HUGE STEEL STRUCTURE

MONSTER ELEVATOR THAT IS BEING CONSTRUCTED BY THE GREAT NORTHERN

THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND

Over Three Million Bushels of Grain Can Be Housed in This Triumph of Steel Construction.

Time was, and not so very long ago at that, when a grain elevator holding 1,000,000 bushels was a monster of its kind. One of this size, however, sinks into insignificance compared to that now under construction at the head of Lake Superior, under the direction of James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, a road that brings yearly into Duluth and Minneapolis from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of wheat alone. The new elevator at West Superior has a capacity greater than any in existence, says the Iron Age. It will hold 3,100,000 bushels. It will receive 500 to 600 carloads a day, an average car holding 800 bushels of wheat. It can ship 300,000 bushels a day, with its sixteen marine spouts, and in one draft it can pour 16,000 bushels into a waiting ship, a larger cargo than the average ship will hold. The extreme length of the house is 357.33 feet; its width is 124.33 feet, and its height is 251.5 feet.

It is built of steel throughout, and is what is known as a terminal elevator, one that receives grain from the cars that bring it from the farms, and stores it until it is wanted for shipment to its destination.

As such it must have appliances for taking out the dirt contained in the grain as it comes from the threshers, for weighing and storing it, for maintaining the integrity of various grades, or brands, as they might be called, and for giving to individual shippers special bins for their own grain. It must also be fitted to weigh out to ships with the utmost exactness, to load rapidly and to carry on all its operations under the watchful eye and close scrutiny of the officials of the state, who are put in charge to care for the interests of the shipper.

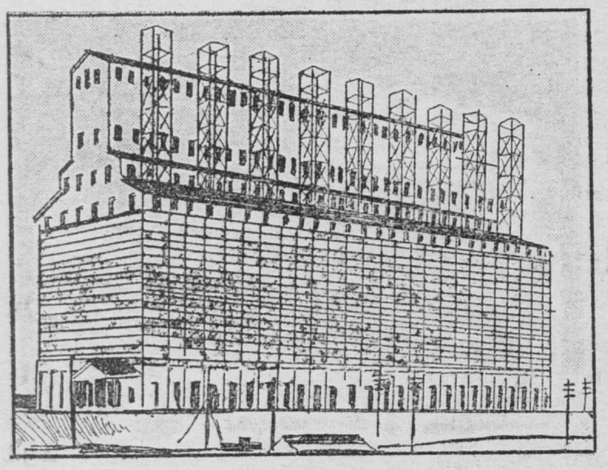
In the construction of a terminal elevator, therefore, many new mechanical refinements are necessarily introduced, and mechanical contrivances must be twisted and fitted to meet the requirements of the situation. While steel elevators have been built before, they have been for storage merely, of simple design, and never containing the niceties of construction that are placed in the terminal house.

Nine grain laden freight cars can be brought into this elevator at one time and simultaneously unloaded. As the trains enters the building the several cars, whatever their length, stand directly over long steel gratings above inverted pyramids of concrete hoppers, into which descend the belts carrying the elevating buckets. Running on tracks attached to brackets in the walls are automatic shovels for unloading the cars, and these shovels are also arranged so that they can be spotted directly to the front of each car door. Running to the bottom of the hoppers are endless rubber composition belts carrying a multitude of small buckets which scoop up the grain and hoist it to the very top of the house. When dumped from the belt the grain is shot across the house to the top of the great garners, whence it falls into the scale hoppers and thence into the scales. From these it drops through a swinging turnhead into any one of the numberless spouts and is conducted, perhaps to a belt conveyor by which it is handled longitudinally of the building, perhaps via another series of turnheads and spouts to its bin. If it is to be cleaned it falls through the bin to one of the cleaning legs that elevate it, and passes over the sieves of the cleaning machines on the ground floor, whence it returns again to the top of the house and down into a bin. If it is to be shipped it is sent a second time to the scales and thence to the great shipping bins on the water side of the house, which have a capacity large enough to load a ship of 160,000 bushels at one draft. All screenings from the cleaners are directed to a belt in the basement and there collected. All dust is gathered in collectors and ejected.

A veritable forest of spouts reaches down from the bottom of the bins toward the floor, for the transferring of grain from one series of bins to another, from the house pockets to the shipping bins, to the cleaners or to any other part of the great house.

