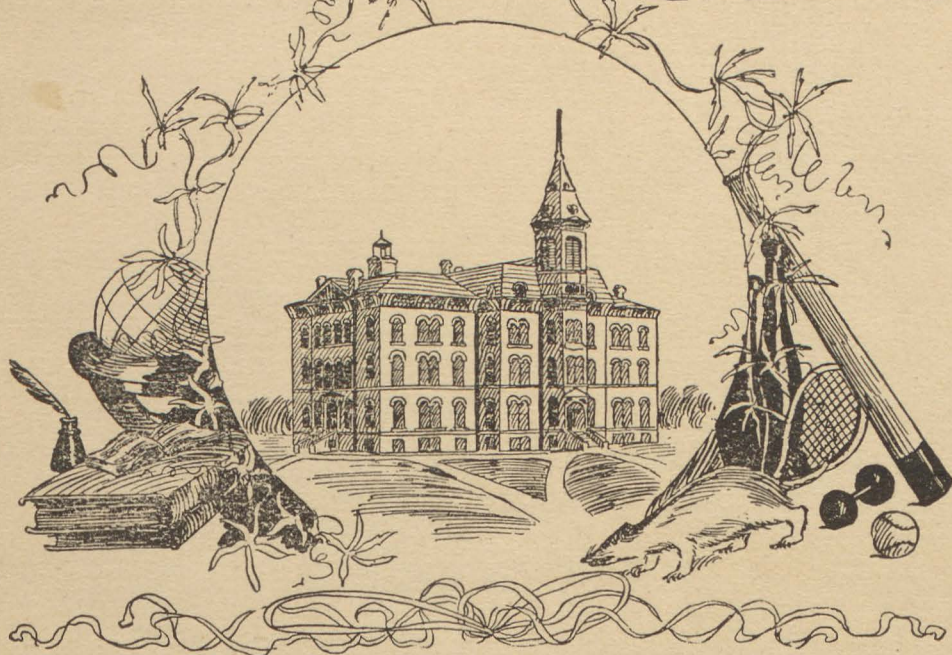




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✂ Editorial. ✂

Deutsch in School.

The following letter from the state superintendent of public instruction of Minnesota, relating to the legality of giving instruction in German in the public schools of that state, may be of interest to Wisconsin teachers and others who are interested in this question. The state superintendent cites the attorney-general as authority for his letter, which is as follows:

"First—The law provides that a teacher may at any time use any language that is the vernacular of any pupil to teach the meaning of English words.

Second—Teachers may give instruction in such language not to exceed one hour each day, providing the trustees of the district have expressed themselves unanimously in favor thereof.

Under the second proviso above the question arises as to whether it should be construed as meaning that a teacher may for one hour each day give instruction in the study of the German language, or the French or any other foreign language, or that the teacher may use such language in instruction in arithmetic, geography and other studies usually carried on in schools. It would be absurd to limit the teaching of a language as a language to one hour each day, as probably no school program provides for such teaching for that length of time. The second proviso must therefore be held to mean that a teacher may teach any or all subjects for a time not to exceed one hour each day in the language which is the vernacular of any pupil. It should be noted, however, that such instruction must not be carried on for a time to exceed one hour each day. For example, if a school is held for four and one-half hours each day, exclusive of intermission, three hours and a half must be devoted to teaching the various branches with the exclusive use of the English language, the remaining hour may, providing the entire board is in favor of it, be devoted to teaching in the foreign language."

The attorney-general, in commenting upon the subject, says:

"The object of the law furnishes an answer quite as conclusive as any language could afford. The stability and permanence of a government like ours depend mainly upon the wide-spread dissemination of education and intelligence among the people, and the system of common schools is the instrument by which this desirable end is obtained. But the forma-

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tion of citizens who shall become identified with the prosperity of the state, familiar with its laws and institutions, and interested in their preservation can only be obtained by a system of instruction in the language in which those laws are framed and the government administered. It is the policy of the government to eradicate as far as possible all national differences and to merge all classes of citizens in one having similar habits of thought, the same interest in the welfare of the state and the using of the same language. If each class of foreigners, upon settling in this country, were to be taught, at the public expense, in their native language and allowed to remain in ignorance of English, they would necessarily remain in ignorance of those matters chiefly in which the public requires they should be instructed."

