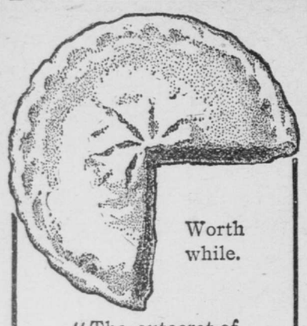


Worth while.

"The autocrat of the dinner table"

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

10 Cents

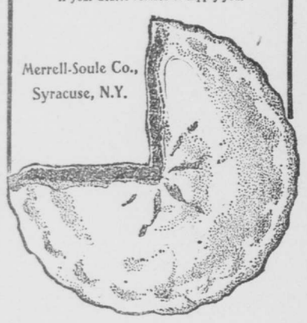
a package — which makes two large or three small pies.

"None Such" is *condensed* into air-tight, water-proof cartons. Is clean, handy, takes up but little room on the shelf, and keeps forever.

Warning

"None Such" must not be confused with cheap imitations or so-called "wet" mince meat sold from open pails in cheap stores. When you buy "wet" mince meat you pay a big price for water, which you can get cheaper at home to mix with None Such Mince Meat, which is almost dry. Wet mince meat is not tempting to look at—no one ever buys it after one trial of "None Such."

Sold by all good dealers—let us know if your dealer refuses to supply you.



Merrell-Soule Co., Syracuse, N.Y.

CITY NEWS

The board of country commissioners will meet today and further consider the proposed plans for the heating and lighting of the court house and the new jail.

Prosperity lodge, Degree of Honor, will give a card party and dispose of an Arabian embroidery table cover on March 20 at Hedman's hall, Rice street.

Elsie C. Beckman, wife of H. A. Beckman, 449 Marshall avenue, died at the above residence yesterday. She was twenty-four years old and the funeral arrangements will be announced later.

A meeting of the water board will be held this afternoon, at which representatives of the city railway company will be present and attempt a settlement of the electrolysis question. A plan to prevent the nuisance will be discussed.

Roy I. Bratton, of Minneapolis, who has been at Hot Springs, Ark., for the past few weeks, died at the above place yesterday morning from Bright's disease. He was in business at Sterling, S. D., and was a son of William H. Bratton, formerly a resident of St. Paul for a number of years.

Duncan & Barry Are Willing to Offer Inducements for Early Orders.

Our line of Spring Suitings and Overcoatings is now complete, and we are glad to say that we can show our friends a finer assortment of imported fabrics than it has ever before been our good fortune to secure. The patterns are exceptionally attractive, the fabrics unusually fine, and we are better than ever prepared to do the very highest class of fine tailoring. Our prices remain as moderate as formerly, and we offer special discounts on early orders, that our business may not become too congested during the very busy season. Duncan & Barry, 87 East Fourth street, the Moderate Priced Tailors.

Low Sleeping Car Rates.

Twice a week the Chicago Great Western railway runs comfortable tourist sleeping cars to Chicago, Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City at half the regular double-berth rates. For further information apply to J. N. Storr, City Ticket Agent, corner Fifth and Robert streets, St. Paul, Minn.

California—Via the "Sunshine Route."

If you contemplate a trip to California this fall or winter consult the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.

Beginning Tuesday, Oct. 15th, and every Tuesday thereafter during the season a high-class Pullman tourist sleeping car will leave St. Paul and Minneapolis, running through to Los Angeles without change—arriving Los Angeles Saturday morning, four days.

The line is by the celebrated C., M. & St. P., "Herdick Route," to Kansas City, thence over the A., T. & S. F. Ry., making the most popular and interesting route to the South Pacific Coast.

This service includes the "personally conducted feature" west of Missouri River—a special conductor accompanies each car, whose duty it is to carefully look after the wants of each individual passenger.

Write for the cheapest rates and for copy of the "Sunshine" folder, containing full particulars of this famous route.

J. T. Conley, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, C., M. & St. P. Ry., St. Paul.

BEST BY TEST!

The Best System,
The Best Equipment,
The Best Construction,

Enable us to give the ***Best Service*** and at lowest rates.

$2.50 Per Month for Residence.
$4.00 Per Month for Business.

Test It for Yourself.

Twin City Telephone Co.

