The Pine County Pioneer.

Ed. C. GOTTRY, Editor and Proprietor. DEVOTED TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF PINE COUNTY, AND THE WELFARE OF ITS READERS. TERMS: $1.50 PER ANNUM

VOL. XII. PINE CITY, PINE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15 1897. NO. 5

IT SEEMS to be a settled fact that Senator Sherman will be secretary of state under McKinley.

AS A result of the recent citizenship amendment, it is estimated that the vote of Minnesota at the next election will be reduced fully one-half.

THE will of the late Bishop Marty was probated at St. Cloud Wednesday last. He leaves $16,000 to Archbishop Ireland, to be devoted to church work.

AN IMMENSE sun-spot on the face of old Sol is attracting the attention of astronomers and others. It is not supposed to have any political significance except by a few moss-back populists down in Kansas, who survived the recent upheaval.

SENATOR HODGE has been appointed chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and has also a place on the following committees: Fire and Forestry, Game and Game Laws, Logs and Lumber, Tax and Tax Laws, Finance, and Caucus committees. The Senator was offered the chairmanship of the Finance committee, but declined the honor.

NO ONE has yet announced what Mr. Cleveland will do when he is let out of his job at the white house. Groye is a pretty fair shot, and a good hand with the rod and line, and if he is careful with what he has saved from his wages as president, he can doubtless support himself by hunting and fishing until he can find another place.

COXEY has started a new party to be called the United States party. It is intended to take the place of the late populist party. Mr. Coxey will doubtless appoint himself as the leader of his great labor organization, and will get down to business as soon as he straightens out matters with the laborers in his quarries, who are on strike because several weeks wages are due and unpaid.

THE goody-goody peace howlers who hold up their hands in holy horror at the action of the United States government in improving her coast defences and building up the navy, should remember that every improvement in ordnance, every new engine of destruction which is developed, is not only an argument for, but a guarantee of the universal peace which humanity is looking forward to.

FELLING G. FOSTER, of the printing firm of Foster & Co., Chicago, is prominently mentioned by his friends and the printing fraternity generally, for the position of public printer at Washington. Mr. Foster is in every way qualified to fill the office, and if he secures the appointment it is a sufficient guarantee that the duties of the office will be performed in an able and satisfactory manner. Mr. Foster also carries the unanimous endorsement of the Chicago Typographical Union.

A STATE PARK meeting was held at Taylors Falls last Monday evening, and was largely attended. J. Adam Bede was there, and made a characteristic speech. The Journal says that his interest in forestry and the Park arises from a desire to have a portion of the Park set aside for a birch grove, and he has a variety which he recommends very highly, the bark being so readily made into pants. It pays the PIONEER to learn that our esteemed brother of the quill should so brazenly foster a public enterprise for such purely personal ends.

IS BACON DEAD?

This is a question which has been asked by many an anxious mind, for in spite of all the evidence which has been brought to bear, there is still a reasonable doubt of Macey's death. However, one fact is fully established, and that is the unyielding popularity of the Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad, which continues to grow from day to day. This road, generally known as the Duluth Short line, is the people's popular route to and between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, West Superior, Stillwater, Taylors Falls, and other points of interest and importance. Its fast, finely equipped trains run smoothly, at hours convenient to the tourist and the business man, and make close connections with trains running to all points of the compass.

Ticket agents will always cheerfully furnish maps, circulars, and general information, or they may be obtained by writing direct to W. A. Russell, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
—OF THE—
First State Bank Pine County.

Know all men by these presents: That we, the undersigned, whose names are hereunto subscribed, have agreed to and do hereby associate ourselves together as a banking corporation under and by virtue of the provisions of Chapter one hundred and forty-five (145) of the laws of Minnesota for eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and to that end do hereby certify under our hands and seals to the following articles of incorporation, to-wit:

First.—The name assumed to distinguish this bank or corporation, and to be used in all its dealings, is the First State Bank Pine County.

Second.—The place of business of this corporation, and where it will receive deposits and make discounts, is the village of Pine City, in the county of Pine, and State of Minnesota.

Third.—The amount of the capital stock of this association shall be ten thousand dollars ($10,000) and the same shall be divided into one hundred shares of one hundred dollars ($100.00) each. The amount of the capital stock may be increased from time to time by the vote, in favor of such increase, of the holders of at least a majority of the shares of stock previously issued; but the total amount of the capital stock so increased shall not exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

Fourth.—The names and places of residence of the several stockholders and the number of shares held by them respectively, are as follows, to-wit:

Name.	Residence.	No. of Shares.
P. W. McAllen,	Pine City,	Fifty.
Fred A. Hodge,	Pine City,	Forty-seven.
Carrie E. Hodge,	Pine City,	Three.

Fifth.—The said banking corporation shall be organized and commence on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1896, and shall terminate thirty years thereafter, viz: On the 4th day of December, A. D. 1926. Said bank shall open its doors for, and commence the transaction of business on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1896.

Sixth.—The Board of Directors shall consist of stockholders, and P. W. McAllen, Fred A. Hodge, and Carrie E. Hodge, who are hereby appointed directors of this association, to hold their offices as such until the regular annual election takes place pursuant to the by-laws of this bank, and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 4th day of December, A. D. 1896.

P. W. McALLEN, [Seal.]
CARRIE E. HODGE, [Seal.]
FRED. A. HODGE, [Seal.]

In presence of
JAMES HURLEY,
HENRY J. RATH.

State of Minnesota, }
County of Pine. } ss

Be it known, That on this fourth day of December, A. D. 1896, personally appeared before me, P. W. McAllen, Carrie E. Hodge and Fred. A. Hodge, to me well known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, who severally acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of December, A. D. 1896.

[SEAL.] HENRY J. RATH,
Clerk of District Court,
Pine County, Minn.

State of Minnesota, }
Office of Public Examiner. }

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 4th, 1896.

I, M. D. Kenyon, Public Examiner of Minnesota, do hereby certify that the name "First State Bank, Pine County," has been approved by me as required by law.

Witness my hand and official seal this 4th day of December, 1896.

[SEAL.] M. D. KENYON,
Public Examiner,
Minnesota.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, }
Office of }
Superintendent of Banks. }

The undersigned Superintendent of Banks for the State of Minnesota, hereby certifies that the First State Bank Pine County, located in the Village of Pine City, County of Pine, and State of Minnesota, a Bank incorporated under the provisions of Chapter one hundred and forty-five (145) of the Laws of Minnesota for 1895, has complied with all the provisions required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking and that such Bank is hereby authorized to commence such business as provided for by Section four (4) of said Chapter one hundred and forty-five (145).

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and official seal this second day of January, 1897.

[SEAL.] M. D. KENYON,
Superintendent of Banks.

First publication Jan. 1, '97, 17.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.
FIFTH DIVISION.

Mary D. Bean, Complainant,
vs.
Mary A. Lambert, Alfred. H. Lambert, Ezra P. Lambert, Hawes A. Owen, Assignee of Alfred H. Lambert and Ezra P. Lambert, individually and as co-partners, & G. Gilbert and C. L. Gilbert, Defendants. } In Equity.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER DECREE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order and decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota, Fifth Division, dated December 21, 1896, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me, I, the undersigned Master in Chancery, duly appointed by said order and decree so to do, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February, 1897, at two (2) o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the court house in Pine City in county of Pine and state of Minnesota, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Pine and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The West Half (w½) of the Southwest Quarter (sw¼); the Southeast Quarter (se¼) of the Southwest Quarter (sw¼); the South Half (s½) of the Northwest Quarter (nw¼); the Northeast Quarter (ne¼) of the Northwest Quarter (nw¼); the Southeast Quarter (se¼) of the Northwest Quarter (nw¼); all in section Twenty (20), Township Thirty-eight (38) North of Range Twenty-one (21) West; also, lot number two (2) in section Nine (9), Township Forty (40) Range eleven (11) the above described premises containing two hundred seven and 70-100 (207.70) acres of land, more or less, according to the Government Survey thereof, and all being used and occupied together as one district or farm, and having been so mortgaged.

Said premises will be sold to satisfy the sum of Four thousand one hundred sixty-three and 75-100 dollars ($4,163.75) and interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the date of said decree, and also the costs and disbursements of this action, taxed by the Clerk, $86.75 premises will be sold as one district, tract or parcel of land, as directed in said decree.

Dated Duluth, Minnesota, December 22, 1896.

A. L. ARMS,
Master in Chancery,
Duluth, Minnesota.

First publication Jan. 1, 1897 14.

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment of Administrator.

State of Minnesota, }
County of Pine, } ss
In Probate Court, Special Term, Dec. 29, 1896.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Elizabeth Webber, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Cecil B. Burger of Pine City, Pine County, Minn., representing, among other things, that Sarah Elizabeth Webber, late of Pine county, Minn., on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1896, at the village of Pine City, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of her death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the son of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to him the said Cecil B. Burger, granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this Court on Saturday, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House, in said county.

Ordered further, That notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Pine County Pioneer, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Pine City, in said county.

Dated at Pine City, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1896.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] E. VEENHOVEN,
Judge of Probate.

First publication Dec. 25, '96 14

Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment of Administrator.

State of Minnesota, }
County of Pine, } ss
In Probate Court, special term, Dec. 21, 1896.

In the matter of the estate of Albert Olson, alias Albert Narum, deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of E. L. Stephan, M. D., of the village of Hinckley, representing, among other things that Albert Olson, alias Albert Narum, late of Pine county, on the 20th day of August, A. D., 1896, at the village of Willow River, in said county of Pine, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the authorized agent of J. M. Narum, brother and sole heir of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to him the petitioner granted.

It is ordered that said petition be heard before this court on Saturday, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House, in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Pine County Pioneer, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Pine City, in said county.

Dated at Pine City the 21st day of December, A. D. 1896.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] E. VEENHOVEN,
Judge of Probate.

First publication Dec. 25, '96 14

Order to Examine Accounts, Etc.

State of Minnesota, }
County of Pine, } ss
In Probate Court, special term, Dec. 21, 1896.

In the matter of the estate of William Nelson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Nels A. Peterson, administrator of the estate of William Nelson, deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and has in good faith paid certain debts and claims against said estate, which have not been proved nor allowed, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing the account of his administration, including said debts and claims so paid by him, and not proved or allowed, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to heirs.

It is ordered, That said account be examined, and petition and application for the allowance of said claims and debts so paid by him and not yet allowed according to law, be heard by the Judge of this Court, on Saturday, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1897, at one o'clock a. m., at the Court House in said county.

And it is further ordered, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Pine County Pioneer, a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Pine City, in said county.

Dated at Pine City, the 21st day of December, A. D. 1896.

By the Court,
[SEAL.] E. VEENHOVEN,
Judge of Probate.

First publication Dec. 25, '9647

Sheriff's sale.

State of Minnesota, } ss District Court.
County of Pine. }

J. P. Gribbin, Plaintiff,
vs.
Axel Hanson, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an Execution to me directed and delivered, and now in my hands, issued out of the District Court, in and for the First Judicial District, State of Minnesota, in and for the county of Pine, upon a judgment rendered in said Court, in favor of J. P. Gribbin, plaintiff, and against Axel Hanson, defendant, I have levied upon the following described real estate of said defendant, to-wit:

The East Half of the Southwest quarter (E½ of SW¼) of Section Twenty (20) in Township Forty-one, (41) North of Range Twenty, (20) in Pine County, Minnesota;

And that I shall on Saturday, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1897, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Village of Pine City, in said county and state, proceed to sell all the right, title and interest of the above named Axel Hanson, or which he may have had at any time since September 5th, 1890, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said judgment and costs, amounting to seven hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents, together with all accruing costs of sale, and interest on the same from the 5th day of September, 1890, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
L. H. MCKUSICK, Sheriff of Pine Co., Minn.
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated at Pine City, Minn., Dec. 21st, 1896

First publication Dec. 18, '96-47

Summons.

State of Minnesota, }
County of Pine. } ss
In District Court, First Judicial District.

James Hurley, Plaintiff,
vs.
Henry Beaumanan and the unknown heirs of Leonard Swarts, deceased, Defendants. } Summons.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named Defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the said court at his office at Pine City, Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Pine City, in the county of Pine, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint, together with the costs and disbursements herein.

Dated December 16, A. D. 1896.

S. G. L. ROBERTS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Pine City, Minn.

Right in Line with Prices!

SAVE YOUR CAR FARE AND GET A SUIT AT HOME

All Work is Guaranteed to Fit!

Business Suits	$14.00 and up
Overcoats	12.00 "
Pants	3.50 "

Repairing Done Neatly & Promptly

JOHN W. HOFF,
PINE CITY, MINN.

To the Residents of Pine City.

I have just built a store at this place, which I am fitting up. I have Pictures for sale, of all kinds, and medicines as follows:

JUPITER TEA.

Jupiter tea is an invaluable curative power for female complaints, caused by irregular monthly periods; for diseases of the lungs, consumption, chest, kidneys, dropsy and urinary organs. In diseases of the stomach and bowels, as a laxative and blood purifier, the Jupiter tea should be used only.

JUPITER OIL

Will cure sure and rapidly, pain in the back and sides, inflammation of the kidneys, fever and ague, colic cramps, diarrhoea, dysentery and piles, burns scalds and sprains, frozen feet, headache, earache, toothache and neuralgia in a few minutes. Also cures bad coughs, colds and sore throat, incipient affections, asthma and catarrh, rheumatism and corns.

JUPITER DROPS

Cure headache, dizziness loss of appetite, fluttering of the heart, biliousness sleeplessness, itching of the skin, salt-rheum, dyspepsia, heartburn, nausea, disgust of food, choking or suffocating feeling when in bed, dimness of vision, flatulence, rush of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, they dry up pimples, ringworm, and tetter, correct the liver and cure all complaints which come from impure blood. A first-class medicine generally. Sold by

J. W. LOVCIK, Agent,
PINE CITY, MINN.

Restaurant and Bakery.

Fresh Fruits and Confectionery

Fresh Oysters in Bulk,

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Give me a call.

JOSEPH VEVERKA,
Pine City, Minn.

Central Market.

Jesmer AND Humphrey

HAVE THEIR

New Meat Market

Now ready for business, and we would invite all to call and see us, at the old Radden stand, in the center of the city. All kinds of fresh meats and a first-class shop. Eggs, Butter and Poultry, and game of all kinds in season. Everything too cheap to mention.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

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Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

1897.

LOST—HEALTH.
FOUND—A REMEDY.

Can be had at Breckenridge's Drug Store, Pine City, Minn.

MORAL:

A Dose of the Right Medicine, at the Right Time, will prevent many a Serious Ailment, and years of suffering.

J. Y. BRECKENRIDGE,
DRUGGIST.
Pine City, - Minnesota.

J. A. Franta,
Manufacturer of Harness
And Dealer in **Trunks, Valises, etc.**

Horse Supplies of all kinds constantly on hand, Repairing a Specialty.

Pine City, - - Minnesota.

All Heavy Goods in
Dry Goods and Clothing
Will be Sold Regardless of Cost
To Make Room for Spring Stock,
Which will Soon Arrive.
Come and Get Your Money's Worth!
All Goods Sold as Advertised.
G. A. CARLSON,
RUSH CITY, MINN.

W. F. Glasow
...DEALER IN....
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Pine City, Minn.

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries, Etc.

Especial attention paid to the Farmers' trade. When in the city call at the old stand and look over my goods and prices, and see the inducements I can offer.

Pine Co. Pioneer.

W. P. GOTTRY, Publisher.

PINE CITY, - - - MINN.

THE first cargo of corn shipped to India is being taken to Bombay on the German steamship Remus, from Philadelphia. The grain, purchased by the British government for seeding purposes, consists of 140,000 bushels.

JULIUS BARTHMAN is to establish the beet sugar industry in South Carolina. He will bring over 500 families from Saxony. He has secured 18,000 acres of land in South Carolina and will divide it into farms of 35, 50 and 100 acres.

IT is not generally known that in the human voice, though generally but of nine perfect tones, there are actually no less than 17,592,186,044,515 different sounds. These effects are produced by 14 direct muscles, which give about 16,383 different sounds, and 30 indirect muscles, which produce 73,741,823 sounds.

THE city of Lowell, Me., with a population of about 80,000 inhabitants, burns its garbage for about eighty cents a ton. The cost of operating its plant one week, during which 100 tons of garbage was burned, was $80.75. Burning at the rate of 100 tons per week, the cost of operating such a furnace is about $4,200 per year.

FROM the top of the cathedral spire in Mexico you can see the entire city, and the most striking feature of the view is the absence of chimneys. There is not a chimney in all Mexico; not a grate, nor a stove, nor a furnace. All the cooking is done with charcoal in Dutch ovens, and while the gas is sometimes offensive, one soon becomes used to it.

ONE of the oldest ministers in Kentucky in active service is Elder David Bruner, pastor of Deep Creek Baptist church, in Mercer county. He was born one mile west of Nicholasville, in Jessamine county, in 1811, and he is, therefore, in his 87th year. Elder Bruner, during his ministry of 54 years, has baptized 3,300 persons and married 2,500 couples.

"STATE OF FRANKLIN" was the name given to the state government organized by the settlers in East Tennessee in 1785. The constitution adopted resembled that of North Carolina, by which, up to this time, the settlers had been governed. John Sevier was elected governor, and the first and only session of the legislature was held at Jonesboro in 1785.

THERE are 13 national banks in Cincinnati—an unlucky number. But they are unusually sound, and show up at every call with an average reserve of from thirty to thirty-five per cent., though the law requires only 25. In December their reserve was nearly thirty-eight per cent., though it had been 33 in October and 32 in July. This is good evidence of soundness and ought to give depositors faith and good rest.

A SCIENTIST has recently been investigating the effect of food, particularly vegetables, on the human character. He affirms that a diet of carrots ameliorates bitterness of character and reduces nervous irritability; peas create fatty tissue and encourage joyousness; while turnips have a depressing influence. Cabbage is good for pulmonary complaints; while lettuce acts as a sedative upon the human frame, owing to the opium contained in its milky juice.

A SEA-FARING gentleman who was sober has brought to this country the welcome intelligence that the Island of Juan Fernandez, upon which Robinson Crusoe found the material for one of the greatest of all stories, has not disappeared. A ship captain whose timbers were shivered, and who had lost his reckoning, reported that the island had been swallowed up "in the vasty deep." The theory of volcanic action was advanced, and it must be admitted that there really has been an explosion—of another sea yarn.

NO ONE knows where the sultan will spend any portion of the day or evening. Every movement he makes is kept a profound secret. He has more than fifty bedrooms and no one can tell in which he means to sleep. These apartments are separated from the rest of the building by iron doors, and are furnished with locks of extraordinary and ingenious construction. It is even said that in the walls and ceilings of these rooms there are secret hiding places. Two noble St. Bernard dogs lie outside the door of the room in which Abdul may be sleeping.

TWO ECLIPSES of the sun are scheduled for 1897. The first one will take place February 1. It is what is known as an ann. ular, or ring eclipse, which means that the moon will pass across its center in such a way that if an observer were in a favorable position he would see a large black spot in the face of the sun, with a wide ring of light about it. The eclipse will be visible to North America, south of a line drawn through Boston, Memphis and La Paz, Lower California. The second eclipse is due July 29, and will be visible in all parts of the country.

THE largest Roentgen ray apparatus in the world has just been completed by Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden, of the Western university, for the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Pittsburgh. The big machine has been over five months in construction. It contains every modern device, many new discoveries, and is made portable and economical in operation. It has been designed to aid Pittsburgh surgeons, and with its use important discoveries are expected to be made. The machine is inclosed in a neat oak cabinet, four feet high and two feet wide, and weighs but 175 pounds.

TAKE THEIR SEATS.

The Governors of Illinois and Indiana Sworn In.

Gov. Tanner Takes the Oath Before Chief Justice Magruder, and Gov. Mount Before Chief Justice Jordan—Addresses Made.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 12.—Gov. John R. Tanner and his colleagues were inducted into office with much pomp and ceremony Monday.

At noon the oath of office was administered to Gov. Tanner by Chief Justice Magruder, of the supreme court.

