IN THE GREAT MINNESOTA POTATO BELT

Enumeration of Some of the Resources, Advantages and Activities of the Counties of Mille Lacs, Kanabec and Isanti.

MILLE LACS COUNTY.

Mille Lacs county contains an area of 576 square miles or 339,191 acres. It takes its name from a French term meaning a "thousand lakes." Mille Lacs lake in the northern part of the county is one of the largest in the state. The first census, that of 1860, showed 73 population, that of 1900 was 8,066, but the last three years showed a large increase, the estimate now being above 10,000.

It has been classed among the timbered counties, but much of the large saw timber has been cut off by the lumberman and farmer. Around the lake there is still a good deal of pine standing, but it is fast disappearing. The south half of the county was covered with jack oak, but much of it has been displaced by potato and clover fields. The residents called it the "land of big red clover," to which they could just as appropriately add the appellation of "land of big mealy potatoes."

At first sight from the railway train a view of the brush land is not calculated to create a favorable impression, but a careful investigation of conditions will make a difference, greatly to the advantage of the country.

The soil is sandy with clay subsoil, making it warm and productive. There is water in plenty in streams and lakes, and in wells at easy depth, and it is good water too. Potatoes have come to be the main crop, and a profitable one. Potato warehouses stand along the railway tracks in the towns, as grain elevators do in the towns of the prairies. Two years ago a train of fifty-two cars left Princeton, on the Great Northern, the largest consignment of potatoes, it is claimed, that ever left any original shipping point in the country at one time.

Potatoes yield from 75 to 300 bushels to an acre. This year has not been seasonable, too much rain, but nevertheless there is a good crop, some reports showing yields above 100 bushels to the acre, which at 40 cents a bushel at the warehouse gives $40 an acre. Onions are also a prolific crop, the yield being very large, small tracts showing an average ranging from 600 to 1,000 bushels to an acre. Beans also do exceedingly well. Conditions are most favorable to the growth of clover, which under proper care will produce two crops of seed, besides the hay, not to speak of the fertility it imparts to soil.

Lands are not held at a high figure. Many good farms can still be picked up at from $12 to $20 an acre. The average assessed value is low, only $4.32 an acre, about $3 less than the general average of the state. Rum river runs through the county from north to south, connecting the lake Mille Lacs with the Mississippi. It has been and is still a great logging stream. The St. Cloud and Hinckley branch of the Great Northern crosses the county east and west, with stations at Bridgeman, Milaca and Tosca, while the Elk River and Milaca branch of the same road runs through Princeton north to Milaca. Along this latter branch trains run from St. Paul to Duluth. Princeton is the chief town and county seat. It was incorporated twenty-six years ago, and for ten years or more was a jumping-off place and headquarters for lumbermen. Then the railway came and Princeton has since had a steady and reliable growth, the census of 1900 giving it 1,319 population. It is located near the south line of the county, not more than a mile from the Sherburne county line. It is well built, and supports two excellent newspapers, the Union—long edited by "Bob" Dunn, late auditor of state and a prospective candidate for governor—and the News, now in its first year, edited by M. L. Cormany. The business interests of the county seat are varied. The stores carry large stocks, there is a large flouring mill, a potato starch factory and other industries.

Milaca.

This place is the second town in size and importance in the county. It had a population of 1,204 in 1900, a gain of over 800 from 1890. The present estimate is 1,500. In its first days it was known as Oak City. The name is a contraction of the name of the county. The lumber business has been the main stay, the Foley-Bean Lumber company's plant being one of the largest in the state, giving employment to over 300 men. The annual output runs into many millions of feet of lumber, lath and shingles, the cut being known as Rum river pine, the best in the West. Milaca is justly proud of its fine brick school building.

The other chief industry is the Milaca Roller mills of eighty-barrel capacity, which began operations Jan. 12, 1901, by Henry Erickson, formerly of Wright county, Minnesota. Mr. Erickson is a practical miller and has taken a strong hold on the community by fairness in his dealings. His best known brand of flour is "Pride of Milaca," which is having a large outside demand.

The Eastern Minnesota Land company is an incorporated concern, officered by M. S. Rutherford, the well-known Princeton land man as president, and H. E. Barnum, secretary and treasurer. They also have an office at Ogilvie, and control the sale of railway and milling company lands and have bargains for homeseekers. Their representatives can be depended upon.

