A COKE INDUSTRY

The Mouth Duluth Furnace Making Pig Iron With Fuel Coked at West Superior.

THE COST OF MAKING COKE

It Can Be Produced Here as Cheaply as it Can Be Turned Out at Chicago.

"Recent movements in coke circles are of the utmost importance to the iron trade," says the Iron Trade Review, of Cleveland. "First, we have direct confirmation from a Mahoning Valley furnaceman of the report that the iron companies of that distrct have fully resolved to break away from the domination, as they term it, of the Connellsville syndicate and to make their own coke. They have been looking at some coke lands in the Connellsville region and elsewhere, and are convinced that they can procure an abundant supply for their own uses independent of other sources. Necessarily their movements are guarded, but some important developments may be expected in the near future. The growth of the New River coke industry, in Virginia, may have a more important bearing upon the iron industries of Ohio than is generally appreciated. Of its great value as a fuel there can be no doubt, and that it can be most cheaply produced is beyond question, the following figures give a good idea of the cost of coke making in the districts, a charge of 8,000 pounds to the oven and a yield of sixty-two and one-half per cent, say two and a half tons (2,000 pounds) of coke being assumed:

	Per oven.	Per ton (2,000 lbs. of coke.
Charging	65 cents.	.02 cents.
Loweing	.08 "	.03½ "
Drawing	.50 "	.20 "
General labor		.02½ "
Cleaning ovens		.01 "
Supplies and repairs		.07 "
Total		35 cents.

"If the coke yield is more than 2,000 pounds some of these items will be proportionately reduced. On a charge of 10,000 pounds the coke would cost five cents a ton less. Assuming that the coal costs, not including royalty, sixty-two and one-half cents per ton of 2,240 pounds, or 58.8 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds, and that it requires 1.45 tons of coal to make a ton of coke, the cost of a ton of coke on the basis of the above figures would be as follows:

1.8 ton coal at 58.8 cents	$9
Cost of coking	.35
General expense	.05
Royalty (15 cents on 2,240 pounds)	1 14
Total	$1.4365

"The production of the New River district in 1891 was 1,230,802 gross tons, as compared with 1,136,317 gross tons produced in 1890, an increase in 1891 of 214,485 tons. This coke is gradually making its way northward and westward and is destined to become an important factor in the early future.

"Another feature of the coke trade of much interest to iron men is the development of a coking industry at the head of Lake Superior, attention to which has already been called in these columns. According the the Connellsville Courier, during the year 1891 no loss than 60,000 tons of Connellsville coal were shipped to the Lehigh Coal and Iron company, at West Superior, a distance of 1,300 miles. The coal is shipped from the Connellsville region to Cleveland by rail. There it is loaded on whaleback boats, having an average carrying capacity of 2,200 tons. The freight to West Superior is 50@60 cents per ton, netting the boats $1,100@1,200 for the trip. The cents per ton, compared with the cost by rail, are thus given by a coke man who has made himself familiar with the subject:

WEST SUPERIOR COKE.

Coal at Cleveland	$2 80
Freight to West Superior	60
Total for ton of coal at West Superior	$2 60
1½ tons of coal to 1 ton coke	$3 90
Coking	35
Handling of coal	25
Total cost 1 ton coke at West Superior	$4 65

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

At Chicago	$4 65
Freight to St. Paul points	2 00
Total	$6 65

"The Lehigh company owns a plant of 150 ovens at West Superior, and its entire product finds a ready market at foundry prices. It is probable that the large coke furnace at West Superior, which now gets its coke by rail, will soon buy all its fuel on the ground; and, indeed this seems the more likely from the fact that the Lehigh company is understood to have already contracted for 75,000 tons of Connellsville coal from a single firm for delivery this year. The Lake Superior iron industry is evidently looking up."