In his inaugural address Gov. Tanner calls attention to the low assessments in Illinois and comments on the most offensive evil of the present system—the inequality of assessments. He suggests as a remedy that the time for making the assessment be lengthened, commencing March 1 instead of May 1; and that there be a board of review appointed by the county judge with power to raise or lower individual assessments. Gov. Tanner admits that the subject of prison labor perplexes him, and he practically leaves it to the wisdom of the legislature. He also advocates the maintenance of law and order, recognizes the value of labor organizations, calls attention to the value of the public school system, recommends a change in the management of state charitable institutions, and also the creation of a board of pardons.

Immediately after the inauguration the state officers held a public reception in the governor's room. Gov. Tanner headed the line of officers which was formed diagonally across the room. For fully two hours the crowd jostled good-humoredly in their effort to shake the hands of the new officers.

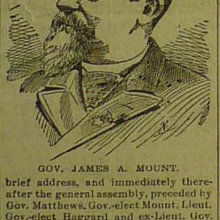
At the evening reception, which was held in the governor's room, the officers were assisted in receiving by their wives. The reception lasted two hours.

INDIANA'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Inauguration of James A. Mount and Other Officers at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 12. — At 12 o'clock James A. Mount and Thomas Haggard were inaugurated governor and lieutenant governor, respectively, of Indiana. The ceremony took place upon a platform erected in the main corridor of the capitol building, and they were witnessed by a big crush of people. The exercises began with a parade of carriages, the governor-elect being escorted from the Denison hotel to the state house.

The party first proceeded to the senate chamber, where the lieutenant governor-elect was sworn in, Associate Justice Monks administering the oath. The lieutenant governor then made a



GOV. JAMES A. MOUNT.

brief address, and immediately thereafter the general assembly, preceded by Gov. Matthews, Gov.-elect Mount, Lieut. Gov.-elect Haggard and ex-Lieut. Gov. Nye, the supreme and appellate judges and state officers, proceeded to the rotunda of the capitol, where the oath was administered to Gov.-elect Mount by Chief Justice Jordan, of the state supreme court.

In his inaugural address Gov. Mount warned the legislature against corporation lobbyists, saying that "trusts and combines, through lobbyists, are able to look after their interests, while the mechanic, the farmer and the miner have no one outside the legislature to exert an influence in their behalf." He advised the settlement of labor disputes by arbitration, urged the overhauling of fore association laws, declared for compulsory education, and put himself squarely against the proposition to hold a state centennial exposition in 1900 and closed by recommending that a merit system be established in the state's penal institutions.

At night a reception was tendered to the new officials and their wives and also the wives of the state officers and the supreme and appellate court judges.

Wisconsin National Guard.

Milwaukee, Jan. 9.—The convention of the Wisconsin National Guard association closed Friday with the reelection of Gen. King as president. Milwaukee was selected as the place for the next meeting. Other officers elected were: Secretary, Col. Patton; treasurer, Maj. Jeschim.

Soldiers Shoot Strikers.

Ottawa, Ill., Jan. 9.—Sixteen militiamen with repeating rifles organized as a sheriff's posse on Friday fired on the striking miners at Hakes' colliery in Rutland. Three men were seriously wounded. Further trouble is expected. A strong military force is on guard.

Train Wreckers Foiled.

Tiffany, Wis., Jan. 12.—A desperate attempt was made to wreck a through express between Chicago and St. Paul on the Chicago & Northwestern road at this place, but the obstructions placed on the track were discovered and removed.

Marching on Havana.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 12.—Latest advices from Cuba are to the effect that Gen. Maximo Gomez, commander in chief of the Cuban army, is in Matanzas province, marching rapidly toward Havana.

Negro Outlaw Lynched.

Sumter, S. C., Jan. 9.—Simon Cooper, a negro outlaw, who murdered three members of the Wilson family and a colored servant, was lynched near here yesterday by a mob.

BOTH AGREE.

The United States and Great Britain Adopt an Arbitration Plan.

Washington, Jan. 12. — The Anglo-American general arbitration treaty was signed in the diplomatic parlor of the state department at 20 minutes past 12 yesterday by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the president sent the following message to the senate in the afternoon:

"To the Senate: I transmit herewith a treaty for the arbitration of all matters in difference between the United States and Great Britain. The provisions of the treaty are the result of long and patient deliberation and represent concessions made by each party for the sake of agreement upon the general scheme. Though the result reached may not meet the views of the advocates of immediate, unlimited and irrevocable arbitration of all international controversies, it is nevertheless confidently believed that the treaty cannot fail to be everywhere recognized as making a long step in the right direction and as embodying a practical working plan by which dispute between these two countries will reach a peaceful adjustment as matter of course and in ordinary routine. In the initiation of such an important movement it must be expected that some of its features will assume a tentative character looking to a further advance, and yet it is apparent that the treaty which has been formulated not only makes war between the parties to it a remote possibility, but puts to rest the fears and rumors of war which of themselves too often assume the proportions of a national disaster.

"It is eminently fitting as well as fortunate that the attempt to achieve results so beneficent should be initiated by kindred peoples, speaking the same tongue and joined together by the ties of common traditions, common institutions and common aspirations. The experiment of substituting civilized reason for brute force as the means of settling international questions of right will thus be tried under the happiest auspices. Its success ought not to be doubtful, and the fact that its utility must ordinarily depend upon two nations only, cannot but be regarded by the countries immediately concerned should cause it to be promoted with more anxiety. The example set and the lesson furnished by the successful operation of this treaty are sure to be felt and taken to heart sooner or later by other nations, and will thus mark the beginning of a new epoch in civilization.

"Friendly intercourse, as I am, therefore, by the promise of transcendent good which this treaty affords, I do not hesitate to accompany its transmission with an expression of my earnest hope that it may receive the benefit of the favorable consideration of the senate.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

OLD HICKORY'S NAME.

It Is Greeted with Reverence by Gold Democrats at Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Choosing the anniversary of "Old Hickory's" victory at New Orleans instead of his birthday, representative members of the national democratic party from the ten middle and western states who fought for the gold standard under the banner of Palmer and Buckner, assembled last night in the banquet hall of the Auditorium hotel to celebrate alike the birthday of Andrew Jackson, the victory over Bryan and free silver, and renew pledges of adherence to the Indianapolis platform. The occasion was made notable by the presence of the party's nominee for vice president, Gen. Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky; Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, of Massachusetts, assistant secretary of the treasury, and Hon. Henry Watterson, of Louisville. The following letter from President Cleveland was read:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 4, 1897.—Franklin MacVeagh, Esq., Chairman, etc., Chicago.—My Dear Sir: I regret that official duties prevent my acceptance of the invitation to be present on the behalf of the national democrats of the middle states to attend their Jackson day banquet on the 8th inst. When passion and prejudice threatened to obscure the meaning of true democracy and pervert its patriotic purposes, a reunion of those who are democrats for the sake of principle and the good of their country cannot fail to be inspiring and useful. On an occasion when the character and achievements of Andrew Jackson are commemorated, the old landmarks of democratic faith should be distinctly pointed out. At such a time it should be remembered that that democracy is not disorder; that its regard for popular rights does not mean the care of only a portion of our people; that its loyalty to the constitution and laws does not mean a petulant challenge of the duty of the obedience; that its aggressiveness does not mean class hatred and sectional vituperation, and that its success should never mean mere partisan triumph, at the sacrifice of principle and patriotism. Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Death of an Actor.

St. Louis, Jan. 12.—William Schmit, aged 35, whose name on the stage with the Siberia company is W. W. Stafford, died alone in his room at the St. James hotel at one o'clock Monday morning of heart disease. Deceased starred ten years ago in Shakespearean plays and was accounted a polished actor. His business was reported disastrous and he lost a fortune inherited from a grandparent.

Seek Heavy Damages.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 12.—The Chicago Sugar Refining company commenced suits in the federal court Monday against the American Glucose company for $1,000,000 damages, and against the Peoria Grape Sugar company for $500,000 for alleged infringement of patents covering improvements in the process of treating corn in the manufacture of starch, glucose and other products therefrom.

Funeral of the Nuns.

Roberval, Can., Jan. 9.—The funeral of the nuns who lost their lives in the Ursuline convent fire took place, the remains being interred in the cemetery adjoining the convent, people from all the surrounding parishes attending the obsequies. It has been decided to rebuild the convent at once.

Bank Safe Robbed.

Chardon, O., Jan. 12.—A daring burglary was committed in this place Saturday night, which was not discovered until Sunday afternoon. The vault of the Citizens' bank was opened by burglars, and coins and valuable papers to the value of $1,000 taken.

In Favor of Cuba.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 9.—The legislature has passed a resolution expressing land during 1896 were 256,356. There were 99,223 cabin passengers landed at the port of New York during the same time.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Closing Session of the Fifty-Fourth Congress.

Measures of Importance Presented in Both the Senate and House—A Daily Summary of the Proceedings.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Bills were passed in the United States senate yesterday to amend the timber culture law and for the appointment by brevet of active or retired officers of the army. The bill providing free homesteads for bona fide settlers on public lands acquired from the Indians was debated at length. Senator Call spoke on Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 8.—A joint resolution was offered in the senate yesterday by Senator Mills (Tex.) declaring that the power of recognizing a new republic resides in congress, recognizing the independence of Cuba and appropriating $10,000 for a United States minister to the republic of Cuba. The bill for free homesteads on Indian lands was further discussed. Adjourned to the 11th.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Senator Mills (Tex.) made an impassioned speech in the senate yesterday in favor of the resolution introduced by him to declare recognition of a Cuban government the congressional prerogative and to recognize the independence of Cuba, and strongly denounced the administration, charging it with favoritism toward Spain. Senator Proctor (Vt.) spoke in favor of a six-year presidential term and three years for congressmen.

The House.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The Loud bill to amend the law relating to second-class mail matter was passed in the house yesterday by a vote of 144 to 105. A resolution was adopted asking information of the several departments relative to the administration of the civil service law.

Washington, Jan. 8.—In the house yesterday the debate upon the proposition to refund the indebtedness of the Pacific railroad companies to the government was begun. Before the discussion commenced a bill was agreed to providing for the appointment of a surveyor-general for Alaska at a salary of $2,000.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The second day's discussion of the Pacific railroad refunding bill in the house yesterday developed much interest, from a popular point of view. Mr. Johnson (rep., Cal.) in the course of a speech supporting the bill, alluded to Mr. W. R. Hearst, of the San Francisco Examiner and New York Journal, in most vituperative terms.

Washington, Jan. 11.—In the house on Saturday the discussion of the Pacific railroad funding bill was concluded. The Indian appropriation bill for the next fiscal year was reported. It carries a total of $7,465,000, which is somewhat less than the appropriation of the current year.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Pacific railroad funding bill was defeated in the house yesterday by a vote of 168 to 102. The military academy appropriation bill was considered and a bill was passed fixing the minimum limit of capital for national banks in cities and towns between 50,000 and 3,000 inhabitants.

Victoria's Preference.

London, Jan. 12.—The prince of Wales in response to requests made to him for advice as to the most fitting plans for celebrating the occasion of the completion of the sixtieth anniversary of the queen's reign, has caused to be announced that he is confident that her majesty would prefer that the occasion should be marked by work of mercy among the sick and suffering, embracing any movement tending to brighten the lives and ameliorate the condition of the queen's poor subjects.

Spain Will Accept.

New York, Jan. 12.—The Journal's Madrid correspondent declares that Minister De Lome has been ordered to notify Secretary Olney that the offer of mediation by the United States will be accepted. Cuba is to be granted absolute autonomy, such as is enjoyed by Canada. The Spanish government is to be debarred from any share of the revenues of the island and all interference in elections.

Work of an Unknown Fiend.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Jan 11.—When William Devine, a farmer, returned home Friday night, he found his wife dead on the floor with two infant daughters lying on their mother's breast half frozen and crying. Finger marks on Mrs. Devine's throat showed that she had been choked to death after being outraged. There is no clew to the murderer.

Best Part of a Town Burned.

Weyauwega, Wis., Jan. 8.—Fire destroyed the entire business portion of Royalton Wednesday night. The burned buildings were: P. Genske's and George Hayward's saloon, S. G. McCurdy's drug store, Leonard Phillips' general store, C. H. Miller's meat market and A. G. Moore's hardware store.

Misplaced Switch Causes a Wreck.

Orangeville, O., Jan. 9.—A misplaced switch caused a wreck on the Erie railway here. Train No. 82 went into a ditch and ten cars were completely wrecked. A steam snow plow was demolished.

Aged Odd Fellow Dead.

St. Louis, Jan. 11.—After an illness of three days John D. Dowdall, of this city, the oldest odd fellow in Missouri and the second oldest in the United States, is dead.

After Toledo Breweries.

Toledo, O., Jan. 9.—An English syndicate is reported to have secured an option on the six breweries here. The aggregate capital of the six is over $1,000,000.

Missouri Legislature.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 9.—In his message to the legislature yesterday Gov. Stone advocated the hanging of persons convicted of train robbery.

THE INAUGURAL.

Arrangements Are Progressing in a Very Satisfactory Manner.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The arrangements for the inauguration of President-elect McKinley are progressing in a manner very satisfactory to the committee having them in charge, and it is believed that the decorations, illuminations and ceremonies incident to this event will at least equal in beauty and impressiveness those of any former inauguration. Gen. Clay, from the committee on military organizations, reported that there would be in the parade one entire division from Pennsylvania, consisting of the governor and his staff, division and brigade commanders and their staffs, three regiments of ten companies each, twelve regiments of eight companies each, one battalion of four companies, one separate company, three troops of cavalry, two companies of naval militia—in all 8,000 men. Maryland will send her entire national guard, and large bodies of troops are expected from New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and other states. The cadets from West Point and from Annapolis also will be in line, as well as a large number of civic and labor organizations from different parts of the country. Applications from many civic societies and clubs for positions are being received, and this feature of the parade will no doubt be unusually fine. The inaugural ball promises to be an exceptionally brilliant affair.

CLEARS THE WAY.

Collapse of Unsound Concerns Is Good for Business.

New York, Jan. 9.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"The year 1897 begins with one clear advantage—the past year has swept out the weak and unsound concerns which in any time of activity would have been dangerous to business. Over 16,398 commercial and banking failures in 1896, with liabilities of $226,315,749, a large share represented crippling losses in previous years, or the violence of speculative storms in 1895 or the first half of 1896, while thousands more resulted from the fury of the political tornado last fall. Banking failures amounting to $56,718,916 during the year averaged $256,756 each, and were 16 per cent larger than in 1895.

"Commercial failures amounted to $226,596,834, a little over $1,000,000 having been added by the last day of the year, but the average of liabilities, $14,952, was much less than in some years of great prosperity. The failures of brokerage and other commercial concerns were 1,095 in 1896, increasing 183 per cent over 1895, while manufacturing failures averaged $28,808 each, and increased 34 per cent, and trading failures increased not 18 per cent, and averaged only $2,806 each.

"While banking failures have not ceased at the west, apprehension about them has almost wholly subsided, and no serious influence upon general trade is now expected. Many sound concerns were doubtless caught by the epidemic, but practically all the important failures are traced to disregard of law and of banking sense at periods somewhat distant.

SIX DROWNED.

The Floods in Missouri Result in Loss of Life.

St. Louis, Jan. 9. — A special from Plato, Mo., says that one man and five children were drowned in Texas county last Saturday, as a result of the floods in that section of Missouri. Thomas Wilson, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Kinnery, and her five children, attempted to ford Prairie creek, which was very high as a result of recent rains. The team became unmanageable and soon lost their footing. The wagon, weighted with its load of humar freight, sank, and the sideboards floating away the whole party were thrown into the water. Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Kinnery succeeded in getting to the shore, but the children were drowned. Three of the bodies were recovered Thursday.

Daniel McGlotheran was drowned the same day while trying to cross Mill creek.

Holding Wheat at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 9.—It is estimated that of the 19,000,000 bushels of wheat raised in this region at the beginning of the season about 2,500,000 bushels still remain in the hands of farmers west of Winnipeg, either in granaries or elevators. This wheat is being held for better prices. Fully as much more was required for seeding purposes and food. Up to the close of navigation 7,500,000 bushels in wheat and flour had been moved east.

Is Now Penniless.

Boston, Jan. 12.—John L. Sullivan, whose earnings earned for him in his time nearly $500,000, made oath in the poor debtors' court that he was penniless.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 12.			
LIVE STOCK—Native Steers	$4 00	@	4 85
Sheep	3 00	@	4 37½
Lambs	4 50	@	6 00
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	4 60	@	4 75
Minnesota Bakers	3 60	@	3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red, Jan.	90	@	90¼
No. 1 Hard	90½	@	90¾
CORN—No. 2	20¾	@	20¾
May	21¼	@	21¼
OATS — Western	22	@	30
LARD	4 25	@	4 30
PORK — Mess	8 25	@	8 75
BUTTER — Creamery	13	@	20
Factory	7	@	16
EGGS	17	@	18
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE — Beeves	$3 70	@	5 15
Stockers and Feeders	3 00	@	4 10
Cows and Heifers	1 00	@	4 10
Texas Steers	3 00	@	4 20
HOGS — Light	3 50	@	3 80
Rough Packing	3 35	@	3 60
SHEEP	3 00	@	4 75
BUTTER — Creamery	14	@	19
Dairy	13	@	18
EGGS — Fresh	16	@	16½
POTATOES (per bu)	25	@	35
PORK—Mess, January	7 75	@	7 80
LARD — January	3 90	@	3 92½
FLOUR — Winter Patents	$3 75	@	$4 00
Better	3 50	@	4 00
GRAIN—Wheat, January	72½	@	72¾
Corn, No. 2	22½	@	22½
Oats, No. 2	19½	@	19¾
Rye, No. 2	37½	@	38
Barley, Choice to Fancy	32	@	34
MILWAUKEE.			
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	77½	@	77¾
Corn, No. 3	22	@	22½
Oats, No. 2 White	18	@	18½
Rye, No. 1	37	@	37½
Barley, No. 2	33½	@	34½
PORK — Mess	7 50	@	7 75
LARD	3 90	@	3 95
DETROIT.			
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	92	@	92¼
Corn, No. 2	22	@	22¼
Oats, No. 2 White	19	@	19½
Rye, No. 2	38	@	38½
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 60	@	$5 15
Texas	2 60	@	4 15
HOGS	3 50	@	3 80
SHEEP	3 25	@	4 30
OMAHA.			
CATTLE — Steers	$3 40	@	$4 80
Cows	1 50	@	4 10
Feeders	3 00	@	4 10
HOGS	3 00	@	3 35
SHEEP	3 50	@	4 15

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

Domestic Trouble Causes a Terrible Deed at Janesville, Wis.

Herman Stimm Kills His Wife and Child, and After Several Attempts Succeeds in Taking His Own Life.

Janesville, Wis., Jan. 11.—In one of the three little rooms above the Kent Paint company's store the bodies of three people—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Stimm and their six-year-old son, were found weltering in their blood, dead, Saturday morning. A mute witness—a cheap revolver half submerged in fresh blood—convicted the father of the crime, and the black eye that showed through the blood stains on Mrs. Stimm's face proved that resistance had been offered, but uselessly. A jet of brains from the child's head had been thrown to the ceiling when the shot that cut its little life short as it lay in bed had been fired, and another wound in the head showed that the father had not calculated to half do the job. One bullet had been sufficient to kill Mrs. Stimm, and it had entered squarely between the eyes.

The Bloody Deed.

After emptying his revolver in slaying his wife and child Stimm, it appears, had tracked their blood out into the kitchen. Then he walked back and locked the front door, leaving the marks of his blood-stained fingers on the key and the white doorknob. After that he went back into the sitting-room and watched his wife's life ebb out. Then he calmly reloaded the revolver, letting the empty shells fall on the floor. Seating himself on the floor where he could see his wife's dying agonies he held the revolver against his forehead and pulled the trigger. His nerve was gone, however, and the revolver only made a flesh wound. It was fired and the ball simply cut a three-inch scalp wound in the top of his head. Raising the hammer again he pointed the weapon at his chin. The ball missed its mark and grazed his neck, hardly tearing the skin. Then, holding the revolver close to his left breast, he sent a ball clashing into his vitals and fell over dead, while the weapon dropped into the pool of blood beside him.

The Discovery.

