

The Pine County Pioneer.

Ed. C. GOTTRY, Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF PINE COUNTY, AND THE WELFARE OF ITS READERS.

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PINE CITY, PINE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1897.

NO. 8.

E. E. Barham, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.

Residence in Ryder House. Office in room back of Drug Store.
Pine City, Minn.

Dr. E. L. Stepan,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office at Drug Store.

Dr. J. C. J. Wiig,
Physician and Surgeon.
Rush City, Minn.

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.

Robert C. Saunders,
Attorney at Law,
Hincley, Minn.

S. G. L. ROBERTS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
PINE CITY, MINNESOTA.

Ed. C. Gottry,
Attorney at Law,
ELLISON BLOCK, TAYLOR'S FALLS, MINN.
Lain Register U. S. Land Office. Will practice in all courts of the state.

ROBERTSON BROS.,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise.
Best Goods at Lowest Prices.
FINLAYSON, MINNESOTA.

Right in Line with Prices!
SAVE YOUR CAR FARE AND GET A SUIT AT HOME.
Business Suits . . . \$14.00 and up
Overcoats . . . 12.00 " "
Pants . . . 3.50 " "

Repairing Done Neatly & Promptly
JOHN W. HOFF,
PINE CITY, MINN.

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, Minn.

W. F. Gasow
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Pine City, Minn.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Etc.
Special attention paid to the Farmer's trade. When in the city call at the old stand and look over my goods and prices, and see the inducements I can offer.

The Crown Roller Mills,
Rush City, Minn.
New and improved Machinery,
First-Class Flour Guaranteed.
CHAS. A. SCHARTE, prop.

Kashik & Hoefler,
DEALERS IN
Fresh Salt Meats.

We keep constantly on hand the following Meats:
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Poultry, AND GAME IN SEASONS.

We also make and have on hand all kinds of sausages.
KASHIK & HOEFELER,
PINE CITY, MINN.

Central Market,
Jesmer Humphrey
New Meat Market

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

Herman Borchers
Carries the most complete stock of
Ladies' and Gent's
Fine Boots and Shoes

Ever Brought to this village.
Also a First-class Line of Driving Shoes, Rubbers and Slippers.

BOOTS AND SHOES
Made to Order,
Also keeps in Stock Harness, Whips, etc.

Boot and Shoe Repairing a Specialty.
PINE CITY, MINN.

THE BLIND CHAPLAIN.

Rev. William H. Milburn Has an Interesting History.

How He Came to Be Elected Chaplain of the House of Representatives Fifty Years Ago—His Franco-Special Washington Letter.

"A prayer by the blind chaplain does more good than a sermon," says Senator Davis, of Minnesota. "Although military about reaching the capitol at noon for many years," says Senator Sherman, "I have actually observed and heard that some senators make an effort to get to the capitol at noon in order to hear the opening prayer."

As a usual thing statesmen care little for the prayers that are daily said in the senate and house of representatives, and few of them care whether they are on time each day or not. Usually not more than 20 representatives are present when the house is called to order, and as seldom happens that more than ten or twelve senators are present when the vice president assumes the gavel.

Rev. William Henry Milburn, chaplain of the senate, is now 74 years of age, and although he does not yet begin to look like an old man. He is strong, vigorous and bids fair to remain with us for many years to come, doing good in the world. He was blind young man, and more than 50 years since he first came to Washington to assume the position of chaplain, but he has not served continuously in that capacity. He was only 22 years of age when he was elected chaplain of the house of representatives in 1816. No other man has ever been selected for such a position in any country.

When young Mr. Milburn was elected chaplain of some of the representatives 50 years ago he knew no politics, and had no aspirations for political preferment or political associations. He was a simple, unassuming man, and had just been ordained to the ministry. He was traveling upon a philanthropic mission when a sudden accident occurred which changed the entire course of his life.

He attended the Illinois Methodist conference at Springfield in 1816, and it was there that a conference decided that a female seminary should be established at Springfield. The people of the west had no money, and it was customary for western conferences to appeal for aid from eastern churches. Finally the Methodistists established what is known as the Church Extension society for the purpose of extending aid systematically to western circuits. At that time, the society was meeting in a formative state, and the Illinois conference selected young Mr. Milburn to travel and solicit for the proposed female seminary. Accompanied by a friend to guide him and take care of him, Mr. Milburn started on his mission. He first went to Cincinnati and preached there for three weeks without receiving any financial recognition, so he concluded to shake the dust of Cincinnati from his feet and go further east.

On Friday morning he took the Ohio river steambark for Wheeling, expecting to reach the Virginia town on Saturday night. In those days nearly all traveling was done by steambark and

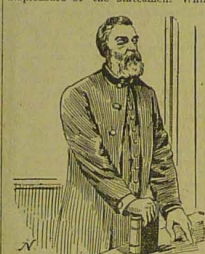
stage, for railroads were few and far between. That Ohio river steambark was delayed, and on Sunday morning the boat was still 80 miles from Wheeling. The passengers had an informal meeting and asked Mr. Milburn to preach to them in the cabin of the boat. He consented, and that sermon changed the course of his life. While walking about the boat on Friday and Saturday, the young preacher had heard a great deal of profanity. He also learned that the passengers were playing cards and drinking a great deal of whiskey. He further ascertained that the most hilarious of them all were some western congressmen, who were on their way to Washington to attend the coming session of congress. There were nearly 300 passengers on the boat, and at 10:30 o'clock they assembled in the cabin and services were held. Familiar hymns were sung, and the chaplain prayed, and then he delivered a sermon the like of which few men have ever heard.