After quoting the above reference to the coking industry across the bay, the Marquette Mining Journal says:

"It will be remembered that a paper on the subject of coke iron making at Marquette was submitted to the Citizens' association of this city by Mr. R. A. Parker a little over a year ago, in which he placed the cost of coke produced here from Connellsville coal at $5 a ton. In the estimates that he then made Mr. Parker aimed to be conservative, and the cost of the materials and labor entering into the production of the iron was placed at the maximum figure. Nevertheless his figures proved that a coke furnace at this point would be able to realize a profit at the very low selling price for its product then prevailing. His paper attracte. a great deal of attention at the time. It was published in the Mining Journal, and in pamphlet form by the association for whose information and use it was prepared, and was reproduced and variously commented on by the leading trade papers throughout the country.

"And now we have the reliability of his estimates more than proved by actual results obtained in coking coal on Lake Superior and its use as a fuel in smelting our own ores in a Lake Superior furnace, for the West Superior plant is producing coke for the furnace at West Duluth for use in making pig iron from Vermilion and Gogebic ores. To the Mining Journal belongs the credit for having first advocated the feasibility and desirability of having a proportion of our ores smelted at home with fuel coked on the ground, but to Marquette does not belong the distinction of having inaugurated the new industry. That has been seized by the enterprising towns mentioned at the head of the lake, although these are not by any means as well as located for coke iron making as is Marquette. But in lieu of the special advantages for that industry which we possess they have something that we are sadly lacking in—men who have the energy and the push that makes cities by creating in them the industries that will give them sustained growth, and a public spirit that keeps them on the watch for enterprises that promise to prove valuable as sources of employment for labor and profitable investment for capital."

THE NEW EL DORADO.

The Largest Deposit of Bessemer Ore in the World.

American Economist.

History records that when the Grecian monarch Crœsus pointed with becoming pride to his wealth of gold, one of the philosophers who in those days were as anxious as now to make things unpleasant for their friends, remarked that whoever had more iron than Crœsus would soon become master of his gold. The monarch didn't see the point in the remark and as a consequence his gold did him no good. It is as true today as then. Gold is the semblance of power; iron is power itself. And not only power, but civilization, knowledge, wealth. So that the iron manufacturers and miners of America look with warm interest at any new discoveries of ore and new fields of interprise, wherever they may be. When one says in cold type that the past three months have seen uncovered and measured, in that part of Minnesota lying close to and directly tributary to Duluth and the head of Lake Superior, the largest deposit of high grade Bessemer iron ore known to exist in the world, he will probably attract the doubting attention of not only iron men but the public generally, yet such is the fact. No such ore formations are known on the whole range of the Mesaba range. It is hard to write of those deposits in a way that will tell the truth and yet not be thought a gross exaggeration.

Duluth has been the center for a large iron production since 1884, when the Duluth & Iron Range railway, built by the late Charlemagne Tower of Philadelphia, hauled to market the first ore mined in his hard hematite mines at Vermilion Lake, 90 miles north of the city. Since then the Vermilion range has sent to market 4,250,000 tons of ore, and owing to the high grade of its product it was the only range in the Lake Superior country that did not show a shrinkage of business in 1891. Living between Duluth and the Vermilion mines, along the watershed that separates the waterflowing into Hudson bay, the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, is the Indian's Mesaba or "Giant Range." It is a part of the old Laurentian backbone that rose first out of the steaming waters of the Archean sea. Here for three or four months miners have been busy with pick and shovel, sinking "test pits." They have traced the northern boundary of the ore body for twenty miles as it stretches away southwesterly toward the Mississippi river. Close to this greenstone boundary they have worked, sinking their pits through a few feet of surface gravel down into iron everywhere. They have traced diamonds and crosses and squares and rectangles with their pits, and they are able to estimate very closely the quantity of ore they have brought into sight. It is fully a hundred million tons! And they are still sinking their pits deeper, for none have reached the bottom of the ore body yet, and they have kept extending their boundaries and finding ore in an area that weekly grows wider. Every foot in ore depth they go increases the quantity in sight by a half million tons, every new pit they sink into ore increases the area correspondingly. This is the greatest mined in the Lake Superior region, the greatest producer of steel-making ores in the ores in the world, for thirty-six years. In that time 61,000,000 gross tons has been mined. The enormous amounts "in sight" on the Mesaba range can better be realized in comparison with this.