The shots were heard by many people, but no one investigated. When the Kent company's store was opened Saturday morning blood was found oozing through the ceiling and dropping on the floor. The door to the room above was forced by Sheriff Acheson and the authorities took charge. Family troubles were responsible for the crime, Stimm having repeatedly threatened, since his wife sued him for a divorce, to kill her and himself. Mrs. Stimm was a muscular woman and did not fear him. They had been living apart since the beginning of the suit, but Stimm went to her home Friday night. He was a box-maker by trade and 20 years of age. Mrs. Stimm came here from Monroe and married Stimm seven years ago.

ELECTORS MEET.

Cast the Vote of the States for President and Vice-President.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Reports have been received from nearly all the states, showing that the electoral colleges met in pursuance of law Monday and cast the votes as indicated by the results of election. In Kentucky and California the vote was divided, Mr. Bryan receiving one in each of those states and Mr. McKinley the remainder. The total shows 272 votes for McKinley and Hobart and 175 for Bryan, the same number being divided between Sewall and Watson for vice president. Nothing out of the usual course happened at any of the electoral gatherings, save that in a few instances the rivalry touching the selection of messengers to carry the vote to Washington was interesting.

Meet to Disburse $460,000.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—The supreme relief board of the Ancient Order of United Workmen have begun a two weeks' private session at the Palmer house. The purpose of the meeting is to distribute $460,000 among a number of the state jurisdictions, whose death losses have required more than the maximum number of assessments to be met. The organization has a total membership of 400,000. Last year it paid out in death losses $7,500,000, and during its 28 years' existence it has paid out over $72,000,000 in death losses.

More Butcheries in Cuba.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 11.—Advices from Havana per steamer Olivette tell of renewed butcheries of Cubans by Spaniards. It is asserted that Thursday night at Cuanabacoa Spanish troops under Col. Fondevicla killed 30 men, women and children and burned many houses. In Pinar del Rio Spanish troops are accused of ravishing many Cuban girls.

Says Spain Can't Win.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senator-elect Money, of Mississippi, who has just returned to Washington from a two weeks' visit to Cuba, says that Spain is unable to cope with the insurrection; that she will never put it down, and will never end the war with victory to herself.

Indiana Legislature.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 9.—Gov. Matthews in his last message to the legislature yesterday expressed strong sympathy for the Cuban insurgents and advocated compulsory education and a law prohibiting the formation of trusts in the state.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

Washington, Jan. 12.—A dangerous $20 silver certificate with a portrait of Daniel Manning has been discovered by the secret service department of the treasury. This counterfeit is of the series of 1891, with check letter "B" and plate No. 6.

Hanged for Murder.

Brooksville, Ky., Jan. 11.—Robert Laughlin was hanged here for the murder of his invalid wife and 14-year-old niece. After the murder he set fire to the house and the bodies were consumed.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

A Carefully Prepared Document Showing the Condition of the State.

Gov. Clough's inaugural message was read to the joint session of the legislature yesterday morning. It is as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: You have assembled here as representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their government. You meet at a time when the citizens of Minnesota, in common with those of other states, have for over three years been suffering from financial depression and industrial stagnation. The markets for the products of our farms, factories and mines have been circumscribed and, as a result, their prices have greatly decreased. Notwithstanding this, coupling with the wonderful fertility of our soil and improving methods of agriculture, have, however, reduced the burdens, suffering and loss of mind and mum. The vast deposits of valuable iron ores within our borders are more cheaply mined and shipped in any other quarter of the globe, have, by their increasing output, contributed to our industrial progress, in these and in other respects, the state in our mind has been blessed during the past three years to such an extent as almost to make us forget that our population increased from 1,310,829 to 1,374,810. Our resources have increased even faster than our population, and the attitude of our people in days of adversity has strengthened our credit at home and abroad. Never at the present time in these parts of the state that have adopted a wide and diversified system of farming, prosperity is in sight and the outlook is most encouraging. In no section have chinch bugs, the blight of insects, blight, frost and kindred agents, either of which without the other, in other times, brought a want of suffering that calls for special relief, been add at the hands of your honorable bodies.

In obedience to a constitutional requirement, I hereby submit for your consideration suggestions relative to the affairs and conditions of the state.

State Finances.

On the 30th day of November, 1896 the state treasury had to the credit of the several funds the following sums, to-wit:

Revenue fund	$105,720.41
Soldiers' relief fund	48,671.00
Funding tax fund	21,317.00
Permanent school fund	42,600.70
General school fund	48,315.29
Permanent university fund	3,835.25
General university fund	1,961.00
Internal improvement land fund	14,011.37
Internal improvement land fund	50,853.92
Internal improvement land fund interest	4,357.31
State institutions fund	51,741.74
School tax, book fund	47,846.46
Swamp land fund	7,914.22
Reform school fund	4,826.40
Grain inspection fund	110,234.98
Total	$650,114.29

Shifting the Tax Burden.

In an agricultural community, such as most of our state has been for thirty years, nearly all the wealth is in the hands of private individuals and can be readily reached by the assessor and made to bear its just share of the burdens of government. This is done by the tax levy. With the development of mercantile, manufacturing and all the complicated financial institutions of a manufacturing and commercial people, the whole problem of taxation is changed and all the old methods must be modified or abolished. Inequalities and injustice will be a reliance solely upon the old tax levy in a commonwealth such as our state tends relatively more and more to throw the burden of state support upon the citizens with the limited resources, and more and more to exempt the holdings of the rich. To correct the wrong thus arising, all advanced communities in the state and in the world have begun to make an ever-increasing use of new methods of taxation, such as taxes upon inheritances and corporation taxes and fees of various kinds. It is upon some one or more of these sources of public revenue that I would urge you to rely, if the old tax levy of one and one-half mills will not suffice to meet all the necessary expenditures during the next two years.

School and University Funds.

My predecessor, two years ago, called attention to the defective constitutional and statutory provisions regulating the investment of school, university and other funds under the control of the state. He recommended that a constitutional amendment be prepared and submitted to the people, authorizing the investment of those funds in the bonds of the various municipalities of our state. Such an amendment was prepared and was adopted at the last election. Appropriate legislation is now needed to make the new constitutional provision effective.

Financial Institutions.

The public examiner makes a number of wise recommendations concerning the laws regulating the management of our financial institutions. I call your attention to the following:

The banking law should be so amended as to require all private banks to indicate by their names that they are not incorporated, and also provide for periodical publication of their condition. The importance of this recommendation can be seen from the fact that private banks in Minnesota number 206, and have deposits of over $5,000,000.

The laws governing loan and trust companies should be amended so as to limit the liability which such companies may assume as a guarantor. The present permission to issue debenture bonds should be restricted to the security of such mortgages as the company may have in excess of those in the guaranty bond.

The law regulating national building and loan associations should be so amended as to permit the stock of borrowing members to be credited with profits the same to the extent that would accrue, if computed at the rate which the member is paying in interest and premium. This would leave the earnings of the non-borrowing members to be charged with the expense of administration, which would not be inequitable, when it is considered that the borrowers pay all profits which the nonborrowers receive. The change is recommended to assist in securing greater equity to the borrowing or debtor class of members.

Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

The railroad and warehouse commission has submitted a report of the work accomplished under its direction during the past two years. It presents a number of recommendations of various kinds made in past years and I beg to call your attention. Among the recommendations are recommendations to the effect that I will especially invite your attention is that which proposes a law to compel reports from common carriers to be filed with the railroad and warehouse commission, or Jefferson Gelf, Jr., and exacting a penalty for neglect or refusal to comply with this provision of statute.

Grain Inspection.

Of the many and varied industries of the state, none equal in importance that of the raising of grain, and of the 30,000,000 of the taxes of the state in Minnesota have heretofore been collected from the raising of grain, this has been and is proportionately the greatest interest.

From the first to subject has enlisted earnest thought and energetic action on the part of the legislature than the question of how best to protect, foster and promote the welfare of the farmer, the producer, the man who is engaged in handling, marketing and transportation of the product of the farm, the industries and wants of their producers.

For two years the report of the commissioner of the warehouse and grain law, the property of which has been stored and handled, and been the victims of grain, have been largely of the nature of appeals for justice by reason of the injustice of handling the grain crops, which was claimed to have contributed to the benefit of trade, comprised largely of the "grain" of grain. The measure referred to was the result of this feeling of dissatisfaction and some of the antagonism to the inspection, weighing and registration of grain at the shipping points, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Paul and St. Cloud, which has been in force for years and has proved of incalculable benefit to the producers of the state, in that it has secured an intelligent and impartial inspection of grain, which has been, as a correct, reliable system of state inspection.

At the session of the legislature, action was secured for the purpose of strengthening and supplementing the inspection law. The effect of the legislature was to make the inspection law, in effect, being to extend the jurisdiction of the railroad and warehouse commission to the local markets of the state, for the purpose of correcting the general evils that might exist, and further, to the farmers with an impartial tribunal before which to bring complaints of injustice and oppression, with a view to their proper consideration and adjustment. The law in operation under its operation has fully demonstrated its usefulness, and instead of the experiment in 1895 the law was amended in several particulars which experience had dictated its necessity. All provisions of a practical and salutary nature being retained, while those of an opposite character were eliminated. The law may now be regarded as complete and practical in all its features, fully meeting the intention of its friends and promoters, and also the hearty approval of the general public.

State University.

The steady growth of this institution may be noted by the following fact: In 1889 it conferred 235 degrees upon its graduates, and in 1896, 351 degrees. The legislature of 1895 bestowed liberal appropriations upon the university, but its growth has, in many respects, been greater than was foreseen, and more than it has been possible, with the appropriation of money for this institution at your hands. The departments of botany, chemistry, geology, drawing, mining and metallurgy, together with the department of the collection of the geological and natural history survey, are all accommodated, as far as may be, in a single building. The proper development of the work of the university, such as we have in our state, requires a much more extensive accommodations for these departments. The authorities of this institution recommend that appropriations be made for a new building to be devoted to the department of botany, and also for properly equipping the medical laboratory building, for the storage of books and the library and for various other purposes. The institution, as a whole, has been blessed with the appropriations at your hands that are consistent with an income of the state that can be secured by any proper tax levy.

Department of Agriculture.

The people of Minnesota are but beginning to awake to the great economic and social importance of the work done by the department of agriculture, in the university, through its school and college of agriculture, and its experimental stations. The work is justly attracting the attention of other commonwealths our own and other states. It is leading the way to a more intelligent and hence a more profitable system of farming in Minnesota. It is thus rapidly becoming a factor in checking that unwise movement from the farm to the city which all publicists have of late years deplored. Tilling of the soil is the most important industry of the state, and anything that tends to aid in developing it and making it more profitable to the producer should receive the first attention of the law-making power. Our system of agricultural needs, for the proper prosecution of its work, appropriations for the following purposes: For an electrical and heating plant for the school, for a new horticultural building, for a new veterinary building, and small appropriations for repairs and for the farmers' institutes. No appropriation will be made that will so widely justify themselves by enriching the wealth of the state as will such as are asked for by the school of agriculture.

Dairy and Food Commission.

The dairy and food commissioner shows that the design of the state in creating that office has been realized to a very satisfactory degree. The commissioner recommends several minor amendments to the law governing his department, amendments seeking to keep the food of our people free from adulterants and impurities, and to protect and foster the growing dairy interest of the state. The subject is one of great interest to our people, and I believe will receive all needed consideration at your hands.

State Fair.

In the past the state fair has been a very influential factor in stimulating progress and development in the many departments of agriculture in Minnesota. The continued success of the fair in fostering such progress calls for liberal treatment at your hands. The managers recommend appropriations for some new buildings and additions to two ones, and also for furnishing an adequate water supply, in case of a prolonged drought such as the last three years, and, if not all, the buildings upon the grounds would be of little use to the farmers. Attention is called to these requirements, in the belief that no wise and needed appropriation will be withheld.

Game and Fish Commission.

The board of game and fish commissioners report that the laws of Minnesota in the law under which they discharge their duties. They state that the sale of game be forbidden, because, as long as there is a market for game, it will be sought, in wanton destructiveness. The state has vast financial interests, present and prospective, in fish and game. The value of these interests, the commissioners estimate at not less than $15,000,000. Other well informed people estimate that value at a sum very greatly in excess. Game should, therefore, be conserved and protected. The board commissioners ask for an appropriation to purchase the land on which to place the state fish hatchery located. They further recommend that the appropriation asked be granted. I urge this by reason of the value of that property as a breeding and feeding ground for game.

Good Roads.

During the past few years many factors conspired in all parts of the United States to develop a great popular interest in the subject of good roads. Everywhere there is an appreciation of the need for and value of such roads. Not only do all classes perceive that the continued prosperity of the state, and especially of the agricultural sections, demands the early adoption of efficient measures for improving the condition of our highways. The main question before us for settlement at this time involves the choice of the best methods for advancing this desirable reform. I would recommend the adoption of some system of county roads with limited state aid. Under present conditions, leaving the expenditure of moneys for the control of the counties, the tribute, the same, have always led to extravagant and ineffectual expenditures. State built roads are too far from the people and always have led to an extravagant scale and with no economy of administration. The old-fashioned small road district cannot, however, command the services of skilled engineers and road makers, and so is wasteful in results, even though honestly administered. The state built roads fail on the opposite hand, in that they compel the taxpayers to offer the golden mean of securing the advantage, and excluding the benefit to the largest and the smallest unit of management—the state, and the smallest, the small road district. It is suggested, therefore, that the legislature authorize, by for want of a better designation, may be called state aid. The legislature in furtherance of this plan, could enact a general law, prescribing the certain kind of improved highways and outlining the methods of raising the expenditure and necessary moneys and authorizing any county upon the application of a majority of the taxpayers along the line of the proposed road, and by a vote of the county commissioners, to avail themselves of the provisions of the law. The adoption of the above outlined scheme would, I believe, be practical and practical plan, I most heartily recommend.

Penitentiary Earnings.

The managers of the prison at Stillwater present an exhibit of the work of that institution that in two particulars at least, deserves more than a passing mention. The earnings of the prison are larger than ever before, and this increased income has been obtained in contention with all disciplines that have attained the reformation of a larger relative number of convicts than ever before. In fact, it is doubted if any similar institution in existence can produce a better record in these respects than that at Stillwater. The results obtained should warrant for preventing the adoption of any ill-considered legislation that will in the least impair the good results now obtained by the prison directors and officers of the institution. All experiments and changes in the laws and regulations concerning prisons should be first made promise an extension and not a restriction of those factors for information.

Desertion of Children.

My attention has been called to the alarming number of cases of desertion of children by their parents. During the last two years, 1895-6, 1896-7, 1896-8, children were cared for by the institutions of Minnesota, and there are now, there are many more. The laws of Minnesota have been considered by other state legislators. The state of Ohio has a law which has proved effective in preventing, but has been substantially adopted by Illinois and Colorado. I commend the subject respectfully called to this important matter.

Hospitals for Insane.

The increase in the number of those committed to the state hospitals for insane has been greater than in the past two years, been greater than the increase in population, leading to the belief that the state is not adequate to the care of the insane, and that the state is not adequate to the care of the insane, and that the state is not adequate to the care of the insane, and

A HOPELESS CASE.

BY CLARA MULHOLLAND.

"It will pinch me sore, Lydia," said Mr. Waddilove, sadly. "Things are in a bad way with me just now, and it will be a great expense."

"We must make sacrifices sometimes for the sake of our children, James," replied his wife, severely. "I wonder you could hesitate for a moment."

"Do you? Well, we'll, and I can't see the necessity for such a move. Why shouldn't the girls be happy at home? Why should they require a season in London? What good will it do them?"

"Had I not spent those two months in town with Aunt Susan long ago, James, I'd never have met you."

"Humph," he grunted, "how do you know? You were my fate. I'd have met you somehow."

Mrs. Waddilove shrugged her shoulders and smiled; then, folding her arms upon her lap, sighed heavily.

"I'm not a believer in fate. I pin my faith on opportunity."

"Well, who knows, an opportunity may arise."

"Here? In this quiet country place, where no man comes from year end to year end? Impossible. Miriam and Selina are 23 and 22. They are pretty, fair, attractive girls, but their youth is passing, and if they go on as they are doing, they must live and die unknown and unsought. We shall have three old maids to provide for—"

"Poor little Madge, too. Well, you do look far ahead. The child is barely 18."

"O," with a quick decision, "she is a hopeless case. A plain girl like Madge is as well in the country as in town. Fate or opportunity would do little for her. But the others are different."

"Very," he said, grimly. "So you would not take Madge to London?"

"Of course not. She will keep house and look after you."

"Yet she would enjoy the theaters and the various sights. At 18—"

"It would be a waste of money to take Madge, and she is quite happy at home."

He smiled, and the expression of his face changed; his eyes grew soft and tender.

"Thank God, yes. And Madge and I will be very happy together."

"She was always your favorite; so it's a good thing you are not likely to lose her."

"Yes," thoughtfully, "and yet, if anyone came to know her and her sweet, bright nature, he—"

"Don't be afraid. Sweet natures don't count for much nowadays. Beauty or money is a necessity. As Madge has neither—"

"Poor little girl. Then the love of her old father must suffice. When do you think of going?"

"At once." Mrs. Waddilove cried, rejoiced to find him give in so easily. "Lady Grantley has a ball on Thursday, Mrs. Townley one on the following Monday, and more are sure to turn up. As soon as Miriam and Salina are seen invitations will pour in. They will both be engaged before the end of the season, of that I am certain."

II.

The Manor house was flooded with sunshine. Every window was wide open, and every room full of the scent of roses, the perfume of new mown hay.

Mrs. Waddilove and her two handsome daughters, Miriam and Selina, had been gone some six weeks, and as yet showed no signs of returning. Madge and her father had grown accustomed to their absence, and felt no very strong desire to see them come back. They were the best of friends, these two, and perfectly happy in each other's society.

In the presence of her mother and her good-looking sisters, Madge had been shy, quiet and reserved. But alone with her dear old father, whom she adored, the gayety of her heart asserted itself, her whole nature expanded, and she became what she had never been before—a merry, laughing, bewitching little maiden.

"With such a pair of dancing dark eyes, and such a bright, happy face, who could call my Madge plain?" thought her father one day as he watched her flit backwards and forwards among the roses. "But I'm glad she did not go to London. Somehow, the world might rub off the bloom—bring sorrow to her loving little heart—and I want her to be happy always."

Across the lawn came one of the gardeners in hot haste.

"If you please, sir," he said, pausing in front of his master, "there's been an accident, just at the gate—a gentleman thrown from his bicycle by a—"

"Dear me, dear me, is he hurt?" cried the old man, starting up.

"I'm afraid, sir, he's sprained his ankle. He seemed in pain."

"He must come in, Madge," he called. "Madge, get the vinegar, bandages; there has been an accident. I'm going to bring the man in. Get everything ready."

"Yes," answered Madge, and laying aside her roses, she ran into the house.

III.

Three weeks later Madge strolled beneath the lime trees, a tall, fair man by her side.

"You are walking better to-day," she said. "I think your ankle is almost well."

He sighed and dug his stick into the sward.

"I fear so."

Madge laughed merrily. "How ungrateful! And surely a sprained ankle is not a pleasant thing?"

"It has been a piece of real good fortune to me," he replied, earnestly, "for through it I made the best friends I ever had—you and your father."

"I'm glad you think so, and I assure you," looking up with a bright, sweet glance, "father and I feel it was a lucky accident for us, Gilbert. We have had a pleasant time since you came to us."

"And I? O, Madge, if you could only realize what it has been for me! Since my father and mother died, when I was nine, 18 years ago, I have known little but loneliness; and I came down to the Warren for the first time since I came of age, never guessing the delightful neighbors I should find there. That evening I went out on my bicycle to while away an hour, when luck, in the shape of a clumsy yan, bowled me over in front of your gate. But now the happy time is at an end, and I feel that I must go home."

"Yes," Madge sighed, "I suppose you must. And, you see, perhaps it is just as well. Mother and the girls are coming back, and then things will be different."

"But you will be the same?"

"I?" blushing and dimpling. "Not quite; everyone, even the dear old dad, changes when they are about. You see, our positions are not what they are when far away. We are no longer master and mistress. We go nowhere, see no one, speak when we're spoken to—"

"O, Madge!" He reddened and looked at her in dismay. "That's rather much. But I'll tell you what—you and your father must come and pay me a long visit. My home is charming. I've got servants and horses, and—and everything to make you happy, and we'll have all our nice time over again."

