For the Fair Sex

STRANGE AND DEVIOUS WAYS OF PLAYS

Heroine May Love the Villain, but Is Obliged to Marry the Hero

The heroine of what Alan Dale calls the "drammer" is a more remarkable young woman than the one in modern novels. If one thinks the latter is led round by the nose by the author, it is nothing to the absolute subserviency of the stage heroine. She not only has to do as she is told and have her life come out to suit the exigencies of the plot, but she even has to stand in certain places and in particular positions at the say so of a cross man called a manager. Added to this she has to remember the peculiar idiosyncrasies of stage lovemaking and the devious ways of stage lovers. When she would like to look into the hero's eyes to see whether he means it or not, she is obliged by aforesaid ways to stand with her back to him and allow him to make love to her back hair. This little trick is entirely confined to the "drammer;" in real life persons face each other and look at each other squarely; that is, usually. But in plays the heroine faces the audience, and the hero looks imploringly at the back of her head. Should she become impetuous for a moment and forget and want to turn about to look at him she will have the manager to reckon with later.

Then in the second act there are moments when she knows that by just saying a word she could foil the villain, make happy the hero and finish the thing in good style. But there's the man who wrote the play and the horrid manager glaring at her, and she has to turn coldly away from the hero, encourage the villain with a smile and pretend that she doesn't see a man who is in plain sight on the other side of the stage. Indeed there are times that, besides being blind and stupid, she must be deaf as well. We all know there is a place in the first act when, if she listened to the conversation which takes place within three feet of her and which is very loud, but which she is not supposed to hear, that all the trouble would have been saved and there would be no need of the following three acts.

But of course it cannot be; no heroine can do as she pleases, especially a stage heroine. Everything is arranged for her, and if in her secret soul she loaths the hero, the chaste salute which he imprints on the top of her pompadour must be endured with as good a grace as possible.

Then there are times when she would like to say what she pleases and talk back to her maiden aunt, who reproves her for maintaining a bowing acquaintance with the hero. For be it known that in all properly constructed "drammer" the hero is in very bad odor through one or two acts and all the sympathy with the villain until the author beings to show that he knows enough to reward virtue and punish vice.

But it is the stupidity of the stage heroine that is hardest to bear. Even average intelligence is evidently not necessary. There is one place in "Secret Service," if one remembers, where, when the hero is being led away to certain death (certain to the audience) he murmurs into the back hair of the girl he loves that he hopes she has a word or two of farewell for him. But not she. She looks out toward the box office and says coldly that she has nothing to say. He goes with despair on his face, everybody is very gloomy and a few impressionable folk in the front row shed tears, while others feel an impelling desire to shake the heroine till her teeth rattle. But it should not be forgotten that another act is coming, and the heroine has another chance, which she does not deserve. Not that she ever looks the hero in the face; that is too much to hope for in the "drammer," but she is induced to say yes and to give the villain a terrible glance, which sends him into the wings.

One comforting thing about Romeo and Juliet—one among others—is that in the balcony scene they look into each other's eyes and appear to forget the author and the manager. But then Shakespeare's different; he has not been brought up to date nor made over by Belasco or any other genius. This department extends its sincerest sympathy to the heroine of the modern "drammer," who is caught in a trap and is not free to love the villain or flirt with the hero, but has to walk a chalk line prescribed for her by a man who has a pull with the manager.

Marie

FASHIONS FROM VOGUE

Prepared Specially for THE GLOBE

The gown illustrated is one of the loveliest sheer mousseline seen this spring.

It has a creamy white background over which are scattered wreaths of pink roses of graduated sizes, those of the bottom being about six inches in diameter and those at the top about three inches.

The coloring of the roses and leaves is so delicate that they look as if hand painted. The mousseline is forty-eight inches wide, so that the width is used for the length of the skirt, which is simply gathered to the belt and is of round length, and under it is worn a slip of the palest shade of leaf green taffeta.