The young preacher said that he had always been taught to respect people high in authority, and had been led to believe that gentlemen who were sent to congress were leaders of their people in all things good. He had supposed that they were representatives of the people, and that they would be as well as politically. But while on the boat he had heard enough to convince

him that if the representatives in congress were really representatives of the people, then this trip would be a nation of drunkards, gamblers and ungodly men in every particular. With vigorous and direct English, such as few men can use, the young preacher said that as an American citizen he felt outraged and disgraced, and that as a preacher of the Gospel he felt it to be his duty to tell them that unless they mended their ways they would all be damned.

Probably no sermon was ever preached in the presence of public men which was so plain, direct, keen, cutting and effective. The average congressman lacks vim and independence. Certainly in the presence of leading politicians and statesmen many preachers should be rebuked. There is no doubt of it. Right here in Washington some so-called preachers never open their mouths concerning wickedness which should be rebuked. These congressmen were dumfounded when they were thus rebuked by the fearless blind young preacher. The services were concluded and the preacher went to his stateroom. He realized that his sermon had been a terrific philippic, and comprehended some manifestation of the displeasure of the statesmen. While

him that if the representatives in congress were really representatives of the people, then this trip would be a nation of drunkards, gamblers and ungodly men in every particular. With vigorous and direct English, such as few men can use, the young preacher said that as an American citizen he felt outraged and disgraced, and that as a preacher of the Gospel he felt it to be his duty to tell them that unless they mended their ways they would all be damned.



REV. WILLIAM H. MILBURN.

INVOKING THE DIVINE BLESSING.

pondering the matter, he reached the conclusion that he had but done his duty, and he would stand by his declarations, no matter what might be said or done.

In the meantime the passengers were discussing the sermon and raising a collection. The collection was liberal, and one of the passengers carried to the preacher's stateroom a sum of money such as he had never handled before. The collection was liberal, and one of the passengers carried to the preacher's stateroom a sum of money such as he had never handled before.

That was the beginning of the Twenty-ninth congress. James Knox Polk was president, and George M. Dallas was vice president. The blind chaplain was acquainted with the members of the house and of the senate during that congress, and he has vivid recollections of many of them, and many others who were then in their prime.

At the beginning of the Thirty-third congress Dr. Milburn was again elected chaplain of the house of representatives. He was a member of the house, and his administration had just begun. During the interim Webster, Clay and Calhoun had died, and there were many new men coming to the front; many who became prominent in the halls of legislation. There were also some notable figures of the civil war, which wise men easily foresee.

At the conclusion of his second term as chaplain of the house of representatives Dr. Milburn returned to the ministry and continued actively in the work until December, 1885, when he was a third time elected chaplain of the house. Thirty years had elapsed, during which time the blind chaplain had become more and more famous as a preacher and lecturer.

In 1893 Dr. Milburn was elected chaplain of the senate, and he has since remained as long as he lives. All of the senators hold him in high esteem, and many of them hold him in veneration. He has also been the recipient of many letters and of intense feeling.

DRINKING FIERY POTIONS.

Native of Normandy Who Made a Soup of Brandy and Bread.

For some time past the lower classes in Normandy have not enjoyed a particular reputation for sobriety, but some really appalling evidence is furnished to-day which affords material for very melancholy reflection. To begin with, there are only five towns in the population of that town consumes yearly upward of 5,000,000 liters of alcohol.

The dock laborers, who are often fine specimens of humanity at the age of 50, are often quite old at the age of 40. Fearing on an average about three francs a day, they spend only from 20 to 30 centimes on solid food, and all the rest is thrown away on poisonous drink. Formerly they were an exception to the rule, but now the other workmen are succumbing in their turn to temptation. One person who employs 150 hands says that out of that number only five or six are employed in the establishment where 200 men are employed, but 15 are comparatively sober.

Whenever they have a moment's leisure, alcohol is taken with the so-called coffee. A couple of men after their dinner will order "un verre de cafe et un franc de goutte." Two cups of chicory and three-quarters of a liter of atrocious eau de vie, into which a little cognac has been introduced, is placed before them.

The women are nearly as bad. After their work they reduce their cooking to the simplest extreme, and bread, alcohol and coffee are the chief ingredients of the repast, though even the most abstemious "Slices" of bread are thrown into a turban and a liter of eau de vie poured over them. Thus is the soup not solid made. In the evening the women where they have commenced the coffee and alcohol regime before the age of one month. A schoolmaster once asked the children in a class to bring him some wine and sugar, of age, who were accustomed to drink this vile concoction daily, to hold up their hands, and 24 did so at once, but he thinks that many did not understand the question, it being estimated by these teachers that from 20 to 50 per cent are ignorant after their meals.

Nor is this practice confined to the towns. The country laborers are getting just as bad. They drink every day about eight liters of either brandy or seven full-sized glasses of eau de vie. Their Sundays are spent entirely at the carrel, and in the evenings they are to be seen lying drunk at the side of the roads or on their doorsteps. It is estimated that on market days—that is, twice or three times a week—the peasant takes from 20 to 40 centimes of coffee with the usual alcoholic supplements or bargaining. Naturally, intoxication is being uttered over these said disclosures. "Now," it is exclaimed, "there is no cause for surprise that the first race in France should be half its original size. This encourages me to buy another, for he liked the idea of getting into all his underclothes all at once. The second suit, however, wrecked his temper, whose workmen are steadily replacing the alcohol which they formerly drank with fat, butter and good roast beef."—London Telegraph.

TRAINING THE DEAF.

The Art is Formed in the Earliest Classes Are of Fundamental Importance.

The first few months of school life are devoted chiefly to exercises for the development and training of those faculties which are the basis of all which must do the work of the missing sense in addition to their own, and in cultivating in him the habits of obedience, attention and concentration, without which he can make no progress. The attention on the part of the deaf child in the classroom must be closer than is required of a hearing pupil, for if his eyes wander from the teacher's lips he immediately loses the connection, since his ears do not tell him what is being said. The habits formed in the earliest classes are of fundamental importance, and a great responsibility rests upon the teachers of the lowest grades.