"It—it sounds delightful. But," her lips trembled, "mother would not allow me to go. You see, I am not out. I am the youngest. Miriam would go. She's the eldest, and very handsome, with a tall, slight figure, fair hair, blue—"

"Your eyes filled with tears. "O, you—you will surely like Miriam, and—and forget your poor Madge."

"You know I won't," he cried, vehemently. "And I don't want Miriam, and I don't care whether she's handsome or not. I want you. And, what's more, I'll insist upon your coming."

Madge gazed at him in open-eyed astonishment.

"You don't know mother, Gilbert," she said, solemnly. "Not one of us dare turn the word with her, and if she told me—"

"But if it—if it—if the Warren was to be one day your home," he stammered, catching her hand and drawing her towards him. "If—O, Madge; we have known each other three whole weeks. We have spent hours of the day together, we have talk over everything. You know me, all about me, bad and good, and I know you"—his voice shook with emotion—"and I love you."

"O, Gilbert," she gasped. "Gilbert."

"My darling, I have startled, alarmed you. But if you could love me—be my wife?"

"Poor, plain little me?" She raised her eyes, then turned them quickly away, her face crimson, her whole frame trembling, her heart full of a new-sweet joy.

"To me, as you stand thus and always, you are beautiful, for I love you above everything on earth. Madge, answer me."

"Yes," she whispered low; "yes"—then laid her face upon his breast.

The following afternoon, some three or four hours earlier than they were expected, Mrs. Waddilove, Miriam and Selina arrived at the Manor house.

As he stood watching his men stacking the hay, Mr. Waddilove was informed that his wife and daughters had come home, and, without an instant's delay, he hurried to greet them. The three ladies were tired after their journey, and answered his various inquiries with but scant courtesy. Then, as Madge did not appear to welcome her, her mother became extremely irate.

"My dear, she has gone for a walk," her husband said, soothingly. "She—she will not be long."

"A walk alone at this late hour? You are a strange person to have charge of a young girl, James. I suppose Madge has done exactly as she pleased while I was away? But that will soon be changed. Out for a walk alone—"

"She is not alone, dear," he began, knowing full well she was with Gilbert, and wondering how he should break the news of her engagement to her mother. "She's with—a friend."

"My dear, she has gone for a walk," her husband said, soothingly. "She—she will not be long."

"A walk alone at this late hour? You are a strange person to have charge of a young girl, James. I suppose Madge has done exactly as she pleased while I was away? But that will soon be changed. Out for a walk alone—"

"She is not alone, dear," he began, knowing full well she was with Gilbert, and wondering how he should break the news of her engagement to her mother. "She's with—a friend."

"Well, this sort of thing must be put a stop to."

"Yes, yes, of course. But have you any news for me, Lydia?"

She glared at him. "None," she answered sharply.

"Then your time has been wasted. The opportunities were of no avail? Miriam and Selina have made no conquest."

"You are rude, Mr. Wadd—. And I am glad the poor girls have gone upstairs."

"I don't mean to be rude, dear. I am content to keep my daughters at home. I was only following up the conversation that led to your going to London. I believed in a sweet, bright nature, and fate. You put faith in what you called beauty—and opportunities. Without boasting or in any way annoying you, I wish to say, without taking any credit to myself, that my idea was the right one; that here, in our home, Madge and I have been more successful."

Mrs. Waddilove flounced over to the window.

"Pray explain—"

She stopped abruptly and put up her pince-nez, as a slim little girl in pink cotton walked across the lawn in close conversation with a fair, blue-eyed man.

"Madge?" she cried. "And who, prey, is her companion?"

"That," he said, hurrying to her side, "is Gilbert Hastings, the wealthy young owner of the Warren, and our Madge's affianced husband."

"Good heavens." She sank into a chair with a cry. "But—but be generous, James. Do not triumph over me too much."

He took her hand and pressed it to his lips.

"Nothing, my dear, is farther from my thoughts, and I am very glad that you have come home to rejoice with me at our child's great happiness."—London Sketch.

BUILDING AND SCIENCE.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

Happily Characterized by Simplicity and Good Taste.

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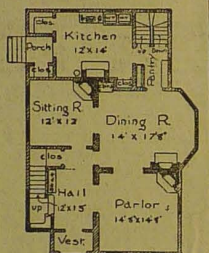
One of the greatest faults in American architecture, although happily it is more to be noticed in the buildings of a past generation than those of the present, is a too profuse use of ornamentation. It bespoke a low state of public taste. The most glaring instances of this fault are to be seen in the houses that were erected in the late '60s and early '70s, with the French roofs, their hideous and obtrusive iron windows sills and their gingerbread work everywhere. Even buildings put up for business purposes felt the effect of

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

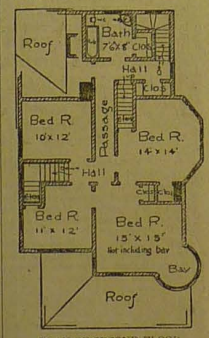
this impulse, for this was the period of iron fronts that did not show a foot of plain flat surface. At this day there is coming, even if slowly, a general recognition that the best and most imposing effects in architecture are provided by simple and chaste designs. In house building the external ornamentation may safely be left to the competent architect. When one of these offends it is usually because a particular patron objects to too much plainness and wishes to carry out his own fancies.

Ornamentation may be beautiful in itself, and when applied to architecture



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

may not offend the eye at the first glance, and yet as one lives within its presence, grows tiresome and creates resentment. If one builds a house, and its general lines are strong, he should insist before everything else on a freedom from petty details of ornamentation. There should be no tawdry fretwork, flimsy brackets and spindle work. In design these may seem attractive, and may be deemed necessary to cover bare spaces of stone or wood; when they are in place, however, they prove a torment to the eye. In the matter of interior finish the same rule holds good. There cannot be but general regret at the passing of the honest handiwork



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

in wood. The workman was an artisan, if not an artist, and he rarely sinned against good taste, everything being in keeping and general harmony of design. One must be chary. Now in the use of machine work moldings and carvings are practically turned out by the wholesale without regard to its particular use or location, and they frequently clash with themselves and surroundings. There should be plain casings and door panels, and no elaborate base boards if the best effects are to be obtained; in particular, one should guard against ornate mantels and the "built in corner" cabinets glittering with glass or mirrors. Plain walls are the best background for pictures, and artificial filliments virtually kill one's furniture, no matter how handsome it may be. The passing of the style of ornamental plaster work is a matter for congratulation. A simple center piece for the chandelier in a large room is permissible, if it is unobtrusive, but even this is not necessary. There is no longer any need for plaster cornices. These gather dust and dirt, and consequently become unhealthy as well as ugly. The modern method of paper hanging covers the break between ceiling and side walls, and furnishes an artistic substitute for the old-time cornices.

There is a less need for the warnings against over-ornamentation at this time, inasmuch as popular taste is steadily moving in the direction of rich and simple effects. Every year brings a notable improvement in architectural style.

We illustrate an attractive residence and describe its principal features as follows:

General dimensions: Width, through sitting-room and dining-room, 31 feet 6 inches; depth, including veranda, 53 feet.

Height of stories: Cellar, 7 feet 6 inches; first story, 9 feet 6 inches; second story, 9 feet; attic, 7 feet.

Exterior materials: Foundation, stone; first story, clapboards; second story, gables and roof, shingles.

Interior finish: Hard, white plaster; plaster cornices and centers in parlor, dining and sitting-rooms. Double floor in first story with paper between finished floor, soft wood. Trim in hall and vestibule, quartered oak. Main staircase oak. Panel backs under windows in parlor, dining-room and sitting-room. Picture molding in principal rooms and hall of first story. Chair rail in dining-room. Bath room and kitchen wainscoted. Interior woodwork stained to suit owner and finished in hard oil.

Colors: Clapboards seal-brown. Trim, including water table, corner boards, cornices, casing, bands, veranda posts and rails, outside blinds, rain conductors, etc., chocolate. Outside doors finished with hard oil. Sashes Pompeian red. Veranda floor and ceiling and all brickwork oiled. Wall shingles dipped in and brush-coated with light sienna stain. Roof shingles dipped in and brush-coated dark-red stain.

Accommodations: The principal rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the floor plans. Cellar under the whole house, with inside and outside entrance and concrete floor. One room finished in attic; space for two more. Attractive main staircase. Sliding doors connect hall and parlor, dining-room and sitting-room. Attractive circular bay in second story.

Cost: Three thousand four hundred dollars, not including mantels, range or heater. The estimate is based on city prices for materials and labor. In many sections of the country the cost should be less.

PICTURED BY NATURE.

Forest Landscape Photographed in Colors on a Chestnut Slab.

That nature is a rare artist in colors, applying them with incomparable effect, every one knows; but few persons are aware probably that occasionally she also tries her cunning hand at photography. Frank S. Peabody, of Pawcatuck, at the extreme southeastern end of the Nutmeg state, has a wonderfully precise and curious specimen of her handiwork in this way. It is a natural landscape photograph on a chestnut slab.

A day or two ago, while wandering about the Ledging woods, a vast and indescribably dreary wilderness of tangled forest, morasses and ferns, in the northern part of the hill town of North Stonington, Mr. Peabody came into a clearing in the heart of the jungle that was bestrewn with the prostrate trunks of many forest trees felled by the woodsman's ax. Stumbling about the jumble of logs, planks, fire and brushwood, many pieces of which were matted with patches of moss and lichens, forming singular and striking arabesque art patterns, he finally espied a short chestnut plank on whose wide face was imprinted a vivid, clearly defined picture of the woodland scene thereabout.

"The slab," said Mr. Peabody, "had been lying for nearly a year in a muck or swamp region of the Ledging woods, and no doubt the disintegrating effluvia from the ground, reeking with moisture, had wrought a phenomenal chemical change in its smooth face, developing therein a photographic fitness to receive and perpetuate impressions. At any rate a perfect likeness of the landscape confronting the chestnut slab camera, set up there by nature, had been taken by it and faithfully and sharply fixed thereon. In fact, there is the whole scene imprinted, accurate to a dot, with every tree, its crown and trunk, interlacing branches and boughs, even minute twigs, swamp shrubbery and spindling stadders and shoats, clearly defined in the plank likeness. The slab, since it was in a nearly recumbent posture, of course photographed only the trees and brush that were directly in front and above it, but the likeness is an unmistakable one. Furthermore, it is a color photograph, for the outlines of the objects traced on the plank plate are of a deep yellow, like ochre."

Mr. Peabody displayed his odd treasure in the show window of the Westerly Daily Tribune, and scores of people have examined it.

Telegraphy by Induction.

A successful experiment in telegraphing by induction without connecting wires has been performed by Mr. W. H. Preece, between Oban and Auchoscraig, Scotland, while the submarine cable was broken. A gutta-percha wire a mile and a half long was laid along the ground from Morven, while on the island of Mull use was made of the ordinary overhead wire connecting Craignure with Aros. The distance between the two parallel wires was about three and a half miles. Using a vibrator as transmitter and a telephone as receiver the usual messages were successfully transmitted till the cable was repaired.

Anything to Please Him.

"Oh, Bob, what shall we do? Baby is crying for my new furhood."

"That's all right. Give him the cat."—Chicago Record.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the army in Ireland, has become an indefatigable cyclist. He may be seen any day careering through the Dublin streets.

—During his entire career Stradivarius made from 6,000 to 7,000 violins. Few of these were sold for more than $25 during his life. Now some of them command $10,000 each.

—In certain parts of China the young women wear their hair in a long, single plait, with which is interwined a strand of bright scarlet thread, which denotes them to be marriageable.

—A wealthy gentleman of Vienna stipulated in his will that an electric light must be constantly burning in his tomb, and another inside his coffin, for 12 months after his death.

—By an Italian law any circus which does not perform every act promised in the printed programme, or which misleads the public by means of pictures, is liable to a fine of $2,500 for each offense.

—It is said by philologists that there are 13 original languages — the Greek, Latin, German, Slavonic, Welsh, Biscayan, Irish, Albanian, Tartarian, Illyrian, Jazygian, Chaucin and Finnic.

—The secret marks on Bank of England notes by which forgeries are so rapidly detected are constantly being changed. The microscope will reveal many such peculiarities to an observant eye.

—People often find a difficulty in keeping their shelled eggs from cracking while boiling. This can be remedied by throwing a small quantity of salt into the water before putting in the egg.

—At a public meeting of citizens, held under the presidency of the lord mayor at Belfast, it was decided to erect a statue of the queen in commemoration of her majesty's reign. The cost of the statue will be $25,000.

—An auditor in a Japanese theater is allowed for a small fee to stand up, and the unfortunate individual behind him has no right to remonstrate or to rise and get a peep at the stage. He may hear, but he cannot see.

EXCHANGED GRIPS.

Also a Few Courtesies When They Discovered Their Mistake.

A Cleveland man tells a funny story of a blunder he made while on his wedding tour. When he took the sleeper for Albany, boarding it at New York's Grand Central depot, the porter accidentally put him in the wrong car. Later on he rectified the mistake by escorting the Cleveland couple into the right section of the car ahead. When the local man arose to go he picked up what he supposed was his traveling bag and started away with it.

He hadn't been in the forward car but a few moments when he had occasion to open the bag. This is what he found in it:

A black bottle, a brush and comb, a pack of playing cards, a package of papers labeled "Bills," a half box of cigars, a couple of collars and a night shirt, a memorandum book marked "private canvass," and a check book half used and an envelop full of railroad passes.

The Cleveland man closed the bag and put it down. Then he looked for the owner. He didn't have long to look. Down the aisle, accompanied by the porter, came a stocky man with a big black mustache and a shiny silk hat. He grabbed the bag with a smile of relief and trotted back with it. The bridegroom followed him and secured his own bag. As he turned to leave the car the stocky individual shouted after him:

"Young man, you want to take a little better care of your ruffles next time you go a-journeying."

Of course the people in the car all laughed. This nettled the Cleveland man a little.

"That's all right, old boy," he fired back, "the next time you go up to Albany a log rolling you'd better lock up your glassware and your boodle books a little more securely."

It was a chance shot, but the Cleveland man knew he had made a hit by the way the other passengers howled.

Then he escaped with his baggage.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

MOUNTAIN DOG FIGHT.

When They Came Back They Would Fight to a Finish.

"I was out in the mountains this summer," said a departmental clerk to a Star reporter. "At the house where I boarded there were 20 or 30 Washington people. One day a mountaineer came up to the porch where we were all seated, dragging a dog that seemed very loath to move. A short distance behind him was another man, also pulling a dog along.

"'Gentlemen,' said the first man to arrive, 'these hyar dawgs air th' fightiest dawgs in th' mountains. We was here a bet oun 'em an' we're gwine ter hev th' fight in th' stable yandev. It'll be th' derndest bout yo' all ever seed. Only two bits ter look at it.'

"We all went to the stable, in which there were a door and a window. A ring was made and the dogs thrown into it. One uttered a yelp and jumped through the window, the other made a break for the door.

"'That they go,' shouted one of the men 'foller 'em, gentlemen, if yo' want ter see the fastest race yo' ever looked at. They've jest takin' a run fer exercise, an' when they git back the fout'll come off. We'll go an' bring 'em back when they git enough warmed up.' Then they left; and I guess the dogs are still running, as the fight has not come off."—Washington Star.

Silly Wasn't It.

"Johnny," called his mother, "stop using that bad language."

"Why," replied the boy, "Shakespeare said what I just did."

"Well," replied the mother, growing infuriated, "you should stop going with him—he's no fit companion for you."—Tit-Bits.

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Pine City, - - Minnesota.

Dr E. L. STEPHAN,
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A. J. STOWE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Graduate of the University of New York City, 1887. Office in new building first door north of Post Office. Residence second house north of office.
RUSH CITY, MINNESOTA

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ELLISON BLOCK, TAYLORS FALLS, MINN.
Late Register U. S. Land Office. Will practice in all Courts of the State.

OSCAR OSWALD,
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Choice Wines, Liquors & Cigars.
PINE CITY MINN

GEORGE KICK,
DEALER IN
FRESH & SALT
MEATS
All kinds of Sausages, Fish,
GAME and POULTRY
Our Shop will always be kept stocked with the choicest meats the market affords, and those who favor us with their patronage, will receive first-class treatment.
PINE CITY MINNESOTA

Herman Borchers
Has Just Received!
The Largest and most
Complete Stock of
Ladies and Gents,
Fne Boots and Shoes,
Ever Brought to This Village
Also Driving Shoes,
Rubbers and Fine Slippers.

BOOTS and SHOES
Made to order.
Harnesses, Whips, &c
PINE CITY. — MINNESOTA

HENRY ROLF,
—DEALER IN—
Produce and Seeds.
Send in your orders for all kinds of garden plants and receive prompt attention.

FARM PRODUCE
—A SPECIALTY,—
Out of town orders will receive prompt attention.
PINE CITY, MINN.

EVOLUTION OF SMOKING.

King Nicotine Began His Reign in a Modest Way.

But Now Vassals and Serfs in Every Part of the Civilized and Barbaric World Acknowledge His Despotic Sway.

[Special New York Letter.]

It has been said that the tobacco habit is a curse to humanity. On the other hand, thousands are blessing the plant whose fumes afford them pleasure and consolation. Tobacco is held to be the friend of the rich and poor alike, and the laboring man after a hard day's work finds just as much pleasure in his clay pipe as the millionaire in his Havana. Some of the greatest men are warm advocates of the smoking habit,

SIXTEENTH CENTURY CIGAR.

and many of them have produced their greatest works under the beneficent influence of the narcotic leaves. Tennyson and his pipe were inseparable friends. It was his steady companion from morning until evening, and the thicker the clouds of smoke would belch from it the faster the inspiring thoughts came to the poet. And so it is with many other mental toilers.

The first historical mention of tobacco was made by Columbus. When the great discoverer landed at the islands of the West Indies he and his crew saw with great astonishment how the natives smoked dried herbs. In his report he says: "They are dried herbs, rolled in a broad, dried leaf; they look like the small muskets which Spanish children use on Pentecost. On one end they are lighted, and on the other end the people suckled and drank the smoke by inhalation. They get drunk from it, but it evidently prevents them from getting tired. They call these small muskets tabacos." Little did the invaders think at the time that 400 years later tobacco would rule the world, and that the production of the herb would amount to over 2,000,000,000 pounds yearly, at the value of hundreds of millions of dollars.

For a long time after its discovery tobacco remained a stranger to the European nations. The Spanish settlers and adventurers in the new world accustomed themselves soon to the use of the herb, but the "barbarian custom" did not make any notable progress. In the middle of the sixteenth century smoking sailors could be seen occasionally in European ports, but their example was not followed by the people in general. The cigars of that time were about the shape and size of a candle. It was not the cigar, however, which was destined to conquer the old world, but the pipe. Only with the advent of the latter began the victorious march of the narcotic herb around the globe.

In the course of time the Europeans in America became acquainted with various ways of smoking. The Aztecs in Mexico used peculiar pipes, about the manufacture of which the Franciscan monk, Bernardino de Sahagun reports the following: "Those Indians who sell pipes for the inhalation of tobacco smoke cut reeds and clean these of the leaves. Then they are coated with finely pulverized wet charcoal and painted with flowers and animals. They also have such pipes where the painting

BAUBAU OF NEW GUINEA.

only shows after long use. Some are finely gilded. The pipes are filled with the dry leaves of the tobacco and other aromatic herbs, rose leaves, etc., and then they are lighted."

When Ponce de Leon visited Florida for the first time he found the natives devoted to the tobacco habit, but their way of indulging in it was different from the Aztecs. The Floridans used hollow vessels of burned clay into which they inserted reed pipes. The vessels were filled with the dry tobacco leaves, and the smoke drawn through the reed. This smoking utensil was the prototype of the tobacco pipe of to-day, but did not attain any popularity at first. Six decades later Sir Walter Raleigh landed with his expedition in Virginia, where the colonists came in close contact with the native Indians. The latter used the same kind of tobacco pipes as the Floridans, and soon the colonists had accustomed themselves to the use of the herb. The mathematician, Thomas Hariot, a former teacher of Sir Walter, wrote the first letters to Europe praising the qualities of tobacco. The Virginia colony was no success, and Sir Francis Drake brought the men back to England, handling them in 1586 in Plymouth harbor. Here they created great astonishment, for tobacco smoking was seen for the first time in England. The Indian clay pipes found admirers and the habit of the returning colonists was contagious. Soon one could see everywhere in England men with tobacco pipes, and in 1598 smoking in London theaters was common. The herb was imported from America, but the burned clay pipes were manufactured by English potters, and as early as 1619 the guild of London pipemakers was incorporated. In 1590 English students introduced the habit in Holland. The fact that tobacco smoking temporarily overcomes hunger and thirst made it soon popular in the English and Dutch armies, and during the Thirty Years' war the soldiers of Wallenstein and Tilly acquired the habit from them.