The firm of B. E. Erickson & Son is also reliable. The senior member is a pioneer and knows the county like a book. They have lands ranging from $3 up at terms to suit purchasers. Write them for particulars.

The Mille Lacs County bank, at Milaca, has been in operation for four years. J. S. Andrews is cashier, who understands all branches of the business and has made himself popular with patrons. The growing interests of the community seem to have demanded increased facilities. So E. G. Hicks company, of Minneapolis, and Milaca parties have organized a state bank, to be opened in October, with T. J. Carroll as cashier. James Burke, for many years a resident real estate man, was the moving spirit in the new enterprise. The Hicks company has a valuable representative in Mr. Burke.

The largest store is that operated by the Foley-Bean company. They keep everything almost that could be asked for. The business is in the hands of Manager Eberhardt, who knows how to handle the extensive interests confided to his keeping.

The Milaca Cash Store has for a motto, "Always Welcome." Albin Allen and Alfred Olson are proprietors. Their stock covers everything coming under the term of general merchandise. They are doing a nice business and are worthy of it.

The legal fraternity has able representatives in Foster & Pratt, who have been associated as attorneys for five years. The senior of the firm, W. S. Foster, is president of the school board, and takes interest, as does his partner, A. F. Pratt, in whatever tends to the upbuilding of Milaca. Mr. Foster is an enthusiastic believer in the coming agricultural prosperity of his section, and is well posted in matters agricultural, horticultural, etc., that go to make a first-class land agent.

A. Flink has been dealing in groceries and farm produce for twelve years. He has a neat brick building, 24x50 feet, full of goods in his line. His bakery in connection is equal to all calls.

L. J. Reisland & Co. are Milaca's reliable druggists. They have been in business for four years. In connection with everything in the drug line, they keep a nice assortment of jewelry and stationery.

The Milaca furniture store, of which H. Siren is proprietor, has been in operation for a year. By close attention to business and making it a point to please customers, Mr. Siren has built up a good trade.

The Milaca Hardware company is composed of H. R. Mallette and R. L. Cramb. They have been three years in business, but residents of the country over a quarter of a century. They not only carry a full stock of shelf and heavy hardware, but farm machinery, furniture and building material.

A. L. Rodlun is manager of the Rodlun Shoe and Clothing company. The store was opened two years ago, and its trade has constantly increased.

Jerry Besser runs a boarding house opposite the Great Northern depot, and also has a bar in connection.

The Mille Lacs County Times, at Milaca, is now in its twelfth volume. Fay Cravens is editor and proprietor, and ably represents the interests of his community. He is a writer of force and independence, and has lived in the county for a good many years.

KANABEC COUNTY.

Kanabec county was created March 13, 1858. It contains an area of 542 square miles, or 346,872 acres. Of this there is included fifteen square miles of water surface, distributed in various pretty lakes, one of the most charming being Lake Mora, around which the town of Mora, the county seat, is built. The word Kanabec is from the Indian language and means "snake." The first census, that of 1860, showed only 30 population in the county. Ten years later it was 93. In 1880 it had grown to 505. In 1890 it was 1,579. The census of 1900 gave 4,614, a gain in the preceding decade of 192 per cent. In the last three years it is safe to say that 1,500 more may be added to the total. There are fifteen congressional townships, one of them bearing the very inviting name of Peace.

The county of Kanabec (pronounced with the short accent on the "a" in both syllables) is about midway between the Twin Cities of the Mississippi and the Twin Cities of Lake superior. It is only a short ride to these great markets via the Great Northern and Eastern Minnesota lines. Another line is projected to the Mille Lacs, the reservation and lake lying at the northwest corner of the county. The northern part of the county is sparsely settled, and offers unusual openings for new settlers. The general surface is gently undulating. The Snake river winds through the county from north to southeast, and is joined just above the town of Mora by the Knife river, which comes from the northwest. There is an abundance of timber, much of it second growth, the ax of the lumberman having cut a great part of the saw timber. There is enough, however, to supply the present population, and, with coming large additions, with wood to burn for many years in the future. The fuel problem therefore is one of little concern to the people of Kanabec county.