Rising from the main floor are the rectangular steel bins, 607 in number, varying in size from a capacity of 12,200 bushels to less than 2,000 bushels. They are 85 feet high, higher than any elevator bin has ever been made.

The power used is all electric.



LARGEST OF GRAIN ELEVATORS.

WAS AN IOWA MAN'S IDEA

HOW THE MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA CAME TO BE ORGANIZED

HISTORY OF RAPID GROWTH

Now Leads the Fraternal Societies of the World—At One Time It Was Nearly Disrupted.

The first camp of Modern Woodmen of America was organized Jan. 5, 1883, with twenty-two members. In April, 1901, eighteen years later, there were 9,460 camps with a total membership of 615,000. The total insurance of the order amounts to $1,002,000,000. Since Jan. 5, 1883, $21,000,000 has been paid out to beneficiaries. This is a concise history of one of the greatest fraternal organizations the world has ever known, which holds its national convention at St. Paul the week of June 10. In the United States are more than 600,000 members of secret societies and fraternal benefit societies.

During the year 1900, the average gain in membership made by one hundred and fifty of the leading fraternities was 19 per cent. The net gain made by the Woodmen in 1899 was 101,873 members, or 22 per cent, and the net increase of Woodman camps was 1,568. Not a single fraternity in the world made 50 per cent of this gain during the same period.

In 1900 the Woodmen made a gain of 109,454 members and 1,796 camps. During the year of 1900 forty of the leading fraternal beneficiary societies disbursed $405,000,000 in death benefits. Of this amount the Woodmen disbursed nearly $49,000,000 in payment of 2,300 death claims. No other society, even approximately, approaches these figures, hence numerically and in the aggregate of its paid benefits, the Woodmen society unquestionably leads.

To Joseph Cullen Root, now sovereign commander of the Woodmen of the World, a schismatic branch of the Modern Woodmen of America, is due the honor of first introducing the order. He was a resident of Lyons, Clinton county, Io., and tried to interest two fraternal benefit societies to which he belonged in a plan to extend their jurisdiction beyond the limit of the state, believing their field was too small. So he determined to starte a new society. The name was suggested to him by a sermon preached by Rev. Sidney Crawford at the First Congregational church at Lyons, who spoke in the course of his remarks of the clearing away of the forests by woodmen. The name was suggestive of a useful employment, and of sturdy health, vigor and life. It was indigenous to the soil of the land so what could be more appropriate than to add the word America? Thus he decided upon the Modern Woodmen of America.

This is his explanation, but others have claimed that the name was but an adaptation of the Order of Woolsplitters, a society which existed in France in the seventeenth century. However this may be, he had decided upon a name, and he next devoted some months to the preparation of a suitable ritual. He says he was careful to see that the charge of being a semi-religious body should not apply to the new body. The door was left open to all creeds and all nationalities. He issued ten thousand copies of a prospectus in which the objects of the order were outlined.

It was in November, 1882, that the organizing of camps began. The first head camp was held in June, 1883, and by December, 1888, the society had 24,380 benefit members in good standing, carrying $53,180,000 insurance, and $170,000 insurance claims had been paid on eighty-four deaths. Then came dissensions and an investigation by the state auditor of Illinois, who charged its books were irregularly kept and that moneys from the benefit fund had been wrongfully used to pay expenses. Root and his adherents were ousted, and an entirely new set of officers installed. Since then the society has flourished phenomenally. W. A. Northcott, the present head consul and C. W. Hawes, the head clerk, are credited largely for the wonderful results in raising the order from a fraternal nursling in 1890 to the powerful fraternal giant it is today. In that year he made the prediction that Woodcraft would some time lead all other American fraternal organizations, he now says there will be one million Woodmen four years from date, and two million ten within ten years.

The Excuse

Made by many a man for taking a drink at the bar is that he needs a bracer. He feels weak, his stomach is "out of sorts" and liquor makes him "feel good." The tired man who sits on a pin leaps up with new energy, but no one would say that this energy was evidence of the strength giving power of a pin. So with the energy induced by liquors. They only spur the body on, but do not strengthen it.

Strength is made from food properly digested and assimilated. When the stomach is diseased there is a failure to extract the nutrition from food and the body grows weak. The weak body needs strengthening, not stimulating. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, so that the nutrition of food is perfectly extracted and assimilated and the body nourished into health and strength.