Mining is expensive on most of these Lake Superior ranges. Expensive and heavy machinery, air compressers, drills, dynamite and vast armies of miners must be employed. The ore is in deep veins that lie on edge, perhaps 25, perhaps 100 feet wide, extending thousands of feet in the earth. Underground mining, with its dangers and cost, must be carried on. The ores are worth at the Cleveland and Pittsburg and Chicago furnaces from $4 to $5.50 a ton, according to quality. Not so the Mesaba. Its ore is like fine red gravel. A man with a shovel can mine it, and when the surface earth, varying in depth from 2 to 50 feet, is cleared away surface railway tracks can be run into the mine, a steam shovel put at work and the rich ore loaded on cars at a cost of 25 cents a ton. This Mesaba range will revolutionize the price of ores; it will outdo the Southern ironmasters at their own game. This ore can be picked up by the handful like gravel of the street, yet every dirt-like particle is from 58 to 65 per cent pure iron with so little phosphorus as to make it the highest Bessemer quality. These ore bodies stretch for miles in width. It is believed they tilt downward at a steep angle and pass like a sheet under Lake Superior, reappearing in the wools of Michigan with slightly different characteristics as the far-famed Gogebic ores. On one of these properties, or mines, test pits have been sunk in the form of a cross 2,000 feet long and 1,200 feet wide. Sinkings have also been made diamond shaped, inside the cross. Every pit is in ore, and some of them are 60 feet deep, with no sign of the bottom. It is easy to calculate almost exactly what is there to that depth. It is 2,000,000 tons of ore and no bottom yet! This is but one of a dozen similarly fortunate mines.

Two railways are building from Duluth to the Eldorado. Both will be hauling ore by August next. On one line contracts have been made by the mining companies to deliver ore to furnaces in Duluth for a term of years at below the market rates. This for Bessemer ore of high grade. This is the first time the Northern mines have been able to compete, ton for ton, with the low grade ore of the South. Furnaces using the high grade Minnesota or Michigan ores can make a ton of pig iron by handling two and a half tons of material and the resultant pig iron is of a quality that suffices for the manufacture of steel. Furnaces using the Southern ore must handle six tons of material for every ton of pig iron, and this pig itself cannot be made into steel. It is easy to see which section of the union will win in this struggle of peace, and that the future status of the iron manufacturing center of the United States will be at the head of Lake Superior.

Affinity.

In the vast realms of unexplored space,
Where devious paths eternally outspread,
"Where the furthest stars their mighty marches tread
And unknown suns through unknown systems pass,
What Lower can give our longing hearts the grace
To follow feet that long ago have fled—
Among the thronging populace of the dead,
To find the welcome of the one dear face!

Nay! let the sole throng around us! I am I
And you are you We should not vainly seek.
Would you not hear if e'er all low my call?
Nay, were we dust and had no lips to speak,
Our very atoms, on the winds blown by
Would meet and cling, whatever might befall.
—Louise Chandler Moulton.

List your stocks with D. Ogilvie & Co., stock brokers, C12 Lyceum Building.

THE GREAT MESABA RANGE

[Continued from First Page.]

double that amount could be shown up with a little more work. He estimates the average thickness of ore there at 40 feet.

Three promising locations covering altogether 240 acres are controlled by the Ohio Mining company, recently incorporated at $1,000,000 and having for its president James E. Campbell, ex-governor of Ohio. Others incorporators are E. D. Sawyer, W. J. Hulands, S. R. Ainslie, M. R. Baldwin, T. H. Pressnell, J. K Persons and Fred Barret. This company's explorations are at present confined to lands in section 9 and 19, 58-17. Four pits each 100 feet apart are bottomed in excellent ore and it is now only a question of determining how much of it they have. The prospects at 9 are also encouraging. E. W. Mee is in charge of the work.