Before the actual teaching of speech the attention of the child must be aroused, his interest awakened, the spirit of observation, imitation and obedience cultivated, and the senses of sight and touch rendered alert. This is attained by a series of introductory exercises nearly in the form of play. The games are arranged to train the sight to rapid and accurate recognition of objects, colors, number, forms, and movements, and to develop in the sense of touch swift and delicate discrimination between forms, surfaces, textures, weights, and fluid viscosities. The eyes must do the work of the ears in comprehending the speech of others.

Then for a minute or two (sometimes as long as five) the child is asked to repeat the words of the teacher, and to give the meaning of the words. This is done for a minute or two (sometimes as long as five) the child is asked to repeat the words of the teacher, and to give the meaning of the words.

Corinna Vanderhill is recovering from the paralysis of the stroke from which she suffered last summer. He is now able to use his right arm.

RACE OF "LITTLE NIGGERS."

Savage Dwarfs Who Live Near the Bay of Bengal.

In an archipelago on the Bay of Bengal there exists a race of savage dwarfs, Suluwa call them "little niggers," because the average height of them is four feet ten inches, the women reaching a stature of four feet seven inches. The oldest thing about these little people is that they look like babies all their lives. It is only lately that these dwarfs of the Andaman islands have known how to build fires. There is a volcano on one of these islands, and from this they have procured fresh supplies of fire when necessary, but they know how to keep cold, smoldering embers sufficiently alive not to compel them often to visit the volcano. The thing which has excited their curiosity most of anything introduced by the whites is the friction match.

Formerly the dwarfs of the Andaman were accustomed to murder all strangers who reached their shores. Even now sailors wrecked in the Bay of Bengal would probably be massacred. It is believed that the great hostility of the "little niggers" arose originally from the cruel practices of the Malays, Burmese and Chinese, who visited the islanders to get opium, betel nuts and sea cucumbers, and who used to capture the little natives and sell them for slaves. There are several shades of color among them, ranging from bronze to shiny black. Their hair is extremely frizzled, growing in spiral tufts. It is fine, and seldom becomes more than two or three inches long. Most of the women have their heads once a week, leaving only two narrow strips of hair from the crown to the nape of the neck. Many of the men have the same, although the style is different. They leave a patch like a skull cap on the crown of the head.

The most remarkable custom of these little people is the wearing of necklaces of human bones. When a child dies it is buried, and the mother again. The father carries the body to the nearest creek and removes the flesh from the bones with the greatest care, carrying it off in a bag. The mother, after painting the latter with a yellow pigment, hangs it around her neck. Infants' skulls, being fragile, are not used. These necklaces are supposed to ward off disease. Teeth are also strung as necklaces, every native of the Andaman being wearing a chain of some sort of human bones.—San Francisco Chronicle.

WORE IT "WRONG END TO."

Trying Experience of a Young Man with His All-of-a-Piece Underwear.

He had bought one suit of all-of-a-piece underwear as much as his surprise had received it back from the laundry without his being shrunk to half its original size. This encouraged him to buy another, for he liked the idea of getting into all his underclothes all at once. The second suit, however, wrecked his temper, whose workmen are steadily replacing the alcohol which they formerly drank with fat, butter and good roast beef."—London Telegraph.

"Oh, trouble enough," snapped the young man, "and all for nothing. You're yourself, and don't ask questions." And then he stalked around the room, struggling in the ill-fitting garment and using words that are not repeated in polite society. The roommate sat in a corner, meanwhile, silently snickering. "What are you laughing at?" demanded the young man in the underwear, sullenly. "This confounded laundry has shrunk the legs of this underwear up to my knees and stretched the sleeves so I have to roll 'em up about a yard. I don't see anything funny about it."

"Perhaps if you would try them on the other end up they would fit you better," suggested the roommate. "Unless you have 'em on wrong end to these are the first lot of underwear I ever saw cut with a V in the back."

"The young man's jaw dropped with surprise. He looked at the garment a second in the glass and then bolted into his bedroom. When he came out he had underwear fitted better, but he had a shamefaced expression, and a few complete discards.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Disappointed Sister Way.

"She was on her dignity. You wouldn't dare insinuate that I'm a 'new woman,'" she said.

"I don't," he answered, "quite the contrary."

"Then for a minute or two (sometimes as long as five) the child is asked to repeat the words of the teacher, and to give the meaning of the words. This is done for a minute or two (sometimes as long as five) the child is asked to repeat the words of the teacher, and to give the meaning of the words.

Has Older Sisters.

"What would you call the sound produced when two bodies come together?" asked the teacher, who was trying to explain what a noise is to her pupils.

"Oh, a kiss, no?" said one of the girls, who evidently had older sisters.—Yonkers Statesman.

PINE COUNTY PIONEER.

PINE CITY, MINN., FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

Great Chips Picked Up Around Town and Shavings Collected from Our Backyards.

Band boys' masquerade Feb. 22. Tickets, \$1.50. A. E. Webber transacted business in St. Paul Monday. E. W. Doe, of Willow River, spent Saturday in the county seat. For Rent—One store and three rooms up stairs. Call at Mrs. Coon's.

Make your arrangements so as to take in the masquerade Washington's birthday. Attorney Saunders, of Hinckley, transacted business in the county seat Tuesday. We are selling Mufflers and Mitts below cost. O. A. CARLSON, Rush City, Minn.

A. J. Conger, of Mora, transacted business in this place the latter part of last week. The Minneapolis Bargain Store, at Rush City, is closing out stock at 50 cents on the dollar. J. F. Stone attended the immigration convention which convened in St. Paul Wednesday. Everything must be sold within 20 days, at the Minneapolis Bargain Store, Rush City, Minn.

