

The Pine City 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, MARCH 5, 1897.

NO. 12.

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

Residence in Ryder House. Office in room
back of Drug Store.

Pine City, Minnesota.

Dr. E. L. Stephan,
Physician and Surgeon.

Office at Drug Store.

Hinckley, Minn.

Dr. Iver 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. Resid-
ence second house east of office.

RUSH CITY, MINN. RESID.

Robert C. Saunders,
Attorney at Law,

Hinckley, Minnesota.

S. G. L. ROBERTS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,

PINE CITY, MINNESOTA.

Ed. C. Gottry,
Attorney at Law

ELLISON BLOCK, TAYLORS FALLS, MINN.
Late 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

All Work is Guaranteed to Fit!

Business Suits... \$14.00 and up
Overcoats... 12.00
Pants... 3.50

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

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

DEALER IN...

GENERAL
MERCHANDISE.

Pine City, Minn.

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

Special 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 & Hoefler,

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 & HOEFER,**
Pine City, Minn.

Central Market.

Jesmer & Humphrey
HAVE THEIR
New Meat Market

Now ready for business, and we
would invite all to call and see us,
at the old Radden stand, in the cen-
ter 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.

PINE CITY, MINN.

TRANSMITTING POWER.

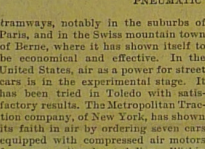
Compressed Air is a Dangerous
Rival of Electricity.

It is Already Used in Mining Opera-
tions, Gunnery and Many Trades
and May in Time Displace Steam
and Electric Locomotives.

(Special Letter.)

No subject is of greater coming im-
portance to mechanical engineers and
transportation companies than the com-
parative merits of electricity and of
compressed air as motive powers. To
speak of either as motive powers is in
a technical sense an error, for both are
rather the means of storage and trans-
mitting power, than of originating it.
In this sense the term motive power
will be used, although technically the
words are not strictly accurate.

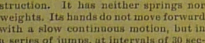
Compressed air as a power for street
railways has made its way against the
active opposition of the electrical en-
gineers. The controversy has been
long and bitter. In spite of its oppo-
sition, compressed air has made marked
progress. It is daily used in Europe on



PNEUMATIC LOCOMOTIVE.

tramways, notably in the suburbs of
Paris, and in the Swiss mountain town
of Berne, where it has shown itself to
be economical and effective. In the
United States, and in spite of its oppo-
sition, it is in the experimental stage. It
has been tried in Toledo with satisfac-
tory results. The Metropolitan Traction
company, of New York, has shown its
faith in air by ordering seven cars
equipped with compressed air motors
for use on its elevated line. Within
two years, the company has planned to
extend the use of air to all of its cross-
town lines.

Probably the most general use of air,
except for respiratory purposes, is in
the tires of bicycles. It has been suc-
cessfully employed also for bicycle sad-
dles and handle grips. In the big cities
buildings of the cities it has found a
wide and novel field. All of the clocks
in the Fisher building, Chicago, are



COMPRESSED AIR MINING DRILL.

run by compressed air. In every office
of the building is a clock of peculiar
construction. It has neither springs nor
weights. Its hands do not move forward
with a slow continuous motion, but in
a series of jumps, at intervals of 30 sec-
onds. Neither has it a tick like other
clocks. It is, in fact, a clock of an
order in regard to its face and hands. Its
hands are moved at intervals of half a
minute by another clock in the base-
ment, called the "master clock," which
acts by compressed air, through a sys-
tem of pipes, on its subordinate in the
different offices. A small engine in the
basement supplies the power. The sys-
tem is said to be successful in its op-
eration.

All of the steam radiators in the
same building are regulated by com-
pressed air. Connected with every radi-
ator is a thermostat. If the tempera-
ture rises too high, it acts on a mech-
anism which closes the steam valve in
the radiator. When the room becomes
colder than a certain temperature the
same mechanism opens it again. An-
other use of compressed air in this
building is for opening and closing the
doors of the elevator shafts by touch-
ing a button. Letter copying presses
operated by compressed air are in use.