Bad Blood.

The Atlantic Monthly for June, 1896, in the valuable series of articles on the public schools of the United States, contains a paper by L. W. Jones, superintendent of the Cleveland, O., public schools, on "The Politicians and the Public Schools." Mr. Jones was formerly superintendent of the Indianapolis schools, and he has the reputation, not only of being a very efficient superintendent, but a relentless enemy of political interference with public education or the utilization of educational interests for political purposes by spoilsmen. Mr. Jones has fought that element during his whole career. In Cleveland the spoils element have endeavored to defeat every man favorable to him running for office. "The unscrupulous politician" Mr. Jones says, "is the greatest enemy that we now

have to contend with in public education," and the assertion is axiomatic. Everyone who has taken any interest in the subject knows that there is hardly a board of school trustees or commissioners or inspectors, by whatever name they are called, which is not more or less under the baneful influence of politics and spoils.

Mr. Jones shows that many teachers get positions, not because of qualifications for the profession of teaching, but through church influence or political influence or other well-known species of "pull." From replies received from more than 1600 teachers and superintendents through the country, Mr. Jones secured evidence of the degeneracy, through unlawful interferences, of the public schools. Many teachers and superintendents testified that a certain religious sect controlled appointments through political pulls.

A western teacher said: "Most places depend on politics" and "positions are secured and held by the lowest principles of corrupt politicians." One says the teachers have practically no protection from the political demagogues, and they must connive with the politicians of the dominant party.

Mr. Jones' statements are corroborated by the reports of state superintendents. Read what State Superintendent Skinner, of New York, says on this subject:

"It has come to the attention of this department that in some cities which necessarily have prescribed methods of examinations, cases have arisen in which the regulations have been suspended by special resolution of the board of trustees in order that some influential member of the board may place

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in the teaching service of their city a person unable to obtain a certificate on a fair test of his qualifications. This is sufficient evidence to show that the local authorities should not be given the power to certify to the qualifications of their teachers. The time has come when no person in the city or the rural schools should be permitted to enter the teaching profession upon any other test than fitness to perform the duties of a teacher. We do not wish to convey the belief that the teachers of our cities are not qualified. On the contrary we believe and know a great many of them to be competent, conscientious and zealous, and performing their full duty. But the fact that it is possible for an incompetent person to gain admission to the ranks of the profession makes it incumbent upon those who have the school system in charge to provide some means to prevent it. The action of the legislature of 1895, therefore, in providing a uniform minimum standard of qualification for teachers in the cities of this state, which is to go into effect Jan. 1, 1897, is a great step in advance to defeat the purpose of designing and unscrupulous members of school boards."

The only way to secure competent teachers is to make scholarship, both academic and professional, the supreme test, and allow no short-cut to positions through favoritism, church influence, political influence or any other influence. The politicians and spoils-men, church influence and every other influence that minimizes the quality of absolute fitness should be barred out, walled out as a deadly miasma. If this is not done the public schools that are now the pride of the American people will be sunk into the cess-pool from which resurrection will be next to impossible.

Among the many unpleasant phases of the Old Year is the fact that it has made the men and most married women a year older. The New Year demands the exercise of the best there is in us, and instead of looking to the failures of the Old Year we might be gainers by noting in what respects we were successful, and this year work for their complements.

"New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient things uncouth;
We must upward still and onward,
Who would keep abreast with Truth."

Mr. Jno. Weinzirl a graduate of the R. F. Normal and also of the State University, has been forced to seek the climate of Mexico, owing to ill health. Mr. Weinzirl is threatened with consumption and it is the wish of his many friends that he may be restored to health and permitted to return to his work.

Our financial status forces us to ask for the payment of subscriptions. Will all subscribers please remit for this year if they have not already done so? To keep the BADGER up to its present standard requires money. Will you please help us out?