J. D. and Geo. Markham, of Rush City, transacted business in this place the first of the week. Supt. Blankenship drove up to the north end of the first of the week to visit the schools in that section. Mrs. Mary Rabsteneck, mother of Rev. Rabsteneck celebrated her 70th birthday quietly at home Tuesday.

Remember, you buy for one dollar, two dollars worth of goods at the Minneapolis Bargain Store, Rush City. W. H. Nowark the live real estate agent, of Hinckley, was transacting business in this place Tuesday. Dr. Fridley, the dentist, will be at the Pioneer house in this place Feb. 9, 10, call and get your teeth fixed.

A. G. Crocker, of Finlayson, has moved his family down to this place. He having found employment at Burger Bros mill. Attorney W. R. Maxwell, a prominent citizen of Grantsburg, Wis., died on Monday afternoon, from inflammation of the brain.

Services will be held in the Presbyterian church Sunday morning and evening as usual. All are cordially invited to these services. Get ready your costumes and attend the band boys' grand masquerade ball on the evening of Feb. 22. Tickets, including supper, \$1.50 per couple.

Mrs. Horace Conger is spending the week visiting with her parents Mr. and Mrs. P. Blank, who reside four miles west of here on the Brunswick road. Services in the M. E. church Sunday February 7, as follows:—Morning 10:30 subject "Conscience." Evening 7:30 subject "Immanuel, God With Us." All are invited.

In another column will be found the school report from Meadow Lawn. Teachers of the county, send in your school reports, we will gladly publish them so as to let the parents and guardians know their children are getting along.

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.

On Monday noon Edward Townsend, of the firm of Townsend Bros., of Rutledge, passed through here on his way to St. Paul, where he went as a delegate from his camp to the State camp that convened at the Capitol city Tuesday.

We were not 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.

On account of the recent spell of cold weather, the Minneapolis Bargain Store, at Rush City, will continue its closing out sale for the next twenty days, in order to dispose of the balance of the stock. Call and look at the big bargains they are offering.

—Jas. W. Smith who has been busily engaged for the past month or six weeks in building his house and barn on his farm on the St. Croix road has so far completed his house that he moved his family out the first of the week.

—John Hotin's horse team that snowed him rather shy in town than in the woods, they took a lively run on Wednesday morning. Starting from the copper mine and running to the west shore of Cross lake where they were stopped by Chas. Pogue.

—Sticha & Petrieka are building a machinery warehouse across the street from their hardware store. The building will be a frame, 25x30 feet, and will have a shed in the rear large enough to accommodate three teams. They will handle the Champion farm machinery.

—James Brackett, who is foreman for the Ann River Logging company at Bronson, three miles south-west of Mora, on the Eastern railroad, was in this place the first of the week buying young stock for to put on the stock farm that the company will open up in the spring.

—Services in the Catholic church Sunday at eight a. m. and 10:30 a. m. Communion day for the first communicants. German sermon at the late mass. Sunday school will be resumed. Misses M. Tierney and Lillie Lambert will continue to assist the pastor in this branch of the work.

—Mr. Sullivan the general agent for the McCormack reaper and mower company, of Chicago, was in this place for a couple of days this week, and accompanied by local agent A. Biederman were interviewing the farmers relative to buying farm machinery this summer. They report having had good success.

—From everywhere come words of praise for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. "Allow me to congratulate you on the merits of your Remedy. It cured me of chronic bronchitis when the doctor could do nothing for me." CHAS. F. HEMEL, Toledo, O. For sale by Breckenridge, the Druggist, Pine City.

—J. M. Scanlan, a banker of Bradley, South Dakota, was here the first of the week on a short visit to his friend P. W. McAllen. Mr. Scanlan and Mr. McAllen were associated together in the banking business for a number of years. He was favorably impressed with his friend's surroundings and the country at large.

—A few months ago, Mr. Byron Ebery, of Woodstock, Minn., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably, and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by Breckenridge, the Druggist, Pine City.

—Candlemas day, feast of devotion was duly observed by the members of St. Mary's church. Father Rabsteneck delivered a short but comprehensive explanation of the observance. The singing by the choir was exceptionally good. Let us remark that the choir is composed of Sunday school scholars, some possessing remarkable talents and sweet voices. Miss Lizzie O'Brien presided at the organ.

—We are indebted to Father Rabsteneck for the following statement of the receipts and expenditures of St. Mary's church for the year just ended.

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, EXPENSES, and Balance. Includes items like Furniture, Pews, and Total receipts.

—Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericktown, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America, but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper, and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it; the first dose helped him, and it continued use cured him. For sale by Breckenridge, the Druggist.

JOHN CARL SPEARING DEAD.

On Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock the above named lady departed to that "bourn from which no traveler ever returns" after an extended illness of upwards of a year, with a cancer. The deceased lady had suffered intensely for the past few months and her death has been almost momentarily expected for some time. During the past week she has been unable to speak.

Miss Albertine Friederike Wolhalmine Kirchhoff was born in Priesellow, Germany November 1st, 1851, and was therefore in the 45 year of her age. She was married to Carl Spearing in Platte, Germany, August 12th 1881. They moved to this place May 1st 1891, where they have resided ever since. Five children, the eldest being 15 and the youngest 3 years of age, together with the beloved husband, are left to mourn her loss.