The bodice is a simply gathered baby blouse, cut round at the neck and trimmed with a bertha of princess lace and a wide girdle of pale green liberty satin, finished with rosettes in front.

This same design comes also in yellow and mauve colored roses and is only $1.25 a yard, and for a young girl's summer evening dress it would be hard to find a prettier material.

White and colored nets are also shown in many beautiful designs, but these need more trimming than mousselines and are in consequence more expensive to make.

A lovely gown seen at a recent opening was of white net figured with sprays of lilacs of natural size and coloring.

The skirt was gathered at the top and was trimmed at about the knees and again at the bottom by three narrow ruffles of the net, edged with inch wide valenciennes lace.

The bodice was surplice, with a broad V opening at the neck, back and front, which was outlined by a fichu of net bordered with two lace edged ruffles, which crossed in front and were tucked under the wide sash of lilac colored Roman silk which fell in long fringed ends nearly to the bottom of the gown in the back.

The puffed sleeves were of elbow length and were finished with three lace trimmed ruffles, and the lining was of white taffeta.

Mainly About People

Oak circle No. 5, Order of Druids, will give a cinch party this afternoon at Central hall.

Mrs. Downs of Holly avenue entertained yesterday in honor of Mrs. Crenshaw of Kentucky.

Mrs. E. O. Tooker of Fairmount avenue entertained her bridge club last evening.

Mrs. H. W. Fagley of Holly avenue has returned from the west.

St. Luke's Aid Society of St. Paul's Church will meet Friday with Mrs. George A. Allen of the Gilman terrace, Laurel avenue.

Mrs. John Bell of Lincoln avenue entertained informally yesterday afternoon.

Miss Anna Bussert of New York, who is considered one of the most promising of the younger oratorio singers in the east, has been selected by the St. Paul Choral club to sing the soprano music in "The Creation." Miss Helen Bunn of St. Paul will be the alto.

Mrs. Frank O'Meara of Capitol boulevard has gone to Iowa.

Miss Grover of Summit avenue has gone east.

Dr. Clifford Snyder of Holland, the artist, is the guest of his brother at the Frederic hotel.

Mrs. W. N. Schoff and Miss Larkin left last night for New York and will sail this week en route to London.

Mrs. Stanford's Body Brought Home

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The remains of Mrs. Jane L. Stanford arrived here today from Honolulu and were taken to Palo Alto. When the Alameda entered the harbor flags on all vessels were placed at half mast. Later, as the hearse bearing the remains from the wharf to the railroad station passed through the streets, thousands of persons lined the sidewalks and lifted their hats.

The funeral will be held Friday in the memorial chapel at the university. The remains will be placed in the Stanford mausoleum on the university grounds.

GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

Generous credit was given to the inauguration committee for Washington's direct share as a community in the ceremonies attending and following the induction of Theodore Roosevelt into office, but there was a flaw in the arrangements that surely was out of place in the nation's jubilee. Visitors who noticed it criticised the committee, and that it came to the attention of at least one member of the president's party was evident from the smile with which Mrs. Fairbanks glanced at the palms flanking the chief executive's box at the inauguration ball. It is true the pension office was decorated gorgeously for the ball and that the tropical foliage was beautiful—from the front. Somebody acting for the citizens of Washington, however, permitted dozens of withered palms to be slipped among the greener ones, and the decorations from the side whence President Roosevelt saw them were not of the freshest. Perhaps Mrs. Fairbanks was inclined to be hypercritical. Anyway, she looked pointedly at the yellow palm leaves as she passed them. Miss Roosevelt saw them, too, and plainly was not at all pleased. The president, of course, had no eyes for such trifles. He was too busy acknowledging the almost continuous plaudits of the enormous crowd that blocked the ballroom floor to stand and gaze at him by the hour. The negligence was not committed by anyone connected with the administration, a citizens' committee having charge of all decorations for the ball.