In the office of a manufacturing firm,
compressed air has been employed for
the novel purpose of keeping the line
of the men. At the main door of the
shop is a board studded with num-
bered buttons. Each of the employes
has a number corresponding to one of
the buttons. On entering the door, he
touches his button, when a device oper-
ated by compressed air stamps his num-
ber and the hour or half hour on a card.
His leaving for lunch and arrival after
the noon hour are registered in the same
manner. At night the workman touches
the button for the last time, the cards
are collected by a clerk, the time en-
tered in a book. The series of time-
keeper are dispensed with by the use
of the device.

Tools operated by compressed air have
a wide and varied field of usefulness.
Clipping and dressing iron, steel and
copper, riveting boilers, calking the joints
of ships, sanding the sides of cars,
cleaning out cushions, carpets and rugs,
and painting are a few of them. Dress-
ing tools have a wonderful effectiveness

Inside of a handle stock, a chisel is
driven by air at the rate of 800 strokes
to the minute. It takes a strip half an
inch in width from the edge of a half
inch piece of boiler iron, eight feet
long in 30 minutes. Marble or granite
may be chiseled at the same high rate
of speed. A modification of the same
little machine is used to rivet the joints
of boilers and for calking the seams of
ships. In the manufacture of cars, the
cars are built in some shops without
further dressing of the lumber than it
receives at the planing mills. After
the sides are in position, a man with a
sandpapering machine driven by com-
pressed air rapidly smooths them. The
coat of paint which follows may be ap-
plied by another compressed air ma-
chine, throwing a fine spray. When the
finished car is in use, a combination of
cups and tubes, operated by compressed
air will suck the dust from the cushions
of seats and blow it from the window.

In the operation of railroads and
railroad shops, compressed air finds many
other avenues of usefulness. In rail-
road yards, it is employed for signaling
the switch. An automatic device for a
street crossing gate lowers a gate with-
ringing a bell vigorously, on the ap-
proach of a train. Other devices make

the signals used in switching trains, and
throw the switches themselves. In the
road shops, air has proven itself a
valuable servant, for lifting and hoisting
heavy machinery. A long and slender cylinder is
hung from an overhead crane or derrick
above the object to be moved, com-
pressed air is forced into the cylinder,
and the pair of locomotive wheels or
other ponderous weight is moved
with ease.

In no other line of industry has com-
pressed air proved itself a more val-
uable auxiliary than in mining for coal,
gold and silver. Many of the most im-
portant operations of mining are de-
pendent upon the compressed air rock
drill. It has the additional advantage
of furnishing a supply of pure air for
the miner to breathe. The machines
themselves are among the strangest-
looking machines ever used to a great
extent. The miners, who regard them
as a sort of uncanny thing, call them
the "iron men." They are mounted on an
inclined platform at the bottom of a tun-
nel, they are, with two helpers, said to
do the work of ten men. The machines
themselves are among the strangest-
looking things ever set on wheels. The
compressed air locomotive has been
found a valuable contrivance in mines
too low for the use of mules. Two long
reservoirs, a pair of cylinders and a set
of wheels make up the compressed air
locomotive.

The government has given recogni-
tion to compressed air by building dy-
namite guns for the use of the army.
The guns in which air is the power,
the pneumatic dynamite gun has un-
dergone a successful test at Fort Win-
chester, near San Francisco, where it
throws projectiles weighing over
1,000 pounds nearly a mile. Com-
pressed air is used instead of powder,
from the fact that any attempt to fire
dynamite out of a cannon with pow-
der would be likely to result in greater
destruction to the gunners than to the
enemy. The government cruiser Ves-
uvius is equipped with three stationary
dynamite guns.

The government torpedo boat De-
stroyer will discharge a projectile by
compressed air at a pressure of 4,000
pounds to the square inch a distance of
600 feet over the surface of the water.
It explodes by contact. The Whithead
torpedo is itself propelled by com-
pressed air. It is 12 to 15 feet long,
with a diameter of 12 to 15 inches.
With the charge of 100 lbs. its resist-
ance will run 200 yards. If that distance
it does not strike the ship of an enemy
it may be set to either sink or rise. Its
charge is 100 lbs. of gun cotton.

The cost of these torpedoes to the
government is \$1,000 each.

A. S. CHAPMAN.

Light Oiler.

Penns.—What are you doing now—
writing on space?

Bristol—No, I'm on it.—N. Y.

WINTER PRESERVING.

How to Prepare Oranges, Bananas and
Lemons.