The funeral services will be held from the German Lutheran church, of which she was a member, on Sunday afternoon at 1:30, with interment in the Birchwood cemetery. The Plover extends its sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

—Misses Mayme McDonald and Jennie McCormack, of Rush City, spent last week at the residence of Mrs. M. L. O'Brien. On Saturday night a party consisting of Messrs. E. W. Buzzell, Harry Buzzell and Frank Peers and Misses Alice Peers and Bessie Taylor drove up from Rush City, and after spending a very pleasant evening at the home of Mrs. O'Brien, where a few of the young people of this place had been invited to help entertain them, they departed for home, taking the Misses McDonald and McCormack with them.

We hope this is the first of a series of gatherings of this kind between the young people of Rush City and this place. A great many pleasant evenings could be spent first in one town and then in the other if the young people could only agree to it. It has been a notable fact heretofore that Rush City and Pine City people have not been very neighborly. Whatever has been the cause we hope that the pleasant evening passed at Mrs. O'Brien's has broken the ice and that hereafter we will be more united.

—The following is a report of the Meadow Lawn School for the month ending January 29.

NUMBER ENROLLED 23. Present every day.—Mary Hathaway, Gervail Hathaway, Oscar Smith, Jennie Kilgore, Richard, Alma Smith, May Smith, Ida Hathaway and Daisy Hathaway.

Absent 1 day only.—Sylvanus Holler, Clarence Holler, Carl Cummings and Edgar Kilgore. Perfect spelling lessons during the past week.—Florence Hathaway and May Smith.

A standing nine or over, ten being perfect.—Daisy Hathaway, May Hathaway, Carl Cummings, Oliver Cummings, Sylvanus Holler, Clarence Holler, Edgar Kilgore and Lester Kilgore.

C. T. GUNDERSON, Teacher. —Lack of space last week kept us from noting several things that took place during the week, one of which was the surprise given Chas. Nason at the home of his mother a week ago last Friday night. About twenty of the young people met and went in a body to the Nason home where the evening was spent in playing games, singing and recitations until about eleven o'clock when refreshments were served after which festivities were continued until after one o'clock when all adjourned to their several homes, having spent a most enjoyable evening.

A GOOD LETTER From the Clerk of the District Court FERNANDIA, Fla., Feb. 28, 1896. MR. J. GEORGE WELLS, Druggist, City: DEAR GEORGE—Please send a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I would not have been a sufferer had I had a reliable remedy in the bottle. I have given it a fair test, and consider it one of the very best remedies for coughs. I have ever found. One dose has always had a beneficial effect. I feel free to say that I have given it a fair test, and consider it one of the very best remedies for coughs. I have given it a fair test, and consider it one of the very best remedies for coughs.

GOLD IN COIN STALKS. It has been found that the humble corn stalk can be converted into a valuable source of wealth. The stalks, when properly treated, yield a fine powder, making paper and a few other things, so that this far from being a poor thing, as the stalks have been considered, they are a very valuable thing. The St. Paul & Duluth Railroad has a large stock of this powder, because of the excellent service it provides for its army of patrons to and from St. Paul, Minneapolis, West Superior, Silverton, Taylor Park, and other points of interest and importance. The Duluth Short line, as this favorite route is called, always has a big run of travel, because its facilities enable it to run its trains rapidly at convenient hours, over a smooth road, with first-hand service. Always take the Duluth Short Line with the crowd. Ticket agents will always cheerfully furnish inquiries with maps, circulars, folders, and general information, or they may be had by writing direct to W. A. Russell, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

WILLOW RIVER.

Frank Thrane has finished loading his logs. Mrs. B. H. Paul is suffering with the popular grip. A Druggist is accused again after a severe case of consumption. Peter Giddens is repairing his old lot, having lost one of his horses.

Hans Lindwick has been confined to the house for weeks on the back of his neck. Mr. Geo. Curtis, recently of Chicago, has taken up quarters here for the rest of the year. Peter Hocking and family have moved into town from their homestead, and are glad to get back again.

D. H. Driscoll, while hauling wood, in trying to save himself from a falling load, accidentally broke his wrist. The box social given at the church last Friday evening was a decided success. The program was lively and well appreciated. Vecker & Landman, of Glencoe, have for sale a car of this horse—something that a new country needs and they are going at right prices.

Wm. J. Gessart, representing the mill supply department of the Marshall Wells Hardware Co., Duluth, transacted business here Saturday. Dr. Watkins was called to Marquette Saturday to investigate the death of Joseph Fitzgerald, who froze to death, having lost his way going from camp to Mansfield station.

Mrs. W. A. and E. W. Doe were called down to attend the funeral of Mrs. A. F. Doe, who died on the 1st inst. Mrs. Doe was a very kind and generous woman, and was the sympathy of their many friends.

About twenty of the friends of Miss Pearl Randall gathered at her home Monday evening, during her absence, giving her a complete surprise. The evening was pleasantly spent in playing cards, music, and other amusements. Mrs. Doe and relatives have the sympathy of their many friends.

Where is the groundhog? —Mr. Cousins and family have moved to Minneapolis. What a contrast in the temperature during the past ten days. The little folks had a surprise party at Hans Peterson's last Saturday evening. They reported a good time.

Geo. Trumbley cut his foot quite severely a few days ago. He went home the first of the week and got his team and horsepower for the purpose of running a wood saw. Mr. Trumbley has gone to North Dakota to assist in a Baptist revival meeting. He will also be attending the first year of law school at the same time. Mrs. J. H. Williams teaches the primary class at our school.

Mr. Jos. Frame met with a severe accident last Wednesday. He was hauling a load of hay on a skidding road, resulting in an up-side down. He was thrown out of the wagon and struck on his back and shoulders, injuring his back. Fortunately no bones were broken. He is doing well and will be out again in a few days.

John Down is in the hoop pole business. Geo. Myers & Co. have accepted a contract of hauling logs for A. Sherwood. This place presents a lively appearance, with dozens of teams hauling in wood, logs, and lumber.