At last a use has been found for the Daughters of the American Revolution—or, rather, the daughters recently developed their own utility. Under the supervision of that organization all the houses and historical spots of Washington were marked with tablets and standing signs for the instruction of strangers in the national capital during the inauguration festivities. It evidently was highly interesting to thousands of visitors to recognize the house in which President Roosevelt lived when he was only assistant to a cabinet officer, the home of Vice President Breckinridge, the home of Senator Hoar and the present or past abodes of hundreds of other men whose names are linked with the destinies of the nation. It was a good work, well planned and carried out and many were the expressions of gratitude to the daughters.

Marchioness Oyama, wife of the Japanese Napoleon, is the Mrs. Astor of Tokyo. A precocious high school pupil when only 10 years old, she won an American education at the expense of Japan. Coming here in her eleventh year, she was prepared for Vassar college in a Connecticut private school, at 21 was a Vassar graduate, at 22 the wife of Baron Oyama, and now, in her forty-second year, is recognized as the most versatile woman in the empire. She won fame years ago as an expert fencer, swimmer and horsewoman. As a student of botany, zoology and foreign languages, she is in the first rank. The marchioness is the foremost authority in her country on Shakespeare. Her intimate knowledge of German and French quickly sent her to the head of society in Tokyo, and foreigners of distinction who have attended her receptions regard her as one of the most brilliant of the world's women. Despite her American education, the marchioness selected England as the school home for her two daughters and a son. Marquis Oyama studied military tactics in Paris, taking a three years' course. The two years following in England in the observation of the English army won him many warm friends there, which was the prevailing reason in sending the children to British schools.

There is a hosier in the avenue who will lose his fashionable trade unless he exercises more discretion in his manner of advertising. He is a believer in what the men who paint country fences for the edification of stray cattle call "outdoor display." In one of his recent experiments he went a little too far outdoors and made a display of his own want of tact. It has been his custom these many years to leave carelessly on his counters letters and telegrams from society women ordering his wares, manifestly on the chance of surreptitious perusal by customers who call. He received a mail order the other day from one of the Mistresses Vander—but it would be unkind to add the last syllable, and as there are several families in Manhattan with the first two, this is not a violation of confidence. Anyway, in his haste to show how great was the demand for his goods he omitted to consider the tenor of the note, penned by an indiscreet secretary, so to the amused gaze of strolling thousands was flaunted the following: "Please send six dozen pairs of silk stockings, usual number, assorted colors, to Mrs. Vander—. Kindly send at once, as Mrs. Vander— is entirely out of them." If the worthy matron really is out of her hose, it is to be hoped—but pshaw!

HAND SAPOLIO

It ensures an enjoyable, invigorating bath; makes every pore respond, removes dead skin,

ENERGIZES THE WHOLE BODY

starts the circulation, and leaves a glow equal to a Turkish bath.

ALL GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS

CHICHESTER S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

BECKER COUNTY, MINNESOTA

BECKER is a large agricultural county in central Minnesota, and lying within the limits of the attractive park region. It has a rolling, well grassed surface, embracing hardwood forests, prairies, oak openings, lightly timbered tracts, open brush lands and numerous natural meadows, interspersed throughout with lakes and streams, forming many charming landscapes. Its western townships, bordering on the Red River valley, are mostly prairie, with occasional groves of hardwood. The timber is excellent, and consists of oak, maple, birch, basswood, ash, poplar, ironwood, elm, box elder, pine and tamarack.

The soil varies in localities from a black loam to a loamy sand with a clay subsoil, and is extremely productive. The climate and soil are suited to the growth of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, corn, potatoes, sugar beets, sorghum, beans, hops, garden vegetables and small fruits. Wild strawberries, raspberries, plums, blueberries, high bush cranberries, grapes and hops are plentiful. The native grasses (bluejoint, redtop and other varieties) are rich and abundant, and timothy, clover and millet are successfully grown.

The soil varies from sandy to clay loam, with little of any area that is not profitable farm property. In this region improved farms are worth from $25 to $50 per acre, the latter figure being placed on very choice improved farm property.