The Sherwood property includes the northwest quarter of section 1, 58-16, which adjoins the Cincinnation the east, and has three pits in ore. Work has been discontinued here, but now that the title has been perfected explorations will be resumed. It has always been regarded as one of the best local tracts on the Mesaba.

The Shaw Iron company owns the fee of twenty five forties scattered about the central Mesaba range. Work has just been commenced under the supervisionance of Capt. J. A. Nichols on the northeast of the southeast of 7, 58-16, just west of the McKinley. Sinking is in progress at three pits and the indications are excellent. Additional camps are also being built to provide for a larger crew.

The Security Exploration company controls 320 acres on the Mesaba in sections 27, 33 and 34, 58-17, work on a part of which is soon to be commenced.

The Biwabic company also exploring in 17, 58 17, the work being in charge of Wilbur Merritt, who had charge of the first developments at the Mountain Iron and later at the Biwabik.

The Hale people are also exploring in section 24, 58-17, the work being in charge of Capt. John McCaskill.

A. L. Warner, of Coffin & Warner, was on the range last week looking after exploration operations on the Mesaba in west of 3, 58 18, just south of the Canton. Indications are excellent.

The Camden Iron company is exploring on the northeast quarter of 5, 58-16. Lying as it does between the Canton and the Chicago, there is every reason to believe this property will make a showing.

What will likely become the Pike River company, with C. P. Maginnis, Harry and E. W. Mee and W. W. Potter as incorporators, is doing some work on lots 1, 2 and 3, section 6, 58-16, and the outlook is promising.

Capt. Edgar Brown is conducting explorations on lot 5, section 1, 58 16, for which he holds an option from R. H. Palmer.

Frank Hibbing last week commenced explorations on land in 50 16, north of the Mountain Iron. He has an option for 2,000 acres.

The Pittsburg Iron company owns 2,200 acres in 58 17. These two companies are incorporated and controlled by Southern gentlemen interested by A. P. Humphreys, who has recently become largely instrumental in developing the Mesaba.

New explorations on the range are not confined to the central portion. Capt. T. E. Ross is at present conducting exploratory work about a mile west of Mesaba station on lands recently acquired by A. M. Tomlin, and developments have been in progress for several days in section 8, 59-14, just south of Mesaba.

The Detroit Iron company has the following officers: J. T. Hale, president; J. M. Root, vice president; F. E. Kennedy, secretary and treasurer. The property is located in 33 58 17 and includes eight forties located on the Green Stone and south of it. The railroad will go within a short distance of it. It is on the same ledge with the Cincinnati, McKinley and other mines. A large force of men will go to work this week and parties interested consider it one of the best on the range.

The Horton Mining company, has property in 36-63 12. Its officers are: Geo. W. Horton, president; W. D. Edson, vice president; H. B. Moore, secretary; E. H. Harris, treasurer and general manager. The property is surrounded by the Chandler, Zenith, Eaton Merritt properties, and within a quarter of a mile of the famed Lyde forty. It is said to be one of the best properties on the range. The developments have just begun. The company was organized about two weeks ago.

The Sheridan Mining company has the following officers: R. H. Harris, president; W. C. McComber, vice president and general manager; C. E. Shannon, secretary and treasurer. The mine has been worked on for a year. A road will be built in from the Iron Range at Tower to the mine, and it is the intention to ship ore during the present year. Connected with the mine are some of leading capitalists of Cleveland. The ore will be shipped in the boats of the company and they also own the smelter in which the ore is to be smelted. The mine is now sixty feet in specular ore, in a vein forty-two feet wide.