Preserves of oranges or lemons had
better be prepared in this locality in
the depth of winter when Valencia
oranges are most abundant. If the
wild Florida orange, which makes such
a delicious preserve may be used, the
work must be done a month earlier,
or when this fruit is in its prime. Not
every housekeeper realizes what a
delicious preserve may be made from
the peel and juice of lemons. Bananas
are another foreign fruit that is suf-
ficiently abundant in winter to allow
time to be canned. They do not make
an especially attractive preserve, how-
ever, and are chiefly used for this pur-
pose because of the novelty. Can
bananas in sirup just exactly as you
would cherries or peaches. They are
more convenient to serve if they are cut
in slices, but, for the sake of appearance,
they may be simply peeled and canned
entire. Use a little lemon juice and a
few slices of yellow lemon peel in the
sirup in which they are canned.

The red-skinned Valencia orange,
which comes into market often as early
as February, makes a very nice pres-
erve. Thin the sirup just exactly as you
would cherries or peaches. They are
more convenient to serve if they are cut
in slices, but, for the sake of appearance,
they may be simply peeled and canned
entire. Use a little lemon juice and a
few slices of yellow lemon peel in the
sirup in which they are canned.

Remove the outer yellow peel from
25 oranges, leaving as much of the inner
white rind as you can get. Put the
peel to soak in a brine made by mix-
ing half a cup of salt in two cups
of cold water. When the peel has
soaked 24 hours, drain it and put it in
clear cold water and let it boil for one
hour; drain it and cover it again with
cold water, and let it boil an hour
longer. Change the water again, and
after another hour's boiling take the
peel up and cut it into shreds. Re-
move the white inner skin from the
oranges which have been set away.
Divide them into sections and take off
the peel of the lobes and any stray
shreds which are in them. Remove the seeds
and cut the orange pulp into small
pieces. Weigh the pulp, pulp and juice,
and allow a pound of sugar to a pound
of fruit. Strain off the juice from the
pulp and peel and make a sirup with
the sugar and juice. When the sirup
has been boiled and skimmed, add the
pulp and orange pulp, and let the whole
preserve boil slowly for 20 minutes. Do
not attempt to break the pulp to ex-
tract the juice to make the sirup. In
use what has drained out in cutting
the pulp into pieces. Pour this pres-
erve into wide-mouthed jars and seal
it up.

A lemon preserve is delicious, but too
rich to be prepared in any large quan-
tity. Select tender-ripe Messina lem-
ons. Strain off the juice from the
lemons, and mix with the juice a little
of delicious preserve. Remove the skin
and prepare the fruit exactly as the
orange preserves were prepared, using,
however, a pound and a half of sugar
to every pound of shredded peel and
pulp. It will also be necessary to add
a cup of water to every cup of lemon
juice used in the sirup. Let the lemon
preserve cook a long time, or until it
is perfectly clear and the sirup con-
siderably reduced, but not until it is
a candy.—N. Y. Tribune.

SOME SHARP SHOTS.

Shirts of Wit by a Shrewd Student of
Human Nature.

One satisfaction about a woman-
hater—the feeling is mutual.
The man who works himself to death
is the one who never thinks of it.
Lots of men who would like to be
counted eccentric are only notoriously
mean.

It is surprising how many men there
are who tell you they used to be a great
deal smarter.

We notice that nobody has as much
trouble as the fellow who is always
standing up for his rights.

Parents who are the most unreason-
able with their children, are usually the
ones most easily fooled.

A girl is never happier than when her
dress skirt first gets long enough to be
held up out of the mud.

The man who carries his check book
most conspicuously does not nearly
always have the most money.

Nothing is so humiliating to a man as
to have folks think he pays more at-
tention to what his wife says.

Poor people always get some satisfac-
tion out of the fact that the rich can't
take their money along when they die.

Some poor men when they do a little
act of charity, go about it with such
circumstance as if they were preparing
to die.

There are a good many people who
think they could do more if they only
had a bigger field. Usually a town lot
is too big for them.

You can always tell a newly married
man, because he buys every foot par-
tial saving device for the kitchen that
comes along—Washington (G.) Dem-
ocrat.

Journalistic Anecdotes.
From the Plunkville Bugle: "It
was not necessary for the editor of our
pennie and ribbon to be so ostentatious
to announce that 'hard elder is again in
our midst.' Anyone would know that
it was in the hands of the editor. Hat
Harris—N. Y. Journal.