East and northwest of Detroit there is a belt of lighter soil covered with scrub or heavy timber, the region being well supplied with lakes. This country offers more unimproved farm land than any of the sections to the south. Here unimproved lands can be had for $7 to $9 per acre; and farms with more or less improvements at from $10 to $25 per acre. These farms of lighter soil are proving very productive, the yield per acre of small grain, potatoes and root crops comparing well with those on heavier soils. In fact the boast of many of these light soil farmers is that they are exceeding the heavier soils in bushels per acre.

Cattle, horses, sheep and hogs do well, and stock raising and dairying are profitable industries. Creameries are operated at several points, and dairy products find ready sale. This region is especially well adapted to general farming. The producer can rely upon profitable average yields of all agricultural products every year. A general failure of crops has never occurred. Even in the lightest crop season the yields are large enough to afford a reasonable profit.

The country is well watered by numerous rivers, lakes and springs of purest quality of water. It contains more than 300 lakes, abounding in black bass, pickerel, lake trout, whitefish, pike and other game fish. Excellent timber is abundant for building, fencing and fuel. Lumber is cheap. Large quantities of cordwood, railroad ties and posts are marketed at the railroad stations and sawmills.

Dairy farming has proved, in most of our eastern states, very profitable. Minnesota, all things considered, has no superior in the United States as a dairy farming state. Our soil produces clover, timothy hay, alfalfa, blue grass and all other tame grasses that are produced within our temperate belt. We have the purest water, and it is well known that in a climate where human beings are healthy, cattle also do well. A carload of butter and cheese is worth more than ten times the value of a carload of wheat, and as our farming lands here can be bought for less than one-fourth of what they are selling for in the Connecticut valley, New York or Pennsylvania, it is very easy to calculate how much more profitable dairy farming can be made here than in the eastern states.

Just a word to the homeseeker coming to this country. If you want a good farm and cheap, one you can raise anything from a potato to No. 1 hard wheat on, good schools for your children, good churches, good markets, good water, buy a ticket over the Northern Pacific railroad from St. Paul and stop off at Detroit and look over Becker county and you will never return. Land is cheap now, but going up fast, so this is the time to buy.

Becker County Court House, Detroit, Minn.

Farm Scene Near Detroit, Minn.

DETROIT

Detroit City, population 2,500, Becker county, the judicial seat of the county, is located on the main line of the Northern Pacific railway and the Soo extension, 200 miles northwest of St. Paul and 47 miles east of Fargo. It is an important station, serving as a distributing point for the large area of well settled agricultural country. It was incorporated as a village in 1889, and is governed by a board of village trustees, annually elected in February. The town is lighted by electricity, supplied with water works and has an excellent telephone exchange, an efficient volunteer fire department, an excellent high school and the best of school equipments and instructors. It is well supplied with churches, having eight organizations, each with its resident minister. These are the Baptist, Episcopal, Congregational, Methodist, German Lutheran, Swedish Lutheran, Norwegian Lutheran and Roman Catholic. There are several hotels. At the head of the list stands Hotel Minnesota, with nearly 100 rooms. This hotel is heated by steam, has electric lights, public and private baths, and all other modern appliances for the comfort and convenience of its guests. The transient rates are $2.00 per day, with suitable concessions to guests remaining for two or more weeks. In August, 1902, a syndicate of Detroit citizens purchased Hotel Minnesota. The building was thoroughly repaired and refurnished. New plumbing and a steam heating plant were put in. An addition with three large steam heated and electric lighted sample rooms and other conveniences were erected. The Hotel Minnesota company was incorporated with a capital of $40,000. In September, 1903, this company purchased fifteen acres of timber land having a fine frontage of 500 feet on Detroit lake, one-half mile from its hotel at the steamboat landing. Besides a number of special and general stores, workshops, etc., the town contains two banks, a planing mill, a merchant flouring mill, a creamery and a number of grain elevators. A weekly newspaper, the Record, is published. The principal shipments from Detroit are wheat, furs, produce, wood, ties, ice and mineral water.