W. B. Hastings, of St. Paul, spent the first three days of the week at this place, hunting rabbits, and succeeded in bagging about fifty. A party of young people drove up from Braun Friday evening of last week, and supplied our school teacher, Miss Carrie Anderson.

Royal Knight and family have moved from Rush City, and will spend the winter at the home of his father-in-law, Mr. Nathan Steacy. The total amount of freight forwarded from this station during the last year was \$3,000,000, while at Rush City it was about \$1,800,000. Not a bad showing for a back creek.

Your Valentine.

If it is to express tender sentiments or esteem, selection from our stock of dainty productions will convey just the impression you wish to make. Prices from One Cent to One Dollar. And if there are some people who should be reminded of their frailties, we have some Valentines that will do this most effectively. They cost only One Cent.

Drug Store,

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.

THE Pine City CASH STORE. CARRIES A FULL LINE OF General Merchandise, Boots, Shoes, Etc. Also Farm Produce, Flour and Feed, Lime and Pasturing Hair. F. J. RYBAK, Prop., Pine City, Minn.

Burlington Route BEST LINE. ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO St. Louis. Remember Mesquiterade. Feb. 23d.

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 \$1 to \$6 per acre on very easy terms. E. G. MEILEM, J. Verkerke, of Pine City, is my agent at Pine City.

Bakery and Restaurant. Fresh Fruits and Confectionery. I DINE AT Verkerke's (I DON'T!). Sold by J. Y. Breckenridge, the Druggist, Pine City, Minn.

TRADE MARKS. PATENTS. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. MUNN & CO., 311 Broadway, New York.

A SENATE SEAT THE STAKE



ORER has often been called the nation's... The man went on without any special development for perhaps half an hour before I noticed that Martin was playing against Gilmartin mostly as a joke...

"Of course, you are not talking seriously," said one of that party. "But I am," was the answer, "seriously and literally. It happened in Minnesota soon after the war. Political conditions in that state were very different to what they are now, and in fact all other conditions were, too. It was at about the beginning of the real growth of the north-west. The value of the wheat fields had been learned, but the Swedish and Norwegian immigration was in its infancy...

"I was knocking about late one summer at that period, and had many friends around St. Paul and Minneapolis, some of whom were state officials, and I had heard much talk of the struggle there was to be in the next legislature over the election of a senator. Two men were in the race, and as they were both popular the contest was likely to be a close one. Party questions did not enter in, for the state was strongly republican, and no democrat stood a show. But which of the two would carry the legislature was a matter of great doubt, and I saw that made on the issue as early as the first of September. As the time of election drew near, it was evident that the choice of senator was going to govern the nomination of candidates for the legislature, and as both the senatorial aspirants were long of heat as well as long of purse they were using all the influence they had in the county conventions which were to be held early in October.

Right here was where the importance of the lumber industry came in. The money on which the lumbermen in the upper counties lived came to them mostly through Minneapolis and St. Anthony, and the perfectly legitimate business relations between them and the business men of those two cities naturally gave the latter much influence among the former. There was a politician, happily named man in Minneapolis whom everybody called Doc Martin, for no reason that I could discover except that he drew a salary. He was part owner of a sawmill, and spent the most of each winter in the woods with his men. He was credited with being as influential as any man there was, among voters, but he had a rival in another man named Gilmartin, who was a logger himself, but had for a dozen seasons been foreman of an outfit or another. Martin was a rich man, but Gilmartin was seldom flush, excepting in the spring, when he had drawn his winter's pay. These two men were known to be strong partisans, one favoring one of the would-be senators and the other the other, and it was generally thought that they would both go to electioneering when the county conventions were held.

"The week before that would happen I was one of a party who drove from Minneapolis to a road house on the Fort Snelling road near the Minnehaha falls, partly for the enjoyment of the moonlight and partly for a game supper such as the house was famous for providing. Martin was one of the party, and as there were two or three other high rollers with us I had made up my mind that it would be day-break before we would get back.

"I was right, but before the night was over we had more excitement than I had expected. We had had the supper and an abundance of good wines with it, and were sitting around the table enjoying some really good punch when somebody proposed poker. No one objected, and in a few minutes there were two games in progress, for there were 11 in the party. Six played at an ordinary table, and Martin and I and three others were at the other. The game was a fairly stiff one, ten dollars being the limit, and the cards ran well enough to build up some heavy pots. We had all indulged freely enough to give ourselves thoroughly to the enjoyment of the evening, though we had not been drinking heavily, and there wasn't a man there under the influence. Altogether it was a delightful occasion. Suddenly the door opened and Gilmartin looked in. "I don't want to 'rough in,' boys," he said, "but I stopped here to get supper on the way back to town. The other table told me you were here, so I thought I'd ask you to take a drink with me."

leasily, and said: "That's all right,"

"The game went on without any special development for perhaps half an hour before I noticed that Martin was playing against Gilmartin mostly as a joke, and only trying to hold his own against the rest of us. Gilmartin held his end up fairly, and was not far from even when Martin got his first good score at him. It was a pretty play, too, for Gilmartin thought, as the rest of us did, that Martin was bluffing when he stood out, and contented himself with coming in without a raise every time it came his bet, until his end of us had dropped out. Then he raised Gilmartin the limit. Gilmartin, who had a jack-high flush and was confident, so they had it back and forth till Gilmartin called and gave us up to an ace flush.

"That was the heaviest pot for a long time, but presently the two got together again, and Gilmartin lost 300 more. Then he grew a little nervous, and Martin grew cooler. Then Gilmartin became angry, though he controlled himself generally well, and I was sure Gilmartin would beat him. So it proved. It came my deal soon after a jack-pot, and Gilmartin opened it. We all came in, standing Martin's raise. Had our bets, but didn't better in the draw, so I laid down after one raise. Martin drew three cards, an old ace and two deuces, excepting Gilmartin, who drew two. He bet the limit, and the next man laid down. Martin raised it the limit, and another man and myself dropped out. Gilmartin raised and the fourth man threw down his cards. That left the two alone again, and Martin raised back.