A farmer of Durham, Mo., while on
a jolly spree in Kansas City, bought a
block of city lots. A few days later,
when sober, he sold them at an advan-
ce of \$4,000.

ATTRACTIVE BODICES.

Dainty Affairs of Silk, Lace, Mullin and
Ribbons.

Anyone who owns one of the lace
bodices that are sold in the shops finds
it a veritable boon. They make
glorious the dullest silks.

Here is an idea. Take five yards of
black silk or satin. Make the seamless
back to fit perfectly. The front of the
bodice very full over a light lining.
On that foundation you may build any
airy structure.

A yard of figured silk or brocade
satin or brilliant plaid (you can take
your choice at the January sales for
little money) made into a full front
with stock collar. This latter requires
a thick ruche of lace, ribbon or chiffon
inside and a few loops of choux at the
back. Slip this on over a bodice, and
slip your arms into your lace bolero,
and, voila, you are ready for dinner or
the play. Of course you own a black
skirt. Every woman should. They are
the zenith of economy. And black, you
know, is no longer the color of mourn-
ing alone. Fashion has taken it up at
home and made them.

For that one bodice varied fronts
can be had. There is no need to try
them in the shops. Take a rainy day at
home and make them.

A remnant of colored chiffon can
often be picked up for 25 cents. Shirr
this into a satin ribbon collar and run
many little bands of narrow black
satin ribbon across it. Or use black
velvet or colored ribbon, or anything
that gives the "straight across" effect that
prevails. This waist serves many occa-
sions.

The straight piece of material laid
in a double box-plait at the collar and
hanging to the bust is a favorite de-
sign in bodices, and a very pretty one.
For instance, start with a bodice of
Dresden silk. This double plait, which
extends from armhole to armhole, and
is sewed in at the collar and shoulder
seams, is of satin ribbon, wide, and
lace. The fullness of the bodice is
brought into a point at the belt and
continues by a narrow circle of satin.
The sleeves wrinkled to the knuckles
are laid in narrow puffs at the shoulders.
A high stock of satin with quilting
of white satin ribbon next the throat
and a jabot of guipure lace caught by
a rhinestone button at the front of collar
finish it.

Velvet is in vogue for separate bodi-
ces; if you can't afford the genuine
article get a fine quality of the imita-
tion. It will never matter in a good
color. Pale blue makes up wonderfully
well. Cut the back straight, the
front in a curve. Let both fall white
the waist in square, lined with silk.
Open the front over a vest of white
satin, covered with yellow lace, and
put on square short revers of velvet
or satin, lace to cover the neck and
throat and a jabot of guipure lace
caught by a rhinestone button at the
front of collar finish it.

Velvet is in vogue for separate bodi-
ces; if you can't afford the genuine
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or satin, lace to cover the neck and
throat and a jabot of guipure lace
caught by a rhinestone button at the
front of collar finish it.

But silks were never so cheap as
now. There is no excuse for the woman
who drops down to dinners with a
stiff woolen waist on "because light ones
are so expensive."

To a woman who takes thought they
are not extravagant fancies, and if you
are a wife let me give you one bit of
a suggestion. Nothing pleases a man
more than a fresh, bright color, a light
piece of fluffy material, and a ruffle or
two of lace worn by the woman who sits
opposite him.

He might not be able to define his
reasons or sensations—but depend upon
it, it helps his nerves, and you can
reap the benefit of his smiles and his
approval.—St. Louis Republic.

LOVE OF TWO YOUNG HEARTS.

She Wondered Why Charles William was
So Slow

Charles William Perkins and Marg-
aret Hepzibah Kissam crested rapidly
over the frozen surface of the river.

Charles William was in love with
Margaret. Words of burning passion
sprang to his lips, but instead of say-
ing, "I love you," he merely said,
"Pears like as if I would swoon."

She said she loved him, would, but
somehow this did not satisfy him. He
longed to draw her to his heart, to hold
her in his arms. Why should he not
do it? He had no arms, and he could
reap the benefit of his smiles and his
approval.—St. Louis Republic.

It was a cold day, and you may be
sure it was a swift one, for Charles Wil-
liam was a rapid youth—on skates.

Throwing out his nearly right foot,
he doltily kicked Margaret's skates from
under her.