The Alumni department begins with this issue. Mr. W. N. Hedback, who has charge of this matter, will be pleased to have voluntary contributions from all who are eligible. We hope to see this department one of the strong features of the BADGER.

We should like to call the attention of all contributors to the matter of orthography and grammar. In our composition it is at least

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possible to be sure of these two great factors that so largely determine the beauty and effect of composition. Refer to the dictionary for orthography and to some good grammar or other reliable source for correct structure of sentences. This will prevent unfavorable comment from outside sources and at the same time place the writer on a surer and more confidential basis. Before handing in your composition please be sure that it is correct at least in the matter of orthography and grammar.

It is only recently that the American nation was called upon to mourn the loss of one of its greatest men. In the death of Francis Amasa Walker the nation loses not only a citizen of the highest type but it also loses a brave soldier, statistician, educator and political economist.

As a soldier Mr. Walker rose to the position of brigadier general; as an educator he was for a number of years at the head of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His work for the federal census from 1870 to 1880 placed him in the foremost ranks of the statisticians. Among his works on political economy are, "The Indian Question," "Money," "The Wages Question," "Money, Trade and Finance" and "Political Economy." Mr. Walker has occupied a high place in the free-trade school and his "Political Economy" is colored by his convictions upon this subject.

During the past year he was an ardent supporter of sound money, and it is said that his "Bimetallism" is one of the ablest literary

works ever written upon the subject of stable finances.

Mr. Walker was a disciple of Cernuschi, Lavallaye and others of Latin school of bimetallism. Here, indeed is a character worthy of emulation.

The Wisconsin Teachers' Association held in Milwaukee at the usual mid-winter season was well attended, the enrollment being about 1,000.

Our normal was represented by Pres. Parker, Profs. Brier, Ewing, Sims, Shultes, Smith and Hathrell.

The usual large number of sections was a feature of the gathering. In the normal section Pres. Parker and Prof. Sims took active part in the discussions while Miss Smith acted as secretary. Pres. Pray, of the Stevens Point Normal, was chairman of this section. Miss Shultes presided over the primary section.

A committee of 100 was appointed by Pres. Arthur Burch to advertise the meeting of the N. E. A. in July in Milwaukee. Prof. Brier was honored with the chairmanship of this committee.

The following from outside the state addressed the convention:

Dr. Kellog, Battle Creek, Mich.; Supt. Skinner, N. Y., Pres. N. E. A.; Dr. Coulter, Chicago University.

Supt. G. G. Williams, of Superior, was the choice for the next president, and W. H. Cheever, of Milwaukee for secretary.

It must be a great satisfaction to Prof. Brier and his staff that their efforts in securing the high-grade entertainments are so greatly ap-

preciated. The ready response from the normal students and the citizens of the city demonstrates that the originators of this course understood the tastes of the masses here. Without casting any reflection upon the previous literary entertainments it is safe to say that the present course will prove the most popular and wholesome of anything ever held in this city.

The course in full is as follows: Boston Temple Quartet, Jan. 12; Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, Jan. 18; Robert J. Burdette, Feb. 15; Hon. Geo. R. Wendling, Feb. 27; Prof. W. M. R. French, Mar. 11;

If a sufficient number of tickets can be sold within the next month, Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, will give us an evening some time in April. This would be a fitting climax to our course as Mr. Watterson is one of the great intellects and orators of the nation.

✕ Locals. ✕

Mr. Haugen was a visitor at the normal, Jan. 11th.

Miss Sue Downer is again among the prompt students.

Herbert Deyarmond has left the normal to teach. Success!

A number of new students entered the normal after the holidays.

Prof. Clark returned from his trip somewhat improved in health.

Miss Ethel Grant was home from Mauston during the holidays.

Miss Ella Follansbee was at her home in this city during the holidays.

Teachers and students are ready for hard work after the holiday recess of two weeks.

Miss Diana Eastman remained with us Jan. 4, before leaving for her work at Glenwood.

Will W. Dixon, a former normal stu-

dent here, has a good position in the public schools of Peshtigo.