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is no other medicine "just as good" for diseases of the stomach and allied organs.

"Your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have been of great benefit to me," writes (Prof.) Pleasant A. Oliver, of Viola, Fulton Co., Ark. "Before I used the above mentioned remedies my sleep was not sound; digestion bad; a continual feeling of misery. I now feel like a new man."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the bowels and liver.

Changes in Skibo Castle.

London Chronicle.

Skibo castle has been undergoing great alterations. When Mr. Andrew Carnegie wants anything done it has to be of a thoroughgoing order, and about £40,000 has been spent. The decorators are still in the stately building, but the heaviest part of the work is done. The great castle is now completely changed from what it was eighteen months ago. The public apartments are all new, and special attention was paid to providing a spacious library. The hall is of noble dimensions, and has a white Sicilian marble staircase. From the lofty turrets of the castle magnificent views of sea and land are had. Skibo itself stands high, and is seen far and wide. Mr. Carnegie's favorite residence is five miles from Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, which is five miles from a railway station.

Labrador—The Norway of America.

A personally conducted excursion to the far off Labrador has been arranged by the Soo Line. Great pains have been taken in the selection of most attractive routes. Advertising matter giving in detail the many wonders of Labrador will be furnished on application. Ticket office, 379 Robert street.

DUNN GIVES HIS VERSION

DISPASSIONATE REVIEW OF MATTERS AT ISSUE BETWEEN HIM AND JOHNSON

DUTIES OF COUNTY AUDITOR

He Is Supposed to Make Careful Investigation of All Applications for Tax Refundments and Abatements.

Public Examiner Pope is still engaged in his investigation of the tax rebatement case arising out of the office of County Auditor Johnson a few days ago, and has not therefore made his report to the governor. He stated yesterday that he would probably have his findings ready by Monday.

The acrimonious letter which County Auditor Johnson sent to State Auditor Dunn, which was published in the Globe yesterday, reached its destination yesterday morning, but Mr. Dunn did not open it until in the afternoon. He penned an answer to the communication. Mr. Dunn said he had no desire to enter into an undignified controversy with Mr. Johnson, but would like to have the matter fully understood by the public, since the public has been called to witness the affair.

Regarding the Johnson letter and other matters connected with the subject, Mr. Dunn yesterday said:

"Yes, I have received a letter from Mr. W. R. Johnson, auditor of Ramsey county, the contents of which have already been made public through the columns of the newspapers. The auditor of the premier county of the state enjoys the proud distinction of having written the most scurrilous letter ever received in this office by myself or any of my predecessors. If there is any glory in writing such a letter Mr. Johnson is welcome to it. I do not propose to descend to his level.

"In my letter to Mr. Johnson, written the 9th inst., I asked for the return of several applications for refundments which had been approved because they appeared fair on their face, but which upon investigation by the public examiner were found to be of a 'questionable character.' I also said in the letter that all applications for refundments and abatements coming from Ramsey county hereafter would be subjected to rigid scrutiny in this office, or words to that effect. I also said that we had had more trouble with such applications from Ramsey county than from all the other counties of the state combined, every word of which is true.

"Ramsey county has been unfortunate in its tax sales. There is not another county in the state that has had so many invalid tax sales, and there is not another county in the state that pays its officers higher salaries. The invalidating of tax sales in Ramsey county has cost the taxpayers of the county many thousand dollars. The auditor is the chief tax officer of the county and he is well paid to protect the interests of the taxpayers of the county, and it is his duty to do so. I do not charge Mr. Johnson, or Mr. Sullivan, or any of their predecessors of having been remiss in their duty, but I reiterate that no other county of the state has been so unfortunate in having so many invalid tax sales. Somebody blundered, and the blunders were costly to the taxpayers.

"Any application for correction of assessment and abatement or refundment of taxes, or bids for absolute property received at this office without the signature of the county auditor in which the property is situated, would not be considered for one moment. If the auditor's signature did not appear on the application it would be immediately returned to that officer without any action whatever being taken in this office.

DUTIES OF STATE AUDITOR.