515 Pheonix Building

MAY EXPLAIN AGAIN

CLAUSSEN'S STATEMENTS AS TO HIS PAVING ESTIMATES ARE REFUTED

MUCH HIGHER THAN YEAR AGO

Explanation That This Year's Figures Were No Higher Than Last Year's Not Borne Out by Records.

The reflections cast by City Engineer Claussen on the board of public works in his recent statement before the assembly are not borne out by the records of the board of public works. When the city engineer appeared before the assembly to make his statements regarding the price of paving he stated that his estimates for this year were no higher than they were a year ago, when there was a war on between the asphalt and brick paving companies.

As a matter of fact, the records show that the exact reverse is the case, his estimates being fully 20 per cent higher than they were at that time.

When the paving war was on the contracts for city paving were let at figures considerably below the estimate of the city engineer, but this was entirely due to the cut-throat methods employed by the paving companies, which were willing to do the work for almost nothing in order to shut out each other. The price on asphalt paving went down to $1.98 a yard, and in one instance to $1.78, almost an unheard of price. Brick went down to $1.70 in the struggle.

When the board of public works awarded the paving contract this year the price was considerably higher than a year ago, as the paving companies had evidently come to the conclusion that piratical tactics injured both, and did no good to either. When the matter came up before the council the peculiar actions of the board of public works were sufficient to warrant a statement from the city engineer.

When Mr. Claussen appeared before the assembly he made his statement in a manner that reflected seriously upon the board of public works, among other things saying that his estimate was the same for both years. The records, on the contrary, show clearly that the city engineer's estimate for all kinds of paving for this year are 20 per cent above those for the previous year.

While the prices for this year's paving are higher than a year ago, at the same time they are very little higher than the estimate made by the city engineer, and why he in particular should raise such a strenuous outcry against the outgoing members of the board of public works, does not appear to be clear.

BIG SHOW OF CATTLE

STATE FAIR MANAGEMENT PREPARING FOR A MAMMOTH DISPLAY

HOLSTEINS TO BE A FEATURE

Sheep and Swine Will Not Be Neglected—Show Ring Capacity Is to Be Doubled.

Mention has been made from time to time during the winter as negotiations have progressed, of the prospects for an exceptional cattle display at the state fair of 1902; but the developments of the work are already exceeding expectations, and, in addition, the management of the fair is confronted by the prospect of a glut of exhibits in every other department of the live stock division.

If there was any fear last year that the fair was giving too much attention to beef cattle, such fears have been entirely dissipated. The first thing that happened to upset this idea was the arrangement with the National Holstein-Friesian Breeders' association for a national exhibition of this well known strain of dairy cattle. With $1,100 offered by the association the display of Holsteins will be something big and in other classes there is certain to be a strong competitive display. Jerseys have always made a good showing at the Minnesota fair—they will be out in full strength this year, so that the breed may not suffer in comparison with the Holsteins.

Recognizing the great value to the farmer of sheep and swine, the fair management has made unusual provisions for these classes this year. In the revision of the premium list, the swine classes have been given nearly two to one in number of premiums, and the sheep have also received generous attention. Responding to this attention and in their own interests, the breeders of sheep and hogs will make such an exhibit next fall as has never been seen. One new sheep barn has already been erected to accommodate the sheep men.

As for the cattle shows and auctions, Secretary Randall has already made arrangements to double the show ring capacity which has been used for the last two years. One large circus tent has been in use, but this year Manager Randall proposes to run a "two-ring circus," and will put in two big tents instead of one.

A considerable amount of preparation work for the fair was done last fall at the grounds, and now that spring is at hand the later work will be carried on vigorously. Secretary Randall's office in the headquarters building has been remodeled, and newly floored. Within a few weeks work on the stone foot-walks will be commenced, and other out door activity will be noticed on the grounds.

Plans for the night entertainment at the fair are being worked up under the skillful direction of Vice President Chester R. Smith. The principal feature of those entertainments will be the fireworks, which have proved so popular in the last two or three years. A change will probably be made in the fireworks, so that set pieces and figures will to some extent take the place of the flights of rockets and bombs.

Error in Inscription.

Special to The Globe.