During the Seventeenth century tobacco was smoked from pipes formed after the Virginia pattern, but with the increasing popularity of the smoking habit efforts were made to improve and perfect the smoker's utensils, and many were the changes in style and material during the evolution of the rude Indian pipe to the perfect and artistic specimens of our day.

In the civilized countries cigar and cigarette smoking has during the last few decades largely crowded out the tobacco pipe, but the by far larger majority of smoking humanity all over the globe still adheres to the pipe, which in many cases has become a national characteristic.

The Turk loves the chibouk, with its red clay bowl, its long stem of weichsel and its mouthpiece of amber, and frequently adorns it with gold and precious stones. In the farther orient, in Arabia, Persia and India, the water pipe or nargileh is in high favor.

The Japanese smoke from metal pipes, which are frequently of the most exquisite workmanship, being inlaid with gold and silver. In the country of the mikado even young girls smoke dainty little pipes the size of a thimble, which have short brownish bamboo stems with metal mouthpieces.

The Kirghese bore a side hole into a mutton bone, fill the narrow cavity with tobacco and smoke through this primitive apparatus. Very simple is a Siberian pipe, which consists of the hollowed root of a tree. Next to this another pipe of the same country made of roughly-carved wood and adorned with tin mountings looks like a work of art. The latter pipe has also some ting which no other pipe possesses—an adjustable wooden protector for the bone mouthpiece.

It has been asserted that not all of the tobacco pipes of the Asiatic and African peoples have grown out of the

1. Spoon Pipe of New Zealand; 2, Kiko Pipe of the Makraka; 3, Siberian Pipe; 4, Double Pipe of the Niam-Niam.

North American pattern, but that the smoking habit was cultivated by some tribes before the discovery of America. There are no assured facts to this effect, but many circumstances point to the conclusion that the black race smoked long before the Caucasians. It was not tobacco, however, but the common, intoxicating leaves of the hemp and "dacha," another specific African kind of hemp. Leaves of other plants may also have served the purpose. How primitive their way of smoking must have been can be seen to-day among the Bechuans in Africa. A Bechuan constructs his pipe by forming a small sandhill with a crater-like opening, which he fills with hemp, dacha, tobacco, or other combustible material. Then he puts a glowing ember on top, and after inserting a tube through the sand to the pipe, he enjoys the smoke lying on his stomach.

Few things can be said about the native Australian smokers. They are not passionate smokers, and excepting the wooden spoonpipe, with the stem of bird's bone of the New Zealanders, the pipe of the Papuans of Ibon island, and the "baubau" of the New Guinea tribes, one does not find interesting varieties. The "baubau" is a piece of bamboo more than a yard long, open on one end and having a side hole, like a flute, in it. A cigarette is put into the latter, the bamboo is filled with smoke by sucking at the open end, and the smoke inhaled through the side hole after removing the cigarette. This is the most tedious way of smoking in the world.

The shah of Persia owns the costliest and most magnificent pipe on earth. It is incrusted with rare and precious stones and said to be valued at $400,000. Capt. Crubbe, in Brussels, owns the most complete collection of pipes, consisting of over 5,000 specimens, and including pipes of all periods, countries and materials. S. KRAUSZ.

Knew His Business.

Proprietor—Why did you not give that gentleman the roast chicken he asked for?

Waiter—I know my business. I gave him something cheaper, so's he would have some money left to tip me with.—N. Y. Tribune.

He Couldn't Leave It.

Mamie—Jack didn't remove his arm from around my waist but once during the entire evening.

Ada—What was the matter then?

"He had to go home."—Town Topics.

Never Touched Him.

Miss Scraggs — Yes; once, when I was out alone on a dark night I saw a man, and, oh, my goodness, how I ran!

"And did you catch him, Miss Scraggs?"—N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Gladstone is disappointed at the small sale of his edition of Bishop Butler, only 2,000 copies having been sold.

PROMISING YOUNG MAN.

He Wins Distinction by His Reliability and Integrity.

How Leroy J. McNeely, a Mere Youngster, Secured Executive Action by the Secretary of the Navy, Single-Handed and Alone.

[Special Washington Letter.]

This is a story of commendable endeavor and noteworthy achievement.

Very often in the newspapers and sometimes on signs in front of store doors we see the words: "Boy wanted." But did it ever occur to you how few boys there are to be had, who are worth having, to merchants and other business men?

Four years ago I wanted a boy; an honest, industrious and educated boy. You may advertise day after day for weeks and possibly for months, and not get a good, well-bred, honorable, gentlemanly, capable boy. But when you also want a boy who can write shorthand and transcribe on a typewriter the difficulty becomes the more pronounced.

A long-time personal friend one Sunday afternoon came to my house and introduced a slender, modest, unpretentious youth, who had seen so little of the world that he blushed like a schoolgirl when he was addressed and made answer to inquiries. He did not claim to be an expert stenographer or rapid typewriter. He simply wanted an opportunity to develop what talent he might possess, and he was willing to learn. Gentlemen who had known him from the cradle spoke of him in the highest terms. He seemed to be just the boy wanted, and he went to work.

Gradually, timidly, gingerly he began to learn the corridors, committee rooms and offices in the big capitol building; the places where news items are obtained by the diligent correspondents of metropolitan newspapers. Within a month he knew all of the routine work, and performed it like a veteran. He was, first of all, a reliable young man. Not one out of a thousand is always and under all circumstances reliable. But when this young man had learned the work he did it well, and, when evening came, his employer was satisfied that no news item had escaped the vigilance of the youthful worker. He was well assured that the young man had done his duty every day, just as well and as faithfully as his employer could have done it for himself.

Then the young man had another lesson to learn, and it was not so easy. Diffident men may learn places, things and dates without embarrassment, but when it comes to making acquaintances with many men it is different. This young man was obliged to become acquainted with a number of senators and representatives in congress. He not only was obliged to become acquainted with them, but to see them every day, and ask them all sorts of questions.

He was taught to approach public men as the fully accredited representative of his employer. Public men were told that the young man could be trusted with private affairs, and they were requested to talk freely with him. His modesty of demeanor proved to be captivating, and he soon won his way into the regard and esteem of many men. He worked for a man who represented daily newspapers in Philadelphia, New York, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Omaha and other cities. Therefore he was obliged to become acquainted with the senators and representatives from Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and other western states.

You may well imagine that it was no easy task. Your young friends will understand very well that it must have been embarrassing to meet with popular political leaders from various sections of the country. It would embarrass any young man But it was a part of the duty of the profession which this lad sought to learn, and he went about

HE WAS WILLING TO LEARN.

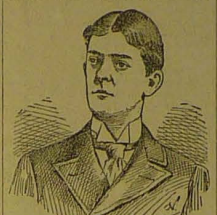
it systematically and diligently, and within a few months he was as much at home on the floor of the house of representatives during the hour before the daily assembly as any of the veteran newspaper men there. With note book in hand he plied the statesmen with questions, wrote down their answers and produced a good budget of news every evening. He was complimented for his work and his salary was raised a little at a time, without any request being made by him. This showed practical appreciation of his work, and stimulated him to further endeavor He familiarized himself with the executive departments, and gathered valuable news there when congress was not in session.

The day before Lieut. Gen. Schofield retired from command of the army, this young reporter, then but little past his nineteenth birthday, called upon the old commander in his office at the war department, and secured from him an interesting interview concerning his feelings and regrets at severing his connection with the army after a lifetime of service. Older and more experienced newspaper men tried to interview the lieutenant general, but he would not talk to any of them.

When Gen. Miles was placed in command of the army this growing young man prepared all the facts for a seven-column article in a prominent newspaper in the east, giving historical facts concerning all the commanders of the American army from George Washington to Nelson A. Miles. It was excellent work.

But the boy was now getting to be a man, and he was ambitious to work for himself. He sought and secured employment from a daily paper in Wheeling, W. Va., and proceeded to render efficient service, albeit his salary was meager. He still retained his connection with the newspaper man under whose training he had grown, but he reached out for himself in a commendable manner.

He became intensely interested in the affairs of West Virginia. Having ascertained at the navy department that within a year a number of new cruisers would be named after principal cities of the country, this young man filed an application for the city of Wheeling, soliciting the secretary of the navy to name one of the new cruisers of the navy after the principal city of West Virginia. His application was placed on file, but nothing would have come of it but for the energy and determination of character which the young man displayed. He wrote articles about the application, incited action on the part of the citizens of Wheeling, and then urged Senators Faulkner and Elkins to



LEROY J. M'NEELY.

go to the secretary of the navy and request that one of the cruisers be named Wheeling. They did so, but had little hope of accomplishing anything by their requests.

But the young reporter was hopeful, earnest and audacious. He kept track of the proceedings in the navy department, and when the cruisers were about to be named he called upon Postmaster-General Wilson, who had been a West Virginia congressman for 12 years, and urged him to see the secretary of the navy in behalf of his application that one of the cruisers be named Wheeling. In compliance with this request the postmaster-general saw the secretary of the navy and suggested the propriety of naming a cruiser after the city of Wheeling. And it was done.

When you remember that few men of experience in public life have the courage to approach a member of the cabinet with suggestions, particularly concerning a proposed important executive action, you will realize that this young man exhibited considerable moral courage and displayed an unusual amount of self-reliance He was seeking nothing for himself, asking no individual favor, but was pressing the claims of a prominent city to recognition in an important matter. He wisely and sagaciously discerned the necessity of political influence to accomplish his object, and hence called upon statesmen who had been honored by the suffrage of the people of West Virginia. Moreover, he urged them to go to the front. His last aggressive movement deserves particular praise.

He knew that Postmaster General Wilson and Secretary of the Navy Herbert had served together in the national house of representatives for at least half a score of years; and that their personal and political relations were of the most cordial nature. He knew that if the postmaster general could be induced to make an earnest plea to the secretary of the navy, his request would most likely be granted. Therefore he sought the postmaster general at the most opportune time and solicited his interest in the case. By so doing he clinched his arguments and appeals and achieved success in his undertaking. You may well believe that he was a proud young man when he was able to telegraph his paper at Wheeling that one of the new cruisers had been named Wheeling.

On Wednesday evening, November 10, the city council of Wheeling passed resolutions of thanks to the secretary of the navy, to the senators, to the postmaster general, and also to Leroy J. McNeely, the young newspaper man who originated the idea and fostered it until success was won. It is believed that this is the only instance in which any one newspaper man has been influential or potential in securing executive action favorable to any city in the matter of the naming of a cruiser for the new navy. Heretofore the honor has been conferred in compliance with the action of municipal and state authorities, petitioning through their congressional representatives. In this instance, the originator, promoter and guardian of the idea was one man, and he but barely attaining his majority.

SMITH D. FRY.

These Worldly Women.

A friend called on a worthy divine, who had been offered a bishopric. The daughter of the house met him at the door.

"Is your father going to accept it?" he inquired.

"Well," the young lady replied, demurely, "father is praying for guidance in the library. Mother is packing upstairs."—Tit-Bits.

Foundation for His Greatness.

"How did you get the reputation of being such a great connoisseur of art?"

"Whenever I saw a picture that seemed to me particularly ridiculous, I declared that it was sublime!"—Odds and Ends.

His Wish.

The football player was struggling over his examination paper. He passed his hand over his brow and gazed at the ceiling.

"I wish," he said mournfully, as the pen dropped from his hands.

"What do you wish?" inquired the professor, who happened to be passing.

"I wish," was the answer, in tones of dull-blue melancholy, "that my memory were as long as my hair."—Washington Star.

So He Says.

In the street-auction jewelry there we will find
The alchemist mentioned of old;
'Mid cheap, trashy trinkets of every known kind,
Everything that he touches is sold.
—L. A. W. Bulletin.

JOHNNY'S JEALOUSY.

Johnny—Mr. Lighthead, my sister treats you better than she does me.

Mr. Lighthead—Why do you think so, Johnny?

Johnny—I heard her tell ma she gives you lots of taffy, but she never gives me any.—N. Y. Herald.

Why He Was Depressed.

"Somehow," he said, disconsolately, "I don't seem ter make furmin' pay."

"Maybe you haven't the right way."

"Yes; I've done everything. I've 'tended meetin's an' j'ined clubs an' voted fur every candidate thet said he knowed the way ter he'p us along. But I don't seem ter do no good, an' I mus' say I'm geettin' clean discouraged."—Washington Star.

Deeply Interested.

Jinks—I would have been run over on Broadway to-day if it had not been for Winks, who was with me. He sprang forward and showered blows on the horses' heads with an umbrella. Just as the umbrella broke, the team stopped, and I was pulled out from beneath the wheels.

Blinks—Did the umbrella have a silver handle like a shepherd's crook?

"I didn't notice particularly, and, besides, he broke it all to pieces stopping the team. Why?"

"He borrowed mine yesterday."—N. Y. Weekly.

The Potous Plaster.

Tommy had been suffering from a lame back for a day or two and his mother bought a potous plaster for the same and prepared to adjust it. As the eyes of little Mabel fell upon the punctured square, she exclaimed: "Oh, mamma! What are all the holes for?"

"I know," interjected Tommy; "they're for lettin' the pain out."—Richmond Dispatch.

Worth Giving a Trial.

Housewife—Mrs. Gass says she discharged you because she frequently caught you listening at the doors.

Applicant—Well, now, mum—

Housewife—Well, I'll engage you on one condition. You'll have to tell me everything you overheard at Mrs. Gass'—Tit-Bits.

Stung to the Quick.

"Henry, you look very pale. What's the trouble?"

"I was stung to the quick by an adder this afternoon."

"How did it happen?"

"Why, I dropped in at the bank, and the bookkeeper told me my account was overdrawn.—N. Y. Tribune.

A Sarcasm.

"So," said the composer, indignantly; "that writer has the impertinence to say that my music is reminiscent?"

"That's what has happened," the manager replied.

"Well, you may tell him for me that my music is quite as original as his criticism."—Washington Star.

To Be Encouraged.

Jeer not at the bald-headed man at the play,
Nor the front row, where long he has sat.
Far better a pate that is not in the way
Than the plumes of a theater hat.
—Washington Star.

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"Can't you recognize it, sir?"

"Not yet. I can't make out much but smoke."

A Doubtful Compliment.

"Yes," said the Chicago literary woman, "I intend to leave my footprints on the sands of time. In future ages some wanderer may discover them and take heart."

"I feel sure that he will find them."—N. Y. World.

Hurricane Holds the Record.

It is said that a hurricane holds the best time record for one mile, covering the distance in half a minute. Then a balloon has done the mile in 40 seconds. The third place is held by a railway engine in 53.57 seconds.

The Retort Courteous.

Dawson—What is your business, may I ask?

Boorish Stranger—I'm a gentleman, sir. That's my business.

Dawson—Ah! you failed, I see.—Odds and Ends.

Changed.

Parke—I can remember before I was married that I was tired of everything—utterly blase.

Lane—Things are different now?

"I should say so; now it's a real pleasure to go to the club."—Brooklyn Life.

Pure Presentiment.

"Au revoir!" plaintively murmured the young poet, as he dropped the latest effort of his muse into the mail box.

It was a poem entitled: "My Pet Cat," and it came back.—Chicago Tribune.

Too Much for Him.

Daughter—George says he fears he can't support me in the style I'm accustomed to.

The Father—Marry him, anyhow. I can't keep it up much longer myself.—Town Topics.

Still Another Twist.

Lives of millionaires remind us
That most laws we can evade,
And departing leave behind us
Creditors who'll never be paid
—N. Y. Truth.

It is said by scientific men that the hair from the tail of the horse is the strongest single animal thread known.

Filled Him.

Mrs. Witherby—Last night the man next door made an awful mistake. He got into our house instead of his own, and I thought at first it was you.

Witherby—Yes, I met him on the street this morning and he said he never was so sorry for any man in his life.—N. Y. Truth.

Missed Each Other.

Mrs. Gobb (who spent last summer on her aunt's farm)—I did not meet you at any of the summer resorts, Mrs. Gabb.

Mrs Gabb (who summered on her uncle's farm)—No-o; and, by the way, I don't remember meeting you in Paris.—N. Y. Weekly.

HEARD IN BOSTON.

Visitor—My! how your little boy grows.

Mrs. Commonwealth—Yes; we intend to put him in spectacles next week.—N. Y. Journal.

Of Two Evils.

Nobbsie, the Office Boy—There's a man downstairs says he's goin' to kill yer, and a beautiful young lady as wants ter git on der stage.

Manager—Of two evils—well, shew the man up.—Bay City Chat.

Teased Down

"Mrs. Thatcher has red hair, hasn't she?"

"Well, she would have, but, you see, her father is a banker, and that makes it auburn."—Chicago Record.

THE STORY TELLER

THE MAN IN THE TRAIN.

The northern express was about to leave the Tedcroft Junction when two girls rushed into the station. They had just time to hurry into the first carriage at hand and have their bags and rugs bundled in after them, when the whistle sounded and the train started.

"How I hate a rush!" exclaimed Angela Trevor, the elder of the two sisters, a handsome, resolute-looking girl, as she sank breathless into her place. "It is so upsetting to one's nerves."

"Disarranges one's clothes, too," added Molly.

"To think of our not having had time to select a carriage for such a long journey!" said Angela.

Both glanced involuntarily to the other end of the carriage, where their one fellow traveler sat in the corner seat on the same side with Angela. His head and face were hidden from view by the ample pages of the Times spread out before him. Two long, tweed-clad legs were stretched out, finished with flattish feet in well-finished boots. At the side glimpses showed of a shoulder, an arm, and a thin, nervous-looking hand.

"He looks all right," Molly said, carelessly thrusting a hairpin into her back hair.

"Undeniably a gentleman," said Angela, with decision. "He has a good tailor, and his boots are unexceptional."

The girls settled down for the journey, extracting from among the surrounding impedimenta the usual literary solaces in the way of newspapers and vividly-bound books. First, however, they talked over in low tones the visit on which they were going in Yorkshire. Their hostess was a friend and contemporary, who had lately married the squire of Mapledene. The girls were full of excitement, surmise and pleasant anticipations regarding the visit to their friend in her new place and position. It was some time before the flow of conversation ceased, and they took up their books. Angela was soon engaged in following the unwholesome career of a modern heroine through all its risky intricacies. Mollie had chanced on a volume of short stories, plainly inspired by the triumphs of Sherlock Holmes. They were full of ghastly adventures with criminals and lunatics; the situations, though infinite in variety, were all alike thrilling and blood-curdling. Mollie's youthful imagination took fire; one story, an adventure with a lunatic in a railway carriage, especially excited her. It was not a particularly happy selection for a railway journey. She looked up from the pages with a shudder, her blood running cold. It was only in books, however, that awful, creepy adventures happened to travelers. She had never known a real person who was unlucky enough to meet a criminal or lunatic in a train. As the reassuring thought entered her mind, her eyes wandered to the far end of the carriage. They unexpectedly met those of the man in the corner seat; the shock was sharp and violent. He was sitting up, the Times folded on his knees, allowing his whole face to be seen. Such a face! Just like so many of those described in the stories Mollie had been reading. The coincidence was extraordinary and startling. The girl's imagination rushed off on a series of wild flights, and she drew quickly back, cowering behind her book. She had never seen a stranger looking man; hollow-cheeked, gaunt, grim, but, above all, with the most peculiar eyes, staring and prominent. She had so little expected such a development in the harmless-looking man behind the Times that the shock and surprise were very great. She retained, however, self-control enough not to appeal to Angela on the impulse of the moment. Mollie was used to having fears ridiculed. She therefore decided to wait before giving any alarm, for it was possible that her excited imagination was running away with her.

