

# The Pine County Pioneer.

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PINE CITY, PINE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1897.

NO. 10.

**E. E. Barnum, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Residence in Ryd's House. Office in room  
back of Drug Store.  
Pine City, - - Minnesota.

**Dr. E. L. Stephan,**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Rooms at Drug Store.  
Hinckley, - - Minn.

**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  
England College of Medicine, Boston.  
First door north Post Office, Rush  
City; second house north of office.  
RUSH CITY, MINN. ESTATA

**Robert C. Saunders,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
Hinckley, - - Minnesota.

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**Right in Line with Prices!**  
SAVE YOUR CAR FARE  
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Business Suits..... \$14.00 and up  
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Repairing Done Neatly & Promptly  
JOHN W. HOFF,  
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**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.

**W.F. Glasow**  
GENERAL  
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Pine City, Minn.

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

Espacial 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.

**The Crown  
Roller Mills,**  
Rush City, Minn.

New and improved Machinery,  
First-Class Flour Guaranteed.  
CHAS. A. SCHARTE, prop.

**Kashik & Hoeffer,**  
DEALERS IN  
Fresh 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 kinds  
of Sausages KASHIK & HOEFFER,  
Pine City, Minn.

**Central Market.**  
Jesmer A. Humphrey  
HAVE THEIR  
New Meat Market

Now ready for business, and we  
would invite all to call and see us  
and 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.

**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.  
FINE CITY, MINN.

**TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL**  
Exhibitors Will Not Be Charged  
for Space or Power.

The Nashville Exposition Will Com-  
pare Very Fairly with the Chicago  
World's Fair—The Nation-  
al Event of 1897.

The Tennessee Centennial and Inter-  
national exposition, which will open at  
Nashville on the 1st day of May and  
continue for three months, closed October  
30, was originated purely from na-  
tional motives, and not for the purpose  
of making money for its projectors;  
and, therefore, exhibitors will not be  
charged for space or power. All of the  
present buildings, magnificient in  
architecture and design, are now  
ready for occupancy, and more than  
three-fourths of the space originally  
allotted to exhibitors has already been  
rented. In order to accommodate the  
growing demand for space, several of  
the large buildings have already been  
extended, and others will now have  
to be extended or additional buildings  
erected in quite certain.

In respect to the Tennessee  
exposition will compare very fairly with the Tennessee  
centennial and all other expositions  
that have been held in this country except  
the world's fair at Chicago. Over  
half of the money has been expended  
on the grounds and buildings up to the  
1st day of February, and the amount  
per day does not over a dollar. More than  
as much will be required for buildings  
and promotion, and this amount will be  
fully met by the admission fees, for  
visitors outside of the city of Nashville  
and the state of Tennessee. The  
Atlanta exposition of 1895 had raised  
only \$300,000 in money, and was in  
debt to the sum of \$500,000 before  
the exposition opened. The managers  
of the Nashville exposition have not  
only kept clear of debt, but they have  
profited in many other respects by the  
experience of other expositions, and no

one has already arranged for public  
and private exhibits, and there is a  
sense of rivalry in the greater cities of  
the west and midwest, each striving to  
outdo its business rivals of other  
cities. The greatest enthusiasm has been  
aroused in Cincinnati, Chicago, Louis-  
ville, St. Louis, and these cities and  
others will seek to advertise their goods so that they may  
secure the trade of the south, but they  
will contribute in many ways to the  
success of the exposition.

This being the only national  
attraction of the year, and the leading project  
of a business revival everywhere,  
there is every indication that the crown  
of immortality. Ingratitude is  
most means the characteristic of any  
people, but neither do they hold in cher-  
ish the memory of their fathers, another  
generation such as may have earned  
the noble distinction. Americans are  
assuredly not wanting in their duty to  
wards those sons who have honored  
their land by contributing most to

**THE IMMORTAL LINCOLN,**  
His Greatness Now Recognized in  
the South and North.

Why His Birthday, February 12, Is Be-  
ginning to Be Properly Com-  
memorated in All Sections  
of the Country.

(Special Letter.)

The gloomy vision of a nation are they  
who have made illustrious their coun-  
try by words or acts which merit the  
crown of immortality. Ingratitude is  
most means the characteristic of any  
people, but neither do they hold in cher-

ish the memory of the south that man who had  
composed its overthrow, all the energies  
of his nature being exercised towards  
the management of bitterness and the  
advancement of memories of strife  
at the time when the bullet of the  
assassin removed him forever from  
earth and its column duties.

The character of this remarkable  
man stands out in added honor with  
the passing of the years, and the  
subsequent obliterating of prejudices that  
were born and nourished of partisanship  
or political bias, and without substantial  
foundation, in fact. A native of  
the south, of course, he grew up with the rudiments  
of an English education, and the greater portion of the morning and  
noontime of his eventful life-day was  
spent on the frontier, where society  
was rude and undisciplined. At 23  
he became a captain of a company of  
determined soldiers; at 25 a member of  
the legislature; at 26, and at 49 a successful candidate  
against Douglass in the hotly contested  
rivalry of the former two years later the suffrage of his people  
made him ruler of all the land, and never did potest bear house more  
modestly than in his active such  
prolific victories as the capture of  
the Indiana and Illinois forces.

Buried as the oaks of his native  
woods, his tall and unattractive form  
concealed a heart that was ever touched  
with the sense of nobility of his family.  
Keen and ever keen in  
sense of humor, yet in his being was an  
undercurrent, deep and broad, of infinite  
pathos, a sorrow that sometimes  
brought tears, and which, after the awful tragedy of the end, could be  
saddened forecast of his untimely de-  
ath.

As Washington bears the proud distinction  
of "Father of His Country," so Lincoln has the scarcely less honorable  
designation of "Preserver of the Nation."

His skill and energy in his efforts  
to preserve the union of the states it would be difficult to overestimate.  
Called to the office of chief magistrate  
at a time when human passions,  
greediness like the terrible, fanatical  
hostile, and unscrupulous, and  
formidable foes in front and treacherous  
enemies in the rear, he assumed  
control with undaunted mein, and a resolute purpose to confirm no  
friend under all the cost and at any sac-  
rifice. Not only did he sacrifice his life,  
nor the punishment of transgressors  
was his supreme thought, but the main-  
tenance of a single government, "not of  
the people, nor by the people, but for the  
people." To this end he was ready to  
yield up all things and hazard all  
to stretch national credit to the limit of endurance.

A man of most tender sympathy and  
of the highest order of virtue, of all the  
virtues we expressed that they became  
weakness, willingly, in the exercise  
of executive clemency towards  
individual offenders, he still realized  
that the rod would have to be used  
and that many thousand of human beings  
must be sacrificed in order to the  
consummation of the object so dear to  
his heart.

Modest, as true greatness ever is, at  
first, he was a simple, unpretentious  
boy, who were never known to have  
less moved of senseless chimer, or of  
unjust demand for executive favor.  
When following the calamitous cam-  
paign of the summer of 1861, impatient  
and anxious to do his duty, he set free, he remained firm as amid  
adversities in his set purpose to  
consider, first, last and all the time,  
the preservation of the autonomy of the  
government.