YANKTON, S. D., March 9.—A serious grammatical error mars the beautiful blue granite corner stone of the new Masonic temple which was laid by the Masons last Thursday. The inscription on the face of the stone is:

Masonic Temple,
Erected 1901-1902.
Ground Broke, Sept., 1901.
Corner Stone Laid, March, 1902.
W. R. Parsons & Sons, Architects.
J. W. Detweiler & Co., Builders.

The omission of the final "n" from "broke," and the omission of the day of the month from the date are both deeply regretted by those whose attention has been called to the matter.

Cheap Rates to California.

Tickets on sale daily at Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad offices, at rate of $32.90 from St. Paul or Minneapolis to Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, etc. Best and most direct route.

Call 398 Robert street, St. Paul, for tickets and berths.

About Minnesota.

The first mission among the Indians was at Leech Lake, 1832; the first newspaper, 1849; the first legislature met in St. Paul, September 3, 1849. The first Observation Cafe Cars between the Twin Cities and Chicago were operated on the famous North-Western Line.

F. B. DORAN'S SUNDAY CAMPAIGNING

If information which reached The Globe yesterday is correct there is something inconsistent in the professions of policy upon which F. B. Doran is making his campaign. A well known resident of the Sixth ward, who holds a high reputation in the community for veracity, informed The Globe last evening that Mr. Doran spent at least a portion of his Sabbath in circulating among the West Side saloons in an effort to make votes for himself. This gentleman asserts that he personally met Mr. Doran in some of the saloons.

Mr. Doran, it is understood, has assured a certain element of the voting population of the city that if elected mayor he will keep the saloons closed on Sunday.

MALICE, SAYS HUBER

CHARGES IN MORNING REPUBLICAN PAPER ARE WITHOUT SLIGHTEST FOUNDATION

BRISTLE WITH IGNORANCE

Fourth Ward Alderman Had Nothing to Do With Originating Paving Orders—Acted on Constituents' Petition.

The Pioneer Press yesterday morning printed an editorial attack on Ald Frank J. Huber, in which it was charged that he attempted to hurry through the paving contracts, in connection with which the outgoing members of the board of public works have achieved some notoriety. Mr. Huber in discussing the charges last night pronounced them false in every particular. He said:

"That may be the idea the Pioneer Press has of political warfare, but if so I must say that I consider it very dirty politics, and beneath the dignity of any reputable paper. If the Pioneer Press counts upon defeating me in the coming election by such tactics as that I am convinced that its expectations will receive a shock. As to the assertions made in that editorial they are not only untrue, but I believe maliciously untrue, for I do not think that the man who wrote them could have been so little informed as to the facts as to believe what he wrote to be true. If he were so ignorant regarding the matter, he should not have presumed to write about it.

"In the first place, I will state that since I have been in the council no order for paving has ever originated with me. The preliminary orders for paving as for other public work emanate from the city engineer's department and board of public works, and except in rare instances all of the business connected with the paving of a street is transacted by the engineer's department and the board of public works, the action of the council being almost entirely perfunctory. When a preliminary order comes from the engineer's department, it is accompanied by an estimate of the cost of the proposed improvement, and is turned over to the alderman of the ward, whose name is placed to it for purposes of introduction. It is sent back to the board of public works and the alderman, knowing that body will investigate, does not particularly concern himself unless he is requested to do so. The property owners go before the board of public works with their approval or protests as to these improvements, and except a property owner goes directly to the alderman of his ward, the aldermen known nothing of the sentiment of the people. In some cases that is done, and then, of course, the alderman takes action. Before a final order for an improvement is sent to the council the property owners have a final hearing before the board of public works and ample opportunity there to make any protests, but even after that juncture I have in some instances intervened to hold up contracts.

Property Owner Protested.

"After the final order was in for the paving of Fort street a petition was brought to me which showed that the owners of 2,205 of the 2,500 feet abutting objected to the improvement, and I secured a reference of the matter to the committee on streets. The question of paving College avenue has also been referred to the committee on streets, although not through my effort.

"I had the order for paving Robert street rescinded and a new preliminary order introduced for the reason that the property owners wanted brick instead of asphalt. On the paving of Exchange street I was prepared to protest, but the board of public works allowed Forrestal to withdraw the lowest bid, and for that reason the council threw out all of the bids. The order for the paving of Minnesota street passed, and as far as I know, there has been no objection to this day. The same condition applies to Ninth street.