Following is the list of the companies now organized as complete as can be obtained at present, with the capital stock: Cincinnati, $3,000 000; Chicago, $5,000,000; Kanawha, $3,000,000; Biwabik Mountain, $3,000,000; Detroit, $3,000,000, Pittsburg, $100,000; Cleveland, $200,000, Charleston $3,000,000; Mountain Iron, $2,000,000; Shaw, $3,000,000; Great Northern, $3,000,000; Mesaba Mountain, $3,000,000; Mesaba Central, $100,000; Kakima, $1,000,000; McKinley, $3,000,000, Ohio, $3,000,000; St. Paul, $2,000,000; Mallman, $600,000; Myrna, $200,000; Stowell, $1,000,000. This makes a total of twenty one companies, with capital stock aggregating $15,200,000. In addition to these there are the Canton mine and the Ballard mine which are not capitalized. So far it is believed that none of the companies organized come under the head of "fake" corporations, but it will be well for intending investors in stock to look out for them. A mining exchange is now being organized and run in proper style it can do much to stamp out all "fake" corporations. It is fortunate that the greater portion of the range is in the hands of good men who will not enter into deals of that character.

The Modern Maid.

She "loved not wisely but to well,"
But Lilkins common prose, you know,
It seldom happens so

For maidens now, if asked to wed,
Do not consult the heart, but head—
"Your income, sir, about what size?"
They love not well, but very wise.
—New York Herald.

Boston has a savings bank with $30,000,000 deposits on the same plan as the People's Savings bank.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

[Continued from First Page.]

in the country. The city of Chicago demonstrates this. There are $10,000,000 worth of buildings going up in that city today, and structural steel comprises one-half of the cost. I propose also to establish a bridge works here. The absolute certainty of disposing of the product makes this possible. My enterprise does not depend upon the success of the patents invented by myself and brother. Even should they fail we will have one of the greatest steel plants in the country. All our enterprises so far have been successful both financially and mechanically. It will cost $11,000 to put in my rolls and if they don't work we can go on with the structural mill just the same. I am very successful then I will come in for a good share of the profits. If my roll is successful I can roll iron so cheaply that it can be used in every dwelling house; it will in fact be cheaper than wood. I claim too, that steel passing through my rolls will be stronger than through any other. The stronger the compression put upon steel the stronger it becomes and my rolls give a compression where others give expansion. The open hearth process also admits of the manufacture of many classes of steel which the Bessemer will not permit.

"If I can get Mesaba ore here at the prices I have been assured of I will guarantee to make pig iron as cheap as anywhere in the United States. I consider the finding of the soft ores in the Mesaba range as the greatest epoch in iron history. It opens the greatest possibilities at your door. How deplorable it is that 9,000,000 tons of ore must be shipped from here every year when, if manufactured right here, the value of the product would reach the enormous sum of at least $325,000,000."

A number of questions had been submitted to Mr. York, all of them very pertinent and important, and they were answered by him. In answer to one inquiry he proved that it cost twice as much to manufacture a ton of Alabama ore as to manufacture a ton of Superior ore. Also that it was only possible to manufacture steel in the South at a very large expense. Every new furnace in the South is to be built in business in competitor for those already there because all of their product is sold in the North, none of it being used locally. The question of wages was also thoroughly discussed and he showed that in every department after the ore is converted to pig iron, the wages are the highest paid of any line of business in the world.

THE VERMILION RANGE.

A Great Record Last Year and a Bright Future in Sight.

The Vermilion range has added materially to its record during 1891, the increase in output having been large, said the Vermilion Iron Journal in a recent issue. The shipments from the mines by rail, mine weights were as follows. Minnesota, 517,187 tons; Chandler, 322,728 tons; Pioneer, 3,080 tons; total, 842,995 tons. The chemical analysis shows the Minnesota grades to vary from 62 per cent toncarly 69 per cent metallic iron, andfrom 0 060 per cent to 0 040 per cent phosphorus. Chandler, 64 per cent, 0 038 per cent phosphorus.