A majority of the students were back bright and early Monday morning, Jan. 4th, to begin work.

Harry Currier, who is attending the Minnesota University, spent the Christmas vacation at home.

Examinations take place Jan. 27th and 28th. A moan goes over the student populace when examination is mentioned.

Will Lusk, now principal of the Knapp school, spent his vacation at home here. Mr. Lusk is doing good work in Knapp.

Fred Waldron, a former normal student here, is attending the Superior Normal this year. Fred expects to finish the elementary course in the spring.

Miss Ada Burnett remained at home for a week after school began before continuing her school at Bruce, Wis. She spent a few days of her vacation at the normal.

Add Tucker, of Wilson, is among the latest to enroll in the normal. Add comes well recommended, and he no doubt will be classed among the popular students.

A number of the normal students joined the other young people of the city in a dance Friday evening, Jan. 15th. They all speak highly of the evening's entertainment.

The literary meetings are entirely devoted to the preliminary debates between the contestants, to ascertain who are to represent this school in the contests with Platteville and Superior.

Miss Irma Armstrong, who has charge of one of the primary grades in the Peshtigo high school, was at home here during the holiday recess. She returned to her duties Jan. 2nd. Miss Armstrong is very successful in her work.

Supt. Bixby, of St. Croix county, was in conference with some of the normal professors relative to the N. W. T. A. to be held in Eau Claire the last Friday and Saturday in March. Mr. Bixby is president of the association. He informs us that the pro-

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grams will be out at an early date.

The members of the general history class have been giving 15-minute talks on special topics during the past week. These exercises have proved very interesting and instructive, and they suggest a unique plan for the teaching of this subject. The following topics have been rendered: "The Olympic Games," "Philosophy in the time of Socrates," "Why Athens in the time of Pericles should be called glorious," "Demosthenes," "(a) The strength of Athens as given by an enemy, (b) As given by a friend," "The ideas that characterized Greek political history," "Greek Temples."

of personal experiences for this column. Make them brief and crisp, to the point and simple. Now, who will be first?

* * *

The alumni banquet, next spring, should be looked forward to by every one entitled to its privileges. The expectation is that this gathering will be by far the largest in the history of the school. Watch, wait, and plan to attend. More next issue.

✧ Literary. ✧

The Lecture Course.

The arrangements for the normal lecture and entertainment course have been very satisfactorily completed. The course was opened on the evening of Jan. 12th, by the Temple Quartet, assisted by Miss Katharine Ridgeway, reader. The coming of the quartet was anticipated with such a degree of expectant pleasure that the demand for tickets caused the managers of the course to forget their concern for the financial success of the undertaking, and ask with even greater concern, "Shall we be able to accommodate satisfactorily all of the applicants for tickets?"

The seating capacity of the Congregational church was scarcely sufficient to accommodate the audience which greeted the quartet, and judging from the repeated applause it would not seem too much to say that the expectations of the audience were fully realized. It was very evident after the opening number by the quartet that they had captured their hearers. It seemed a little selfish for the audience to insist on the doubling of the program, but the gentlemen and the reader also complied with their demands very graciously.

Miss Ridgeway has a voice of unusual resonance and a very graceful and charming manner. Her chief charm, however, is her perfect naturalness, her own rollicking appreciation of humor and her sustained power of delivery. Although her selections for the most part displayed her power of in-

✧ Alumni Column ✧

✧ Wm. N. Hedback, Manager ✧

Ahoy, Alumni! Ahoy! This is a department of alumni, by alumni, and for alumni. So let us make the most of it—improve the opportunity, if opportunities are improvable—and be of mutual profit and inspiration through this worthy medium. To illustrate:

Once a hunter went out to hunt. It happened, simultaneously, that a bear went out to eat. The hunter spied the bear and said in his heart, "Ah! here comes my fur overcoat." A shot whistled. But the bear, not even singed, jumped forward and said: "Ah! here's my warm meal." Straightway the bear slew and ate the man. Therefore, (by the mutual arrangement) don't you see, the hunter got his fur coat, and the bear his warm meal.