The soil in a general way is a clay loam, but here and there mixed with sand, and underneath it all a subsoil that holds the moisture and gives it up to nurture the crops even in the dryest seasons. All the staple small grains, wheat, oats, flax, etc., are successfully grown. Corn is also grown, the big Ann River stock farm near Mora having one of the largest silos in the United States, being regularly filled with home-grown fodder. Root crops of all kinds yield most bountifully. This county is in the potato belt and the crop is a staple one, the yield being large and the quality of the best. Onions are also a great producer, and so are beans. The farmer and the owner of a village lot can have vegetables in abundance if a little care is given to their production.

The chief town of the county is Mora, the county seat. The census of 1900 gave it 785 population. It is now estimated at 1,000. It is located on Lake Mora and Snake river. The latter offers fine water-power privileges not yet utilized, but must prove of great value. The court house is a substantial structure; there are four churches, good graded schools, two banks, a flouring mill and stores common to all prosperous communities. There are two well conducted papers, the Times, now in its eighteenth volume, owned by R. M. Pope, the son, and edited by W. H. H. Pope, the father, and the Enterprise, in its first year, under the management of Willis Fairbanks. The latter is also secretary of the county agricultural society. The Times is one country paper in the state with a typesettting machine.

The Kanabec County bank, with $25,000 capital and surplus, was organized in 1894. Chas. Keith is president, and G. H. Newbert cashier. Its individual responsibility is large. Mr. Newbert is a member of the well known family of that name of Princeton, Minn., and is a representative citizen.

The State Bank of Mora was organized July 9 last, and has John Lind, ex-governor, for president, and C. F. Mahnke is cashier, assisted by F. Waterman. The board of directors are all men of financial ability.

S. D. McIlhargey opened his hardware and implement house in 1894, and occupies one of the largest blocks in town. He is a Canadian by birth, and was station agent for the Chicago Great Western railway at Dodge Center, Minn., before coming to Mora. He has served the town as mayor.

Nels Halverson has lived in the county for twenty-three years, sixteen years as blacksmith, but for seven years past in the hardware trade, having a large stock. He also conducts a fine farm near town, and is altogether a progressive citizen.

R. W. Stafford founded and published the Times for twelve years, but three years ago engaged in the furniture trade, and does a large business. His home is one of the pretty ones of the town.

L. E. Conger has been in the drug business for nineteen years, his stock being large and attractively displayed in a handsome block. He takes an active interest in local affairs and has served the town for the last ten years as recorder.

D. R. Eaton, owner of the Boston block and dealer in general merchandise, is a native of Nova Scotia. He came to Mora in 1896 and immediately identified himself with the best interests of the community. He has a fine store and does a large business.

W. A. Gillis is known as the "neat tailor," carrying on a barber shop in connection, in both of which necessary occupations he has the best in the town, having ten years of experience.

The Eckhardt brothers, Charles, Fred and Otto, deal in groceries and carry on a meat market in connection. They have a neat establishment and are practical men.

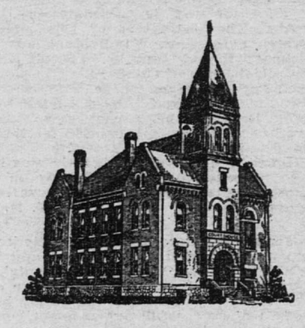
H. A. Titus succeeded William Staples in the confectionery business, and maintains the reputation of the establishment, making a nice display of candies, fruits, cigars, etc.

S. M. Halvorsen manages very successfully a restaurant and confectionery, which he established about a year ago, and is doing a satisfactory business.

Alex Borgeson has lived in Mora for seventeen years, but recently succeeded N. A. Peterson in his general merchandise business. Mr. Borgeson has a large stock, and is not only keeping former customers, but gaining many new ones.

The Great Northern hotel, managed by Paul J. Morrison, is popular with the traveling public, being up to date in accommodations. Mr. Morrison put in the electric light plant now owned by the town. For two years he was engineer at Fort Berthold Indian agency and school. He understands how to run a hotel even if he is unmarried. Rates, $2 a day.

The Conger House is in good hands, William Humphrey being "mine host." Rates, $1 and $1.50 a day. A livery



Court House, Mora, Minn.

stable is operated in connection, with a daily stage line to Mille Lacs lake. John Humphrey is manager of the stable and hack line.

N. Orton is known as the "old and reliable livery man," having been in business for eight years. He operates in connection with the Great Northern hotel, and gives special attention to the wants of comercial men.