After a few minutes she ventured to peep cautiously from behind her book. The man had turned away, and was looking out of the window, the gaunt face only showing in profile. Mollie breathed more freely, relieved from the stare of those terrible eyes; she made a quick, close study of the stranger. As the scrutiny progressed, however, another change came over her face—the composure she had regained began to diminish rapidly. Her eyes noted the man's bare head, then went from it to the rack above, to the seat opposite, to the floor. No trace of hat or hat box, of bags, rugs or luggage of any kind could she discover. Her heart stood still. Was but an escaped lunatic or criminal would be traveling hatless and without baggage? The ghastly ideas, vague before, now took terrible and definite shape. She bent quickly across and touched the unconscious Angela, whom the doubtful heroine's adventures still held wholly absorbed.

"Take care," Mollie whispered. "Don't start and look around. I want to tell you something."

"Good gracious! What has happened? Are you ill?"

Angela, so suddenly aroused from her reading, found it hard not to exclaim aloud at her sister's words and the sight of her pale face.

"No, no. I am all right. Only it's a great deal worse. It's about the man in the carriage." Mollie's voice sank to the lowest whisper.

"What do you mean? Has he been doing anything?"

"No, but he is dreadful-looking; such a strange face and staring eyes. He must be an escaped criminal or a lunatic. A lunatic, I think, he looks so queer. Oh, it's dreadful!"

"Why should you rush at such awful conclusions," Angela expostulated, "merely because a man is queer-looking?"

"But it's not only that. Oh, I wish it was!" Mollie's teeth chattered with fright.

"What else? What is it? For heaven's sake, speak plainly."

"He is traveling without a hat; his head is bare," Mollie gasped out, in strangled whispers. "And he has no hat in the carriage, no luggage of any kind, either."

"Good gracious! Are you quite sure?"

"Quite. He has nothing with him but the Times. Would any ordinary man travel like that?"

Angela's face bleached to the color of her sister's; her fears started into just as acute life. No ordinary man would travel bareheaded. There was an awful probability about the conclusions drawn by Mollie from his hatless condition.

"Oh!" she gasped under her breath. "It is awful! And to think that we're nearly half an hour from the next station!"

A movement at the other end of the carriage made both girls sink back in their places with beating hearts. As Angela sank against the cushions, she caught a sudden and unexpected glimpse of the suspected stranger. He had turned again from the window, and was reopening the Times. Alas! Mollie had not exaggerated, as fear sometimes made her prone to do. The man's face was dreadful in its gaunt grimness. And then the staring eyes and bare head.

Angela could not but accept the situation, as the more suspicious and timid Mollie had accepted it. There was something wrong with the man; he had all the appearance of being a lunatic. Awful though the thought might be, that they were alone in the carriage with a madman, it had to be faced. Angela, less helpless than Mollie, rapidly began to consider what could be done. The train was not due to stop for at least 20 minutes longer. Would the quiet phase in which the man evidently then was, last during that time?—a terrible and vital question. And if it did not? Angela clenched her hands in the agony of the thought, and thrust it from her resolutely. Better not to think of the worst, not to anticipate a situation which would find them helpless. The thing was to stave off danger, to do all that they could to preserve the man's present state of calm.

Angela made a rapid mental review of all her knowledge—principally gathered from sensational literature—concerning the insane. As a result, she concluded that what they had to do now was to avoid everything which could attract the man's notice, or excite him in any way. They must not, for the world, let him see them looking at him, nor rouse any suspicions in his mind that they were talking or thinking of him. The difficulty was to communicate these decisions to Mollie without exciting suspicion.

Angela first ventured a swift glance from behind her book to the other end of the carriage. The man was again concealed by the newspaper; the peaceful, ordinary way in which his long legs were stretched across the carriage would have been more reassuring were it not for the top of the bare head that showed above. He was quiet, however. A gleam of hope kept up Angela's spirit. That calm state, if undisturbed, might very well last until their arrival at the next station.

She snatched the opportunity to stoop over and communicate with the trembling Mollie. It was difficult to restore her to the appearance of a moral state to prevent her little gasps becoming audible.

"Try not to look so frightened, for heaven's sake, Mollie," Angela softly whispered. "Quiet and calm are our best chance. Don't give way like that, it may not be so bad after all. If we do nothing to attract his attention he will not notice us. They often do not. Perhaps he will fall asleep; he must be drowsy going over that paper so often."

A smothered "Oh!" answered Angela's well-meant attempt to reassure her sister.

"He's not a bit drowsy," she gasped. "I've just caught his eye over the newspaper. And—and—he looked as if he—was—going—to—talk. Oh! what are we to do! Oh, Angela!"

Angela had turned deadly pale, but her presence of mind did not desert her.

"Let us pretend to be admiring the view," she whispered. "How lovely the light on those fields is!" she said, in a louder tone, turning to the window. "Do look, Mollie."

"He might spring on us—"

"Look," Angela severely interrupted the faltering whisper, "at that effect. Out of the window beside you, a little to the right; the shadows on the trees."

"Yes—yes—I—see."

"Go on looking, and talking about what you see," admonished Angela in undertones, "and when you can think of nothing more to say we will go on to the weather, and to Yorkshire, and the hours of arrival at the stations."

She gave the lead, taking up the prescribed topics in a quiet, level tone, the least calculated to arouse interest and attention. Her ears, all the time, were fairly alert, listening for the slightest sound from the other end of the carriage. The chief burden of the conversation rested on her, for Mollie's part in it, even with the most heroic efforts, was very weak and disjointed. Sometimes it broke off altogether, when a rustle, or movement in the far corner, made her teeth chatter and all power of speech fail. Though the stronger-minded Angela's heart beat just as quickly at these awful moments, she always rose to the emergency and kept up the discourse with unvarying calmness.

To those, stretched in agony upon a rack, minutes are as hours. Never had the sisters dreamed that 20 minutes could be drawn out to such dreadful length. Ten times 20 seemed to have passed, when at last the engine began to whistle and the train to slacken speed, before pulling up in the station. On the instant the stop was made the man sprang from the carriage and disappeared in the crowd on the platform. It was hard for the girls to realize at once that the danger was over; the reaction after the great strain had such a bewildering effect.

Angela found her voice first.

"Oh,"—she drew a deep breath—"what an escape we have had! He is stark, staring mad."

"To think of his rushing off like that! We need not leave the carriage now. Oh, it was dreadful while it lasted!" sighed Mollie.

"He is evidently evading pursuit. I hope he may be caught. I wonder it we ought to tell anyone about him, Mollie?"

The girl had not decided the question when the signal for departure was given and the train began to move. At the moment there was a rush and a shout, the door was dragged open, the bareheaded man precipitated himself into his former place in the carriage, breathless and panting. The girls, literally paralyzed by the terror of the awful surprise, were struck dumb. They could not call for help until it was too late and the station had been left behind.

Several moments passed in silence. Although Angela did not look, she felt the staring eyes fixed on her, as surely as if she saw them.

The man moved uneasily and cleared his throat. Angela's heart beat wildly; the crisis had come.

"I beg your pardon—" he jerked out the words in a peculiar and awkward way—"I frighten you?"

"Yes," she agreed, hastily. "You did."

"I failed in my attempt, though I ran half way through the town. I hope to have better luck next time. I shall try again at Darlingham, the next station."

"Oh! I hope so. Indeed, I am sure you will succeed at Darlingham."

"You know the town? Then perhaps you can direct me where to go."

"Yes, I know the town very well," said Angela, boldly.

"But how do you know what I want?"

"I don't know what you want. Certainly not. I haven't thought about it at all."

"But you said you were sure I would succeed at Darlingham."

"Yes—that is—no—that is, I should be very glad if you succeeded in whatever it is."

"Success would be very convenient," he said, drolly. "I was looking for a hatter." He gave a short laugh. "I suppose that does not surprise you, does it?"

"No," Angela managed to answer. "Not at all; it is very nice—very natural, I mean."

Mollie's heart gave a first, faint throb of hope on seeing how closely the lunatic was attending to Angela's words. To have his mind well fixed on Darlingham was the best way of keeping deadly thoughts out of it.

"Do you know a hatter? And can you direct me to the shop?"

"Certainly."

With his staring eyes fixed straight before him, he began fumbling in his pockets. From one of them he finally produced a small leather case. The eyes of the girls followed his movements with a terror far more deadly than any which had before possessed them. Mollie's pupils dilated still more; the man had drawn something from the case. What was it—that thing clasped within his hand? The lunatic's sudden drawing forth of a razor from a bag, his address to the other occupant of the carriage, "I am about to sharpen this for you. I have been studying your throat; it looks as if it would cut well."

"I shall follow your directions closely," he paused in the doorway of the carriage to say. "Excuse me, I have not a moment to lose. Au revoir, young ladies."

He disappeared from sight at once. Angela's nerves broke down completely in the sudden relation of the strain.

"Let us call the porter. Quick, quick."

Even as she spoke the train—which still had not come to a standstill—was in motion. For some awful instants the girls' eyes were riveted in agony on the door.

"We are safe! safe at last! Heaven be thanked!"

Next morning as Angela passed through the hall, a dry, with luggage, drew up at the door. The interchanged greetings, "Hello, professor!" "Well, Tom!" reached her ears. The first voice was the squire's, hearty and welcoming, the sound of the second made Angela start and turn abruptly round. Descending from the vehicle appeared a long, thin figure, with a gaunt face and staring eyes. His head was not bare but covered by a soft hat. Still there was no mistaking—the lunatic!

Some hours later the Trevors were holding a private conference with the lady of the house in her boudoir. Tears of laughter still filled the eyes of the latter.

"I cannot help it, girls, you mustn't mind. It is too killing!" she said. "Anyone would have made the mistake. I never saw the man until now. Such a being. No wonder you thought him a lunatic."—London Punch.

Parlor Curtains.

When it is necessary to use sash curtains at front windows, especially those of a parlor or drawing-room, the ugly bedroomy effect that they often have may be changed into one quite pleasing and artistic by setting across the lower third or half of the window a narrow frame of Venetian bent-iron in a simple pattern, which frames in a curtain of colored China silk very prettily. The two pieces of the frames that make the top and bottom should be wider than the sides. The curtain should be secured at the top by running it through a very small brass rod.—N. Y. Post.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

WESTERN HOG HOUSE.

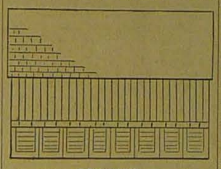
A Structure That Has Given Most Excellent Satisfaction.

Fig. 1 is an end view, the posts being long enough to admit of storage room above the pens as indicated. Fig. 2 is a side view showing doors into outside pens. These are so hinged as to work both ways, allowing animals to go in

END VIEW OF HOG HOUSE.

and out at pleasure and yet protecting from storms the inside pens. Fig. 3 shows floor plan. The house is 26x40 feet, 8 feet to square, and has two rows of pens, each 5x8 feet, and 10 foot driveway through center. The posts on each side of driveway should run to roof with cross-ties 12 feet above floor, also 4 feet above pen to make cribs for corn and other feed.

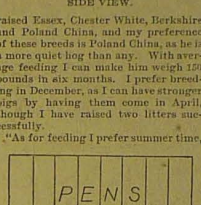
"As for breeds," he says, "I have



SIDE VIEW.

raised Essex, Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China, and my preference of these breeds is Poland China, as he is a more quiet hog than any. With average feeding I can make him weigh 150 pounds in six months. I prefer breeding in December, as I can have stronger pigs by having them come in April, though I have raised two litters successfully.

"As for feeding I prefer summer time,



FLOOR PLAN.

starting my pigs as soon as they will eat corn. With good slop they will thrive splendidly. Of course, whatever a man undertakes, to that he should attend well. It pays to have good warm pens in winter and cool ones in summer."—Farm Journal.

LIVE STOCK POINTERS.

The first object in the feeding of young growing stock is to produce rapid growth.

About the worst economy that can be practiced on the farm is the scant feeding of stock.

In fattening cattle it is of no advantage at any time to give more than is readily eaten up clean.

Keep the fattening hogs quiet, clean and as comfortable as possible in order to secure the best rapid gain.

With all classes of stock profitable feeding consists in giving the animals all that they will eat and digest properly.

When sheep are grown for wool and mutton care should be taken not to cull out the good mutions too closely for the butcher.

Oats contain the material needed to form bone and muscle, and for this reason are an excellent feed for young and growing stock.

Without stock there can be no complete utilization of the products of the farm, such as is essential to the securing of the best profits.

Clover is one of the best crops to grow to build up run down farms, and wherever clover can be grown the land is not past building up.

Every part of the farm should be made to return something. If too rough to cultivate seed to grass for pasture or plant trees of some kind.

As a general rule the more a farmer produces from a given area the more prosperous he will be, as the expenses will not increase in proportion to the yield.—Farmers' Union.

Boys Who Don't Like Farming.

Farming is depressed, but the farmers are as well off as any business men we know of in the city, and better off if they are out of debt. An exchange says: "A farmer who can make a living now and keep things even, should not change his business, at least until our industries revive. He should "let well enough alone." However, if a young man does not like farming, the chances are that he will make no great success at it. If he is fretting and chafing to get away to town or the city and engage in other business he had better go. He may be successful, and at least may learn that he made a mistake in leaving the farm and will stay contentedly when he goes back. We never took much stock in trying to keep boys on the farm if their inclinations were all against farm life.

SPIRITLESS FARMING.

The Natural Result of Doing Things According to Old Methods.

To run too long in one unvarying channel of business, man is prone to become spiritless, grows shiftless and uninterprising. He must vary or change his methods, make new shifts, so as to give newness and variety to his occupation, which serves to stir up an interest, with a desire to see and enjoy the results of his handiwork. This interest and desire begets energy, as it were, from whence follow other and often greater efforts, and, as a matter of course, something profitable will be accomplished. This awakening to the calls of industry, in other words, is enterprise, without which no one is likely to prosper much in any sphere. An enterprising spirit strives to accomplish something as much for the pleasure in its accomplishment as for the actual need of the fruits of its labor.

With some it is difficult to get up this enterprising spirit; especially so with such people as are inclined to "take things easy," and to "let every day provide for itself," from which very cause there are thousands of farms—to say nothing of the personal improvement of families—throughout the country, that are rendered unattractive and undervalued by the despoiling effects of neglect, and which, by the touch of a little rubbing up, so to speak, would be enhanced in value and made beautiful as "apples of gold in pictures of silver."

Many such farmers, too—as we are chiefly speaking of farmers—are proud, and want themselves and families to stand fairly credible, yet neglect one of the most essential means of gaining that respectability. For next to education and refinement in our persons is that of improving and beautifying the homes in which we dwell. So, then, the father who wishes his family to enjoy a respectable position in society should also strive to have a bright and attractive home for them.

The neglect of the home and family often comes of a too eager pursuit after money getting, sometimes of petty speculation, sometimes of too much concern about public affairs and many other similar cause which detract attention from home and home affairs, and as a rule only half work is done anywhere.

However the cause of this unprogressive way of managing affairs, it is one that grows and soon becomes a rut, so to speak, that is hard to pull out of; often it requires some external force to get one out at all. But again a very little sometimes serves to stimulate a spirit of progress. For instance, we once knew a man who was led to make a great change in his affairs by apotato crop he reared turning out exceedingly well, and from which he realized a good profit; and this stimulated him to turn his attention to his crops more closely and energetically, and which paid better and better year by year, till he became quite a prosperous farmer. Although the first step in this case was an involuntary one, we see, yet every one can voluntarily take the first progressive step if they will, and by determination strive after others, and success will ultimately follow.—Cor. Epitomist.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

How to Cut Down Large Trees and Leaning Timber.

In cutting down large trees for sawlogs, or trees that do not stand straight, those that lean badly are sure to split and spoil some of the butt logs. If the farmer will put a good stout cable chain around the body of the tree, as shown

HOW TO CUT DOWN TREES.

in the cut, he will not have any trees split up, as they are sure to do without. At A is the place to put the chain around tree, and hook. Now slip chain down to B, or within four to six inches of row marked C. If chain is not tight, drive in some wooden wedges until it is tight.

I have cut leaning trees in this way without splitting them, where the top of tree was within 30 feet of the ground, 75 feet from the stump. I saw a large white oak tree last winter that was cut for sawlogs, sound as could be, measuring four feet across stump, which was split nearly in center for over 20 feet, and spoiled the two butt sawlogs, or nearly one-half of the lumber in said tree. If I had seen the parties when they were cutting the tree, I could have saved the lumber in the way above described.—J. T. Smith, in Ohio Farmer.

Starting an Osage Hedge.

A hedge is beautiful and ornamental, and also adds value to the farm. In starting a hedge, it should be protected by a fence until the plants have become of sufficient height to turn stock. Osage orange, with its prongs, can be made to keep the smallest animals out of a field if it is properly attended to during the first three years of its growth. The plants should be cut back severely, or partially cut, and the branches interwoven, a process which is tedious but necessary if a close hedge is desired. The only objection to hedges is the fact that they "draw" the land and require trimming every year, but they are cheaper than fences and will last for many years.

Save

The expense of doctors' bills. Keep your blood pure, your digestion good by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

ONLY LIVE ROBBERS.

Postoffice Department Does Not Pay Rewards for Dead Ones.

Some very curious cases have been decided by the law department relating to awards for the capture of robbers of postoffices. Mr. Milliken has just rendered a decision against a claimant at California, Mo., where a postoffice safe was robbed. In such cases the department pays $100 each for the conviction of the persons engaged in the robbery. There were five persons concerned in the affair, but the authorities had no clew to the men. It happened, however, that the guilty persons were in a saloon some time afterward, and one of them got into a dispute with a farmer and a lively row ensued, in which the farmer shot and killed the man. The other men ran out, but were captured by other persons, not because they were possoffice robbers, but because they were engaged in the row.

It turned out on examination that the man who was killed was the ringleader of the robbers and had the bulk of the booty on his person. His death resulted in proving complicity of the robbery upon the other four men. The men who captured the four have been allowed $500. The farmer made application for $200, but it is held that the reward being offered for the "arrest and conviction" of the robbers, he cannot be paid the amount. The dead robber was neither arrested nor convicted of the offense. Mr. Milliken said that it was rather hard, but, under the law, he could do nothing else.

SHALL WE SPANK?

This Question Is Agitating the Minds of Chicago People.

Our flagging interest in the great sociological problem, "Shall Our Children Be Spanked?" has been revivified by the battle now raging between Mrs. Washburne and a gentleman in Connecticut. We are sorry that this conflict of opinion did not exist at that period of life of which we are accustomed to speak, poetically and with dreamy reminiscence, as "our halcyon days," as we are convinced that in this event we should have saved ourselves a measure of mental trepidation and bodily discomfort. Concerning the merits of the debate we do not feel at liberty to pass judgment, but we are reasonably sure that could we be a child again we should "tie to" Mrs. Washburne. Yet the Connecticut gentleman seems to be a man of experience and practical knowledge and we must make all allowence for conditions as we find them. Some children are born to be spanked, some achieve spankhood and some have spankings thrust upon them. It is a very difficult and delicate matter to draw the line, particularly when it is a clothestine. Let us dismiss the matter as one of the neversettled troubles of humanity, the spankers as well as the spankee, for are we not all born to trouble as the spanks fly downward? —Chicago Post.

A Haughty Star.

"What!" demanded the manager of the new Siberian melodrama angrily. "The new star we engaged refuses to take part in the great dynamite explosion scene? Why won't she?"

"Well," answered the assistant manager, "she says the joke writers wouldn't do a thing but call her a bomb actress."

Beauty is the power which captivates the strongest natures. A woman's personal attractiveness is the weapon with which she conquers her world. Almost every woman believes that she possesses at least some one attractive feature and strives to make the most of that. But mere regularity of feature is not the most attractive form of beauty.

Mankind is more influenced by the bright glowing vitality of perfect health. A classic cast of countenance will not make a woman attractive and captivating if she is pale, thin, weak and nervous, or has a pimply complexion or unwholesome breath.

These complaints are due to imperfect nutrition. The digestive and blood-making organs fail to extract the needed nourishment from the food, and the liver is too sluggish to cleanse the blood of bilious impurities. The entire constitution becomes weak and poisoned.

The only perfect antidote for this state of things is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It gives power to the digestive and nutritive organs to make an abundance of pure, rich, highly vitalized blood which permeates the whole system with the sweetness of purity, the beauty of womanly vigor and animation.