Oh, joy! Oh, rapture! He catches
her as she falls and holds her in his
arms for them.

She lies in his embrace without a
struggle. Has she fainted? Is she too
much overcome with the precious pres-
ent? Oh, no! Charles William knows
a good thing when he has it, and in this
case, at least, he will hold on until
they have stopped sliding, and have
recovered their balance.

At last they bring up with a jar
against a bank. His treacherous ves-
tures look into her face. Will she
ever forgive him?
—N. Y. Journal.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Bodies Are in Good Working Order.

Ceasely Letters Giving in Detail the More Important Work of the Senate House.

St. Paul, Feb. 24.—When the legislature resumed its session after the Sunday and Washington birthday vacation, it seemed to be much refreshed and resumed the grind with vigor. One of the bills introduced in the senate pertained to railroad regulation. One authorizes the railroad commissioners to prosecute railroads for violating the law, or compelling them to reduce freight rates without anyone making any formal complaint. Another is the copy of the Iowa law forbidding unjust railroad discriminations. The time limit fixed in the house, when read in the senate, could be introduced having expired, that class of bills will have to rely upon the senate hereafter, and four were introduced in the senate today.

In order to make sure that the bill providing for bicycle paths was certainly killed, Mr. Govey, six months ago, moved its indefinite postponement when the house met yesterday. He said it had been amended, and he would no longer recognize it as a child of his, and consequently preferred to have it killed. In view of the popularity of bicycles, it is not surprising that it seems odd that the only measure introduced into the legislature in their interest should have met with such violent hostility.

There was quite a scrimmage in the house over Mr. Donnelly's bill requiring proceedings to be begun at once against stockholders in suspended banks. The banking committee had amended the bill giving six months in which to commence action, but on the ground that if so much time is allowed the stockholders themselves may become insolvent in order that the depositors may sooner realize, the argument is based for immediate action. The house, however, seemed inclined to be lenient, and advanced it to the calendar with the six months' clause still in it. It will now require unanimous consent to change it.

Bills licensing horsehoes and barbers were recommended to pass, and after a few more legislative sessions we may look to see these classes of citizens rated on the statute books as members of the learned professions. Representative Reeves introduced another bill yesterday taxing mines, mineral lands and iron ore. One of the election contests in the house bids fair to be somewhat expensive, as a bill was offered giving Representative Hall \$1,200 for his expenses in defending his seat. Mr. Govey, who tried to capture it, will probably be heard from later with a thousand-dollar bill.

St. Paul, Feb. 23.—Senator Dunn is inclined to stir up the Milwaukee road over its discrimination against the Twin Cities. He says southern Minnesota can get more business and carry more than from the Twin Cities. The delay, he alleges, occurs at Austin where passengers have to wait three to twelve hours to make connections with trains coming to the Twin Cities. Judge Chandler, agent of the Milwaukee road, replied that the Southern Minnesota line, of which complaint is made, extends a distance of 700 miles and within that area 25 junctions and crossings, at all of which they would be glad to make close connections, if possible. He says if senator Dunn would make them a timetable which will do this they will be glad to adopt it.

The senate passed a bill for the house bill establishing a board of pardons. The house will probably concur and the pardoning will thus be taken out of the hands of the governor. There was a lengthy debate over Senator Wyman's bill giving the bank examiners the right to select banks for not calling attention to the condition of the Guaranty Loan company of Minneapolis and other institutions which have failed. In his behalf it was claimed that he had 32 institutions which he had failed to visit, and it was impossible for him to do so without more aid. In spite of this statement the opposition to giving him more aid was very strong, and senator Wyman consented to have progress reported rather than chance defeat by a direct vote.

The attendance in the house yesterday was smaller than usual and no attempt was made to pass any bill. It requires 27 votes to pass a bill, and where the attendance is light a very few negative votes will defeat a measure. The committee did not report on the bill of Mr. Govey, and when the order for passage of bills was reached it was concluded that it was better to postpone it until the next session. Mr. Feig's bill to make the Milwaukee county officers sent back to the committee in order to give T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, an opportunity to be heard, proved a failure and instead the bill was recommended to pass in its present shape.