With a fierce and uncompromising  
declaration that he would not permit  
the slaves to be emancipated, he  
remained firm as amid the gloom  
of the winter of 1862, to issue a  
proclamation of emancipation. Once  
this document was promulgated, he  
was as truly loyal and irreconcilable  
in his purpose to do the right as the  
slaves a positive condition to  
restoration of peace and order in the  
land. Sternly as his gentle nature  
would permit did he make these  
vast changes, and when he returned  
to recite the glorified paper on January 1, 1863, fervidly and eloquently  
he declared that never again should  
human slavery exist anywhere within  
the boundaries of the land; nor did he rest  
from his labors to this end until the  
victory was assured.

Too great that he should be overcome  
of partisanship, as he was ever eager to  
attend rights of those who were  
oppressed, he remained at all times  
expressed a readiness to share wrongs  
equally to a foot he was morally sure  
must ultimately be overcome. Until a  
particular portion of the country  
gave its assent to the measure, he  
waited, and to assuage anxiety  
and suspense, to all whom he had drawn  
sworn against the government, and  
who had lied at the flag. Unyielding  
as he was in his demand that the re-

voicing states should return, obedient  
to the law, and with the loss of their  
human chattels, he was, nevertheless,  
most gentle in his persuasions and  
most generous in his proffers of full  
and free forgiveness of all who had  
erred and strayed from the path. And so  
there were no mean traitor friend of  
the south than this man who had com-  
posed its overthrow, all the energies  
of his nature being exercised towards  
the management of bitterness and the  
advancement of memories of strife  
at the time when the bullet of the  
assassin removed him forever from  
earth and its column duties.

The character of this remarkable  
man stands out in added honor with  
the passing of the years, and the  
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or political bias, and without substantial  
foundation, in fact. A native of  
the south, of course, he grew up with the rudiments  
of an English education, and the greater portion of the morning and  
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determined soldiers; at 25 a member of  
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against Douglass in the hotly contested  
rivalry of the former two years later the suffrage of his people  
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the Indiana and Illinois forces.

Buried as the oaks of his native  
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concealed a heart that was ever touched  
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Keen and ever keen in  
sense of humor, yet in his being was an  
undercurrent, deep and broad, of infinite  
pathos, a sorrow that sometimes  
brought tears, and which, after the awful tragedy of the end, could be  
saddened forecast of his untimely de-  
ath.

As Washington bears the proud distinction  
of "Father of His Country," so Lincoln has the scarcely less honorable  
designation of "Preserver of the Nation."

His appreciation of and confi-  
dence in him he never doubted, while  
their unfaltering, loyal support afford-  
ed him courage and strength in all the  
hours of his country's peril.

True to himself, loyal, loyal to his  
word, earnest in his purpose, justly dis-  
cerning what was right, vigorously  
rejecting what was wrong, his strong  
sense of justice, his stern sense of  
duty, his sense of nobility of his family  
and his people in the greatest hour of his  
country's peril he was equal to every  
emergency called forth by the strifes of  
a thousand fields of contest. So, too, he  
met his fate with a spirit of fortitude  
and a sense of nobility that even the  
men at the north and lived until all  
the forces of his dear land were finally  
overcome, going home while the glad  
victor shouts over a redeemed and saved  
country were ringing in his ears.

A general had died since Lincoln  
was gathered with his fathers, and in the added light of the years that  
have passed he is seen as he should be  
seen and known as he should be known.

Now no section of the land lay claim  
to all portions of the field, former foes  
men as well as the defenders of the flag,  
unite in paying homage to the infinite  
genius of the man, whom no remorse

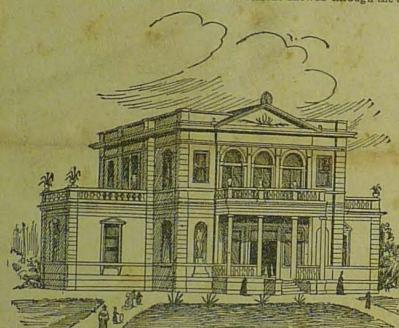
and cast down, whom no reproach  
remained inflexibly true to his aims  
the purpose of preserving the union which  
the revolutionary fathers had sealed  
with their own precious blood.

WILLIAM HORSE COHIE.

"I want to see the last of the house," said the wandering gentleman.

"I am she," answered the lady.

"Indeed? You look so perfectly  
happy and independent! That I hope  
you will excuse me for taking you for  
the hired girl!"—Indianapolis Journal.



THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL—CHILDREN'S BUILDING



LINCOLN IN 1857.



MEDALLION OF 1859.



## THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Bodies Are in Good Working Order.

Glossy Letters Giving in Detail the More Important Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

St. Paul, Feb. 10.—Though there have been 200 bills introduced, the legislature has lagged up to date, the writer at the sessions yesterday would have scarcely imagined that there was anything to do. The fact is, nearly all the bills are in the hands of committees, and many of the committees are absolutely dead and proposed legislation. In the senate yesterday five bills were passed and eleven introduced. Among those passed was the bill purporting to banish inspectors from under the grain elevators, and the grain inspection department under the grain commission, and the grain inspection office, and also the traveling library bill. One of the measures introduced was the constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to call on the attorney general for an opinion on the constitutionality of bills pending in order to avoid passing unconstitutional measures. There was the usual drive at corporations by a bill indicating a penalty on dividends for failure to furnish a furnish a bill of shipper. Another similarly aimed, proposed to tax express, telephone and telegraph companies. A compulsory education bill was presented, requiring every child between 8 and 10 years old to be sent by parent or guardian to school for twenty weeks each year in cities of over 30,000 people, and smaller places twelve weeks annually.

The house was treated to the most wretched of the speeches, and was given a treat of misconduct. It seems that on Monday, in his zeal in favor of a bill, Senator Price, of the Farmers' party, introduced a bill taxing railroad lands. A bill renewing the Anderson bill has been introduced in both houses, but the one in the senate was killed yesterday by a vote of 52 to 1. There was a long debate before the bill was postponed and the opinion was freely expressed that the Anderson bill would no longer hold. Mr. Anderson himself, who is a sagacious man, and who does not share that opinion, and he urged the members yesterday not to cast a cloud on his bill by re-enacting it. In this request he was accommodated, and the bill was passed in the house and referred to committee for the committee to get together and formulate a bill to be defeated by disengagement between the two houses.

This is a constant fear being expressed that the unseating of Senator Price will bring about the defeat of the bill. The Anderson bill has been introduced in both houses, but the one in the senate was killed yesterday by a vote of 52 to 1. There was a long debate before the bill was postponed and the opinion was freely expressed that the Anderson bill would no longer hold. Mr. Anderson himself, who is a sagacious man, and who does not share that opinion, and he urged the members yesterday not to cast a cloud on his bill by re-enacting it. In this request he was accommodated, and the bill was passed in the house and referred to committee for the committee to get together and formulate a bill to be defeated by disengagement between the two houses.