It creates solid, healthy flesh and natural color; clears the complexion; dispels wrinkles, sends out the light and imbues the whole physique with the irresistible natural magnetism of perfect health.

Miss Julia Mills, of Smith, McLean Co., Ky., writes: "After suffering for a long while with a lingering disease, I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. I took seven bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription' and found relief. Life is now no longer a burden to me. I weigh 130 pounds. A year ago I weighed 95 pounds. I shall praise Dr. Pierce's medicines wherever I go. I feel better than ever before. My health was very much impaired and I feel that I owe a great deal to your wonderful medicines. I truly believe they saved my life. I thank you for the advice which you so kindly gave me while taking your medicines."

REASONS FOR CURE
COLDS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

IN MEMORY'S MIRROR.

A little curl'd head in the rectory pew,
A young face glowing with boyish pride,
A lancet of glass where the sun peers through
From the great green world outside.
There's a glimmer of sky twixt the wind-stirred trees,
A swallow darts past upon widespread wings,
And the child's thoughts float with the bird and the breeze
'Mid dreams of wonderful things.

The grave voice pleads from the pulpit high,
The windows burn like a sheet of fire,
And a great red admiral butterfly
Flits over the drowsy squire.
There's a subtle fragrance of mignonette
From the graveyard, tended with loving care,
Like a mingling of hope with the sharp regret
For those that are sleeping there.

The clock in the belfry is chiming four,
The rustic worshipers go their way,
And the organ uplifts once more
A hymn for the dying day.
And the boy treads lightly the echoing flags,
And frets, as only a young heart can,
That Life moves slowly and Time's foot lags
Ere the child can put on the man.

A soul that looks through a mist of tears,
As one that straineth his eyes to see,
And seeks far off in the shadowy years
Himself as he used to be—
An innocent self that he used to know
Ere the seasons had rounded a double seven,
And the marvelous earth was still a-glow
With the mystical light of Heaven.

The day is waning, the night draws near;
The traveler, sighting the goal at last,
Looks backward where memory mirrors clear
The face of the vanished past.
Oh, well for the soul that, 'mid life's loud din,
It walked with raiment yet undefiled,
That the heart of the man is still akin
To the stainless heart of the child!
—Christian Burke, in London Argosy.

BIDDY'S WAGER.

BY G. D. DUNHAM.

THE owners of the O. K. ranch worked their men early and late throughout the summer, but in the winter months the whole duty of man was comprised in riding the pastures and waiting for spring. A man good enough or lucky enough to be retained throughout the winter was on velvet. Of ten men usually kept through, two were sufficient to ride the pastures and keep the fences in repair; eight could wait for spring.

There were other vocations, such as learning to fiddle. Rime Jenks worked at that for years. The third season I asked him if he could yet play any tunes. "Not yet," said he, hopefully; "but I can start a few."

There was always some card playing, there was some reading, and an occasional trip to town. The youngsters did considerable letter writing to correspondents secured through a matrimonial paper known on the range as the Gizzard and Fist. These various industries were ad libitum; the one occupation which never palls on the cowboy who has worked hard all summer, and whose pay is going right on through stormy weather, is waiting for spring.

The O. K. ranch lay in a narrow and fertile valley, and at about this time the encroachment of actual settlers began to perplex the owners and annoy the men. In one season a great part of the valley had been preempted, and where last year was an unlimited open water front, with not a house in sight, it had became dotted with settler's cabins and notices to keep off the grass. Only eight miles below the ranch, in a bend of the river where we had many a time held a bunch of cattle while cutting out, a schoolhouse had been built. When settlers come to stay, the big cattle herds have to move on. Schoolhouses are pretty good evidences of permanent settlement.

This opened for the first time in charge of a teacher imported for the position from "the states," and every man on the ranch rode around that way to inspect the fences. A bright-eyed, fresh-faced girl is a pleasant sight to a man, whether he be afoot or on horseback, and as she stood in the door, with a look of curiosity as to what manner of men were these trooping by, any man of the company would have given his boots for the right to doff his hat and say: "Good-morning!"

ROBERT'S BEST HORSE.

After we had passed by Robert raised the question whether he, as the old man of the party, should not have done so. "I don't think," he said, "that we showed proper respect to the young lady to all go by a-looking out of the corner of our eye and nary a man saying a word."

The boys laughed, but Robert was serious.

Then Biddy offered him a wager. "I'll bet you that I get a letter from that girl before you do."

"Biddy, you're a fool," said Robert; "that's a sensible girl, and you been so loosed with them correspondents in the Gizzard and Fist you don't know enough to know you'll never get a letter from a sensible girl. I'll take your bet, and if you don't get your letter in one month you got to do my work all winter."

"Done," said Biddy.

On reflection Biddy would not have offered such a wager. The beauty of Biddy's character was that his second thoughts came so long after his first thoughts that there was time for much action between. In the matter of this bet he took action at once by writing under an assumed name to the teacher about three of his children residing in another county and asking on what terms they would be received into her school. In due time his letter was answered by the trustee to whom it had been referred. He next wrote Miss Bell, saying he understood she wished to buy a saddle horse, and might he bring one for inspection. No answer to this.

Finally he tried what he could do at shorter range. He secured an introduction to the lady, met her several times, and presently his second thoughts began to stir. What seemed to him easy enough on the day he rode by the schoolhouse was now impossible. He did not see how he could have become involved in such an attempt. He hearily scorned himself. Riding home in this mood, which he fancied showed rather fine feeling, but which really arose from conscious failure, Biddy looked up Robert to acknowledge himself beaten, but Robert was off to town and did not show up again until after Christmas.

Robert, who had ridden by the schoolhouse many times since the term began, had happened to read a newspaper item about a Christmas custom in some foreign land, of sending gifts to the most beautiful lady. I suppose it was a fairy tale, for there never has been in any place any one most beautiful lady, but it struck Robert as an eminently proper custom. He cut the item out; he rode by the school house once again to confirm his judgment; he made his dispositions accordingly.

On Christmas morning, the young teacher was surprised to find at her door Robert's best horse, with saddle and bridle, and a note saying that Robert sent them on the authority of the inclosed newspaper slip; that he really could use the horse no longer—too old—and would she do him the favor to take the old swayback off his hands?

Miss Bell, who was learning to use a typewriter, sat down to the machine and wrote a note of thanks declining

"I'VE BEAT YOU," SAID HE.

the horse as a gift, but accepting the use of him for the winter, undamuring Mr. Robert that she was not the lady referred to in the story.

Two days later Robert brought this letter into the mess house while the boys were at supper.

"I've beat you," said he to Biddy. "I didn't want no letter, and I didn't expect none; but here it is, and she thinks I can't read writing—it's printed."

"Why, that thing," said Scotty, "is no letter. That's a circular. She sends them out to every fellow who gives her a horse."

"That's straight," said another; "I hear she has a whole band of saddle horses down in Johnson's pasture."

"Boys, shut up," said Robert, gently. "I'll leave it to the foreman whether I win."

The foreman decided that a printed communication is not a letter, and, as Biddy had received no letter, that both had lost the wager.

That night the boys considered the matter over their pipes, and rendered the unanimous opinion that betting is immoral when you lose, and that Robert and Biddy, having both lost, should ride the pastures all winter while the rest of us waited for spring.—G. D. Dunham, in San Francisco Argonaut.

The Weight of Jupiter.

Jupiter, the "giant of the skies" and so-called "father of planets," is the largest member of the sun's family. It is 85,000 miles in diameter, while that of the earth is a fraction less than 8,000, its bulk exceeds that of the earth 1,300 times, but the specific gravity of "the giant" is so low that his weight is only 313 times greater than that of our globe. Prof. Moskelyne's celebrated experiment at Mount Schihallion, Scotland, proved that the weight of the earth is equal to 5,842,000,000,000,000,000 tons of 2,240 pounds each. Jupiter's weight, on the other hand, according to the calculations of Flammarion, Sir Robert Ball, Prof. Langley, et al., is largely in excess of that of all the other planets and satellites put together, this calculation including the earth, of course. To express the weight of the giant planet in tons we must use 27 figures, thus—242,760,000,000,000,000,000,000,000! Jupiter's average distance from the sun is 480,000,000 miles. It takes Jupiter 11 years, 10 months and 10 days, according to our way of reckoning time, to make one revolution around the sun. All of this time he is moving through space at a rate of 30,000 miles an hour.—St. Louis Republic.

HE KNEW THE SIGNS.

John Bancks Did Not Have to Be a Mind Reader.

"John," said Mrs. Bancks, as she came in from outside radiant with news, "I've been over to Mrs. Smith's for a few minutes—"

"Few minutes," interrupted Mr. Bancks, looking at his watch. "One hour and twenty minutes, for I timed you."

"Well, I like that, John Bancks. Who asked you to keep tally on me?"

"I wanted to go out myself this evening, but it's too late now."

"I just ran over to tell Mrs. Smith—"

"Yes, I know. You just put a shawl over your head like any other neighborhood woman and carried back six eggs you borrowed of her yesterday."

"John—"

"And she told you that Johnny had the mumps, and that Mrs. Jones' Jimmy had the measles, and lent you a pattern of a new sleeve—"

"John Bancks—"

"She also told you that if Smith didn't give up going out nights and stay home with her and the children, she'd pack up and go home to her mother?"

"Oh, you listened, did you, John Bancks?"

"I haven't left this chair since you went out. You brought the bowl that you took out the eggs in back with you full of Chili sauce, and promised to return it when you made yours."

"Before I'd spy on a woman! Supposing I did, is there any harm in it?"

"Not a bit. Tonly wanted to save you the trouble of repeating what you said to Mrs. Smith, and what she said to you. You haven't mentioned the scandal yet."

"What scandal?"

"The one Mrs. Smith whispered to you and told you never to breathe to a soul as long as you lived."

"John Bancks, are you a mind-reader?"

"I don't need to be where you and Mrs. Smith are concerned. I know the signs."

"John."

"Yes, Mary."

"Just tell me one thing. How did you know about the eggs?"

"Heard you tell the dairyman when he called this morning that you wanted six extra, to return some you had borrowed."

"Oh! And about the scandal?"

"It's in to-night's paper, and has just struck Mrs. Smith."

"Thanks, John Bancks. You have missed your vocation. You would have made a first-class detective. Too bad that so much talent should be thrown away on the home circle," and Mrs. Bancks went out and slammed the door.—Detroit Free Press.

PILGER RETALIATES.

Tells His Wife That the Doctor Said Something About Her, Once, Too.

Pilger's wife is always telling him what the doctor says. If Pilger has a cold, or a pang of indigestion, Mrs. Pilger is sure to say:

"Now, George, you know what the doctor says."

Once in awhile Pilger gets mad and consigns the doctor to the resort where they try the sulphur cure.

The other day he revolted in a new fashion. Mrs. P——— had just flung the doctor at him for the tenth time since dinner.

"Jane Annette," he gravely remarked, "if I were you I wouldn't quote the doctor quite so often. You should try and remember that he once made a statement about you that afterward caused a great deal of trouble for several worthy people."

"When did he say anything about me?" cried the indignant Jane Annette.

"It was a good many years ago," said Pilger, evasively.

"What did he say about me that made trouble?"

"I hate to tell you," hesitated Pilger.

"To whom did he say it?"

"To your father."

"And father never told me!"

"Well, he didn't think it necessary."

"Pilger, if you don't tell me what it was I'll put my hat on this minute and go back to mother."

"I hate to tell you."

"Tell me what he said about me at once!"

"Well," said Pilger, reflectively, "it was a good many years ago and it seems hard to blame the doctor now. He did the best he could."

"Go on!"

"The doctor saw you and came downstairs. Your father was waiting for him. He took your father by the hand and said: 'It's a girl,' and—"

Well, Pilger just escaped with his life, but he says it's an honest fact that she hasn't said doctor to him for a whole week.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hints on House Plants.

The woman who complains that she can't raise house plants is simply negligent of them. She moves them about too much, is not always heedful of their need of water, permits the room they sit in to become very cold at night and then very hot during the day. Probably, too, she does not cover them up at night, nor in any way protect them from dust. A sudden chill often blasts an otherwise hearty plant, and just as important is it to protect them from superfluous dust. When cleaning day comes around throw big bags of old muslin or dimity over the greenery, and as plants are usually kept in a deep window, be sure at night to draw down the shades and cover the portieres when the gas is lighted. The portieres should be of some heavy, dark stuff to keep out the light, heat, and, possibly, tobacco smoke. Before leaving the room for the night one window, as distant as possible from that in which the plants sit, ought to be pulled down at the top to let in fresh air, while the closed curtains will still keep them warm enough. Then, not until she has made her fire, cleaned the grate and done her dusting for the day, should the maid push back the portieres and pull up the window shades.—Boston Herald.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

A Case Cited in Little Falls, Minn. Which Yielded Promptly to Treatment.

From the Tribune, Minneapolis, Minn.

Joseph Zerwas is a young man and resides at Little Falls, Minn. He has lived there from childhood and is known by every one in that city, and especially by the traveling men, he being in the employ of Reuben Buckman as a bus driver for Hotel Buckman, one of the finest hotels in the Northwest. While talking with a reporter a few days ago, in regard to his health Joe made the remark that he felt better to-day than for the last five years. He said: "I have a friend to whom I owe a great favor, for it was he who told me of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and what they had done for him, and advised me to try them. I took his advice and began a box and to-day I am entirely cured." The reporter, who is a great friend of Mr. Zerwas, had become quite interested in his story and with a few other friends requested him to tell it from beginning to end. He cheerfully consented and his remarkable story is given here in his own words:

"I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People about a year ago. They had been recommended to me by a friend named James Little, who is now living at Bellvue. At the time I began taking the pills I was troubled with a partial paralysis. Before this stroke I had always been in the very best of health except for a little nervousness at times. I was first taken sick while working in the barn, one hot and sultry afternoon. As I bent over a sharp pain shot through my body and for a time I was coming over me. I kept at work for a few days, but at last I became so sick that I was compelled to take a short rest, hoping by so doing I might regain my health, but it was not so. As the days passed I became worse, and at the earnest solicitation of my friends I went to one of our local physicians and had him work on my case, but to no avail. I then tried numerous other medicines but they also failed to relieve my suffering. My body had become partially numb and I had given up all hope when James Little, an old friend of mine, came to see me, and after hearing my story he advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"With a new hope I sent for a box of the pills, knowing nothing ventured nothing gained. After taking the first box I felt a slight change, and by the time I had finished my second box I began to grow better and stronger. I used several boxes of the pills and found myself entirely cured and feeling like a new man. I have now quit taking them, but always have a box near at hand.

"Since my recovery I have recommended the pills to others and they have taken them and been cured. I shall always continue to tell what Pink Pills have done for me."

The vice-President of the St. Aloysius Society of this city and others connected with the hotel say they well remember the condition of their friend several months ago, and are aware of the fact that he was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

PROVED HER INNOCENCE.

A Little Drama Recently Enacted in a French Court.

A pathetic little drama was recently enacted in a French court of justice. A poor needle woman was charged with stealing two gold coins from her employer. Her defense was that, while waiting in her employer's house the child in her arms, unknown to her was attracted by the sight of the glittering gold on the mantel shelf behind her, and, leaning forward over her shoulder, clutched the coins in its chubby fist, and had so carried them away. This she persistently and solemnly stated on oath.

The court, however, was incredulous and reproved the mother for her attempt to deceive him. Her she asserted her innocence with such patiet-ice power that the sagacious judge determind to test the truth of her statement. He bade her stand by his desk, with her child facing over her shoulder in the way she had described. Then he took several gold coins form his pocket and placed them on his desk within reach of the child.

A breathless silence ensued. Every one awaited the touching sequel. Then suddenly the child,s eyes caught sight of the gleaming gold, and, with an eager smile, the tiny hand was outstretched to the desk and the coins were clutched in its tenacious grasp. The mother was promptly acquitted. —Weekly Telegraph.

A Cylindrical Street Car.

A car has just been completed at Concord, N. H., which puts into practice what has heretofore been considered a chimerial idea of the novelist. It is cylindrical in form, like the imaginary cars Julies Verne and other have have told of, have been. It is no theory, but entire practice, and it will save the railroad companies many thousands of dollars.

The car is curious embodiment of genius and convenience. It is practically cylindrical in form, although this by no mems interferes with the seating arangements. Its chief claim to fame, however, lies in the fact that each section of the sides, with windows of curved glass, slides up under the roof just as the curtain of the roll-top desk disappears as it is pushed upward. Just at the sides disappear a running board drops down below the floor of the car and in the usual position on the outside. In this way the uncomfortable closed car is transformed into an open car of neat appearance.

A Wonderful Needle.

Among the many treasures owned by Queen Victoria is a wonderful needle made for her in Buckinghamshire. The needle is a miniature of the Roman column of Trojan, but instead of the exploits of the Roman emperors, scenes out of the life of England's queen are depicted. One shows Victoria when a young girl at Tunbridge Wells, another scene is the coronation of Westminister, while a third shows the marriage of the queen and prince consort. The figures in all of these scenes can only be made out plainly by the aid of a magnifying glass. The needle can also be opened, and it contains several others of the same form, and all are adorned with miniature figures in relief.

They Were Ready.

One of the district schools trustees was a crank on the subject of fire, and when he called around with the examining board he always confined his remarks to a question addressed to the pupils as to what they would do in case the building should catch fire.

The teacher was acquainted with his hobby, so she prompted her scholars as to the answer they should give when he arose to propound his accustomed inquiry.

When the board called, however, this particular trustee, perhaps from a desire to emulate his associates in tbier addresses rose and said:

"You boys and girls have paid such nice attention to Mr. Jones remarks, I wonder what you would do if I were to make you a little speech?"

Quick as thought a hundred voices piped in unison:

"Form in line and march down stairs."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There's no objection to a girl's making up a face in the privacy of her own room occasionally, providing she doesn't do it with powder and paint.—Somerville Journal.

Sudden cold sometimes brings soreness and stiffness. St. Jacobs Oil always brings a cure.

Crolly—"And—aw—he said I couldn't get an idea into my head." Miss Cutting—"That was a cruel slander; there is certainly roomenough."—N. Y. Pres.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Millions of men who are daily "Tobacco Spitting and Smoking Their Lives Away" will be glad to learn that the makers of No-To-Bac, the famous guaranteed tobacco habit cure, that has freed over 400,000 tobacco users in the last few years, have put on the market a fifty cent package of their great remedy. This will give every tobacco user a chance to test No-To-Bac's power to control the desire for tobacco in every form and at the same time be benefited by No-To-bac's nerve strengthening qualities. Every tobacco user should procure a fifty cent box at once from his druggist and begin to quit. You will be surprised to see how easily and quickly the desire for tobacco disappears. Any smoker can obtain a sample and booklet free by addressing the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York, and mentioning this paper.

When a domestic leaves an intelligence office she is seldom permitted to take away with her any perceptible amount of intelligence.—Boston Transcript.

"The done so little work," said the policeman, "that my liceps are getting flabby. How I would like to meet a good, clubable fellow!"—Washington Star.

Noodle—"I find it very hard work to collect my thoughts." Maud—"Papa says it is always difficult to recover small amounts." —Truth.

At once use St. Jacobs Oil for sprains. At once it will cure.

Miss Quinsence—"Do you think that genius is hereditary?" Prayetteles Beau—"I can't tell; I have as yet no children."—Boston Globe.

Cascarets stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe, 10c.

Wherever you have a propolition to get something for nothing, it will pay you to walk around it by the furthest route.—Houston Press.

The Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Five a Cough, Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

A man never gets too old to talk silly about his love affairs.—Washington Democrat.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Thomas Lindsman, Ludlow, Ky., Dec. 4, '94.

A woman convinced against her will—but there, there, nobody ever heard of any such thing.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

If you want your grave kept in order be good to an old maid before you die.

Are you bruised? Use St. Jacobs Oil and you won't be long.

The Livery of Biliousness

Is a pronounced yellow. It is visible in the countenance and eyeballs. It is accompanied with uneasiness beneath the right ribs and shoulder blade, sick headache, nausea and irregularity of the bowels. To the removal of each and all of these discomforts, as well as their cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is admirably adapted. This pre-eminent family medicine also remedies malarial, rheumatic and kidney complaints, nervousness and debility. It promotes appetite and sleep.