Co-operation is the watchword of the age. 'Tis the idiot who spurns assistance,—the fool who knows it all. Let the alumni of this institution be better banded together in the future. Let them be of mutual encouragement and power. To this end, this column is dedicated.

* * *

To keep better in touch with those with whom we have, as fellow-students, sown and reaped, labored and been rewarded, fought and conquered, an invitation is hereby extended to our alumni to contribute short articles

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terpreting humor, there were touches in the selection by Eugene Field, "The Night Wind," which convinced one of her ability to interpret delicacy of sentiment as well. The prolonged applause after the rendering of each number left no doubt as to the pleasure which her reading gave. The literary society has every reason to congratulate itself on the success of its opening entertainment.

Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, of New York City, furnished the second attraction of the course. She occupied the evening of Jan. 18th with readings from her own writings. A report of her entertainment will appear in the February BADGER.

* *

The presence of the faculty at the meetings of the literary society is always a source of encouragement and gratification to the members. The society feels that it has, in every way, the strongest possible support of those in charge of the school, but the personal interest shown by the attendance of a larger proportion than usual of the members of the faculty at the recent meetings has proved especially helpful.

* *

The Shakespeare program given by the Literary Society, Dec. 11, attracted considerable attention. The audience was unusually large. The debate on the question, "Is it probable that Lord Bacon wrote the plays usually attributed to Shakespeare?" was the first of a series which constituted a preliminary debating contest. From the twenty-two participants in the preliminary contest the six who have shown themselves the most competent will be selected, three to represent the society in the debating contest with the Platteville Literary Society and three to enter a like contest with the Superior Literary Society. Owing to the fact that for obvious reasons it was thought best to conclude the preliminary contest at as early a date as possible the literary programs of Jan. 8th and 15th consisted almost exclusively of debates. It was also found necessary to hold a special literary meeting Jan. 16th to accommodate

the last of the contestants. Prof. Wilson, of the high school, Rev. W. M. Balch and Hon. N. P. Haugen, together with Prof. Brier and Mrs. Truesdell, of the normal faculty, kindly consented to act as judges in the preliminary contest.

The judges, at the close of the last debate Saturday night, Jan. 16th, decided upon the following men to represent our normal at Platteville and Superior:

J. J. Enright, G. W. Swartz, G. A. Rogers, F. S. Sloniker, G. A. Tucker, W. A. Clark. Alternates: C. J. Bodman and J. H. Andrews. The first three to go to Platteville and the others to Superior.

A Brief Pedagogic History of the Normal School Faculty.

(Concluded.)

MISS ELIZABETH FLEMING

who has this year taken charge of the grammar grade of our normal, was born at Johnstown, Penn., before the flood.

Her early education was received in Grand Rapids, Mich., later at Duluth, Minn., where she graduated from the high school. She attended the University of Lake Forest, Ill., returning to Duluth to accept a position in the public schools. A Normal Training School being opened at Duluth, she accepted an appointment there, resigning this position for the one she now holds in River Falls.

LAURA WILLARD PECKHAM

was born at Neenah, Wis. She attended the public schools of that city, and was graduated from the high school. After attending the Oshkosh Normal, taking a special course in primary work, she taught in the primary schools of Neenah; resigning her position there to accept one in the primary department of the Duluth Normal Training School.

She is now principal of the primary grades in the River Falls Normal.

CARRIE J. SMITH

graduated from Latin and English courses of Fort Atkinson, Wis., high school in 1877. Was offered a position

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in the second primary department of Fort Atkinson schools in spring of '78; taught in this grade until fall of '80, then in junior grammar grade of same school until fall of '83. Made second assistant in the high school at that time and remained in this position three years. In fall of '86 made vice-principal of the high school and continued in the same position until fall of '94. Obtained a 5-years' state certificate in 1888, preliminary to the state life certificate which was obtained by examination in summer of '89. Came to River Falls Normal in 1894.

Since coming to the normal here Miss Smith has had charge of the departments of U. S. history and civics until this year when she was made assistant practice superintendent.