On Feb. 10, the bill to re-apportion the state has been introduced. It is six years since, at the end of the preceding session of the legislature an ineffectual effort has been made to pass a reapportionment bill. Meantime, again nothing has been done for the committee to get together and formulate a bill to be defeated by disengagement between the two houses. This is on the theory that history will repeat itself. Reapportionment is a six year task, and at each of the preceding sessions of the legislature an ineffectual effort has been made to pass a reapportionment bill. Meantime, again nothing has been done for the committee to get together and formulate a bill to be defeated by disengagement between the two houses.

Of course it was expected that the state would pay the expenses of the Senate and the state's smallest competitor Senator Dunn in the annual free-for-all over the Sixth district seat. The matter came up yesterday in the form of a resolution giving Senator Dunn \$1,250,000, or \$10,000 per day \$125,000, a total of \$3,600,000. As six bills are not itemized it is impossible to determine what the 25 cents was expected for.

Among the bills introduced in the senate was one increasing the liquor license in small towns from \$500 to \$1,000. This will enable the small towns to put on city airs, by paying as much license as anyone. After passing six bills the senate had but two more left on the calendar awaiting passage.

The house was flooded with bills yesterday, and the members were kept busy of them being for roads and bridges, and four others carrying appropriations with them. The largest proposed appropriation was \$5,000, to help need gratified persons, and the other crops last year owing to storms. Another bill, the third of the kind, taxes express, telephone, telegraph and sleeping car companies.

The house voted capital equipment received its quorum by the decisive vote of 25 to 25 to 25.

The house had more fun with the bicycle bill, amending it so that it is practically useless, then passing it on to the calendar to be forgotten when it comes up for passage. As long as the farmers can ride on sulky plows they evidently do not propose to import them, or to bring bicycles.

The house held a short session last night to hear the attorneys argue the contest in the 6th district. E. H. Hall, populist, is the sitting member, and J. C. Hall, republican, contests the committee reported in 36 to 35 in favor, which gives him a good deal of prestige.

After listening to the arguments, the matter was put over until today for further hearing.

On Feb. 12—To the surprise of a great many people the house on Wednesday decided not to unseat E. H. Hall representative from the 6th legislative district. The claim Mr. Coates made on the west was a very technical one. Under the existing law voter registration must be done in the place where he resides. He said he could not afford to do this, and the judges permit some one to have the judges permit some one to

mark his ballot. It was not denied that the judges had personal parties to their friends, but he did not read on the mere statement that they could not read, and that there were enough such cases, if the votes were thrown out, to elect Coates. The republican would not take advantage of a technicality, and of course the populists and democrats were in favor of Hall from the start. The result was that one vote was enough to prevent Hall, which place voted to have certain in marked contrast from the action of the senate in the Day-Dunn matter.

In the senate yesterday senator White introduced a bill he had been given a telegram stating that unless a county paid a claim of some Minnesota bridge builders a bill legalizing certain bonds issued by that county would never pass.

The bill might or might not have passed on its merits, but when the senate were informed that the failure to pass it would be used as a leverage to collect an account the bill was withdrawn. Between the legislature and Aitkin county the bridge men who hold that account may not realize any more than the depositors in some of our banks.

The West Publishing company of St. Paul has for many years been without competition in the publication of the reports of the supreme court. This year Frank Dufresne appears upon the scene, and comes to town at \$10 per volume, while the state has heretofore paid \$2. The West company came down to Dufresne's price, but it seems to have been too late, and another judiciary committee recommends that the one who got the bill might be given the contract. This recommendation seems likely to be adopted.

The bill prescribing a limiting the qualifications of parties desirous of examining for teachers' certificates was indefinitely postponed. Among the bills introduced was a new one to regulate the tax on iron mines. It levies a tax of 5 cents per ton on iron ore, and 1 cent per ton on iron products. It is intended to make the iron ore bill not seem to make any great headway. The senate does not like to expedite the precedent that Senator Day's vote on the Anderson bill was to have other bills in the same situation, hence these bills.

Yesterday was a very dull legislative day, and today being a legal holiday (Lincoln's birthday), there will be no session.

St. Paul, Feb. 15.—Usually when the legislature takes a two days' vacation and goes home over Sunday, the members return full of business. When in the intervening business, yesterday, after the legislature had adjourned, there was an exception to the rule. The senate session was even heavier than usual. Twelve bills were introduced, the only one of importance being the bill to repeal the law of 1887. This bill will prove of great interest to the newspapers and the proposed repeal is a step backwards. The Minnesota libel law has been referred to another committee, as it gives newspapers an opportunity to make amendments where errors have been made and no malice is shown. A number of states have enacted the same law and this much-talked of measure is pending this winter in several legislatures.

In the hour of the event of the day was the repeal of the struck jury law, which passed without a dissenting vote.

The house had a bill repealing the state's attempt to prohibit the start of a new session, and passed the bill.

Amending the state constitution providing that judges of probate be elected for six years, etc.

Amending the railroads to carry bicycles as baggage.

To define express companies, telephone companies, telegraph and sleeping car companies, and providing for a system of taxation therefor.

Establishing an office to whom lands have been granted by the state territory or the United States to the lists of these lands not used for railroad purposes.

The following bills were introduced:

Appropriating \$3,000 for the relief of Henry Dillier, of St. Paul, who was kicked by an artillery horse while on duty as a member of the National Guard.

Amending section 7, of article I, of the constitution relating to rights of persons accused of crimes.

Relating to sale of intoxicating liquors.

Enforcing payment of delinquent taxes prior to 1895.

To enforce and promote immigration.

The house recommended for passage by a large vote Representative Green's bill to authorize counties to lay out by law to charge of embankments, streams, etc., temporarily detained in the city lockup, by cutting his throat with a pocketknife. He will recover.

Carl Rhodes was arrested in Minneapolis charged with purloining a diamond belonging to a woman.

Motion was made to honor the German engineer who was injured in the Union depot yards, at St. Paul, by striking his head against a semaphore, and was admitted to a hospital.

George Byland, a young man from Oakdale, was recently kicked by a horse, sustaining the fracture of a rib bone, which punctured the covering of the lung.

The bill of J. B. Bassett, of Minneapolis, was destroyed by fire.

Relating to the alarm a house was overturned and two horses injured.

St. Paul, Feb. 12.—The Senate yesterday passed the following bills.

Repeal chapter 67 of the laws of 1892.

Amend section 9, chapter 65, general statutes 1878, being section 462, general statutes 1892.

Amend section 6, chapter 5, general statutes 1878, relating to county assessors of taxes.

To amend section 65, chapter 75, general statutes 1878, relating to the assessment of taxes.

To amend section 69, chapter 125, general statutes 1892, relating to insurance companies.

To amend section 79, chapter 90, general statutes 1878, etc., relating to public schools.

To establish state weighing and inspection of grain at the city of Little Falls.

The house voted to unseat E. S. Smith, from the 6th district.

The following bills were introduced:

Defining sleeping car companies and express companies, and providing a system of taxation.