The location of Detroit in the midst of a cluster of beautiful lakes and on the edge of the vast Red river valley and Dakota prairies makes it a popular summer resort. Its especial attraction is a chain of ten lakes connected by the Pelican river, and extending forty miles in a southwesterly direction. These lakes are surrounded by hardwood timber, and are in every way very attractive. They are being connected by navigable channels suitable for the passage of steam, electric and gasoline launches.

It is a clean, enterprising, prosperous town, with the best of schools and churches. Reaching southward is a chain of ten beautiful lakes. Four of these have been connected by channel and are now navigated by steamboats. The other six are to be also connected. On the shores of these lakes nonresidents have built about 100 summer cottages. These, with a number of hotels, help to make Detroit the favorite summer resort of the northwest.

Hotel Minnesota has been completely rebuilt and refurnished during the past year. Its accommodations are increased by a large addition. A reasonably correct idea of the house may be obtained from the view shown herein. It is kept open through the entire year. Has seventy-five sleeping rooms. For full particulars, address W. E. Boyd, manager. The other hotels at Detroit are the European, Waldorf, Sheridan, Lewis and Lakeside.

The Detroit lakes are on the line of the Northern Pacific railway, 200 miles northwest of St. Paul, and 47 miles east of Fargo, and 25 miles south of the White Earth Indian agency. They form a fire guard between the boundless expense of treeless prairie on the west and the Minnesota forests on the east. The country is of an intermediate character. Prairie, lake and forest mingle in endless variety on its undulating surface.

Following are a few of the leading business men and firms of the town:

George D. Hamilton is the publisher of the Detroit Record, the main weekly paper of the county, and it is a credit to the town.

John K. West is one of the leading real estate agents in this part of the state. He has over 50,000 acres of improved farm lands, running from $5.00 to $40.00 per acre. Mr. West came here in 1881 and is one of the rustlers for Detroit.

Lee Connell is one of the leading saloon men and has been in business for five years. He came from New York state.

The house of Convers is the exclusive millinery and ladies' furnishing house of the town, composed of three departments, millinery, ladies' and misses' dress goods and ready to wear suits. Mrs. Philip S. Convers is the proprietor. Mr. Convers is the register of deeds and official abstracter of Becker county.

The First National bank is one of the leading banks of the county; capital, $50,000; surplus, $10,000. Established in 1885 and does a general banking, real estate, insurance and first mortgage loan business. W. J. Morrow, cashier, is mayor of the city.

Whipple & Whipple are proprietors of a leading livery stable of the city and have been in business for seventeen years and have about thirty fine turnouts.

Blanding Norby company run the "Department Store" of the town. The building is 100x30 feet and filled with a fine line of goods. This store is a credit to the town.

A. C. Billou is the jeweler of the city and has been in business five years and has a fine line of diamonds, watches and jewelry.

The First State bank is one of the leading banks of Becker county; organized in 1899; capital, $20,000; surplus, $9,000, and does a general banking, real estate, insurance and first mortgage loan business. Jeff. H. Irish, the president, is one of Detroit's leading men.

Harry L. Johnston is proprietor of the main dray and transfer line of the town. He has been in business four years and in Detroit for thirty years.

S. N. Horner & Co. are one of the leading dry goods firms of the town and have been in business since 1880. This firm runs a general store and have a very large stock of goods.

B. C. Emery is proprietor of the Detroit steam laundry and has been in business for two years and came from Minneapolis. This laundry has agencies in all the neighboring towns.

The Detroit Building and Manufacturing company do all kinds of woodwork, planing, matching and lathe work; also general contractors and builders. The members of the firm are Charles S. Randolph, W. C. Steffen and Frank L. Bolen.

J. L. Ketten & Co. are dealers in bicycles, guns and stoves, and run a general repair shop and have been in business for three years and have been in town thirteen years.

E. F. Harris is proprietor of the Central meat market, the leading market of the town, and has been in business for twenty-one years and handles a fine line of meats.