Kanabec county has been carefully and efficiently governed, the present officers maintaining the record. Henry Riner, the auditor, is in his fifth term, and had the reputation when first chosen at twenty-two years of age, of being the youngest auditor ever elected in the state. He has lived twenty-five years in the county, and it a zealous worker for public improvements, setting an example of having one of the prettiest homes of the town. Andrew Erickson is in his third term as clerk of the courts. He lived for many years in St. Paul, locating there in 1869, but came to Mora ten years ago. A. M. Anderson, register of deeds, came to Kanabec county in 1876 and farmed until called to his present position. Chris A. Spreiter is superintendent of schools. He was a members of the Third U. S. infantry during the Cuban war, and saw active service under Gen. Shafter. The county contains forty-three school houses, the number having doubled in the last four years.

J. C. Pope, who has served the county as as attorney and also in the legislature for several terms, is a native of Vermont, but has lived in Minnesota since 1860. He is one of the town's and county's most active and prominent citizens.

M. E. Rutherford & Co. have an office at Mora. The senior member lives at Princeton, and has been one of the most active promoters in the growth of the potato belt. His son, Laud R., has charge of the business at Mora, and is a "chip off the old block" in public spirited methods and reliability.

Mora has everything that is going, and the latest need in the form of the form of bowling has been supplied by H. H. Mellen and H. J. Berrean, who are getting good support.

Ogilvie.

This town in the western part of the county was originally called Groundhouse, from the nearby river, but four years ago it was changed to its present cognomen. Its largest growth has been during the last three years. There is a fine farming country all about, and the future of the community is well assured. The principal street is known as Hill avenue, and begins at the Great Northern depot. The Methodists are well looked after by Rev. Walter B. Williams.

The pioneer merchant is J. W. Bragg, a native of Red Wing, Minn., who has lived here for thirteen years. He is now engaged in the lumber business, and is also postmaster. The Modern Woodmen of America camp in the town is named in his honor. He is one of the mainstays of the town, and deservedly popular. He is associated with George W. Shipton in the real estate business. Mr. Shipton has lived here four years, has laid out and sold an addition to the town, lives in a pretty home, is owner of a good farm, and is prepared to sell farms to others.

Ben Eastlund has lived in Minnesota for thirty-seven years, coming from Sweden. Has lived five years in Ogilvie, is mayor of the town, and owner of the saw, planing and shingle mill, and gives employment to more men than any other person in the town. He is also engaged in general merchandising, his daughter having general charge of the store.

Nels Bangson is a pioneer settler, having for years been section foreman on the railroad. Two years ago he built the Grand Central hotel, a thirty-room house, and keeps it right up-to-date.

The Bank of Ogilvie, of which Clinton L. Knapp is cashier, was recently opened and is part of a string of banks organized by John W. Haven, Big Lake. It is financially strong, and will be organized as a state bank as soon as it gets into a brick block which is now being built.

E. F. Ohman came recently from St. Paul, where he lived for fifteen years. He has a large stock of general merchandise, and makes a specialty of flour and fed. The public hall is over his store.

Alex B. Johnson opened his stock of farm implements and heavy and shelf hardware two years ago, coming from Mora. He is a member of the council, and is active in promoting the town's interests.

John Berlin is also one of the enterprising citizens and business men of Ogilvie, ever zealous and active for the upbuilding of the community.

John Toberg is the village blacksmith and wagon maker, coming two years ago from Princeton, Minn. He is a believer in the country, and owns and operates a good farm.

Mrs. Fred Schweb came two years ago from Olmsted county, Minn., and opened a millinery and dressmaking establishment, and enjoys a business that keeps several persons occupied. She also carries a neat line of ready-made suits for ladies and stock of millinery equal to demands.

Hedin & Wasenius opened their stock of general merchandise last spring, in the original store building of the town. They buy and ship country produce, are hustlers and are doing a good business.

Bismark & Rotmark, both of Mora, came last summer and opened up a stock of wines, liquors and cigars, having a pool table in connection.

ISANTI COUNTY.

Isanti county, another county in the potato belt, was organized in 1857. It contains fourteen congressional townships of land, 446 square miles, or 277,259 acres. It took its name from a tribe of Indians, the word Isanti meaning "knife." The census of 1860 showed a population of 284, while the census of 1900 gave 11,675 inhabitants. Since 1900 there has been an increase conservatively estimated at 1,800. The total assessed value of all property last year was $2,224,459. The average rate of taxation is low, being four mills less than two cents, few counties in the state showing a better record of county management.