As the members of a family secretly laugh at the efforts made by another member to be agreeable to others.—Atchison Globe.

As it certainly cures it, St. Jacobs Oil is the Master Cure for rheumatism.

When some men get hurt they take so much pleasure in telling about it that they do not seem to mind the injury.—Atchison Globe.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco. Save money, save health, save soul. Manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

Many a tramp who has asked only for nickels and dimes has found himself supplied with quarters—at the workhouse.—Buffalo Courier.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

The gentleman so often mentioned in novels, who riveted people with his gaze, has somewhat the permanent employment of a boiler manufactory.

It is better to be nobody who amounts to something than to be a somebody and accomplish nothing.

The proof of it is thousands say St. Jacobs Oil cured us of neuralgia.

What a difference between the woman you hate and the woman you love!

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c.

Occasionally a worm turns and finds an early bird waiting to gobble it.

With a rub or two lumbago is often cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

Bright's Disease CAN BE CURED

Bright's Disease is but advanced Kidney Disease. It is better to cure the kidney trouble imits incipiency, but if you have neglected it, hesitate no longer, but cure yourself at once,

WITH WARNER'S SAFE Cure.

We have used the QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO. INK with satisfaction for many years, and are using it now. When in need of Ink write to them, Cincinnati or Chicago.

A. N. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.

PIANOS ORGANS $125 to $700. $25 cash. $10 per month. Every new PIANO fully warranted. $35 to $150. $10 Cash, $3 per month. Beautiful, sweet Toned and Durable. WE SEND NEW INSTRUMENTS on TRIAL and PAY FREIGHT both ways if not satisfactory. Send for CATALOGUE, FREE. W. J. DYER & BRO. 509 Nicollet Av., Established Quarter of a Century. 21 W. Fifth St., SAINT PAUL. MINNEAPOLIS.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE CINCINNATI, O. E. KRAUSER & BRO. MILTON, PA.

OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

USE NO OTHER THAN YUCATAN.

A. N. K.—G. 1639.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

Scoff and Cough.

The man who scoffs at the friendly advice, to "take something for that cough," will keep on coughing until he changes his mind or changes his earthly residence. A great many scoffers have been converted by the use of the standard cough remedy of the past half century,—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. But some are scoffing and coughing yet. They wheeze with asthma, bark with bronchitis or groan with the grippe. Singular, is n't it, the number of stubborn people, who persist in gambling, with health and perhaps life as the stake, when they might be effectually cured of cough, cold or lung trouble, by a few doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

More particulars about Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co. Lowell, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION REGULATE THE LIVER 10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 311.

PINE COUNTY PIONEER

ED C. GOTTRY Editor and Prop.

TERMS: $1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Entered at the Pine City Post Office as Second Class Matter.

PINE CITY, MINN., JAN. 15, 1897.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

Local Chips Picked up Around Town and Shavings Clipped From Our Exchanges.

—For Rent—One store and three rooms up stairs. Call at Mrs. Conroy's.

—We are selling Mufflers and Mittens below cost. G. A. CARLSON, Rush City, Minn.

—Kashik & Hoefler have a number of fine milch cows for sale. Go and secure a bargain.

—The Minneapolis Bargain Store, at Rush City, is closing out stock at 50 cents on the dollar.

—Everything must be sold within 20 days, at the Minneapolis Bargain Store, Rush City, Minn.

—Presbyterian services will be held as usual, morning and evening, on Sunday next. All are welcome.

—Remember, you buy for one dollar, two dollars worth of goods at the Minneapolis Bargain Store, Rush City.

—Teams are still passing through here for the woods, two having gone to West Superior from near Mora on Wednesday.

—Arthur Bartlett shipped seven thousand feet of inch and a quarter, and inch and a half oak to St. Paul, to finish the hull of his steamboat that is being built at that place.

—Service in the M. E. church Sunday, Jan. 17th, as follows: Morning at 10:30, subject, "Humanity's Cry." Evening, at 7:30, "Wells of Salvation." Everybody invited.

—The Ladies of the M. E. church will hold a social at the residence of H. Taylor. Those wishing to attend should meet at the residence of W. P. Gottry at 7 o'clock p. m. Tuesday.

—Senator F. A. Hodge is domiciled at the Merchants hotel in St. Paul during the session of the legislature and will be pleased to see any of his old friends and constituents.

—Samuel Leslie, of Waseca county, arrived in this place on Thursday to spend a few days visiting his daughter Mrs. C. G Mosher. While in town he found time to make this office a pleasant call.

—Found—On the streets of this village, one day this week, a brown clasp pocket book, containing articles of value. The owner can have the same by calling at the Central meat market, proving property and paying for this notice.

—We won't agree to pay your fare to Rush City if you buy ten dollars worth of goods of us, but we do agree to sell goods so cheap that you will save more than enough.

G. A. CARLSON,
Rush City, Minn.

—The bank opened Monday under the most favorable circumstances. Cashier McAllen informs us that he was surprised at the amount of deposits they received the first day. Almost every business man made a deposit, and a great many of the farmers.

—We have been informed by traveling men who go all over the state, and some who travel in other states, that this place is the liveliest one they go to. Every man who wants work can get it. There is scarcely an idle man in the town or surrounding country.

—During the first three days after the opening of the bank, the deposits amounted to over fifty-three hundred dollars, all from individual depositors. This is not a bad showing for a place the size of this, and it also shows that the people here have confidence in the new enterprise.

—On Tuesday of this week this place presented a lively appearance, Judge F. M. Crosby issuing second papers to one hundred and seven applicants from this county and Chicago, quite a number of Rush City-ites being among those who want to be full-fleged citizens of this great and good Republic.

—O. Colborson spent the latter part of last week in Grantsburg, returning on Sunday. He was accompanied by Andrew Ness, of the firm of Gisvold & Ness, butchers of the above named place, who purchased thirty head of cattle and shipped them to St. Paul on Tuesday. John Ryan and Peter Gisvold also accompanied him, and spent a couple of days in town.

—Mothers whose children are troubled with bad colds, croup or whooping cough will do well to read what Dr. R. E. Robey, of Olney, Mo., says on this subject. He writes: "For years we have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and always keep it in the house. It is regarded in our family as a specific for all kinds of coughs and colds. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City.

—"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and loins," writes Louden Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given her relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. Sold by J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City, Minn.

—A. J. Armstrong, the agent at this place informs us that they are shipping quite a number of car-loads of wood from this place and yet the farmers bring it in so fast that he can not get cars to ship, and they have to pile it around the depot, until they can get cars to ship it on. Sticha & Petricka are buying all they can get hold of. Farmers having wood to sell should bear this in mind and call on them before selling to any one else.

—Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Perin, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, and Diarrhœa Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City, Minn.

—Burger Bros. mill is running every day and up to the present time they have cut upwards of two hundred thousand feet of lumber, and have something over five hundred thousand feet of logs on the ice and around the mill. This is a great number of logs than they ever had before at this time of the year, and still they are coming in load after load every day, and the Court Rath pays cash for them all, thus giving the farmers and others a chance to pay their help and other bills thereby making business in this place good.

—The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield News, bearing date April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex. "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's cough remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City.

—On Thursday evening of this week a surprise was tendered H. Taylor, who lives one mile southwest of this place on the Brunswick road, by the members and friends of the M. E. church, who presented him with a fine gold watch as an appreciation of his services as pastor of the church during the past three or four months. All those who were invited report having had a very fine time. Refreshments were served in due time, and the presentation of the watch followed the supper, Mr. A. S. Gottry making the presentation speech, which was responded to by Mr. Taylor. After an hour or so more spent in social enjoyment, all went to their respective homes, having spent a very pleasant evening.

FROM THE CENTRAL MARKET.

A Word to the Wise—To the Farmers Especially.

Bring on your produce, such as butter, eggs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, veal, beef, pork, mutton, and beef hides and pelts, for which we shall pay the highest cash prices, for we pay Duluth and St. Paul prices.

It seems that our neighbor competitor is worrying to a great extent over our business, and is losing some sleep daytimes, for fear that we will go out of business. Now never mind neighbor; we are all right, and furthermore we are here to stay, even if we don't buy deer hides and rabbits.

We don't think we have asked you for any help, for we supposed you would think that poverty began at home first. Now, my friend, don't forget to bear misfortune with a smile, for poverty is a weary thing. It boweth down the heart of man, and dulls his cunning brain. It makes him bow down his head and all must weep with shame. But we shall do business just the same at Pine City, under the same name.

JESMER & CO

Burlington Route

BEST - LINE.
ST. PAUL
AND
MINNEAPOLIS
TO
Chicago!

Dr. Iver C. J. Wiig,

Physician and Surgeon.

Rush City, - Minn.

DEATH OF MRS J. W. HUNT.

It is with sorrow that we are called upon to chronicle the death of this esteemed neighbor, which occurred on Tuesday morning, at 9:45, at the family residence. Death came suddenly, and the shock was a hard one to bear by the family and friends. It was last week stated through the columns of this paper that the lady was quite sick, but we did not then think that the next issue would announce her death. Inquiries each day led us to believe that she was improving, as the doctor gave encouraging words each day, and the end came wholly unexpected. For some days she had suffered without a murmur, trying to be cheerful to her family. The direct cause of her death was due to complications arising from an attack of la grippe.

Mrs. Hunt was a model woman, beloved by all, and was held in the highest possible esteem by her neighbors. She was untiring in looking after the welfare of her family, and was what might be called a home woman, her greatest ambition being to see her family grow up an honor to their parents. The entire community extends their sympathy to the bereaved family.

Myrtie Willard was born at Oshkosh, Wis., in 1862. She moved with her parents to this place in 1872, and was raised to womanhood here. She was married to John W. Hunt August 31, 1879. Five children were born to them, all of whom survive her, the oldest being Royal, aged 16, Anna 14, Carrie, 7, John, 5, and Everett Early, one year and ten months. Besides these, her husband, her mother, Mrs. J. C. Netser, two brothers, James and Harry Willard, and three step brothers, Ed, Jay and Percy Netser, are left to mourn a loving wife, mother, daughter and sister.

The funeral services were held from the family residence on Thursday afternoon, Rev. P. Knudsen officiating, and the remains were laid to rest in Birchwood cemetery. The pall bearers were: S. G. L. Roberts, Douglas Greeley, G. J. Albrecht, Herman Borchers, James Hurley and James Wandel.

The casket was covered over with beautiful flowers, the last offerings sorrowing relatives and friends.

At a regular meeting of the Riverside Circle No. 16, Ladies of the G. A. R., the following resolutions were adopted

WHEREAS: God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst by death our friend and sister, Mrs. Mertie Hunt. In view of the loss we have sustained in our circle, and the still greater loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to her; therefore be it

RESOLVED: That in regretting the removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our highest respect, and as a just tribute to the memory of the departed be it

RESOLVED: That we extend to relatives of our departed sister the sincere sympathy of this circle.

RESOLVED: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased; that they be preserved by the circle, and that they be published in the Pine County Pioneer.

SARAH M. ELDRED,
CLARA L. ALBRECHT,
HELEN G. GREGG,
Committee.

Pine City, Minn., Jan. 14, 1897.

—Albert Woodcock, of Minneapolis, has several teams at work for Quale Bros., who are logging up near Partridge. Mr. Woodcock has seventeen head of heavy horses, and lets them out to the coal and wood dealers of the above named place; he reports business in his line as being very good, but in general he says business is slack. He says that all of the merchants and business men of the large cities are looking forward to a prosperous year and think with the opening of spring things will pick up and business will be the best it has been for a number of years.

ROCK CREEK.

Miss Mattie Myers left for Carlton Monday.

Geo. Walton arrived home from Sandstone with a load of wolves.

Gillman & Matson are giving prizes with cut meal that are worth having.

John Sundquist left for Lead City, S. D., Tuesday, to work in a silver mine.

Mrs. Walton left for Minneapolis, Monday, to receive medical treatment.

Dunn & Mercia are logging heavy this winter, owing to the suitable weather.

About 100 from this place got their second papers at Pine City on the 12th.

Mrs. J. D. McCormack, of Rush City, is visiting friends and relatives in this place.

John Axell is staying with his sister, Mrs. A. P. Errickson, of this place. Mr. Axell's health is very poor.

Nelson Rubano left for his home in St. Paul Monday, for a couple of weeks visit with friends and relatives.

Robert McKaye, who was reported to have had a limb broken a couple of weeks ago, is around again. It proved not to be broken.

BROOK PARK.

O. J. Woodbeck's family arrived last Friday on the early morning train.

Wood buyers have suspended for the time being, on account of a dull market

Miss Florence Bacon is boarding with Grandma Woodbeck, and attending school.

Nate Woodbeck, of Brookings county, South Dakota, has come to help his father the rest of the winter.

Joe Lord has gone to New York to visit his parents and other relatives. He will be gone about a month.

The young people gave Miss Shaska a surprise one evening of last week. She took the next morning's early train for Kenyon, and will be absent indefinitely.

Grandma Kelsey, the Doctor's mother, who is about 75 years of age, fell, about two weeks ago, and broke her collar bone. She is very feeble, but is reported as doing as well as could be expected.

Mr. Goodspeed has finally succeeded in finding a cook, and is keeping house in the upper story of Carl Norman's building. It is to be hoped that there will be no jaw-y in their household, but plenty to eat and burn.

Miss Althea Hoaglund, our school teacher, met with a very painful accident about two weeks ago. While frying cakes, the grease exploded, flying in her face and burning her eyelids and face quite severely. She has so far recovered, however, that she is able to resume her school.

CHAIRS!

I have a new and large stock of

Diners,
Rocking Chairs,
Children's Chairs,
High Chairs,

UPHOLSTERED CHAIRS,
COBBLER SEAT CHAIRS.

Newest Styles, Lowest Prices.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

H. N. WELCH,
Furniture and Hardware.
Pine City.

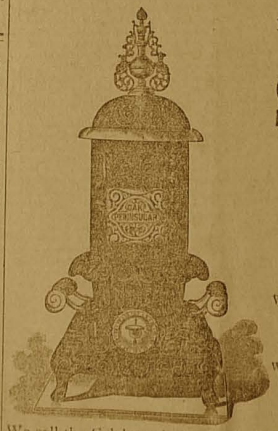
Save Money!

By purchasing your Hardware of

Sticha & Petricka

Who sell the Household Sewing Machine, Buckeye Pumps, and the Clipper Plows.

We also have a large line of Sash, Doors and Windows which we will sell at very Low Prices.



We sell the Celebrated "Peninsular" Heaters and "Favorite" Cook Stoves. Call and look at them,

STICHA & PETRICKA,
Pine City, Minn.

Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad.

"DULUTH SHORT LINE."

Time Table of Through Trains, Effective November 1, 1896.

NORTH-BOUND. Read Down.	No. 1 ex Sun	No. 4 ex Mon daily	No. 6 daily		SOUTH-BOUND. Read Up.	No. 2 ex Sun	No. 5 ex Mon daily	No. 6 daily	No. 8 ex Sun
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
3 50	11 00	7 15	8 30		Lv Minneapolis ar	12 05	4 25	11 50	3 10
4 00	11 10	7 30	9 00		Lv St. Paul U. D. ar	11 40	3 40	6 55	2 45
4 14	11 22	7 44			" St. Paul M.	11 25	3 26		2 30
4 27	11 32	7 57			Hudson	11 12	3 13	7 08	2 20
4 40	11 42	8 10	9 50		Willernie	11	3 00	6 06	2 10
4 50	11 50	8 20			Pine Bend	10 50	2 50		2 00
4 57	11 57	8 27			Rock Valley	10	2 40	7 18	1 50
5 05	12 05	8 35			Rock Creek	10	2 32		1 42
5 15	12 15	8 45			Hess	10	2 22		1 32
5 25	12 25	8 55			Forest Lake	9	2 12		1 22
5 30	12 41	9 20	10 35		Wyoming	12	1 45	5 30	1 07
6 20			11 05	50	Lv Hinckley Valley lv	11	1 00		12 40
6 30	12 50	9 30		55	Pine City	11	1 00		
6 40	1 00	9 45	8	62	North Branch	10	12 50		12 30
6 50	1 10	9 55	8	68	Harris	10	12 40		12 20
7 10	1 25	10 05	10 50	74	Rush City	10	12 30	4 40	4 45
			11 30	79	ar Grantsburg lv	9 10	12 00		
	1 40	4 10		79	Rock Creek	9	12		4 34
	1 50	4 20	10 54	84	Pine City	8	11 50	4 20	4 20
	2 13	4 42		90	Denoon	8	11 27		4 00
	2 27	4 55		94	Mission Creek	8	11 13		3 46
	2 37	5 05	11 15	97	ar. Hinckley lv	7	11 05	4 05	3 35
	5 40	5 50	11 20	97	lv. Hinckley ar	7	11 00	3 00	3 32
	5 52	6 02		102	Freeland	7	10 48		3 20
	6 10	6 16		106	Miller	6	10 35		3 05
	6 19	6 25		109	Finlayson	6	10 26		2 56
	6 27	6 33		112	Rutledge	6	10 20		2 50
	6 35	6 41		115	Willow River	5	10 10		2 40
	6 45	6 50		118	Sturgeon Lake	5	10		2 30
	6 55	6 60		123	Moose Lake	4	10 40		2 20
	7 05	7 10	8	128	Barnum	3	10 30		2 10
	7 10	9 15		131	Mahtowa	2	10 20		2 00
	7 45	9 45	12 45	151	Carlton	21	10 00	2 40	1 00
	7 50		1 00	157	ar. Cromet lv	20	9 55	2 25	1 50
	8 10	6 45		163	Thomson	16	9 35		12 54
	8 15	6 50		165	Howard	16	9 30		12 46
	8 31	7 01		141	Short Line Park	17	9 25		12 37
	8 35	7 05		144	Smithville	8	9 20		12 17
	8 50	7 17		148	West End	8	9 17		12 12
	8 10	7 17	1 20	148	West Duluth	4	9 13	2 05	11 50
	7 25	6 40		153	40th Avenue	9	9 05		11 20
	6 30	7 30	1 30	152	ar. Duluth lv	9	9 00	1 35	11 15
	6 40	7 35	1 35	151	ar W. Superior lv		9 00	1 30	11 00
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.				A. M.	P. M.	A. M.

a Stop on Signal. ‡ Refreshments. † Sunday Excepted.

a Stop on signal on Sundays only.

A. B. PLOUGH, Vice Pres't. and Gen. Manager. W. A. RIDDELL, Gen. Passenger Agt. A. J. ARMSTRONG, Local Agent.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally sufficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

LAND——LAND.

If you wish to buy lands in Pine county, you should look over the tracts of land for sale by the undersigned near Pine City Mission Creek, Brook park and Hinckley.

Prices from $4 to $6 per acre on very easy terms. E. G. MELLEM,

48 Endicott Building, St. Paul.

J. Veverka, of Pine City, is my agent at Pine City.

Kashik & Hoefler,

DEALERS IN

Fresh AND Salt Meats.

We keep Constantly on hand the following Meats:

beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Poultry,

AND GAME IN SEASON.

We also make and have on hand all kind of Sausages. KASHIK & HOEFLER, Pine City, Minn.

The Crown Roller Mills,

Rush City, Minn.

New and improved Machinery,

First-Class Flour Guaranteed.

CHAS. A. SCHARTE, prop.

Gold Medal Flour

Is the Result of time, money, work and study, all culminating in the highest science of flour making.

All for the good of humanity, Washburn, Crosby Co. have perfected the process of producing the best that wheat contains.

Use nothing but Gold Medal Flour if you would have sweet, wholesome bread.

All grocers sell it.
All wise people do.

THE

Pine City CASH STORE

CARRIES A FULL LINE OF

General Merchandise,

Boots, Shoes, Etc.

Also Farm Produce, Flour and Feed, Lime and Plastering Hair.

F. J. RYBAK, Propr.,
Pine City, Minn

Closing-out Sale

at the Minneapolis Bargain Store,

Rush City, Minn,

Dry Goods, Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Must Be Sold Within 20 Days.

All these goods will be sold at 50c on the Dollar,

At the MINNEAPOLIS BARGAIN STORE,
Rush City, Minn.