There is a fair prospect for an increase of the Minnesota's output in 1892, and a great increase in the Chandler's is assured. A steam shovel, the first on the range, will be put at work loading cars at the Chandler. The greater part of the present output will be taken from the new "forty," or shaft No. 3, from which 800 tons to 900 tons per day are being hoisted. Its capacity if pressed, is not far from 60,000 tons per month. The Minnesota and Chandler will each stock pile 300,000 tons this winter. Both mines are now under one management, the Minnesota Iron company.

The Pioneer promises to be a larger shipper next season, but to what extent it is impossible to say. The vein of ore so long sought for was discovered a short time since, which, coupled with better management and improved appliances, indicates a rosseate future. The Zenith is now stock piling a small amount of marketable ore. A 40 foot vein, said to be of excellent quality, has been struck there. Other properties are showing great. The settlement of litigation, involving valuable property, will be followed by a great increase in shipments. The land titles on both ranges are considered good. The most contest of importance is the Hyde-McDonald case, affecting the famous section 30 lands, which is now on trial before the land office at Duluth.

The Duluth & Iron Range railroad has expended a large amount of money during the past year in improving its right-of-way and track. The extreme grade at Mesaba Heights, on the divide, has been lowered, and its terminals at Endion (a suburb of Duluth) have been greatly improved.

At the port of Two Harbors the season, while of shorter duration than some of its predecessors, has been the greatest in its history. It is evident that over the great lakes to show an increase over the phenomenal tonnage of 1890. The following are the offical figures: Minnesota, 512,297 tons; Chandler, 320,486 tons; Pioneer, 3,049 tons; total, 835,512 tons. Increase over 1890, 14,653 tons. Grand total shipments since 1884, 4,020,193 tons. But for the low water which prevailed during the navigation of the Sault Ste. Marie canal, necessitating from 200 to 300 tons per cargo less than last season, and the high price paid at Duluth this fall for without cargoes, the total would have exceeded 1,000,000 tons. There were 474 clearances with ore, which was 32 more than 1890. A small quantity of Michigan ore is being shipped from the mines to the furnace at West Duluth.

In addition to its two large ore docks now in operation, the Duluth & Iron Range railroad company will build three more, each 1,000 feet long, with a clear channel of 200 feet between. The grading of approaches and underground work of dock No. 4 is now well under way.

The government has expended $35,000 on harbor improvements at the port of Two Harbors the past year; the east breakwater has been extended 200 feet, and one of the finest light-houses, with fog signal station, on the lakes built. The proposed harbor improvements are an additional 250 feet on the present breakwater and a 1,500 foot breakwater from the west shore.

The Minnesota Steamship company, which owns one of the finest lines of steel freighters on the lakes, will increase its fleet from six to eight this winter. Representatives of the company have contracted for a larger whaleback steamer and consort than has yet been built, to handle ore from these docks.

For Sale.

A car load of horses and cows. J. Kent, at Sutphin's old farm.

SALE OF LINENS!

TOMORROW, MONDAY, AND FOR ONE WEEK THE GREATEST SALE OF LINENS IN THE HISTORY OF DULUTH.

$10,000

Worth of Linens of all kinds,

DAMASK, SHEETING LINENS, PILLOW LINENS, TOWELS, TRAY CLOTHS, LUNCH CLOTHS, SIDE-BOARD COVERS, TEA CLOTHS, DOYLIES, NAPKINS, TABLE SETS, CRASH, ETC.,

In fact everything known to a First-class Linen Department, all to be sold at unheard of prices for one week as a preliminary opening to our

IMMENSE SPRING STOCK.

Prices Cut and Slashed regardless of Cost. It is to be an advertisement which will long be remembered. Think of it.