"Ten better than you," said Gilmartin, savagely, and then with a short laugh he added: "You won't get away with me this time."

"If you think so," said Martin, quietly, "what do you say to taking off the limit?"

"That will suit me exactly," said Gilmartin, and Martin pushed up his last blue chip and a \$100 bill.

"I'll see that and go you \$300 better," said Gilmartin, eagerly, and he skinned the bills off from a big roll that he drew from an inside pocket.

"A thousand better," was the response. "Gilmartin hesitated. He looked at his cards and thought for a moment. Then he counted his money. "I'll have to call you," he said, finally, "for I've only got \$1,200 left."

"But how can I? I tell you I haven't any more money," said Gilmartin, looking puzzled. "If you will give me your promise to go as far south as St. Louis for 60 days, and tell nobody that you are going, I'll take that as an equivalent for the \$3,000," said Martin, very slowly and distinctly. "Gilmartin hesitated. He knew that everybody in the room understood the proposition. He was asked to sell out his cards for the game, and that he had meant betraying his employer and running away with his money, as well as leaving him in the lurch. I expected to hear an indignant outburst of have-tive and abuse, and indeed the man seemed to speak when another thought seemed to strike him, and he grew deathly white. He hesitated for a moment, and he looked at his cards again.

BUILDING AND SCIENCE.

HOT AIR HEATING.

Practical Suggestions For This Method of Warming Houses. (Continued, 1894.)

When a man starts out to build a house, after having settled the question of location, size, price and general style, the most important matter that remains to be decided is the method of heating. The larger proportion of dwellings make use of the air system, and all things considered, there is none that is more satisfactory. Hot air furnaces offer very convenient means of communicating warmth to a dwelling of almost any dimensions—its special advantage being that if it is properly managed it constantly brings into the house a large body of fresh air, and contributes most materially to the ventilation of the building.

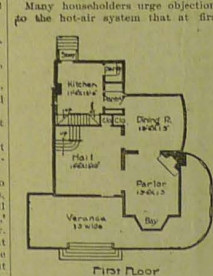


HOBBE HEATED BY HOT AIR.

This is effected by a furnace placed in the lower portion of the house, which being duly provided with flues and registers, heats and distributes through all parts of the establishment a quantity of fresh air in proportion to the dimensions and capacity of the air chamber in which it is placed. A fundamental point of this system is the supply of pure air to the air chamber, which should be provided by a duct or air passage from that side of the house in which the air is likely to be the most pure. But the objections cited against stoves when made with thin plates of metal without any lining to protect them, from becoming red-hot apply with equal force to a vast majority of hot-air furnaces now in use. Air delivered from a furnace should never exceed the temperature indicated by 120 degrees Fahrenheit, where the heat reaches 150 degrees to 180 degrees at the point of delivery, the effects are undoubtedly pernicious.

The principle to be attended to in construction of all hot air furnaces is to generate and communicate the greatest amount of heat with the smallest quantity of fuel, without producing any change in the breathing property of the air. A common fault is that the water-pipe is allowed to become empty, and the heated air has that dry and stuffy quality of which many people justly complain. But with water constantly evaporating in the furnace, and with air drawn from outdoors, and with such an arrangement of the pipes that every room will receive its due proportion of heat, the hot air system is a factory for ordinary houses, nor is any more economical—an important consideration.

Many householders urge objections to the hot-air system that at first glance seem to be well founded. They themselves, have these furnaces and they never tire of recounting their objections with them. The objection that there are certain rooms in their houses that never get a particle of heat, although they force the furnace so that it can get heat by the top and under the rest of the house unbearable; and often an impression exists that certain pipes and registers will always be favored, and that one or more (generally the one to the north) is bound to go without heat. Such people will at once dispute the assertion that each pipe can be made to draw as well as its fellows, and that every register, properly managed, will throw out its quota of heat.



The one prime fault with most hot air heaters is that the cold-air box is very much too small. The size of this is generally left to the judgment of the carpenter and builder, and is made small so as not to be in the way. It is simply a physical fact that no more hot air can be sent out of the furnace than cold air goes in. If the cold box has an aperture of five square feet, and the hot-air pipes aggregate ten square feet, it stands to reason that drawing the hot-air pipes will be heated. An easy test of the matter is this: Wait until you have a hot fire in your furnace, and then open the registers and hold a lighted candle before each one in turn. If there is a down-draft through one or more of the registers, the furnace is correct for cold air. If it draws through one of those with the least upward draft in order to discharge it when heated through the others, it is wrong. The latter is a sure satisfaction, and is of reliable make and in good condition, investigate your cold-air supply first of all; then draw the hot-air pipes from the furnace; that each pipe has a distinct pitch (the greater the better), and finally

It may be well to cover the pipes with asbestos in order to prevent them from losing heat by radiation. If you have time, including front veranda, six feet six inches. Its foundation is of stone and brick. The first story, elaborately finished, is of oak, mahogany, pine and veranda inlaid, square, shingles. The cellar measures seven feet six inches in height; the first story, nine feet, second story, eight feet six inches, and the attic, eight feet. It is finished throughout with three-coat plaster. The flooring is of North Carolina pine, the trim, white wood; main staircase, oak; kitchen and bathroom, wainscoted. The laundry is in cellar under-kitchen, and the kitchen has a portable range.