"The new pavement on Summit avenue amounted only to three blocks, and I favored that, for the reason that the improvement was needed, and the objectors represented only a small portion of the property affected."

FATE OF CAPITALISTS

SOCIALIST SPEAKER SAYS LET THEM FULFILL THEIR MISSION.

At the regular Sunday afternoon meeting of Socialists yesterday afternoon at Pfeiffer's hall T. C. P. Meyers discussed the question, "Shall the Capitalists Fulfill Their Mission," before a rather small audience.

The speaker argued that capitalists had a mission, and that the era of capitalism was a necessary step in the evolution toward socialism. Capitalism, however, like all other forms of human selfishness, contained within itself the germ of its own destruction, and when it had fulfilled its mission would continue to its own undoing.

LECTURE ON TENNYSON.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke Appears at the Auditorium This Evening.

One of the most entertaining events of the season should be that of the appearance of Dr. Henry Van Dyke at the Auditorium tonight, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Van Dyke is a lecturer of the highest standing. He is in a high sense one of the most popular of the younger writers in the country with a national reputation, and he is a very effective and taking speaker. His lectures give keen enjoyment because of their literary finish, their invincible logic and their oratory. In 1882 Mr. Van Dyke accepted a call to the old Brick Presbyterian church, at Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, New York. This church was founded in 1767, but from importance had sunk to great depletions. The arduous labors of Mr. Van Dyke brought it soon to a leading position in the city.

Tennyson will be Dr. Van Dyke's subject. The orator is said to reach the height of his power in this great lecture. Changing from the Central Presbyterian church to the Auditorium will give not only course ticket holders, but everyone else ample room to hear this lecturer.

FIRE AND RUNAWAY.

Dr. Sweeney's Horse Frightened by Apparatus—Buggy Demolished.

A chimney fire at the residence of James Casey, 203 South Franklin street, give the fire department a run yesterday afternoon. The blaze was extinguished, however, before the fire department arrived on the scene. While a part of the fire department apparatus was going to the fire, Dr. Sweeney's horse became frightened at Seven corners and ran away. It was captured shortly afterward, however, and the only damage done was to the buggy, which was demolished.

1c a Ride on Street Cars.

Call at Twin City Coupon Co., 220 Germania Life building, St. Paul.

BUY IN MINNESOTA

GROCERS DO NOT WANT BOARD OF CONTROL TO PURCHASE SUPPLIES ELSEWHERE

LETTER TO THE LEGISLATURE

Ask for a Law Compelling Board to Patronize Merchants of State—Inspection of Food Bought Urged.

The State Association of Retail Grocers is determined that the board of control shall purchase the supplies for the state institutions of Minnesota manufacturers. The association has circulated the following official letter in the legislature:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

"At the convention of the Retail Grocers' and General Merchants' association, held at Faribault, Feb. 18, 19, 20, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Be it Resolved, That this convention condemn the purchasing of supplies outside of this state, and that our legislative committee be instructed to use their efforts to pass a law at the next session of the legislature, making it imperative on the part of the state officials to purchase all supplies for state institutions in this state, thereby protecting our institutions against adulteration, impure goods and dishonest competition. Adopted.

"Believing from the force of argument produced in favor of the above that there exists sufficient cause for calling the attention of your honorable body to the facts that we believe unfair competition is required of the merchants of Minnesota.

"We ask that your body instruct the dairy and food department of this state to make inspection of the food used by the various state institutions supplied by the board of control, and make a written report of their findings to his excellency, Gov. S. R. Van Sant. Respectfully submitted,

—"P. G. Hanson, President.
—"Fred Mason, Secretary."

The merchants of the state are thoroughly in earnest in this matter, and the large and powerful state association will insist that the regulation suggested at the recent state convention be given the effect and force of law.

DIVINITY OF CHRIST

MUCH-DEBATED SUBJECT IS DISCUSSED BY REV. D. L. RADER.

"What can we say of the character of Jesus?" asked Rev. D. L. Rader, pastor of the First M. E. church, in a sermon last night on the subject, "Jesus, Was He Divine?"