MISS CORA HAYNES

is a native of Minnesota. She received her early education in the Mankato public and normal schools. This was followed by a year at Carleton College. She taught in various grades of the Mankato public schools for four years. She then spent a year at Oberlin College in special course. Returning to Mankato she acted as principal of one of the ward schools for two years. In 1894 she accepted the position she now occupies—principal of intermediate grades in the River Falls Normal.

Since entering upon normal work Miss Haynes has spent one summer at the University of Minnesota and one at Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute, pursuing the work best suited to the needs of her department.

A Christmas on the Dakota Prairies.

(Second prize Christmas story.)

Far out on the Dakota prairies stands a small frame house, the home of little Dorris. This home is bare and cheerless, but how could it be otherwise, for Dorris was left motherless when a mere babe, and ever since she has lived alone with her father.

He is very kind and tries to make things nice and comfortable for his little eight-year-old girl but it is im-

possible for him to occupy both a father's and a mother's place, so each year an aunt who lives in New York state sends Dorris a box for a Christmas present. Great is her expectancy as to its contents, for the opening of this box is to her the greatest pleasure of the year.

For two weeks before the Christmas about which I am writing the weather had been very cold and stormy; the wind had not allowed much of the snow to stay on the ground but kept it in the air, making it almost impossible for them to go out of doors. Great was the anxiety of little Dorris for fear that her father could not go to the depot and get the box when it came, but her father's anxiety was even greater for their supply of coal was nearly gone, and well he knew the risk of going ten miles in that kind of weather.

On the morning of the day before Christmas the sun shone brightly, the wind had gone down and a dead calm rested over the whitened prairie. When Dorris awoke she knew that her father could go and get her present, but he had fears of which he did not tell her, for he knew that this calm was the sure indication of a blizzard. But there was little fuel left, so after breakfast he started for town, leaving Dorris, for he knew that she would be safer there if his fears did come true; and then she was used to being left alone.

He reached the little town at noon, and after caring for his team and eating his dinner at the store-keeper's home, he went to the depot and found that the box had come. He soon had it in his sleigh along with a ton of coal and his groceries, but before he was ready to start the wind commenced to rise and drift the snow. The store-keeper told him he had better not start but he knew he must for what would Dorris do if he did not get home?

By the time he had gone two miles, a fine, sleety snow began to fall, and when driven by the wind it cut his face so that he had to cover it up in the robe and let the team find their own way. This worked all right till

the road became drifted and the air so full of snow that they could no longer see to follow it. He looked out but was unable to see a foot away and he found he had lost his directions. He was becoming numbed with the cold when he heard a sound off to his right. Turning his team in that direction, traveling for a few minutes and not hearing the sound again, he stopped and was on the point of giving up entirely when he heard the same sound again, but this time much closer than before.

Just then the storm lulled so that he saw a dark shadow off in the direction from which the sound came. He soon reached it and found that it was the only house on the road half way to his home. No sooner was his team under shelter than the blizzard began again, worse than before. He gave up the idea of trying to reach home, for it was growing dark and he knew he would certainly die if he tried. All he could do was to trust that his little girl would not freeze during that long, cold night, and that he would be able to reach her in the morning.

Very little sleep came to him that night but before daylight the storm had subsided so that by nine o'clock he reached his home to find his daughter safe in bed, for she had no fuel with which to start a fire. She was so frightened at staying alone in the blizzard that she forgot all about his errand to town, in her delight at seeing him again.

A fire was soon built and the box (which was a larger one than ever before) was opened. Oh, the good things it contained! On the top were bags of cakes and doughnuts; a fat turkey, ready to be roasted; cans of fruit; a cheese; and a large cake of maple sugar. In the bottom were suits of flannels, a cloak, hood, mittens and stockings; a beautiful dark red flannel dress—and when Dorris unrolled it out came a lovely doll; books and playthings were tucked in between the larger bundles and all the chinks were filled with apples and nuts.

After everything had been taken out Dorris sat down in the midst of them and looked so sober that her father

said, "Well, Dorris, what more do you want?"