"The duties of the state auditor with reference to tax matters are prescribed in section 1652 of the Statutes of 1894. I quote a sentence from the section in question: 'He shall hear and determine all matters of grievance relating to taxation on account of excessive valuation of property, or for other cause, when submitted to him with a statement of the facts in the case, and favorable recommendations of the commissioners and county auditor, in which the property is situated.' Taking section 1651 in connection with section 1657, and it seems to be plain to any one who can read that it is absolutely essential that the county auditor of the county, the officer who has charge of the tax books of the county, should certify as to the correctness of all statements made for correction of assessment and abatement of taxes or refundments of taxes. Hence, I say that if any application reaches this office without the county auditor's signature it receives no consideration whatever. Mr. Johnson knows full well that an application for refundment would not be considered in this office unless it was signed by him, and there never has been a refundment approved in this office unless the application contained the signature of the county auditor.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

Mr. Dunn then presented the following petition for application for refundment of the taxes which had been sent to his office by Mr. Johnson:

"The board of county commissioners of the county of Ramsey and state of Minnesota.

"Your petitioner respectfully represents that he is the holder of tax certificates of sale for the taxes of the year 1892 upon the following described property, situated in the county of Ramsey and state of Minnesota, to-wit:

"West St. Paul proper, lots 2 and 3, block 53; Whittaker, Turner and Lepper's subdivision of block 1, Wille's addition, lot 9, block 1. That lot 2, block 53, was sold for $29.72; lot 3, for $46.30; lot 9, block 1, Whittaker, Turner and Lepper's subdivision, for $22.64.

"That your petitioner is not in possession by himself or by others of the real property hereinbefore described or any part thereof; that the said certificates of sale for the taxes of the year 1892 are invalid for the reason that the board of county commissioners of the county of Ramsey never properly designated the newspaper in which the list of delinquent taxes for the year 1892 should be published; that the supreme court of this state has decided a certificate of sale is invalid where there is no proper designation of the paper in which the delinquent list of taxes shall be published.

"Eastman vs Linn, 26 Minn. 215.

"Wherefore your petitioner asks that the sums so paid by him for the certificates of sale as above set forth be refunded to him with interest thereon from the date of payment thereof.

—W. T. Cassidy, Petitioner."

He also gave the following copy of a certificate showing the action taken by the county commissioners, of which Mr. Johnson is clerk and adviser:

"To the Auditor of the State of Minnesota: The board of county commissioners of said Ramsey county hereby certify that it had inquired into the truth of the facts set forth and alleged in the within petition; that it is satisfied from such inquiry that all the facts therein stated affecting the case are fully and fairly stated, and said petition is hereby certified to said state auditor.

Board of Commissioners of Ramsey County.

—Robert A. Smith, Chairman.
—E. B. Lott.
—Gus B. Whitehorn.

Attest: W. R. Johnson, County Auditor.
By H. G. Griswold, Deputy.

"I want to be explicit and emphatic in saying right here," said Mr. Dunn, "that not the slightest degree of criticism is to be made against Mayor Smith, whose name appears below this certificate as chairman of the board. It is not his business to run into the auditor's office to verify things of this kind. The auditor is the one to do this and the mayor has a right to depend on what the auditor does and says in such matters.

"I state this that the position of Mayor Smith may not be misunderstood.

"These things are approved by me and returned to the county auditor," continued Mr. Dunn, "and not to the county commissioners. We did not submit the same to the attorney general nor consult with him, for the rsaeon that when similar applications were received back in 1897 the question was submitted to the attorney general, and he held that the entire sale for 1891 and 1892 was void. There is no earthly use in submitting each individual case to the attorney general, for the decision of the supreme court covered all cases of a similar nature. I could not know, neither could the attorney general know, whether the facts alleged in the petition of Mr. Cassidy were true or not. We relied upon, and had a right to rely upon, the certificate of the tax committee of the county of Ramsey county and the auditor of Ramsey county. I do not know Mr. Cassidy, and have no means of knowing his residence, nor has the attorney general any means of knowing, and it is preposterous to suppose that either the attorney general or myself could personally investigate the correctness of all such petitions from the eighty-two counties of the state.

AUDITOR SHOULD KNOW.