To provide for the inspection of steam boilers and steam engines in cities of 50,000 or over.

Amdening present law relating to attachments.

Relating to punishment of petty offenders, and the same cumulative crimes and punishments.

Relating to indictable offenders and to make the same cumulative.

To amend the taxation law providing for the collection of taxes of property of grantees before the same shall be referred to the state auditor.

To amend the present law providing that attorney may issue subpoenas.

Relating to the state's contribution to permit women to vote at municipal elections and also hold office.

St. Paul, Feb. 16.—The following bills were introduced in the senate yesterday:

For the reorganization of insolvent banks.

To provide for the second examination of persons committed to state institutions.

To the appointment of medical experts to act as witnesses.

To amend law relating to conveyances by husband and wife in certain cases.

For the house the following bills were introduced:

To provide for the taxation of railroads at the rate of 4 per cent of gross earnings instead of 2 per cent now.

To amend tax laws relating to taxation of mines and smelters.

To determine the descent of real estate.

## LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE.

Briefly Showing Bills Introduced and Brought to a Final Stage.

St. Paul, Feb. 10.—The senate had few absences yesterday, and the only presentation was that by Senator White concerning the bank failure inquiry inquired into. The following bills were passed:

To regulate and improve the service of grain inspection and weighing and taxation in the state of Minnesota.

To amend laws relating to uses and trusts.

To amend laws of 1878, to exempt a husband from liability for torts committed by his wife.

To create county seal of weights and measures.

To make it unlawful for banks to loan money to its stockholders under mortgage, etc.

To amend present law relating to supplementary proceedings.

To exempt lands from taxation which have been laid out as public highways.

To present witnesses in criminal cases from overbearing testimony of other witnesses.

The bill to repeal the struck jury law was passed under suspension of rules.

To amend laws relating to uses of corporations to renew their articles of incorporation.

To amend laws relating to uses and trusts.

To amend general statutes of 1878 relating to the issuance of bonds for the erection of public buildings by cities, towns and villages.

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According law relating to the fees to be paid for incorporation.

For relief of Mary A. Crawford.

To create county seal of weights and measures.

To make it unlawful for banks to loan money to its stockholders.

To inquire into the financial rights of property sold under mortgage, etc.

To amend present law relating to the use of grain inspection and weighing and taxation in the state of Minnesota.

To amend laws relating to uses and trusts.

To regulate and improve the service of grain inspection and weighing and taxation in the state of Minnesota.

To create a public system of traveling public libraries, and to promote the establishment of free libraries in incorporated cities.

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## PINE COUNTY PIONEER

ED C. GOTTRY, Editor and Prop.

THREE \$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

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

PINE CITY, MINN., FEBRUARY 19, 1897.

### DOES A CREAMERY PAY?

It appears that a few parties of some standing in this country have used their influence against the creamery enterprise from its first inception to the present time, and have done all in their power to hamper the new industry. Their reasons for this are utterly beyond the comprehension of THE PIONEER. We have investigated the subject thoroughly, and from our standpoint these obstructors are not only injuring themselves, but the village, and most of all the farmers of Pine county, whose prosperity means additional increase of business to every merchant, and adds to the general welfare of the village and county in many other ways. That creameries pay, and pay well, is proved by the experience of other localities where creameries have been established. Not only do they pay the farmer a good price, but they yield him a steady income, even at seasons when under ordinary circumstances he would not be earning enough to pay for a postage stamp. Let the farmers all work together for the creamery, and pay no attention to the croakers who would strangle an infant industry merely to further their own selfish ends, or through the fear that some one else would make a few more cents out of the project than themselves. Farmers, add to your herds—not scrub stock, but good milk and butter yielders. Support the creamery and materially increase your own income. In our neighboring county of Chicago the creameries cut an extensive figure in the financial receipts of the farmers. According to the Taylors' Fairs, Journal, the Schaefer Creamery company paid to its patrons during the year of 1896 the neat little sum of \$33,000 for milk, while the Chicago County News says that the creamery at Lindstrom, only a few miles from Schaefer, disbursed about \$15,000 during the same period, farmers receiving 17 cents per pound for butter. Just think of it! Here is \$53,000 almost clear, distributed among the farmers of Chicago during the year, and this from only two of the creameries of the county. These are facts that will not bear contradiction. Let our farmers work hard for the retention and support of the creamery at this place.

The February number of Rev. Ir. Hicks' excellent publication, "Word and Works," printed at St. Louis, Mo., contains a long article commanding creameries, from the pen of E. A. Dine, of Grove City, Minn., from which we briefly quote:

"The farmers of this as well as of our neighbor towns and the remainder of the state are greatly interested in the new creamery and hope to see it come into existence. We have no experience with the farmers down there on the grassy hills east of the Mississippi, but they surely make their living. Today their chief pursuit is the production of butter, and the results theretofrom is they live poor, or in extreme circumstances."

CHAR. PROHAN last Monday gave a special performance of "Hearts Ease" to the clergymen of New York. The theater was closed to all except the clergy, and there were about a thousand representatives of the cloth present. The only discomfited sounding regrets was the Methodists.

The Salvation Army in St. Paul is making an effort to establish a rescue home for unfortunate and abandoned women. The army is steadily growing in scope and usefulness, and is accomplishing benefits to humanity that the churches can never perform.

REPRESENTATIVES TAYLOR, of Illinois, and Johnson, of Dakota, are arranging at Washington to supply their constituents with sugar beet seed for experiments. There are boundless possibilities before the sugar beet industry in Pine County.

TEN good people of St. Paul are regarding over the prospect of a cotton mill and a sugar beet factory being established at this place. It is a good thing above all things. What ever benefit the farmer is bound to benefit the town.

### HERE AND THERE

The machine bolt trust has got its nut, and gone to join the steel combine in the realms of oblivion.

Only a few more weeks now, and Grays will be on his duck hunting and fishing excursions, unhampered by the cares of state.

TRY DR. CULY'S CONDITION PAPER, then you'll have a horse needs her in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

First publication Jan. 24, 1897.  
STATE OF MINNESOTA,  
CITY OF PINE CITY, First Judicial District  
GUYL B. ANDERSON and JOHN A.  
ANDERSON, plaintiffs  
CHARLES O. HORNBLER, Mary HARRIS,  
and others, defendants  
Summons

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H. A. W. Tabor, the one-time banana king of Colorado, has lost all his immense fortune, and has bravely gone to work with pick and shovel to persuade another competence from the bosom of mother earth.

ED C. TWENTYMEN will leave next week some time to attend the convention of the National Butter Makers' Association, to be held at Owatonna, Minn., commencing Feb. 13th. Our creamery butter received a first prize at the Cedar Rapids convention; it will be remembered, and Mr. Twentymen feels justly proud of the medal he then received. Exhibits will be made at Owatonna from all over the world, and it is certain Lindstrom will rank among the highest, if it doesn't secure a first premium award—Chicago Co. News.

### A STRING OF DEBES.

[Edited from J. Adam's Budget.]