William E. Boyd is manager of the Hotel Minnesota, the first class house of the town. This is the best hotel in this section, and Mr. Boyd is the right man in the right place.

The Wilcox Lumber company are the leading lumber merchants in this part of the country and were established twenty-five years ago. Mr. Taylor, the treasurer and manager, has been on the Detroit school board for eleven years.

MacGregor Drug company are one of the leading drug firms in this part of the state. Charles MacGregor, Ph. D., manager, is one of the leading business men of the town and takes pride in his store and stock of drugs and chemicals. He is a graduate of Washington, D. C., in 1891.

F. S. Courtright runs one of the fine saloons of the west; has been in business for three years and handles a good line of goods.

John Rahm is one of the leading liverymen and runs the Red barn. He has some very fine turnouts and careful drivers.

Reid and Wackman are the main dealers in building material, farm implements and vehicles of the town, also steam heating, plumbing and well fittings; have been in business since 1886.

Dr. J. B. Carman is a pioneer physician of the county; came here in 1879 and is a graduate of Montreal. Is surgeon for the Northern Pacific railway and proprietor of Carman's pharmacy, one of the leading drug stores. Mr. G. A. Engbretson has charge of the drug store and is a practical pharmacist.

Charles G. Sturtevant can give you abstracts of all lands in Becker county and has the only complete set of government plats and filings in Becker county.

Hamilton & Sturtevant are the main real estate firm of the town and have been in the business for fourteen years. This firm has over 50,000 acres of farm land in Becker county and know every foot of the county. Any further information wanted of this county you can write this firm and they will send you all advertising matter, also sectional maps of the county.

FRAZEE

Frazee is situated on the Northern Pacific railroad about 194 miles northwest of St. Paul, in Becker county, and is the second largest town in the county. It is situated on the banks of the Otter Tail river, which will furnish abundant power for mills and factories. It has a population of about 1,000 people and is growing very fast. The people and business men of the town are always ready to stand together for the advancement of the city, and in doing this they are building up a very nice town. You will find brick blocks that would do credit to a town of 5,000 people, and stores you cannot find in towns of that size. The business men of this town stand ready at all times to give good inducements to any parties wishing to start a factory or mill of any kind, and as far as business is concerned the town is well supplied, but what they do want is factories and settlers. The town contains 5 churches, 1 public school of 250 pupils and 6 teachers, the best money can procure, 1 elevator, 1 mill and elevator, 1 sawmill that is owned by Nicholas-Chisolm Lumber company, sawmill and planing mill, 1 lumber yard, 3 blacksmith shops, 1 implement store, 2 horse sale stables, 1 bank, 3 general stores, 2 grocery stores, 1 dry goods and clothing store, 2 drug stores, 2 physicians, 3 confectioneries, 1 harness shop and shoe shop, 1 jewelry store, 2 barber shops, 1 bowling alley, 6 saloons, 2 hotels, 1 restaurant, 2 lawyers, 1 real estate agent and small stores and shops too numerous to mention; electric light plant owned by the mill company that lights the town, volunteer fire company, one creamery near the town. The town was only settled in 1873, but has lost no time in coming to the front, and as far as fishing and hunting are concerned you must take a week or so at Welmer lake, the only lake that you can fish and get returns. The lake is teeming with fish and as fine black bass as you ever caught. Parties from all over the east and west come here every season and go away with nothing but praise for Welmer lake, and it is a sight to go to Frazee in the spring of the year and see the cordwood, fence poles and posts that are hauled in during the winter months. Baer Bros. are very large shippers of cordwood and posts, and ship most of their wood into North Dakota. Now all through the year you will find Frazee a very busy town.

Following are a few of the leading business firms of the town:

F. P. Adamski is proprietor of the cash grocery and buys hard and soft wood, posts and poles, and ships all over the west. He has been in business three years.