"It is the duty, the sworn duty, of the county auditor of Ramsey county, and the auditor of all the other counties of the state to know that parties applying for refundments of taxes are entitled to the same. The county auditor is the clerk of the board of county commissioners and under the charter of the city of St. Paul additional powers and duties are conferred upon the county auditor of Ramsey county. As I have said he is the chief tax officer of the county, section 492, page 305 Municipal Code of St. Paul, and chapter 17, of the new charter provides "that the four persons appointed by the council, together with the mayor, and county auditors, or a majority thereof, shall constitute the board of abatement, with authority to make abatement of taxes or penalties, or both, as they may deem just and to order any tax which as been improperly paid by mistake to be refunded by the county auditor."

The charter expressly mentions the county adultor as a member of the board, who passes upon all tax matters. Mark these words: "And to order any tax which has been improperly assessed and paid by mistake to be refunded by the county treasurer."

"If the county auditor is not the chief tax officer of the county, if he does not have charge of the tax books of the county, if he does not know about the taxes or refundments, who does? What is he paid a salary of $5,000 for doing? Does any sane person suppose that a board of county commissioners, many of them perhaps not proficient in figures, can tell anything of the tax affairs of a county without the assistance of the county auditor?

"We do not make mistakes in this office in rejecting applications for correction of assessment and abatement of taxes because the papers on their face are not explanatory, and no good reason appears why the relief asked for should be granted. But we are not so pig-headed that after satisfactory explanations has been given to refuse to reconsider the same.

"We are not infallible in this office, but we do attempt to protect the interests of the taxpayers of the state of Minnesota (and Ramsey county is part and parcel of the state of Minnesota) to the best of our ability.

"The present auditor of Ramsey has probably received more censure at the hands of the public examiner than any other officer in the state of Minnesota, and that is another proad distinction he may enjoy.

"If you will turn to the files of the Pioneer Press of Aug. 19, 189', you will find an article with reference to violation of the laws in his office under the caption of "Says the Deputy Did It." And you will find in the Pioneer Press of Aug. 22, the same year, where Mr. Johnson discharged his deputy for alleged fraud in connection with the return of tax sale premiums to purchasers. Any act performed by my deputy in this office is performed by men, and I assume all responsibility for the same. I will admit now that I am to blame for approving of the refundments that are being discussed in the papers, because in the light of past experience I ought to have known better. The safe policy to follow is to reject them all, and if the parties have any rights in the premises let them go to the courts and assert their rights in each and every case."

THREE SIMPLE QUESTIONS.

And the Librarian Could Not Answer a Single One of Them.

The Savings Journal.

One day two well dressed young women approached the desk in the reading room of a big library. One of them took a memorandum from her pocketbook.

"Can you tell me how many yards—oh, that's the wrong list," she said, hastily bringing forth another slip of paper. "Here it is. Will you please tell me who is Rudyard Kipling's favorite author?"

"I am unable to tell you, never having heard that he had one," admitted one of the librarians.

"Dear me!" said the young woman, irritably. "It is one of the questions for our next club meeting. Well, which one of Thackeray's books brought him the most income?"

"That you can probably find out by consulting a book, the number of which I will give you," said the official.

"Oh, I can't stop to look it up!" she said hurriedly; "I thought you could tell me at once. Well, there's one more thing. Bessie Cummock, my cousin in Manchester, had a splendid book when I was there last year, for anecdotes of famous people. I can't remember the name of it, or who wrote it, but it was about so big"—illustrating with one finger on the desk—"and it has a dark green cover. Now, can you tell me what it is? Some day when I have time I would like to get it out. Of course, you must have it in the library?"

For the third time the official was obliged to confess his inability to give her direct information. She looked at him with a piercing gaze and turned away, saying audibly to her companion:

"There, that just shows what all this talk about their being examined for positions in libraries amounts to! Three perfectly simple questions, all on literary subjects, and he couldn't answer one of them."

Dredging Up the Expenses.

Youth's Companion.

In the operation of dredging navigable channels at the mouths of the Moruya and Shoalhaven rivers, in New South Wales, it was discovered that the mud contained gold dust. An automatic gold saver was then attached to the dumping machinery, and it is estimated that enough gold will ithus be obtained to defray the expenses of keeping the channels open.

STRIKES THE SOURCE.

A Pile Cure That Goes to the Root of the Disease.