No bank overfalls on a holiday. Hurrah for the Fourth of July!

David M. St. George is governor of Minnesota, and the capital of Minneapolis, still reigns at St. Paul.

President McKinley put Lyman J. Gage in the treasury just to measure the depth of the ocean.

The Milwaukee Waterfalls call their day of the Triumphant Mirror because they have so much time to waste.

The Prince of Chiriqui shopped with a giddy princess and her husband, but secured a divorce. We are half mad but just think of this poor girl without a chaperon to her name! Softering and corruption are sometimes responsible for such a match. Mr. McKinley, in his speech to Congress (from the Sixth Minnesota district) in 1892 because he had lived seventeen months a Labor prison and ten years in India.

Senators are invited to address the people who were invited to address the people who were deeply called off, as the citizens wanted to attend to business, and said they had only one old apiece, and could pull them along.

When the patriotic people of the blooming west saw a blizzard coming they knew about their horses and jags, and so went away on "snowy wings," and after that they are not sure what happens till a day or two when they are pulled out and counted again.

The Bay, rosy-tinted fairies pay a charming visit in St. Paul last month, describing his trip around the world. He has a round trip, a round trip and a round trip, and a round road winding. We like his style. For many many years he has been wrestling with the world, and the earth, trying to bring him out of the earth. One of the girls will get first base.

### A CHANGE OF PRESIDENTS.

For a short time the country will have a change of presidents, and then people will melt trout and mire, as is natural to the country, and then the country will be the same when it assumes the reins of government. So, what ever the outcome may be, the John Paul & Duluth Railroad always adhere to the principles of the party of which they are members, and that best for the money. This policy has made the Duluthian Line as this road is generally known, the best road between St. Paul and Duluth, Taylors Falls and other important points. Modern, rapid travel a season made, and convenient schedules are always awaiting the public by the post office, which knows a good time to see us. Always take the mid-morning line.

Tobacco agents will always classify turpentine in their maps, and the map makers, too, will be writing down in St. Paul, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

### PINE CITY

LIVERY STABLE

W. P. GOTTRY, Proprietor

First Class Livery Rigs Furnished at all hours

PINE CITY, MINN.

Get ready your costume and at least the band boys grand march out on the evening of Feb. 23. Towns, including supper, \$1.50 per couple.

### DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The human skin and smothering insect to secrete, teller, salivary glands, and disease of the skin is instantly affected by glandular. Glands of the body have been permanently cured by Dr. C. Culley, a physician for sores nipples, charred hands, children, tooth, blood purifier and vermifuge.

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Mr. M. KIRKBY is confined to his room with a severe cold. His illness is a bit of a mystery, however, as it enables him to avoid the trials of place-hunting who dog his pathway.

Dunstrow, the wealthy St. Louis murderer, suffered the extreme

penalty of the law the first of the week.

His case had been before the courts for several years, but in this case his millions availed naught.

# PINE COUNTY PIONEER.

PINE CITY, MINN., FEBRUARY 19, 1867.

## CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

*Great Clips Picked up Around Town and Sawmills Clipped From Our Exchanges.*

—Oh, what delightful roads!

—Mash's at the Drug Store, in endless varieties.

—Hand boys' masquerade Feb. 22. Tickets: \$1.50.

—Surprise us at the Presbyterian church next Sunday.

—Don't forget to cast your vote for the electric light plant, today.

Otoe Kowalewski spent the fore part of this week in Iowa below, or business.

—Make your arrangements so as to take in the masquerade Washington.

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

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

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

—For Sale—A team of horses, and young cow. For particular call or address Sticha & Petrikas.

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

—Joe Veverka is building an ice house back of his bakery, and will fill it with ice for use during the coming summer.

—Frank Corrigan who has been visiting his brother Garrett for the past six weeks returned to his home in the southern part of the state on Monday.

—John Burke, traveling salesman for J. H. Miller, of St. Paul, was in this place on Friday, interviewing our merchants, and taking their orders for groceries.

—Sunday the St. Paul and Duluth railroad company had several snow-plows running back and forth on their road opening it up after the storm on Saturday.

—See Josephine M. E. church Sunday, February 21, as follows: Mourning at 10:30, singing "Faithfulness." Evening at 7:30, singing "The Cross." Everybody invited.

—We are informed by the principal of our schools, Miss Ella Gold, that she had spoken to the Rectoric church school in regard to furnishing school items for this paper, each week.

—Sticha & Petrikas have about completed their new war-house back of the K. P. hall. Jordan Panger has charge of the work, and has pushed it through, notwithstanding the bad weather.

—Saplings Bros. were in town on Monday, reporting having done well with their logging operations so far this winter. They have, however enough to keep them hauling for at least another month.

—Warren Axtell, the village clerk, told a reporter of this paper, on Tuesday, that to vote to day, for the first time, he has to show their second papers according to the law passed at the last election.

—M. Currie, who has been down to Wolf Creek, Polk county, Wisconsin, for the past two weeks, returned to this place on Wednesday to pack up and get his orchestra in shape for the masquerade ball on Monday evening.

—The masquerade ball to be given by the band boys on the twenty-second promises to be a grand affair. The boys will spare no pains in making this the best dance ever given in this place, if good music and first class cards will do.

—Nothing is hereby given that the Riverside Circle, of which Mr. A. R. will meet at the residence of Mrs. Fred A. Dodge, at the usual hour Tuesday February 23. All friends of the Circle are cordially invited to attend luncheon on four p.m.

—A party of thirteen went up to the residence of Quinalt on Monday, to spend the evening. The time passed pleasantly and sociably in playing games, singing and recitations. All those in attendance had a splendid time.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Steinmetz, of Park Rapids, visited a few days with their relatives in this place the middle of the week. Mrs. Steinmetz is a sister of L. H. McKusick and Mrs. J. F. Stone. They returned to their home on Thursday.

—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 money enough.

—G. A. CARLSON, Rush City, Minn.

—Robt. Hoffman, the engineer at Burger Bros. mill, went down to Rush City on Tuesday to get some new brasses for the engine, and agreed to have some casting done at the Rush City foundry. He has complete control of the machinery at the mill and attends to all the repairing.

—Albert Franta of Montgomery came up on Saturday and spent a few days with his son Joseph, our popular young harness maker. Mr. Franta has sold his farm near Montgomery and will move his family up here in the spring and settle on the land he owns about four miles west of this place. He has three sons, but says he will purchase at least two more.

—Sticha & Petrikas want 200 bushels of good dry bass wood, which they will pay the highest market price.

—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.

—Miss Ella Halverson, our popular young music teacher, who has neglected her class for the past couple of weeks on account of being ill, will return to Littlefield camp on Saturday, with the girls.

—Surprise us at the Presbyterian church next Sunday.

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**A**ND so, you'd have me tell the tale,  
My father oft tol' me  
A story of the day  
When pale

Hope fled, and misery came,  
Hoarse stark and grim before that band  
Of men beyond compare.

Their hearts were like the grand,  
Who crossed the Delaware!