The First National is the leading bank of the town. Established in 1897; capital, $25,000, and does a general banking, loan an collection business; also farm lands for sale. A. H. Wilcox, president; T. R. Daniel, vice president, and L. W. Oberhauser, cashier. For any further information of this country please write this bank and they will send you sectional maps.

E. G. Pierce is proprietor of the City meat market and has been in business one year and has a very fine trade.

Baer Brothers run the large department store and have been in business for seventeen years. This building is 80x80 feet, two story brick, with basement, and opera house and offices occupy the second floor. This store building is full of as fine a stock of goods as you will find in towns of 5,000 people.

J. L. Kronschnable runs the bowling alley and has about 10,000 acres of improved farm lands for sale running from $6.00 to $30.00 per acre, and has been in the county fifteen years.

John S. Briggs is proprietor of the Frazee City hotel, the leading hotel of the town; also livery stable and bar. He has been in the county twenty-five years and in business seven years.

D. L. Durkin is proprietor of the leading implement business of the town and has been in business eight years. Mr. Durkin was mayor of the town for five years.

E. H. Koschnick is proprietor of the People's meat market. He has been in business for three years and owns a very large farm in Otter Tail county.

Alfred King is manager of the Frazee telephone exchange. This exchange has about fifty miles of country lines. Mr. King has about 5,000 acres of farm land for sale running from $5 to $35 per acre.

Stelzner Mill company is one of the leading mill companies in this section. This mill was built in 1904 by C. J. Stelzner, who was with the Consolidated Milling company of Minneapolis, Minn., for fifteen years. James Scoth, his partner, is an oldtime miller. This is a 150 barrel mill and run by steam.

John Nenner is manager for the Wilcox Lumber company at this place and has been since this yard was established in 1886; this is the main lumber company here.

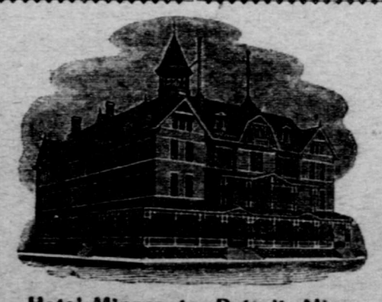
Dr. S. S. Jones is proprietor of the Frazee City drug store and has been in business for eight years. This is a swell up to date drug store and does a very large business and has a full line of paints and oils.

Carl Schmitz is one of the leading saloon men of the town. Mr. Schmitz came from Jordan, Minn., and was one of the fast ball players of Minnesota, and has been in business for three years and is very well to do.

John Kohler is the drainage contractor of this part of the state, and knows his business; also owns farms and raises blooded cattle; came here in 1877 and is one of the many who has made money out of the soil.

E. Schram is proprietor of a very fine livery, feed and sale stable; has fifteen fine turnouts and has been in business for eight years; has good drivers and good horses.

Fishing Scene on Welmer Lake, Frazee



Hotel Minnesota, Detroit, Minn.

Street Cars Without Franchise

CHICAGO, March 21.—The Chicago City railway, a corporation controlling ninety miles of street railway lines in the south and southwest portions of Chicago, is now without a franchise of any description. For some time the company has been operating under an extension of its former franchise, but this privilege was taken away from the corporation tonight by the city council, which passed an ordinance declaring that the company had no rights whatever in the streets in which their cars are operated.

The ordinance also provides for Corporation Counsel Tolman to file suit in the state courts to test the validity of the ninety-nine year act. Under this act the Chicago City railway's franchise expired two years ago, since when an extension from time to time has been granted by the council pending a settlement of the matter with the city.

Tonight's action was taken to offset an attempt on the part of the officials of the company to take the matter into the federal courts and to have a receiver appointed for the company, thus preventing the city officers from interfering with the company pending a settlement by the federal court. The company will be allowed to continue its usual service while the case is in court, the suit in the state courts being brought so that the city council shall retain jurisdiction.

To California for $32.90 via Chicago Great Western Railway

Tickets on sale from March 1 to May 15. For further information apply to J. N. Storr, General Agent, corner Fifth and Robert streets, St. Paul.