The Rum river is the principal stream. It comes from the west, makes an abrupt turn north of Cambridge, and runs south, taking an elbow-like shape, and quarters the county. There are many pretty lakes scattered about, aggregating about thirty square miles of water surface. It is a timbered region, and being in competition with the prairie counties, where nothing was required to be done but turning the virgin sod to produce a crop, it accordingly has not developed as rapidly. For a long time there was a general impression prevailing that the timbered region between the Twin Cities and Lake Superior had little to offer to the practical agriculturist. Experience has demonstrated that it is not only adapted to all of the crops of the prairies, but much else besides. The soil will not only grow grain, but root crops and grasses that cannot be equaled on the prairies. The great crop is potatoes, the output last year running up to a million and a quarter of bushels, about ten times as many bushels as of wheat and eight times as much as of oats and corn.

The Eastern Minnesota branch of the Great Northern, known as the "Bee Line" between the Twin Cities and Duluth, runs north and south through Isanti county. Along this line are located the principal towns of the county. Cambridge, the chief town and county seat, is centrally located. South of it is Isanti, once an aspirant for county seat honors, and then the little town of Bethel. North is Grandy, Stanchfield and Braham. Instead of grain elevators, except at one or two points, large potato warehouses are found alongside the railway tracks.

Cambridge is a thriving little city. Almost all the well-to-do men of the place began poor, and have gradually accumulated competences without speculation and from the fruits of the soil. It is surrounded by and has tributary a farming, dairying and stock-raising territory. It had lumber interests at one time, but that was transitory; the only real basis for wealth is in the soil. Its chief industry is a 300-barrel flouring mill, then a potato starch factory, a creamery, a tannery and various other shops devoted to repairing and manufacturing on a scale commensurate with local demand. It is lighted by electricity, has telephone service, good schools, neat church buildings and a very enterprising class of business and professional people. Brick blocks have replaced structures destroyed by fire at different times during the last few years, and the general appearance of the business sections is attractive. The town is growing in population, and so is the surrounding country. Farmers have been doing well and many of them have good bank accounts. Some of them have moved into town, where they spend their time reading, discussing politics with their neighbors, grow their own vegetables, keep a cow and a horse and are enjoying life up to the limit.

Barker & Southerland, individually and as a firm, hold an important place in the community. They are attorneys, and enjoy a large practice, also carrying on real estate and collection business. Mr. Barker is a native of Maine and located in Cambridge in 1876. He was county attorney for six terms, has held official city positions and served in both branches of the legislature, being the present senator. He is also identified with various local industries, is president of the Commercial club, and edits, with the assistance of his daughter, the Isanti County Press. Mr. Southerland is a native of Sweden, is a graduate of the Minnesota state university, has been county attorney, is present president of the city council, and, like his partner, a useful citizen.

O. A. Hallin is perhaps the pioneer merchant in town. His drug store would do credit to a much larger place. He is a native of Sweden, and came to Cambridge in 1869. He was for twelve years county clerk, was legislative clerk during several sessions, and has held other position of trust in his community.

Gouldberg & Anderson are also pioneers in business, and have what is known as the big store, covering 15,000 feet of floor surface for the display of merchandise, besides warehouses for storage. They have also promoted the principal industries of the town. They are both natives of Sweden, but in their adopted home have displayed the energy, industry and good sense characteristic of their race.

H. J. Johnson & Co. have been general merchants for eighteen years. They carry a large stock and have commodious quarters. Mr. Johnson is a native of Sweden, but came to Minnesota when a boy, and is one of the state's most loyal and progressive citizens.

A. H. Berglund is the furniture man of Cambridge. He is a native of Sweden, but has lived in this town since 1882. He has a fine stock of goods, including carpets, sewing machines and musical instruments.

C. L. Johnson has a clothing and merchant tailoring establishment. He has been in business six years and not only has a large stock of goods, nicely displayed in a fine room, but does a good business, which he well deserves.

Gillespie & Stoneberg are engaged in the harness trade, and also carry on a feed and sale stable, making a specialty of handling live stock, in which work they have done much to improve farm stock in the county. Mr. Gillespie is a native of Anoka, Minn., and Mr. Stoneberg was born in Sweden.