"Some men say that Jesus was simply a good man but deny his divinity. Now that position is untenable. He was either divine or He was a bad man. He represented Himself to be the son of God and that His birth was of divine origin. If that was not the truth then one will be compelled to say that He was not a good man, for no good man can be a deceiver.

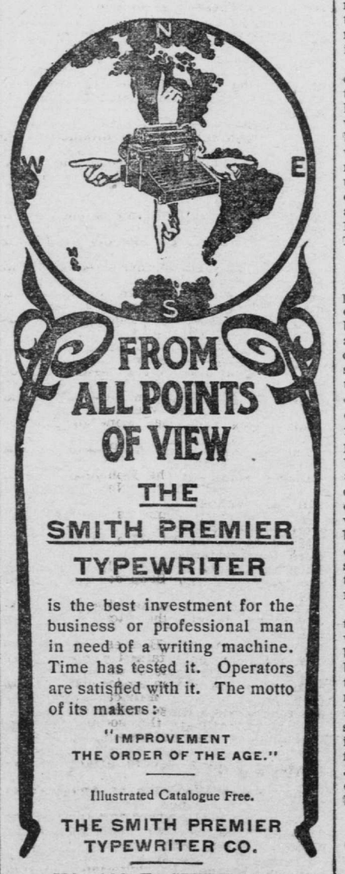
"But there are other reasons for saying that Jesus was divine. Among these are the number and class of miracles He performed. He cleansed the lepers, healed the sick and raised the dead. Certainly these are evidences of a power that was something more than human. Even the magistrate that was trying Him previous to the crucifixion was compelled to acknowledge that he could find no fault with Jesus.

"Jesus never confessed sin and never spoke or intimated that it was possible for Him to do so. He lived a life that was entirely free from even the petty sins that would be sure to overcome one who was but an impostor. The whole even tenor of His life was a great evidence of His divinity.

"Jesus was possessed of an altruistic spirit that has never had an equal. He seemed never to have any thought of Himself of His own welefare, but went about doing good, not even taking the ordinary precautions of providing a purse for traveling expenses. Now this characteristic is rather peculiar for a person who is a member of the Jewish nation, which is noted for its splendid financiers. The unselfish spirit which He manifested at all times would certainly mark Him as divine."

Homeseekers' Opportunity.

Excursion tickets at one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip will be sold by the Wisconsin Central Railway on the first and third Tuesdays during March and April to points in the South and Southwest. Tickets to all points at the lowest rates on sale daily. For particulars apply or write Herman Brown, C. P. & T. A., 373 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.



FROM ALL POINTS OF VIEW

THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER

is the best investment for the business or professional man in need of a writing machine. Time has tested it. Operators are satisfied with it. The motto of its makers:

"IMPROVEMENT THE ORDER OF THE AGE."

Illustrated Catalogue Free.

THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO.

NO. 136 E. SIXTH ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.

ARMORY IS IN SIGHT

SATURDAY'S AMENDMENT TO MILITARY CODE SIMPLIFIES THE PROBLEM

IT WILL COST ABOUT $65,000

City Can Save on Rent It is Paying—The Building Likely to Go Up This Summer.

Unless all present indications prove false and some unforeseen obstacle should intervene to prevent the consummation of present plans, St. Paul will, before the coming fall, have a handsome new armory building of its own, and the local companies of the city will be established in permanent quarters. This has been made possible by the new amendment to the military code, which was enacted by the legislature on Saturday.

Under the law as it formerly stood the city was constrained by mandatory provision of law to furnish an armory for the use of the companies of the guard located here, and as the most expedient course, has done so under lease, the present terms of which entail the payment of a rental of $4,000 a year. The friends of the armory project argue that under the new legal enactment the city may, by issuing bonds, own a handsome fireproof building of modern construction, and the interest on the bonds and maintenance of the armory will cost less than the sum now paid in rent for the old frame structure now used for armory purposes.

Under the original armory act of 1899, all cities of the state in which companies of militia were located, were required to furnish suitable armories and in an amendment of 1899 those cities were empowered to lease buildings for that purpose for periods not exceeding fifteen years. There was no provision made, however, for the issuance of bonds for the purpose of building armories, and any city wishing to erect its own building would have been compelled to take the entire sum needed out of one tax levy.