There are lots of lotions, oils and salves that will, through their soothing influence, relieve temporarily the pain incident to piles. But is that all the sufferer requires? Isn't it a horrible thought to realize that the ease is only temporary and the disease goes on under the surface without a moment's interruption? Wouldn't it be wiser to select a remedy that seeks the source and regulates those deep-seated disorders which induce the disease? Pyramid Pile Cure not only relieves the pain at once, but effects a permanent cure of the worst form of piles.

You don't have to go through a tedious course of dieting while using it either. It strikes through those delicate membranes and tissues and sets the blood in healthful circulation, reducing at once the painful inflammation and congested tumors.

This remedy is not a haphazard combination of drugs but is a remedy invented by specialists who have treated piles and blood disorders successfully for years. Manufactured by the Pyramid Drug Co., at Marshall, Mich. Almost any first-class druggist has it on sale.

Don't treat this disease with every lotion and salve that comes along. Remember the parts affected are among the most delicate in the human body. This remedy is absolutely safe and no one need fear to apply it freely on the most inflamed parts. The speed with which it allays the pain is an agreeable surprise to the sufferer.

The Boston's Prices:

$15, $18, $20, $25, $30

The Merchant Tailor's Prices:

$25, $30, $35, $40, $50

These are comparative prices asked for suits which are essentially the same in every detail of fit, finish and fabric. Our garments are made from the same high-grade materials by the same class of skilled workmen that are employed by the foremost merchant tailors. We give you the same class of clothing that a merchant tailor gives and charge you 40% less than his price. **Don't take our word for it—investigate and prove the assertion.**

Fabrics.

The fabrics in our garments are the very finest that the foremost mills of this and foreign countries can produce. Imported Cheviots, Genuine Scotch Tweeds, Finest English Worsteds, Vicunas, Llama Cloths, Unsheared Worsteds, Thibets, Finest Imported and American Serges.

Style.

Our garments are modeled after the very latest productions of New York's most fashionable tailors. We can show the regulation sack for the conservative dresser, the Mervin military sack for young men who desire extreme style, and other specialties. Smart dressers will tell you that we have the only correctly cut military suit shown in St. Paul.

Patterns.

The patterns in our suits are exclusive and can be found at no other clothing house in town. You will see the same style patterns at the best merchant tailors, but not in such great variety as we can show. Every new and desirable pattern, representing the best mills in the country, is found here. All noticeable patterns have been bought in limited quantities, insuring as much exclusiveness as the merchant tailor can give.

Fit and Finish.

We guarantee the fit of our garments to be absolute perfection. All details of style and finish are exactly what the best tailors will give you. Perfect-fitting collars, shaped and padded by hand; broad, shapely shoulders; proper drapery and correct style in the hang of every garment; fine workmanship that produces fine results in every suit.

Bowlby & Co. The Boston St. Paul 6th and Robert.

WOMEN WHO ARE CLEVER

MANY OF THEM WILL ATTEND COMING CONVENTION OF SUFFRAGISTS

TO BE HELD IN MINNEAPOLIS

Mrs. Susan B. Anthony, the Venerable Ex-President of National Association, Will Be an Interesting Delegate.

A large body of interested and interesting women will gather at Minneapolis, May 30 to June 5, in the thirty-third annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association. The officers of this association are women of more than ordinary ability and of rather remarkable attainments. Miss Susan B. Anthony, who retired from the presidency at Washington last winter, on the occasion of her eightieth birthday and after fifty years of active work, will be at the convention. She is busy at present on the fourth volume of the "History of Woman Suffrage," which is being written at her home in Rochester, N. Y., by herself and her biographer, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper. Miss Anthony has been reviled, ridiculed, caricatured, insulted. Today she is revered, honored, beloved, and she is respected even by those who have no sympathy with the movement she represents.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who succeeded Miss Anthony as president, is a young, gifted woman. Though living in New York she is a Western woman by birth. She is a graduate of an agricultural college, was a teacher and superintendent of schools in Iowa, later a journalist, having been the first woman reporter in San Francisco. She devotes all of her time to the work of the association, having charge of the national headquarters in the American Tract Society building in New York. Her husband, George W. Catt, president of the Atlantic and Pacific Mining and Dredging company, who is a prosperous business man and an expert engineer, is in full sympathy with his wife's views. They have a beautiful home on Long Island.