She looked up in surprise and answered, "I was just thinking that Lutie and Carrie and Jessie and Baby Ray won't be having any Christmas to-day, for they are so poor and have no Aunty to send them a box. I wish they could enjoy mine with me."

"And why can't they?" said her father, as he picked her up and kissed her. "I can go that two miles and back in time to get them all here to help us eat that turkey for dinner."

So the box which had safely passed through a Dakota blizzard made more than one heart glad that Christmas day.

MARGARET ELLIOTT.

❧ N. A. C. Notes. ❧

We have not much to offer in this department this month. The club unanimously decided not to invest in any more paraphernalia this term. The experience with in-door base ball last year demonstrated to the conservative men of the club the utter failure of this sport to fulfill the purpose for which it was designed.

The club has arranged for a "field day" this coming spring. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Rogers, Andrews and Swartz, has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The committee will begin canvassing the school at the opening of next term to determine the kinds of sports it will be possible to carry out successfully. We ask each one interested in "field day" exercises to aid the committee in making the day one of profit and pleasure to all. More in next issue upon this subject.

Why not prepare for a banquet some time this winter? The club can in no way better unify all the forces that so largely determine success than by mutual sympathy and good-fellowship. A banquet would call out all the gentlemen and their ladies, and a pleasant evening could be the only product.

The ladies no doubt would be

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pleased to furnish the necessary table furnishings, such as table cloths, napkins, sandwiches, pickles, baked beans, etc., while the gentlemen could provide the complementary furnishings, consisting of coffee, "sweets," rent, protection, etc., etc.

No doubt the lyceum room could be used, and in its commodious quarters we could have a first-class time.

Think it over, boys, and see if we cannot pass from the theoreticall to the practical.

Science.

What a Pennyworth of Gas Can Do.

In a lecture recently delivered at the Royal Victoria Hall, says the Practical Engineer, it was stated that 37 cu. ft. of gas, which is valued at one penny (two cents) and weighs about 1½ lbs., can generate about 1 lb of water when burned, and about 19 cu. ft. of carbonic acid. It can heat 30 gallons of water from 50 to 110 degrees for a bath, or it can boil 8 gallons of water in good kettles and tea for 64 persons. It can work a one horse-power engine for one hour, or lift a weight of 88 tons ten feet high, doing the work of six men for one hour. It can melt 10 lbs. of iron and make a casting in twenty minutes, which ordinarily would require two hours and 30 lbs. of coke. It can braze a metal joint in two minutes, which would take twenty minutes in a forge. If burned in a 6-inch flue for ventilation purposes it can induce 80,000 feet of pure air. It can give a brilliant light of 50 candle power for nine hours. It can, in a good radiating stove, comfortably warm a room 16 feet square for one hour. It can easily cook dinner for eight persons.

Little Things Which Have Made Fortunes.

Most of the fortunes gained by patents have been made on small things. Edison did not gain his wealth by means of his greater patents but by

means of improvements on them.

A country lass was made independent for life by the simple idea which is represented by the pasteboard compartment tray for packing eggs.

The Maine farmer who hit upon the idea of copper tips for boys' shoes also hit upon a fortune of half a million dollars.

One of the most successful inventors of small things was Crandall. His "Pigs in Clover" and building blocks brought him a large fortune.

The most famous of all patented toys was the "return ball." It was sold for a cent, yet the profit ran up to an enormous sum.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars were made by Dennison out of his shipping tags. The idea consists simply in a little ring of cardboard that reinforces the tying hole and prevents the string from tearing out.

Not a few modern inventions are in reality merely reproductions of antique contrivances. Such are the safety pin, which was commonly employed by the ladies of ancient Rome to fasten their dresses, and the little brass clip fastening, by which sheets of paper are held together.

Tin cans are now made so that they can be opened by merely striking the top a smart blow. As soon as he learned of the invention, Armour, the Chicago packer, ordered 500,000 of the cans, and the inventors are already independently wealthy.

Our Exchanges.