The present project which applies as much to Minneapolis as to St. Paul, was first launched at the last annual meeting of the National Guard association, the executive committee of which recommended that steps be taken to secure legislation to enable cities to issue bonds for the erection of armories, and that in short is the effect of the amendment just enacted. Maj. George C. Lambert, who is a member of the executive committee of the National Guard association, said yesterday in explanation of the purposes of the new law and its advantages:

Renewed Old Lease.

"When our lease on the armory building expired about a year ago and the city council was called upon to renew it, or make other provision for us, some of the members of the board of aldermen and the assembly inquired why the city could not own its own armory. The rental under the old lease had been $3,600, and these figures had been advanced to $4,000. Upon investigation it was found that if the city should build an armory the entire amount of its cost would be taken out of one tax levy, and such a plan was deemed impracticable, so a new lease was made at $4,000 a year for fifteen years.

"The present armory building, and the ground upon which it stands, are owned by an armory association, which is a corporation composed of Battery A of the First artillery; and Companies C, D, and E, of the First infantry, and the stock is all owned by those companies as organizations, no member or person having any individual interest. Therefore you see the present lease will be no bar to the new plans, and the association will heartily co-operate in any project to provide a new building.

The association will donate to the city the ground upon which the present building stands, and thirty feet adjoining it, which has been recently acquired. This the association even offered to do when it was proposed to have a new armory erected by private capital.

"For some time past the need of a new armory has been recognized, and some negotiations have been had with private individuals with that end in view, but it was found that they all wanted 5 per cent upon their investment, and that looked rather high to us, so we have been waiting. This new law furnishes a much more advantageous solution of our problem, and we are convinced that we will have but little difficulty in securing the co-operation of the city council in our project, as it must recommend itself as a plain business proposition.

Save Money for City.

"We have figured pretty carefully on this proposition, and our idea is to induce the city to issue bonds to the amount of $65,000 for an armory building. The annual interest at 3 per cent upon that amount of bonds would be $1,950, and allowing $2,000 for the maintenance of the building and all necessary expenses, the cost to the city would be $50 per year less than the rent now paid for a building which under the present arrangement the city would never own.

"There has been some comment upon the fact that the law was made general, but that was necessary to make it constitutional, and it really applies only to St. Paul and Minneapolis, as Duluth now has an armory, and nearly all of the smaller towns are provided. Minneapolis is really in worse condition than St. Paul in this respect, for it leases its armory from a private individual, and has inferior quarters to ours, and has to pay more money for them. I am informed that the expense of the Minneapolis armory to the city, including maintenance, is from $6,000 to $7,000 a year."

Speaking of the ideas of the promoters of the armory as to the sort of building to be erected, Maj. Lambert said: "We have already had plans drawn which it was intended to use in the erection of a building by private capital, and those, with perhaps some slight modifications, may, I think, be utilized in the present undertaking. With the site of the present armory and the thirty feet recently acquired, we will have a frontage of 120 feet on Sixth street, with a depth of 150 feet.

Handsome Three-Story Structure.

"In a general way, I can say that the plans contemplate a structure to cover the entire property. For fifty feet back the building will be three stories in height, and in this portion will be located the company rooms, accommodations for the storage of government property, etc. In the rear of this front portion will be located the drill hall proper, which will, of course, require only the floor, walls and roof, but the entire structure will be fireproof, and the roof of the drill hall will be supported on steel trusses, to avoid the use of pillars. The floor space of the drill hall will be 120x150 feet. Under the entire building there will be a well constructed basement, in which will be located shooting galleries, shower baths, etc. It is proposed to build the first story of the front portion of stone and the upper stories as well as the side and rear walls of brick.

"If we can secure favorable action on the part of the city council, as we think we can, we desire to have the building begun at once, and in that case it could be ready for occupancy in the fall. As to temporary accommodations, that will not be a hard matter to arrange, for it has already been arranged that the inspection of the companies shall take place in camp this summer. It is customary for the companies to suspend drills during July and August each year, and in the early fall a great deal of drilling may be done out of doors."

Cold, Damp Feet Won't Give You a Cold

If you will take in time Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. E. W. Grove's signature on box.

Balky Stomachs.