60 CASES OF NEW LINENS AND QUILTS 60

To be sold in one week. We have doubled the room for showing this immense Stock, and made it convenient for all to inspect our prices by placing the goods in piles and attaching a large price ticket to each pile; too many prices to quote but here are a few:

40c Damask for	25c	15c Towels for	10c
50c Damask for	37½c	20c Towels for	15c
60c Damask for	43c	25c Towels for	18c
80c Damask for	59c	30c Towels for	21c
8c Towels for	5c	37½c Towels for	25c

Prices talk. There will be a rush for these goods unequaled at any Sale heretofore. Come in the morning. Again we say,

It is to be the Greatest Linen Sale you have ever known!

Don't Miss it. Bargains! Bargains!

Silberstein & Bondy

B. E. BAKER & CO.

108—Chamber of Commerce Building,—108

IRON MINES AND STOCKS.

—We have the Exclusive Sale of the Stock of the Celebrated—

Detroit Iron Company.

—We also Handle all other Stocks on the—

MESABE RANGE.

A. E. HUMPREYS & CO.,

IRON LANDS

AND

MINING STOCKS

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W. A. SEELY, Manager.

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Prices, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 35c, 25c.

One Night Only—FEB. 27—One Night Only

AUGUSTUS THOMAS' GREAT SOUTHERN PLAY,

ALABAMA,

A Most Beautiful Picture of Southern Domestic Life, with

SPECIAL SCENERY!

Regular prices, $1 25, $1.00, 75c, 50c, and 25c. Boxes reduced to $5.00 and $8 00.

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Fine Confectionery,

FRUIT AND NUTS,

—AT—

PADDOCK'S, 217 E. Superior Street.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO.

Capital $500,000
Guarantee Fund, with State Auditor $100,000

LOANS.

Money at lowest rates on approved security County, city and school bonds purchased.

TRUSTS.

This corporation acts as executor, administrator, guardian and trustee.

Wills recepted for and kept safely without charge.

DEPOSITS.

FIVE per cent interest allowed on six months deposits.

DIRECTORS.

A. W. Bradley, Jr. A. B. Chapin, J. L. LaVaque, D. G. Cash, C. Markell, L. Bradley, Wm. McKinley, G. A. Elder, F. B. Wheaton, W. M. Osborne, C. E. Shannon, Arthur H. Brown. Wm. E. Richardson, F. E. Osborne, H. H. Harris, Chas. E. Lovett, H. W. Coffin H. D. Sizer.

STORE FOR RENT

No 18 W. Superior St., Parsons College Block, will be vacated and possession given April 1st. Store below formerly occupied by the two stores together for term of years to right tenant. For particulars, etc., Address

J. W. ROWLEY, 22 E. Third St.,

or at Pioneer Fuel Co offices in St Louis Hotel

D. A. PETRE

Can deliver any of the following real estate subject to prior sale.

30 acres in SW of NE Sec. 27-49-15.
280 acres in N½ Sec. 9-47-13.
160 acres in NW¼ Sec. 8-47-14.
57 acres in Sec. 8-49 16, on Lake Shore.
320 acres in Sec. 4-50 16, township 45-12.
1,400 acres in township 51, range 14.
160 acres in Sec. 34-52-14.
320 acres in Secs. 19-30, township 51-11.
40 acres in Sec. 31-51-11.
2,200 acres in township 51-13.
Lots in block 93, Endion.
Lots on Bench street, Endion.
Lots on Superior street, Endion.
Lots on East Superior street, Endion.
Lots and acres on the Motor Line.

For prices and terms address,

D. A. PETRE,

Rooms 407-408 1st Nat. Bank, Duluth.

THE COLUMBIA,

No. 230, Cor. Third ave. West and Second Street.

Rates PER DAY $1. Table Board $4 PER WEEK

Regular Board, $5.00 Per Week.

A. LONGMUIR, - - Proprietor.

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Wall Paper, Paints, Glass, Etc.

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Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes. If any dealer shall offer you shoes at a less price than I advertise, or shoes that he claims are just as good, or shoes that he says are just as good, or shoes that he says are just as good, or shoes that he says