The vice president of the association, the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, is a doctor of divinity and a doctor of medicine. She is well known as a lecturer, having spoken many times in all the larger cities in the country. It was the intention of the suffragists to have Miss Shaw debate at the coming convention with some leading member of the society opposed to the extension of suffrage to women, but this feature of the programme had to be cut out, because from the Rev. Lyman Abott down every "anti" who was invited to appear at Minneapolis declined.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, the recording secretary, is the daughter of Lucy Stone. She is the junior editor of the Woman's Journal and conceded to be the best writer on woman suffrage in the country. Her sound arguments in favor of woman's enfranchisement are especially prized at legislative hearings and at meetings where facts and not sentiment are wanted.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, who has just announced her intention of not standing for re-election, has been corresponding secretary for twenty years. Mrs. Avery is a charming woman. She has enjoyed unusual educational advantages, speaking several languages fluently and being interested in all sorts of philanthropic and humanitarian movements. She lives at Philadelphia and has three little girls (the eldest adopted by Mrs. Avery before her marriage). Mrs. Avery studied political economy at Zurich when a girl, and lived abroad for three years.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton is treasurer of the association and president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage association. She is a member of the board of education at Warren, O., having recently been elected to a second term of three years on the regular Republican ticket. Her father, Judge Ezra B. Taylor, succeeded Garfield in congress and represented the famous Nineteenth district, the district of Giddings and Wade and Garfield, for thirteen years.

The South is represented on the official board by Miss Laura Clay, of the famous Clay family, of Kentucky. Miss Clay is a fine parliamentarian, an orator of no mean ability, and a woman of exceptional good sense. She lives at Lexington, in the winter, but in summer on a farm at Whitehall, which she manages. She deals in stock and is an excellent judge of horses. She is first auditor.

The second auditor is a little woman from Chicago. Though she is privileged to write A. M., LL.B., after her name, and is a practicing attorney in partnership with her husband, yet Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch is an ideal wife and mother. She has three happy, healthy children, of whom she is very proud. In 1899 she published a little book called "Mr. Lex," setting forth the possibilities of evil from the law making the father the sole guardian of children, which was noticed by the press of the country East and West.

WASHINGTON'S SWORD

WILL BE SOLD BECAUSE A BABY WILL NEED THE MONEY.

Miss Virginia Lewis, who has at last consented to sell the sword of Washington, for which she once refused $50,000, says the San Francisco correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, was turned from her desire to keep it by the prattlings of a baby, and that baby is certainly entitled to the money, if blood counts for anything. Mrs. Grace Lee Lewis Mann is the mother of the baby, and the niece of Miss Lewis, who set out for Baltimore a little while ago to sell the sword. Miss Lewis has already negotiated by mail and in person with the Metropolitan museum of New York, but the museum disagrees with her in a matter of $50,000. She wants her $100,000 for the heirloom, and its offer has not yet gone above the half of that price.

It certainly has accomplished about enough for one sword already. It attended to the settling of some Frenchmen and some Indians in a very neat manner, and later on it showed the British a trick or two. It might have earned a rest by this time, one would think, but no. It is to bring a neat price that Baby Mann may have what her mother calls more "nice things" when she grows up.

The line by which Mrs. Mann traces her connection with George Washington is a long one, full of distinguished people. She is to join the Society of Colonial Dames. A lot of people would give their eyes to be able to squeeze into the Dames by even one ancestor; two makes you a distinguished member. Look at the names on Mrs. Mann's application:

On the paternal side she claims lineal descent from Hon. John Lewis, Hon. Augustine Darner, Col. Lawrence Washington, Col. Augustine Washington, Col. Fielding Lewis. On the maternal side she claims lineal descent from Gov. Samuel Ogle, Gov. Benjamin Tasker, William Bladen, Col. John Taylor, Hon. Henry Corbin.

Any one of these ancestors would entitle her to become a member of the Colonial Dames. All of them together make her tenfold a member, and that is more than enough for one seventeen-year-old woman. But she has the further audacity to have George Washington for her great-great-great-granduncle.

This comes through the marriage of Col. Fielding Lewis and Elizabeth Washington, the president's sister.

When Mrs. Mann was baptized the water with which she was sprinkled was contained in Washington's punch bowl. When the baby was baptized a year ago the same punch bowl made the trip from Baltimore to serve as a font for her.