They Show No Structural Defects, Exhibit No Evidence of Real Disease—Because they Are Fagged, Lazy or Contrary, They Won't Work.

Food Lies in them for Hours, Decomposing, Rotting, Fermenting, Forming Noxious Compounds, that Poison the System, and Overtax those Organs that Have to Eliminate it, Instead of Nutritious Chyle that will Enrich the Blood so It May Feed the Various Tissues and Structures of the Body.

When the stomach won't work the whole body suffers, as every tissue or structure of the body depends on the stomach for nourishment and renewal.

If the stomach is weak, inactive and unable to properly digest food it not only subjects the body to a state of chronic semi-starvation or habitually half-fed condition that weakens it and renders it less productive of accomplishment and less resistant to disease, but it allows of the absorption of half-digested, rotting material that is a positive poison to it and taxes the eliminative organs to expel it from the body. Thus it will be seen that the inconvenience and distress, the disturbed rest, the horrors of insomnia, and the dreadful caprices of nightmare, are the most insignificant part of indigestion and that real danger lurks behind the condition.

Few people seem to realize the dangers of weak, defective and disordered digestion. Health reports do not give it as cause of death because some other disease sets in to work destructive changes, only made possible by the imperfect digestion, and the death is accredited to them.

There are many medicines on the market intended to correct and improve perverted or impaired digestion, but none are so safe, so economical, so convenient, so effective, so satisfactory, so popular as are Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Whether the dyspepsia is of long standing or is only a case of temporary indigestion, they give prompt and pronounced relief. Their regular use for a time will cure all forms of gastric insufficiency so that "good digestion will wait on appetite and health on both."

By promoting perfect digestion all tissues and structures are better fed and take on healthful activity, the blood becomes rich, the flesh sound and firm, the nerves strong, the eyes bright, the skin clear, the mind alert and cheerful, and one begins to feel the lust of life the joy of mere living.

Mr. Thomas Seale, Mayfield, Cal., says: "Have used and recommended Stuart's Tablets because there is nothing like them to keep the stomach right."

Mr. E. H. Davis, of Hampton, Va., says: "I doctored five years for dyspepsia, but in two months I got more benefit from Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets than in five years of the doctors' treatment.

Phil Brooks, Detroit, Mich., says: "Your dyspepsia cure has worked wonders in my case. I suffered for years from dyspepsia, but am now entirely cured and enjoy life as I never have before. I gladly recommend them."

Mrs. Lydia Bartram, of Assyria, Mich., writes: "I have suffered from stomach trouble for ten years, and five different doctors gave me only temporary relief. A Mr. E. R. Page advised me to try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and four boxes did me more permanent benefit than all the doctors' medicines that I have ever taken."

Rev. J. R. Hoag, of Wymore, Nebraska, writes: "For six years I have been troubled with dyspepsia. Last fall I became very much alarmed at some symptoms of heart trouble and came to believe there was a sympathetic relation between the two diseases, or rather that the stomach trouble was the cause of the heart disturbance. I hit upon Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets for a remedy and invested a dollar and a half for three boxes which lasted me three months, and I can eat any kind of food I want and have a good vigorous appetite. Although I am seventy-seven years old, I now feel perfectly well, and without being requested by anyone I make this statement as a compliment to the virtues of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets."

Henry Kirkpatrick, of Lawrence, Mass., says: "Men and women whose occupation precludes an active outdoor life should make it a daily practice to use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals. I have done so myself and I know positively that I owe my present health and vigor to their daily use. From the time I was twenty-two, when I graduated from school with broken health from overwork, until I was thirty-four, I scarcely knew what it was to be free from stomach weakness. I had no appetite whatever for breakfast and very little for any other meal. I had acidity and heartburn nearly every day, and sometimes was alarmed by irregularity and palpitation of the heart, but all this gradually disappeared after I began using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and I can eat my meals with relish and satisfaction which I had not known since I was a growing boy."

If your stomach won't work, try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and be convinced of their merits. All druggists sell them at 50c. a box. Once use them and you will become their advocate and friend.

LEADING THE WORLD

LATE CENSUS STATISTICS GIVE MINNESOTA PREMIER PLACE AS MILLING CENTER

HOW INDUSTRY HAS GROWN

Started as Far Back as 1821, and in Last Decade Outstripped in Volume All Competitors.