St. Paul, Feb. 23.—The Barney county senators introduced a bill yesterday authorizing the state capital commission to sell the state capitol building, and to use the proceeds in drawing a per cent interest on the amount for the purpose of that plan and authorized the state to loan to any other state, it would be just as well to buy our own. The bill was introduced in the senate committee and will doubtless pass. The senate passed a bill providing for collecting taxes semi-annually. The bill was made to limit it to the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, and the theory was that residents in the country would prefer to make the payment all at once rather than pay the county tax twice a year. Three other bills all unimportant, comprised the num-

ber passed yesterday in the senate. There were 33 bills introduced, mostly of a local character. The bills, however, offered by Senator Danham, appropriates money for building the courthouse at Duluth, and another bill, leaving immediately on the heels of the double-headed report of the investigating committee on the location of the asylum between Iron and Hennepin, this bill becomes interesting. The legislature will have to light out the question of location before an appropriation is made.

Mr. Donnelly's bill providing for daily posting of the condition of cases in its county rooms was sent to the graveyard by the house yesterday very decisively. It only received 23 votes out of 40 senators because it hurt Donnelly's feelings so much, the house then proceeded to pass his bill requiring the daily posting of the names of officers and stockholders of banks. This went through by 67 to 29.

The senate bill creating a board of bars passed under suspension of the rules. As was predicted, a bill was introduced appropriating \$1,081.93 to reimburse Mr. Govey for his expenses. Mr. Hall's seat. This will bring the expenses for contests elections during the session, up to nearly \$100,000. A bill was introduced by Mr. Govey, as a bill was introduced permitting glove contests, which merely allows for the right to fight. The largest appropriation offered was \$27,500 for the state reformatory at Red Wing. The same bill offered in the house yesterday, and at the same time a child labor bill was offered forbidding the employment of any child under fourteen years of age, in any mercantile establishment, telegraph, telephone or other public messenger company except during school vacations.

One of the bills introduced yesterday was a bill introduced by Senator Pitts creating the office of commissioner of phrenology with a salary of \$2,000 per year and a deputy with \$1,500 salary. The commissioner is to prepare text books for the public schools on phrenology, anatomy and physiology. Incidentally the commissioner will examine the bumps on the heads of state officers.

St. Paul, Feb. 23.—Senator Dunn secured a partial victory yesterday in securing the passage of his resolution directing the railroad commissioners to cancel the establishment of telegraph connections at Austin for the Twin Cities. There was a lengthy debate but the force of the resolution was curtailed by amendments. The amendments established telegraph connections at Austin for the Twin Cities. The Milwaukee can convince the railroad commissioners that it is not practical to cancel the telegraph lines, then the resolution amounts to nothing. If it was changed they would probably have introduced a bill of their own in the legislature. A bill of considerable interest to newspaper men was introduced in the senate yesterday, by Senator Ancker, for the purpose of publishing in the paper making the lowest bid. This authorizes the county commissioners to take into account the character and the respective value of the competing newspapers. This will allow the Ancker people to require no bill, but simply hope to hold fast to what they have got.

Grand Army of the Republic. At the annual meeting of the Minnesota department G. A. R. the following officers were elected: Past Department Commander E. Forester placed in nomination for department commander. The third ward, W. Wood, senior vice department commander, who was unanimously elected. Comrade Wood, in accepting of the honor, thanked the encampment for the high honors conferred upon him.

Billings Converse nominated Charles W. Ancker, of Ancker, for the office of senior vice department commander, and he was unanimously elected. G. Cooper, of Northfield, junior vice commander. O. S. Pine, St. Paul, medical director. C. S. Sargent, Duluth, chairman. The new council of administration is made up as follows: Geo. W. Savage, Billings Converse, Robert Searl, C. H. Searl, and W. Grant.

Delegates at large—D. B. Scaries and Edwin Dunn. J. C. Congdon, Brainard, Moses Eney, Caledonia. Following are the delegates by districts: First—G. B. Arnold, Kargon. Second—E. Collins, Blue Earth City. Third—W. F. Delme, Cannon Falls. Fourth—C. C. Arbuckle, St. Paul. Fifth—Matt Kees, Minneapolis. Sixth—C. E. Ballard, Vermilion. Seventh—W. Grant, Duluth.