Owing to lack of space, several departments this month are necessarily omitted, among them the exchange. However, we should like to call the attention of our fellow-journalists to the "Crucible," associated with the State Normal School of Colorado, located at Greeley. The "Crucible" is one of the finest school journals that has reached our desk, and all should add it to their exchange list. It shows a very nice half tone engraving of Long's Peak, Estes Park, in the December number.

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W. P. CARR, President,
HON. N. P. HAUGEN, Vice Pres.
N. B. BAILEY, Cashier.

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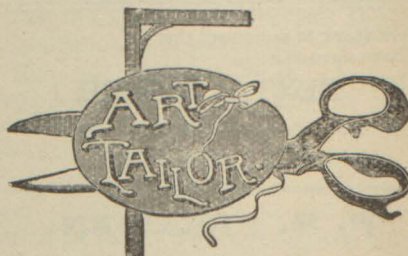
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OFFICE HOURS, 10 to 12 A M
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Are
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But . . .

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**KLOTHES for
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Always
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There's No Great Banquet, ... But some fare ill.

"Generally the Late Ones."

We never offered anything
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Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Cloaks, Capes and Jackets.

Prices cut away down to close out
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Ho! Ye that hunger and
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Come! Taste our Wares!

Choice
Candies



Charming
Cakes

Crisp
Cookies

Capital
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And viands such as Solomon
himself never enjoyed (poor land-
lubber,—he never sipped an oyster
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Our Bread is like the sun; it
...sets every night and rises fresh
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...bread is too well bred to loaf
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At our Lunch Counter we will
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For Cleaning Clothes.

10 and 15 cents per bottle.

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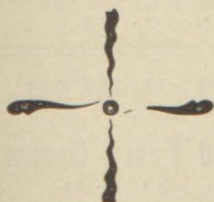
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ALL STYLES AND SIZES
FOR
EVERY KIND OF FUEL.

THE GENUINE ALL BEAR
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Harness, Robes, Horse-clothing.*



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Special attention given to collecting
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to all parts of
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Leave orders Chapman Bros.' Drug Store.
Charges Moderate.

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Established 1874.

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A General Banking Business Transacted.

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Special Facilities
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Instruction Free

In all regular courses for residents
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A-1 MEATS of all kinds

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Fruits and Vegetables.

Good Butter.

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Physicians
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Their New Office on North
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With all Modern Appliances
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River Falls, Wis.

He Did?

Yes, He Did!

Did What?



Bought that bill of hardware
at the proper place to get bargains,
both as to quality and price.

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You can get a good second-
hand stove cheap at the same place
if you are wise enough to go there.

...Where?

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HARDWARE STORE.

1871

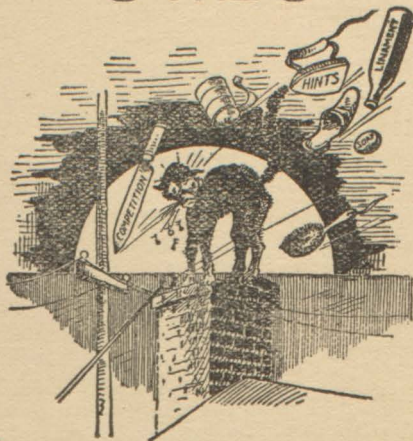
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Ready for Business Day and Night.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES IN LARGE QUANTITIES

————— This has been
A HEALTHY WINTER
But —————
TAGGART FILLED MORE PRESCRIPTIONS

During December than in any previous month since 1890, the
year La Grippe was so prevalent. . . .

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BECAUSE he insists on Pure Drugs, Skilful Compounding and **Cor-
rect Prices.** This has made Taggart's the most popular
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Cheap for Cash, Wood or Due Bills.

Large Stock of All Lines in Latest Styles.

.....REPAIRING
Neatly and Promptly Done....

UNDERTAKING
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*Pleasant,
Safe,
Sure...*



...Tubbs' Elixir is the Remedy.

A 50-cent Bottle for 35 Cents.

Call at Tubbs' Office or Taggart's Drug Store.

The above price will be maintained
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Ask for "TUBBS' ELIXIR,"
The Children's Favorite Cough Remedy.