The Lundberg-Peterson lumber and hardware concern is an extensive one. It was organized in 1899, and since then branch houses have been established at Isanti and Grandy. The members of the firm are O. L. Lundberg, Peter Peterson and I. E. Peterson, all active, progressive, useful and popular citizens.

Cambridge has in the Arlington hotel a stopping place for the traveling public that would do credit to a large city. It is a brick structure, steam heated and electric lighted, with commodious office, sample room, dining room, sleeping rooms, all tastefully furnished and kept. The proprietor and manager is Miss Bessie Ecklund, who certainly knows how to run a hotel, and is doing it.

Godfrey G. Goodwin is one of the successful attorneys of Cambridge and is now in his third term as county attorney. He is a progressive citizen and deserves his professional and personal popularity.

Gust K. Carlson is a druggist, "Svenkt Apotek," and has a fine store. He has been in business a year, is a competent pharmacist and is meeting with business success.

Albert Dowden has the principal barber shop, and customers will always find The Globe on hand while waiting for a shave or hair cut, for doing which Mr. Dowden is an expert.

For two years Octave Chouinard has been engaged in the retail wine, liquor and cigar trade, conducting a well-ordered place.

T. C. Blomgren is county auditor. He is a native of the county, began life on the farm and in 1900 was called to his present position and has proven a most capable official. He has also served in the city council, and whatever is useful to his town or county finds in him an earnest advocate.

John Engberg is now serving his first term as county register of deeds. He has lived in the county for ten years, and by his frank and courteous manners has made himself a popular official.

Cambridge has two excellent papers, the Press, established nineteen years ago by Col. G. A. Iselin, and now edited by Senator Barker and daughter, and the Independent, now in its sixth volume, edited by J. E. Kienitz. To judge them by their crowded advertising columns they are both prosperous.

Isanti county has a very successful agricultural society, and the annual exhibition held the third week of September was most creditable, considering the wet season. The county has also made good showings in different years at the state fairs.

Catarrh and Hay Fever.

Liquid Cream Balm is becoming quite as popular in many localities as Ely's Cream Balm solid. It is prepared for use in atomizers, and is highly prized by those who have been accustomed to call upon physicians for such a treatment. Many physicians are using and prescribing it. All the medicinal properties of the celebrated Cream Balm are contained in the Liquid form, which is 75 cts., including a spraying tube. All druggists, or by mail. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

Messrs. Ely Bros.:—I sold your Liquid Cream Balm to Mr. Wm. Lamberton, 1415 Delachaise St., New Orleans; he has used two bottles, giving him most satisfactory results.

GEORGE W. McDUFF, Pharmacist.

COURT SCORES THE DAWES COMMISSION

Continued From First Page.

injunction against Secretary Hitchcock and the Dawes commission, is causing much comment in that connection. The request was made on behalf of the Delaware Indians, who objected to the allotments of 157,600 acres of land purchased by them from the Cherokees under a treaty of 1867. As Secretary Hitchcock had not approved the allotments attempted by the Dawes commission, Judge Anderson found no legal ground to grant the injunction as requested, but he indicated in no uncertain terms the commission has grievously erred. The Dawes commission, nevertheless, proceeded with attempted allotments, giving no attention to the strong tone of disapproval of their acts pervading the court's opinion, but recently a telegram from the department of the interior directed the Dawes commission to cease all efforts at allotment of lands for the Delawares.

"If the allotments had been approved by the secretary of the interior," says Judge Anderson in this opinion, "and the commission, under the direction and with the approval of the secretary of the interior, had proceeded to make, or was about to make, allotments that affected any of the lands segregated for the Delawares, then it would clearly be the duty of the court under the circumstances of this case to restrain such action by injunction, because under section 23 of the act of July 1, 1902, it is made the plain duty of the commission in the event the suit pending in the supreme court be not determined before the commission is ready to begin the allotment of the lands of the tribe to cause said 157,600 acres to be segregated and kept segregated and apart from all other lands of the Cherokee nation and there stop, so far as said segregation is concerned, until final judgment has been rendered by the supreme court of the United States.