One Christmas night, long years ago,  
When shrill cold winds blew,  
A company of heroes came  
On frozen plains to few.

A little band of patriots souls  
Slept bravely, fearless where  
In illness and anger rolls  
The treacherous Delaware.



Nor ice, nor storm, nor cruel blast  
Can hold these heroes back;  
They have resolved; the die is cast;  
To strike a blow that will break  
Of blood upon the snow they've left

From shapeless feet and bare;  
O'er them the stars are their barent,  
Beside the Delaware.

But "Onward! Onward!" is the word  
Their brave commander speaks;

With bugle's strain the storm is heard  
Each soul of freedom sees

To his bidding; put aside

The day's alarms, and bid

There's victory o'er the icy tide,

On the Delaware.

And then, nine miles beyond they go,  
With lance and sabre they capo-

"For God, and native land, and right!"

With sword and shield their hope;

Up and fast, and on they go,

They greet the morning glare;

Safe o'er the tide ye've reached the bank.

Across the Delaware.

And then, nine miles beyond they go,  
With lance and sabre they capo-

"For God, and native land, and right!"

With sword and shield their hope;

Up and fast, and on they go,

They greet the morning glare;

Safe o'er the tide ye've reached the bank.

George F. Howard, in N. Y. Herald.

## George Washington's "BUFDAY."

**G**EORGE WASHING-  
TON's "BUFDAY,"  
Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1888.

Uncle June stood in the cabin doorway, calling, shrilly and sharply, to a boy at that moment reluctantly making his way to the cabin from the direction of the "upper branch" that skirted the field in the low ground.

"Come 'long here, wah! Don'y you see I'm waitin'?"

George Washington obeyed reluctantly; for it was the season of the year when most were biting. The small red and white coat was carried cold, silently, the story of an interrupted minnow excursion, preparatory to a day's fishing in Duckwater.

His mother wore her best dress, a bright magenta skirt and a brown worsted waist; a bonnet of curious shape, with a pair of white home-knit gloves. A long-brown bargee vest floated majestically from the bows and blossoms of her bonnet.

A fair market-basket sat on a broad-covered sofa with a checkered cloth, stood on the doorstep, a crazy little cart with a white mule nodding between the shafts waited at the gate. In lieu of leather reins a white cotton rope passed from the bridle to the seat upon which Uncle June was preparing to mount.

"Is ye goin' ter town, mammy?" said George Washington, with a wistful glance in the direction of the waiting wagon. His black face expressed better than words his heart's disapproval at the unexpected disarrangement of his plans.

"Cose 'Ise givin' ter town? How's de butter gwine git dat? I ain't fetch it?"

"Hesome yer reckin' hit's gwine walk dis day, sidder waitin' for me ter fetch it?" said George Washington.

"Yessum, dat's what he do. You stay in here wi' de baby till I git back. Does yer hear?"

"Ef de baby cries git her de biusent on de shet; and don't let her fall in de fish. Does yer hear me? Why? yer know me, George Washington."

"Yessum," said the boy, "I hears you;" and with a glance at the little black blinds equated upon the floor "Wash,"

as he was called on ordinary occasions, began to whimper.

Since the baby was born he had been the nurse; not a willing one always, but always a faithful one. To-day, the first time, the rebellion took a temtiful turn.

"Shet up, I tell yer, and ten' ter dat chile," Bo's little sister, air' yer shanty verse.

"I ain't yer fetch me a stick of striped candy," solbed Wash, seeking to make the best of an unpleasant duty.

"I'll fetch a stick, ter stripe ya back of 'em ter. Shet up, I tell yer." If the rebellion was bitter, it was short-lived. Before the crazy wagon had creased out of sight Wash was squatting beside his sister, indutriously stuffing her with his big buttons. He had been provided for her treatment.

Aunt June, sailing into the county town in all the grandeur of her own turnout, soon forgot all about the children in the cabin at home. George Washington was to be relied upon; she had no time to be afraid of further uneasiness on the subject.

Aunt June always went to town in style. The big basket went along for style, too; for Aunt June was not neglectful of her appearance, which was large among her acquaintances. The curious old bonnet bobbed merrily a mad "good morning" as the old mule jogged along the lane or the white turned. As she neared the town, however, the horse became less cordial and a trifle—just a trifle—condescending. The reason was soon made known to the white mule.

"Dese trilling town niggers!" she muttered. "De'yall' du'ly ruther made about them rags, and go ha'f-starved, er to get somethin' what they want. Dey ter eat and drink, too. Do leat lob 'em! Jest look at 'em—eight o'clock in de mawmaw, and not a blessed thing to do!"

Aunt June was a thrifty soul, as was

"Shet up! You reckin I don't know what you wuz? Ya think I ain't got a scrap of sense. Tellin' me about George Washington's birthday? I say it!"

"I heard it over in town," said the negro.

"Dea listen at dat, will somethin' to do wid George Washington?" I'd fact ter tell ya George Washington's birthday is comin' up."

"I ain't yo' mutha, I dun' want you to be fooler. I wonder if I take you for a fool, or a what?" Letting on I don' know what George Washington's birthday is comin' up."

"Well," said he, "Iwam de sho' fo' dat. I reckon I ought to be fooler. I wuz wazur dat he wazur for his re-treatment."

Aunt June, sailing into the county town in all the grandeur of her own turnout, soon forgot all about the children in the cabin at home. George Washington was to be relied upon; she had no time to be afraid of further uneasiness on the subject.

"It's George Washington's birthday," Aunt June. Come in and git warm," said the master, without looking up from the paper he was busily preparing for the court that would convene the next week. But Aunt June was the only one who could be fooler. She and he, and he would be pretty sure to tell her the truth.

"Marse Tom," said she, thrusting her head in a moment at the door, "what am I comin' ob all de insteemment in de town now?"

"It's George Washington's birthday," said the master, without looking up from the paper he was busily preparing for the court that would convene the next week. But Aunt June was the only one who could be fooler. She and he, and he would be pretty sure to tell her the truth.

"Dey's all day's determinint hab it so. I reckon it am gerter be so?" she declared; and she bought back a pound of butter and sold two pounds of cheese and a dozen sticks of striped peppermint candy.

"Ef ev'body else ain' gwine be grudge de chile de celebrating, I reckin chile his own mammy ain' gwine do dat," she said, and she did.

Sister June several convenient stops on the way home, however, and at each stop explained why she was imposing so upon the mule.

"Dey's a lot of things in de car, to be honest with you, and I'm George Washington's birthday."

And for the life of her she couldn't help saying it just as the people in town had said it; as something that everybody ought to know. Whether these knew or not she was not able to decide, since the same reply met her at each return of the announcement: "Yes, ma'am."

She was planning a great feast; she meant to make a cake and stuff it with raisins. "He ain' no' any nigger, dat boy ain't," said she, as she white mule plodded merrily along.

Little Wash didn't understand his sudden rise to greatness, though he very cheerfully washed the potatoes, killed and picked the hen, and was told that he might be sent to work the next day.

"Ach, for yo' farby dinner, son," his mother told him.