Training School. In Winona is situated the training school of the American Volunteers for the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Some of the good people of this city are now seriously considering erecting for this organization a home of its own instead of the rented building which they now occupy. There is already a fund of \$6,000 raised. As yet it is not decided whether the building will be a new structure or some old one remedied for its new use. Hallington Booth, the commander-in-chief of the Volunteers, will visit the training school there some time during the next month. The building matter will at this time be probably decided.

Games Estimated. The finding of the charred remains of a child in the ruins of a barn recently burned at Joe Smith's sawmill on Dogleg Brook, near Winona, has excited the boy's about nine years of age and is the son of a widow woman living at the widow's home since the death of his wife, and it is said she missed the little child very much. It is supposed that the boy was killed and hung in or near the barn, which was then set fire to cover up the crime.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE.

Briefly Showing Bills Introduced and Passed. St. Paul, Feb. 24.—The senate yesterday passed the following bills:

A bill for an act to amend section 100 of the legislative code which relates to illuminating oils, except cities of 100,000 or over. A bill for an act to repeal an act authorizing the village of Excelsior to establish a water works department, to raise funds therefor etc. A bill for an act to authorize cities to settle and compromise claims against such cities.

A bill for an act authorizing all corporations other than those for pecuniary profit to increase the number of their trustees. A bill for an act authorizing perpetual successions upon corporations organized for the purpose of operating private cemeteries and crematories and provide for a perpetual care and improvement fund.

A bill for an act to provide for the reorganization of municipal bonds for the cities of the state. Rosen and Marshall county seed bill.

The house killed the bicycle path bill, also Feig's bill for the reorganization of the northern counties. The following bills were passed: For taxation of iron mines, mining property and mineral lands. To alter the franchise and eligibility of women in connection with school and library boards. To amend law relating to the selling of pools on horse races.

St. Paul, Feb. 23.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Govey introduced a bill providing for a board of county commissioners. The bill was introduced a resolution asking the Minnesota representatives in congress to support the pending bill for the grant of swamp lands for the fourth class postmasters. Senator Calkin opposed the resolution and it was laid on the table.

The bill for the fixing of compensation for the members of the grand jury was passed. To provide for trial by jury in all cases where title to real estate is involved. To amend law relating to lease of mineral lands belonging to the state. For the protection of life and limb, and the general business of erecting, securing, staging or scaffolding.

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A FEELING TRIBUTE.

Miss McKinley's neighbors present a portrait of her mother.

St. Paul, March 1.—In the house, Saturday, the following bills were introduced: To authorize village councils to issue bonds to pay existing judgments. Appropriating \$1,000 for improvement of grounds at Fort Hildrey. Authorizing municipal corporations of not more than 5,000 population to issue bonds for floating indebtedness.

To amend law relating to exemptions in supplementary proceedings, so as to permit employees of cities to be brought into court to show cause why they should not pay their debts. Amending law relating the appointment of state oil inspector and fixing his salary at \$3,000 per year. Creating the office of commissioner of phrenology at a salary of \$2,000 per annum and a deputy at \$1,500.

Preventing the use of tobacco by minors under 18 years of age and the sale of public lands in violation of the statute of limitations in civil actions. Amending section 8, article 7, relating to the franchises and eligibility of women in connection with school and library boards.

Permitting the selling of pools on horse races. St. Paul, March 3.—In the house yesterday the Illinois bill relating to forest fires, after discussion, was referred back for another amendment. The following bills were introduced: To repeal the grant of swamp lands to the Duluth and Iron Range road. To provide for establishment of a commission of representatives and senators to investigate the Mountain Iron mine and other land claimed by other parties.

To require notice of claims against municipal and other corporations before beginning an action. To prevent private persons from removing the members of deputy sheriffs or wearing badges of deputy sheriffs. For displaying United States flags on city buildings.

To amend law so as to permit sheriffs and deputies to be notaries public. Establishing minimum salaries for providing for nominations for offices without conventions. Fixing the maximum of 10 cents per acre for publishing tax lists.

To amend law relating to homestead exemption so as to exclude buildings and other structures valued at over \$100, unless the same is used exclusively as a residence, also that if the house is on platted property it shall have at least 30 feet frontage. The senate ordered the continuance of the investigation of the labor bureau. The following bills were introduced: Designating the place of taxing grain in elevators.

Legalizing proceedings for extending the corporate existence of organizations. Legalizing deeds, mortgages, etc., heretofore made with but one witness. To amend laws relating to public schools. L. O. E. E.

