner: Bread, meat, beer.
Supper: Beer, bread, meat.

She was assured that this was the way a majority of the people dined. No wonder she longed for a true Minnesota farmer's dinner. They feasted on Sunday.

When we listen to the description of the Frenchwoman's pot of soup we know that the average hired man would not remain twenty-four hours, if assured he would have to live on it. It is, no doubt good and savory, as far as it goes, but, it would go a very short distance here in the North.

The farmer's wives have much to learn, but we think we may say without fear of successful contradiction, that taking all things into consideration, they are, as a whole, the best cooks in the world.

There is one thing farmers should learn and that is, to construct their buildings on the labor saving plan, with woven wire fences to keep away trespassing animals or poultry, walks to the cellar way and out buildings and water and fuel at hand.

Often farmer's wives must spend one third of their waking hours in carrying in water and sweeping out soil. Many have good improvements, but many more might with profit to themselves glean a few ideas from the people of their town.

—E. E. H.

The Doctor's Advice.

Philadelphia Record.

In Bridgeton, N. J., there dwells an octogenarian physician who, in addition to his medical skill, is known far and wide as a dispenser of blunt philosophy. The other day a young man of his acquaintance called at his office.

"I have not come for pills this time, doctor," said the visitor, "but for advice. You have lived many years in this world of toil and trouble and have had much experience. I am young and I want you to tell me how to get rich."

The aged practitioner gazed through his glasses at the young man, and in a deliberate tone said:

"Yes; I can tell you. You are young and can accomplish your object if you will. Your plan is this: First, be industrious and economical. Save as much as possible, and spend as little. Pile up the dollars and put them at interest. If you follow out these instructions by the time you reach my age you'll be as rich as Croesus and as mean as h—l."

DEATHS.

PLEINS—In St. Paul, Minn., April 19, Minnie, aged thirty years, beloved wife of R. C. Pleins. Funeral from late residence, 418 North Exchange street, Monday, April 22, 8:30 a. m., from Assumption church, 9 a. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of THE ST. PAUL TRUST COMPANY, for the election of three directors, as provided by the Amended Articles of Association of said Corporation, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company in the Endicott Building, East Fourth St., St. Paul, Minn., on Wednesday, May 1, 1901, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

At this meeting the following proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company will be submitted and considered by the Stockholders:

"That the capital stock of this corporation be, and the same is hereby decreased and reduced from two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to two hundred thousand dollars. This reduction is made pursuant to, and subject to all the conditions of Chapter 200 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota, for the year A. D. 1899." Charles W. Eberlein, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN L. N. SCOTT, Lessee and Manager.
TONIGHT Matinee Wednesday 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00
OTIS SKINNER
IN PRINCE OTTO.
Night Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.
Thursday.....HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE
Sunday.....THE BURGOMASTER
May 2, 3, 4.....MAY IRWIN

Grand
A PLAY OF THRILLING INTEREST.
The Indian Actress,
GO-WON GO-MOHAWK
IN
The Flaming Arrow.
Matinee Wednesday.
Next Week—"The Great White Diamond."

STAR THEATER
THE BIG SUCCESS.
THE RAMBLERS BURLESQUERS.
High Class Vaudeville.
Next Week—The Oriental Burlesquers.
Matinee Daily. Prices, 10c AND 20c

EMPIRE THEATER.
ALL THIS WEEK
THIRD AND WABASHA.
Parisian Belles
Gay Burlesquers.
In Two New Burlesques.
Big Olio.
ADMISSION.....20c

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