"It is the plain duty of the commission in proceeding to 'allot the remaining lands of the Cherokee tribe,' to make the same from lands other than the 157,600 acres segregated (or to be segregated) for the use of the Delawares. And yet, despite these plain provisions of the law, and the apparent assumption on the part of the members of the commission that they have the exclusive right to make this segregation, and had so made it, they unwittingly, or at least erroneously, proceeded to destroy their own handiwork by including in 'the allotment of the remaining lands of the tribe' certain of the lands included in their so-called segregation, and at the same time omitted from the segregation itself certain other lands which had been selected and occupied by the Delawares in conformity with their agreement of April, 1867, with the Cherokees, which other lands section 23 expressly provides shall be included in the segregation of the 157,600 acres.

"As the hands of the Delawares are tied, so far as the allotment or disposition of the 157,600 acres is concerned, the moment said segregation is once completed it would be a grevious wrong to thus professedly set apart from them all they are entitled to under their contract of 1867, and then proceed to take from them a portion of the very lands thus segregated, in making allotments to the Cherokees out of what is treated as 'the remaining lands of the tribe.'

"While it was evidently not the intention of congress to delay the allotment work in the Cherokee nation until the suit between the Delawares and Cherokees shall have been finally determined, it was never the intention that, in making such allotment, the rights of the Delawares should be thereby defeated or in any wise prejudiced.

"It is perhaps due the members of the Dawes commission to say in passing that, while they seem to have proceeded upon the theory that they have exclusive jurisdiction in this matter, they later on discovered and recognized that they and the secretary of the interior constitute a special tribunal charged with the duty of segregating and alloting these lands, and that all their acts and proceedings were subject to his direction and approval. Therefore, it was, that on April 20, 1903, after objection to said segregation by certain Delawares and by certain Cherokee citizens not Delawares, and after the commission discovered that said corrected schedule embraced lands which were by law reserved for town sites under section 24 of the act of 1902, and therefore, not subject to segregation, and was otherwise objectionable, they made a report of their acts and proceedings in respect to the filing and acceptance of said schedules to the secretary of the interior for his consideration and approval."

As Beautiful as Venus and Fair as Diana

How Mme. De Maintenon, the Most Beautiful Woman in History, Retained Her Beauty and Youthful Appearance.

How Any Woman Can Attain Beauty and Youthful Looks

Mme. De Maintenon, said to be the most beautiful woman that ever lived, and the favorite of the luxurious court of Louis XIV., when seventy years of age, so history records, looked scarcely thirty. Her complexion was a marvel, and the envy of all the most noted beauties for which the court of Louis Le Grande was famous. Her youth and beauty, it was asserted, were ascribed to a secret lotion of Paracelsus, that kept her complexion in its youthful vigor and radiant glow, warding off the wrinkles and keeping away the lines and removing the blemishes that are the arch enemies of beauty and youthful looks.

This secret, for which Mme. De Maintenon paid a fabulous sum, can to-day be obtained by every lady at a very moderate cost.

By a diligent research into the laws of nature and a careful study in the realms of chemistry, Mme. Ruppert, the most noted Complexion Specialist of the present day, has discovered a formula that not only equals the secret formula of Paracelsus, but in many respects far surpasses it.

MADAME A. RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH does all that the secret formula of Paracelsus did. It keeps the complexion youthful, retarding wrinkles and lines, removing the discolorations and blemishes, giving that delicate pink and white glow, so natural to youth; making the skin smooth, clear and a marvel of beauty. Freckles, pimples, moth, blackheads, sallowness and oiliness of the skin rapidly disappear with its use, and there is scarcely a defect to which the complexion is heir which will not readily yield to its miraculous curative and youth-restoring qualities.

IT CANNOT FAIL to produce these grand results, and to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate complexion, as its actions harmonize perfectly with the laws of nature and hygiene, the two factors which must be closely adhered to and followed, to improve permanently one's personal appearance.

FACE BLEACH has a twofold action on the skin: 1st, a magnetical action, which attracts and draws to the surface the impurities and discolorations which collect below the outer skin, similar to the attracting property of the magnet for iron; and, 2d, a chemical action which scales off imperceptibly (in the form of a very fine dandruff) a slight surface of the outer diseased and dead cuticle, leaving the skin—beautiful and youthful looking by nature—clear, smooth and perfect.

THIS IS THE ONLY METHOD by which the complexion can be safely and positively rejuvenated.

A positive guarantee is given if Face Bleach is used according to the new special directions, which are furnished with each order, that it will remove every discoloration and impurity from your complexion.

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