That night when his father came home, Aunt June asked him if he couldn't get off from his work next day and eat dinner at home.

"Him marse Washington's birthday," she explained again in the town tone, "I done been gitting de chile up a bit of time. Uncle Jake scratched his head and pondered. "Old 'oman," said he, after a pause, "you's mistaken, honey, bout dat."

"Tisn't marse Washington's birthday, Den' yer rucklerlet de threshing?"

"Yes, sah, dat I does. But de town folks dey all say ter-morrer 'us George Washington's birthday is all we'll need. It won't be no' other day. Den' yer rucklerlet de threshing?"

"Ef you have to get through to-day, Aunt June," said the merchant. "The store will be closed to-morrow; it is George Washington's birthday."

Aunt June dropped the Hank of yellow yarn she had been finger knitting for some time, but she was still working, "Who told me? Who told me?"

"Everybody knows that it is in the all the papers."

The blazed face was puzzled a minute, only a minute, however, and she ducked her head to laugh.

"I done kill'd him," said she, "and it's got ter be eat. Den' yer rucklerlet de threshing?"

"Ef you're tolerable," was the reply. "You alls well?"

"Ef you're tolerable, den' ter town, to-morrow, Mis' Pennington," said she, smiling, "why shouldn't I?"

"Yes, sah, I hab some butter ter fetch in, and some groc'ries ter fetch out. Peairs lack dey's all come home keeps me tolerable busy gwine in town fer dat," said she, with a smile.

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"You'll have to get through to-day, Aunt June," said the merchant. "The store will be closed to-morrow; it is George Washington's birthday."

Aunt June straightened herself with a jerk.

"What dat you say? Hit's whose bday?"

"Instantly the negro assumed the grandeur of enlightened. "Hit's my bday," said he, with a smile, "and I hab some butter ter fetch in, and some groc'ries ter fetch out. Peairs lack dey's all come home keeps me tolerable busy gwine in town fer dat," said she, with a smile.

"At that instant a gentleman to whom the woman and her team were familiar, passing at the moment, called out pleasantly to her.

"Hello, Aunt June! Must be going to celebrate George Washington's birthday tomorrow, now?"

"Dat's what I heard," said she.

"There it was again, George Washington's birthday; she heard it everywhere.

"The very banks would be closed, she heard somebody say and the post offices would be open but an hour, all day long. It was George Washington's birthday."

"To be perfectly sure about it, however, she determined to step around to Mars' Tom's office, and ask about it. Mars' Tom's wife, whose husband's old master he was, and he would be pretty sure to tell her the truth.

"Marse Tom," said she, thrusting her head in a moment at the door, "what am I comin' ob all de insteemment in de town now?"

"It's George Washington's birthday," said the master, without looking up from the paper he was busily preparing for the court that would convene the next week. But Aunt June was the only one who could be fooler. She and he, and he would be pretty sure to tell her the truth.

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## AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

**Some Interesting Facts as to Their Present Condition.**

The following interesting extracts are from Mr. Hollis P. Porter on "Condition of American Railways," published in a recent number of the New York Sun:

The latest general balance sheet of the railroads of the United States shows a total valuation of the railway property close to \$100,000,000, and over 100,000 miles of track.

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### CHILDREN.

"Oh, children, dwelling for away,  
From this dull land or ever day,  
In world invented by yourselves,  
From the sun and the stars above,  
At our ends us, that seem to you  
So tangible, but so untrue."  
—A Child's Dream.

That parts our lives, at rather stay,  
And round the unchanged hills and fields,  
Milk and cream and honey and drink.  
At fairy wells while yet you may,

For when you leave, as you must,  
The world orient where now you could

Then come to Earth and have a home,  
As far as there is room to charm  
Your tender souls from mortal harm

So shall you pass, O children, dear,  
Your days without reproach or fear,  
In the sun and the stars above,  
And simple hearts and modest gurus;  
And still invoke the Unseen Power,  
To lift us up, and help us to bear,  
So glad to help, so strong to save.  
What girls are good and boys are brave  
—Arthur Austin-Jackson, in Boston  
Watkinson.

### THE FATAL KNOT-HOLE.

BY ERNEST JERROLD.

Upon the parlor wall of the Finn family hung a picture of the Christ. Upon the floor of the chicken coop was perched the stuffed body of an English sparrow. Its head was pecked on one side in a listening attitude, while the tail stuck upward as if the feathered ruddock had alighted to steer the plump body on an errand of death. A thread from the bill of the sparrow by a thread hung a small piece of pasteboard bearing the legend:

### OUR LITTLE MARTIR.

When alive the sparrow had been the pet of Mickey Finn, the ten-year-old son of the sturdy quarryman. The boy guarded the bird one day with a singular solicitude, and the pugnacious disposition of the sparrow and the skillful manner in which it had used its beak upon his finger had awakened the boy's admiration, and he released it after a captivity of only one day. In order that the sparrow might recognize him if he chanced to meet it again, he tied a blue ribbon around its neck. Mickey was delighted to see that the sparrow remained in the vicinity of the shanty. In the morning when he fed the chickens, the boy would sit by the window to get a share of the morn. One morning Mickey missed the sparrow, but in the evening it returned and brought 20 other pugnacious and vivacious little bunches of feathers. This addition to his aviary filled the boy's heart with joy, and they day by day their relations between him and the birds became more intimate. They grew to tame that sat on his shoulder and ate from his hand.

As the weeks waned by the bird colony increased, until at the end of a month nearly 200 sparrows were in the rear of the shanty as a ravenous and took advantage of Mickey's kindly hospitality. Every morning the boy went to milk the mare, and when, jawing away like garrulous women, they perched upon the frame-top, the roof of the shanty, and covered the chicken coop with a cloud of feathers. And when he appeared with a dash of Indian paint, the birds would scatter in a sudden uprising, a flight of wings, which seemed to cloud the sun. When he had placed the pan of cornmeal near the door a savage rush was made for it, each sparrow fighting feebly for more than it shared. Mickey had a special pleasure to watch the sparrow with the blue ribbon. She exercised a censorship over the noisy, quarrelsome flock, and while they were feeding she drove back the glutinous with her wings and sharp beak, and helped the weaker ones to secure a portion.

All day the sparrows fluttered around the shanty, but at twilight they flew away over the hills, returning at sun rise with unfading regularity. Mickey was soon enabled to distinguish among the birds. Several times he had seen them fly away into the twilight he tried to follow them, but always without success, as the birds flew so fast that they were soon lost in sight in the gathering darkness, and he was compelled to give up the pursuit. Then, one evening, as the dusk dispelled, he saw the birds dip down over the brow of the hill, a quarter of a mile away. Mickey turned toward the shanty, saddened by the departure of his pets. Just as he opened the kitchen door a faint far-off noise, like a groan, turned and saw the sparrow flying back to the shanty. As they came nearer he saw a trail of feathers behind them, while the birds uttered little cries of alarm. When the flock reached the shanty they alighted, two of them turned and flew away, in the air, and dropped with outspread wings dead into the yard. Three others were unable to stand when the flock alighted, and tumbled helplessly from the flocks. These were broken. When Mickey picked up the dead, wounded birds a shot fell from its coat of feathers into his hands. He took them into the kitchen and tried with flung, boyish surgery, to bandage up their broken legs with the help of matches and two severely cleft birds. One by one they flew over the fire into the calm land, and Mickey buried their bodies in the backyard, using a tomato can for a coffin.