To this same small Betty Washington Mann is to come the heritage of the price of the ancestral sword. It was exhibited at the world's fair, and Miss Lewis was offered $20,000 for it. Later on it went to Tiffany's, and its owner refused a much larger sum for it. She has set her valuation at $100,000 and that price she has determined shall come to California to the little grandniece of the distinguished lineage.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Taylor's Falls Journal: Members of the legislature continue to hang around St. Paul, and have a dejected look, as though they had failed to get something they had expected. The short session cut off some of their opportunities.

New Ulm Review: One of the most remarkable incidents in President McKinley's tour through the West is the extreme docility of the mountain lion and other beasts of the field. Somebody made a mistake in not getting a few of Teddy's energetic animal reporters in the presidential party.

Janesville Argus: The same man who says the present coinage of silver dollars under a gold standard is the "prime cause of good times," a short time since was sure the country could not exist under the same standard. The ignoramus indorses the gold standard without knowing it.

Glencoe Enterprise: It is evident from the character of the president's speeches throughout his Southern tour, that he gave some attention before starting to an examination of some of the historic characters and famous events of the South before the war, reference to which excited much local pride. McKinley is a shrewd politician, whatever else he may be.

Minnesota Lake Tribune: The laws passed by various legislatures this winter strengthening the penalty for kidnaping will be of little effect if juries continue to bring in verdicts of not guilty, as in the trial of Callahan for the Cudahy abduction in Omaha. The judge's reprimand of the jury for the verdict indicates that we need stronger juries as well as stronger laws.

Jordan Independent: When you come to study the results of the law of the recent legislature placing a tax on the farmer's dog, which he keeps for the purpose of keeping the wolves from his sheep, you wonder why some smart fellow among the all-knowledge legislature did not have a law made placing a tax of one cent a gallon on all the water that flows out of this state.

Preston Times: It will be remembered that Editor Rice, a Red Wing boy, who published a paper at Manila, was sent home in disgrace because of his reflections on certain army officers, last winter. Judging from the recent scandals in high military life which are gradually reaching this country from that distant land, one is tempted to believe that Mr. Rice, like many an editor before him, did not tell half that he knew.

VENTRILOQUISM.

Astonishing Performance Given by Sothern's Confederate.

The People.

One of the peculiarities of Sothern's elaborated jokes was the way in which he worked up to them. He pretended to have accidentally discovered that he possessed the gift of the born ventriloquist, and arranged an experiment on the occasion of a supper party given in his honor at a pleasant house in a London suburb. There was a foolish kind of hanger-on of Sothern's, who loved to boast of his intimacy with the famous comedian. He had often said, "I wish you would let me help you in one of your practical jokes, Mr. Sothern." Sothern humored his desire. Mr. Edgar Pemberton tells the story in his "Memoir of Sothern."

The comedy must, for my purpose, be reduced to a paragraph. You know how fond the professional ventriloquist is of talking up the chimney to an imaginary man on the roof. Sothern had arranged for his slavish confederate to mount the roof by a ladder and play the part of the voice on the roof, which he did to perfection, and Sothern's success as a ventriloquist was voted nothing short of marvelous. Supper being over the party adjourned to another room, at which point Sothern said "Good night" to his friend above, at which cue it had been arranged that the seance should be concluded. Sothern had, however, plotted against his man, who, when he wished to descend, found that the ladder was gone. By hook or by crook the deceived confederate found his way to the chimney of the smoking room, where the supper party were settling down for a long evening. Presently a voice was heard calling down the chimney, "Sothern! Sothern! For heaven's sake come and help me! I can't get down and it's raining like mad!" Sothern was taken aback for a moment, but only to be in ecstasies the next at the exclamations of his friends, who considered the voice only another example of Sothern's skill. "You said you could do no more, your voice was tired, and here it is stronger than ever!" Sothern, accepting the compliments of his friends, managed in a short conversation with the voice on the roof, to let his unhappy confederate understand that as soon as possible he would go out and help him down. After a time, just when Sothern was about to slip out and release his friend, his host went to the chimney and, all the more to emphasize Sothern's success, as he thought, called out, "Are you still there?" This was the last straw upon the rain drenched back of the sufferer. "Oh, go to blazes!" came the angry reply, and with a piece of mortar that rattled in the grate, "you're a beast!"

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