The first impression of the house is, if built in the northern part of the United States, that some people might say that the chimney being on the outside of the house instead of being run up through the center, the open fireplace in the parlor would not give heat; it is not so. If the house faces the north, the furnace should be about under the center of the parlor, drawing through the chimney nearest it; if the house faces the south it should be about under the center of the living room, drawing principally through the chimney above in the floor plan running through the kitchen and the bedroom in second floor, and if the cold-air duct is as large in the aggregate as in the hot-air pipes every room should be sufficiently warm to heat the house 20 degrees in zero weather.

This house would cost about \$4,300, including the heating apparatus, range and mantle—built within 100 miles of New York City, although in many sections of the country the cost should be much less where labor or materials are cheaper.

DISINFECTING PLANT. New City to Have the Most Perfect in the World.

The new disinfecting plant which is to be built at East Sixteenth street, New York, will be the finest affair of its kind in the world. It is to be constructed under the supervision of the health officer, Dr. Herman M. Biggs, chief of the division of bacteriology. The new plant will do its work in half the time now required, and will disinfect upholstered furniture, hangings, feathers, furs, velvets and other costly fabrics which are liable to be brought into contact with infection. There will be less danger of colors running than by the old method.

The new plant will be divided into two sections, two steel chambers, and the formalin chamber, each of steel. It has no moving parts, and is constructed in the world. The new gas which is scientifically known as formaldehyde gas (formalin being a 40 per cent solution of it) may be decomposed as valuable as steam as a disinfectant. It is most effectively produced by dehydrogenating alcohol, and was discovered by the Germans. The process of disinfecting with it is simple. A partial vacuum is produced, and by heat the gas is discharged from the solution. It has no effect at all upon the alkalis and the colors of fabrics.

As regards the steel chambers, the new apparatus will embrace all the most recent features of mechanical science, chief of which is the securing of a partial vacuum in the chamber, thus preventing the forming of air pockets in heavily folded goods, always a source of risk. Then all free-flowing currents of dry steam, that is steam at low pressure, and forced circulation of hot air by a fan, are used for the purpose of completely removing all traces of moisture. There is also a mechanism for obtaining a high temperature where desired. Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Value of Woods for Charcoal. The different woods which are to be used in making charcoal may be estimated as to their relative value by this rule: Of the oaks 100 parts will yield 23 parts of charcoal; white pine, 21; elms, 24; maple, 21; willow, 18; poplar, 20; and the hot-air pipes aggregate ten square feet, it stands to reason that drawing the hot-air pipes will be heated. An easy test of the matter is this: Wait until you have a hot fire in your furnace, and then open the registers and hold a lighted candle before each one in turn. If there is a down-draft through one or more of the registers, the furnace is correct for cold air. If it draws through one of those with the least upward draft in order to discharge it when heated through the others, it is wrong. The latter is a sure satisfaction, and is of reliable make and in good condition, investigate your cold-air supply first of all; then draw the hot-air pipes from the furnace; that each pipe has a distinct pitch (the greater the better), and finally

Lightning Killed the Fish. A peculiar result of a stroke of lightning was noted near Dijon, France, in the summer of 1893. A flash of lightning was seen to strike a fish pond, and an investigation made, immediately after the storm had subsided, proved that every fish in the little lake had been killed. This is one of the very few cases of lightning strikes of lightning striking fresh water.

Like a Dog. "She treats her baby as though it were a dog." "Is it possible?" "Yes, she's hugging and kissing it all the time."—Chicago Journal.

Her Purpose. "Do you really wear a corset through necessity?" she asked. "No, no," the other girl replied, "simply as a matter of form."—N. Y. Tribune.

Getting Along. "Have you made any progress in your lessons on the bicycle?" "Yes," replied the man with a gentle disposition. "Do you ride into the country yet?" "Oh, no. I don't ride any where worth mentioning. But I don't think I hurt myself so much when I fall off."—Washington Star.

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Stupid Answer. "The impudent thing!" exclaimed Miss Gilezard, still quivering with wrath. "I met that young brute on the street a few minutes ago for the first time since we had our quarrel. After he had passed me I heard him whistle 'Just Tell Them That You Love Me.' And I hadn't even looked at him!"—Chicago Tribune.

Suspicious Circumstances. She—Here's a letter from Almes asking me to send her money, and I'm just positive that it's a forgery. He—O, I imagine that's all right. She—I can't believe it. There's not the sign of a postscript.—Detroit Free Press.

Tommy Kuttan—Repairer. Tommy Kuttan—Repairer, what is repaired? Mr. Kuttan—Repairer, my boy, is a very clever answer, when you say it to anybody, but a very rude answer when anybody says it to you.—Punch.

None but the brave deserves the fair.—To this we credit give, but add, none but the brave would dare to do with them to live.—Ray Chaff.



Her Record. He—Miss Elipp says she had nearly 100 proposals at the seashore last summer. She—That is true. He—She must be very popular. She—Oh, I don't know. You see, Mr. Solly proposed to her every day for three months.—N. Y. Journal.

The Real Article. "Louise, do you consider Isabelle a true friend?" "Yes, indeed; she has promised me that if I die suddenly she will come right over and straighten up the house before my husband's folks get here."—Bay City Chat.



Mistaking the Place. "Can't you give me credit for a pair of knee pants?" asked a man of a clerk in a clothing store. "My dear sir," replied the affable young man, "you have mistaken the place. This is not the office of the Knickerbocker Trust company."—Bay City Chat.

In His Own Coin. "This quilt has a hole in it, sah," said the sleeping car porter, with a rapid series of bows. "So had that blanket you put over me last night," snapped the bald-headed man as he snatched on his skull cap.—Detroit Free Press.

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Not a Good Subject. Champley—"That by protest is a fraud. He couldn't control my mind at all last night." Doherty—"Of course he had some excuse." Champley—"Yes," he said, "there was no material to work on. You ought to have heard the audience give him the laugh.—Detroit Free Press.

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