The came the blizzard, sweeping down the valley from the Catamounts. With "whoos, snarling, screeching" it swept along the ridges and the great hills, and the valley, the golden bars of "Heaven's gate," an' ye after dyin' to say yer friends." —Democritus.

a bitter night for the many and the chickens. Did ye take care o' them?"

"Faith, I did, mother," replied the boy. " Didn't I plug up the holes in the coop, and cover the wire with pine? There aint no wind to hold the door that'll do no harm."

After this the boy said:

That parts our lives, at rather stay,

And round the unchanged hills and fields,

Milk and cream and honey and drink.

At fairy wells while yet you may,

For when you leave, as you must,

The world orient where now you could

Then come to Earth and have a home,

As far as there is room to charm

Your tender souls from mortal harm

So shall you pass, O children, dear,

Your days without reproach or fear,

In the sun and the stars above,

And simple hearts and modest gurus;

And still invoke the Unseen Power,

To lift us up, and help us to bear,

So glad to help, so strong to save.

What girls are good and boys are brave

—Arthur Austin-Jackson, in Boston  
Watkinson.

### A GREAT STRUCTURE.

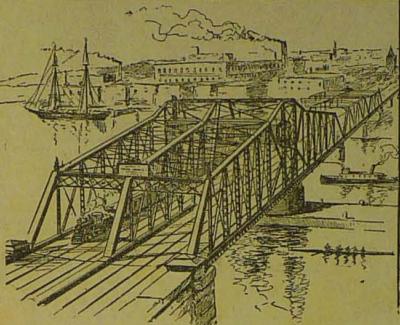
It Spans the Harlem River at New York City.

Completion of the New York Central's Four-Track Draw-Bridge and an Immense Steel Viaduct.

One of the most remarkable feats of engineering on record is just completed, and the passenger entering New York Central's new four-track drawbridge will be struck by one of the grandest examples of steel railway construction yet accomplished in this age of marvelous results in that direction.

Going south, at One Hundred and Forty-third street, the tracks of the New York Central cross the river, and Fifth street they cross the Harlem river on the new four-track steel drawbridge, at an elevation of 34 feet above high water.

This massive structure is remarkable in being the first four-track drawbridge ever constructed, and is the largest bridge of the kind in the world. It is 400 feet long and weighs 2,500 tons. The superstructure is a rectangular frame, from center to center of outside trusses, and is carried on three very heavy trusses. Between the central and each of the two side trusses is a clear space of 26 feet, which permits the passage of

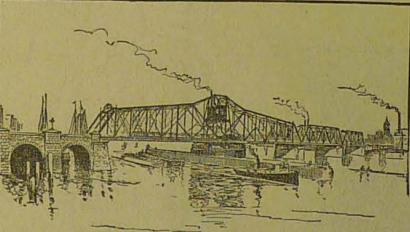


END VIEW OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL'S NEW FOUR-TRACK STEEL DRAW-BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER AT ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD STREET, LARGEST STRUCTURE OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.

two sets of double tracks. The bridge is elongated, and the rails are bolted to it on steel tie plates. The trusses of the drawbridge span are 64 feet high in the center and 25 feet high at each end. At the highest part of these trusses is situated the engine house, which contains the engine, boiler, and machinery, which turn the draw and can be worked either separately, so that if one should break down at any time, the other can do the work.

From One Hundred and Forty-third street south the road goes over the steel windlass to One Hundred and Tenth street, and thence by the stone viaduct to One Hundred and Sixth street, where they strike the level of the present four-track line.

At One Hundred and Tenth street, this massive structure, which is here illustrated, began September 1, 1893, and has continued without cessation until now, and will cost when completed considerably



SIDE VIEW OF THE NEW FOUR-TRACK STEEL DRAW-BRIDGE OVER THE HARLEM RIVER.

more than \$3,000,000. The completion of the new work will permit the opening of all cross streets under the rail-way and so permit a perfectly free passage for all traffic.

One hundred and thirty-eighth street, which has become a great thoroughfare, will be entirely free, as the trains which heretofore crossed it at grade will pass over it at an elevation that will permit the opening of all traffic to freedom. At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street the trains will cross the street 14 feet above the level of the street, and at this point a magnificent passenger station is to be built, extending from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, under the four-track viaduct.

This improvement will be of immense value to the entire state—in fact, to the whole country—as the bridge, being so high above the level of the street, will be open except when large steamers or vessels with masts are to pass through; all tugs, canal boats, barges, etc., will have ample room to go under the bridge while it is closed.

The bridge, which has been designed by congress a ship canal, the secretary of war has issued orders that all tugs and barges shall joint their smokestacks and flag-poles, to enable them to pass under the bridge while it is closed. It will also be ordered that the tugs shall not be allowed to pass the hours of seven and ten o'clock in the morning, and four and seven o'clock in the afternoon, except for police, fire, or gov-

ernment vessels, the hours named covering the great business traffic in and out of the city, the important through trains as well as the principal suburban trains arriving and departing during those hours. This will result in saving, which happens at times, very much time, and put much faster service than could have been maintained under the old arrangements; and, as speed is one of the principal factors in travel in this age, this feature will prove important.

Quite a number of the great improvements which have recently been made in the northern part of the city can be seen in the new bridge. The bridge is one of the grandest examples of steel railway construction yet accomplished in this age of marvelous results in that direction.

Going south, at One Hundred and Forty-third street, the tracks of the New York Central cross the river, and Fifth street they cross the Harlem river on the new four-track steel drawbridge, at an elevation of 34 feet above high water.

This massive structure is remarkable

### IN CYCLEDOM.

Harnessing the Wind.

A bicycle invention which develops exceptionally high speeds.

A new bicycle improvement makes the cyclist gain hands with the wind. The combination is a windmill invention, easily applied. The inventer, M. Domenech de Gourmeyre, France, declares that by his plan the cyclist ride at a speed of from 12 to 15 miles an hour with no exertion at all, except that required in getting into motion.

The cyclist is in form of a sort of turbine arrangement, something like a garden hollowed out, cut, or "gored," and the "gores" turned a little on their axes. This turbine is placed on dual rods, vertically attached to the front wheel.

At the center of the handle bar is a wheel.

The twisting of the turbine in its rotary motion works on the rods that

drive the bicycle.

The turbine revolves on its axis, and the front wheel is added impetus.

From what direction the wind blows

the turbine catches it, and by attachment with the hub of the front wheel communicates some of the force of

wind to the wheel. The turbine practically neutralizes the effect of a beam wind.

The twisting of the turbine in its

rotary motion works on the rods that

drive the bicycle.

The new bicycle is a

success.

The new bicycle is a