The census report for Minnesota, several tables from which were printed in The Globe yesterday morning, gives the following interesting report on the milling industry of Minnesota:

Flour and grist milling is the most important industry in the state. The 523 establishments reported in 1900 gave employment to 4,086 wage-earners, or 5.3 per cent of the wage-earners employed in the state, and their products were valued at $33,377,709, or 31.9 per cent of the total value of the products of the state. In 1890 there were 307 establishments, 3,509 wage-earners, and products valued at $90,158,088. The increase in the value of products during the decade was $23,719,621, or 39.4 per cent. This is a greater absolute increase than is shown for any other industry.

In 1900 Minnesota had 11 per cent of the total capital invested in the manufacture of flouring and grist mill products in the United States, and led the states in this regard. In 1890 this percentage was 9.4, New York and Pennsylvania preceding in the order named. The value of the products of the Minnesota mills in 1900 was 15 per cent of the total value of the flouring and grist mill products of the United States. In 1890 this percentage was 11.7. In 1900 no other state approached Minnesota's total, New York, the second in rank, having a value aggregating a little more than one-half.

The first manufactory established in Minnesota was a sawmill, constructed in 1821 for the use of the United States garrison at Fort Snelling. It stood upon the west side of the falls at St. Anthony, in what is now a part of the city of Minneapolis. In 1823 it was fitted up for grinding flour, at an expense of $270.33 for the millstones and the cost of transportating them from St. Louis. The labor of erecting this mill and placing the stones in position was performed by the garrison, with no additional outlay. From this beginning have developed two of the greatest manufactures of the state—the milling of flour and grist and the sawing of lumber and timber. These, with the manufacture of planing mill products, furnished a trifle over one-half of the manufactured products of the state in 1900.

The development of the flour and grist milling industry was very slow. For a long time little faith was placed in the future of Minnesota agriculture, and for many years the state did not raise sufficient wheat to feed its own population. The second gristmill was erected in 1844, but, like the one built twenty years before, it had no bolting apparatus. The first bolting cloth was introduced in 1846 by Mr. Samuel Bowles, a miller in Washington county. The development began about 1858, in which year the first considerable shipments of wheat were made to other states.

Growth of Wheat Raising.

Wheat raising was stimulated by the high price which prevailed during the early sixties. The wheat then raised in Minnesota was the same variety as is now grown in that state, and was known as spring wheat. By the methods of milling in general use prior to 1870, the hard outer covering of this wheat was more or less pulverized, and passed through the bolting cloth with the flour. As a result, the flour made from spring wheat was darker than that made from winter wheat, and made a darker bread, while the fine particles of bran mixed with the flour attracted moisture in hot or damp climates, so that flour soon spoiled. Therefore, it could not be readily exported. For these reasons its value was considerably less than that of flour manufactured from winter wheat. In the markets of Chicago and Buffalo five bushels of spring wheat seldom sold for as much as four bushels of winter wheat of the same general grade.

Prior to 1870 practicaly all the flour of the world was made by what is now known as the old process of low grinding in which the upper millstone was set low, or very close to the lower, and the wheat was reduced to flour by one operation. Between 1870 and 1890 this method of making flour gave place to what is usually called the new process of milling, or the manufacture of flour by medium high grinding. This, in turn, gave way to the use of rollers.

The new process of making flour was introduced into the United States by Mr. N. La Croix, a French millwright, who settled at Faribault, Minn., about 1865. It attracted little attention until after the destruction by the flood of his small mill, when he removed to Minneapolis and entered the service of Mr. Christian, who at once adopted his method. Other millers of that city soon followed, and thereafter the growth of the milling industry was phenomenal. The mills attracted the wheat of the state to the village of the Falls of St. Anthony, and in a few years, with the accompanying stimulants to other trades and industries, created a flourishing city. The new process spread over the United States and attracted the attention of the world. Large quantities of flour were exported. Whereas previously very little had found a foreign market, the exports of breadstuffs being chiefly in the shape of grain

Why Do soles put on by me wear longer than others? THAT'S EASY. I use the best oak-tanned sole leather and stitch them on by the most modern machinery. See me . . . JARVIS, Minnesota St., Cor. 4th.