The state convention of the grand encyclopedia, I. O. O. F., was held in St. Paul, with 185 delegates in attendance. The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: Grand Patriarch—J. D. Trov, Minneapolis. Grand Senior Warden—E. E. Patterson, Duluth. Grand High Priest—Robert Romick, Lake City. Grand Scribe—E. F. Ferre, Minneapolis. Grand Treasurer—F. N. Wave, Amboy. Grand Junior Warden—M. C. Kelsey, Sault Center. Grand Representative—W. G. Nye, Minneapolis.

St. Paul, Feb. 23.—The Great Northern railway is making an experiment of a nature that will be watched with deep interest by steel makers and iron men everywhere. It is to construct at Buffalo a grain elevator of 2,000,000 bushels capacity, all of steel. The order for the material for the elevator, which 5,000 tons, is now in the market of the leading steel interests, and will probably be let in a few days.

The St. Hilare Lumber company has about 12,000,000 feet of reservation pine cut which will be gotten to the mill very soon. John Bellard, a Frenchman from Montreal, was killed by the west bound Northern Pacific freight eight miles west of Carlton. The high school building at Weylout built two years ago at a cost of \$4,000 burned last night, and nothing at all was left. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the furnace. The insurance is \$5,000.

St. Paul, Feb. 27.—In the senate yesterday the bill for the reorganization of the northern counties was passed. To amend Section 28, Chapter 17, Laws of 1893, relating to the organization of domestic stock fire insurance companies. To amend Section 1963, General Statutes 1894, the same being Section 13, chapter 17, Laws of 1874, as amended, relating to compensation of county commissioners in certain cases.

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THE MARKETS.

New York, March 2.—A special from Washington to the Herald says that public confirmation of the Havana dispatch printed in the Herald concerning Gen. Lee's demand for war ships, his threat to resign and the difference existing between him and the secretary of state is officially given by President Cleveland in a message which he sent to the senate on Monday. This message contains the following words: "The Havana cable printed in the Herald, the truth of which Secretary Olney is now forced to admit officially in the face of his repeated denials."

School Girl Kills Herself. Dallas, Tex., March 1.—Miss Woodie Nash, pupil at the state normal school at Huntsville, Tex., committed suicide by shooting herself with a revolver. She had become despondent over the belief that she would fail to pass the approaching examination for her class. She left the breakfast table and went to her room and a moment later a shot was heard.

THE MARKETS. New York, March 2.—LIVE STOCK.—Cattle—Native 4 00 4 20. Sheep—Wool 1 00 1 20. FLOUR—Minnesota Patents 4 40 4 85. WHEAT—No. 1 Hard 3 00 3 15. CORN—No. 2 2 00 2 15. OATS—Western 1 00 1 15. HOGS—Mixed 3 00 3 15. BUTTER—Creamery 14 00 15 00. EGGS—Fresh 18 00 20 00. POULTRY—Cash 4 00 4 25. MILK—Whole 1 00 1 15. CHEESE—Cheddar 1 00 1 15. SUGAR—Cane 1 00 1 15. COFFEE—Arabica 1 00 1 15. TEA—Assam 1 00 1 15. RICE—No. 1 1 00 1 15. CLOTH—No. 1 1 00 1 15. WOOL—No. 1 1 00 1 15. HIDE—No. 1 1 00 1 15. SHEEP—No. 1 1 00 1 15. CATTLE—No. 1 1 00 1 15. HORSE—No. 1 1 00 1 15. PIG—No. 1 1 00 1 15. BEEF—No. 1 1 00 1 15. LARD—No. 1 1 00 1 15. BUTTER—No. 1 1 00 1 15. EGGS—No. 1 1 00 1 15. POULTRY—No. 1 1 00 1 15. MILK—No. 1 1 00 1 15. CHEESE—No. 1 1 00 1 15. SUGAR—No. 1 1 00 1 15. COFFEE—No. 1 1 00 1 15. TEA—No. 1 1 00 1 15. RICE—No. 1 1 00 1 15. CLOTH—No. 1 1 00 1 15. WOOL—No. 1 1 00 1 15. HIDE—No. 1 1 00 1 15. SHEEP—No. 1 1 00 1 15. CATTLE—No. 1 1 00 1 15. HORSE—No. 1 1 00 1 15. 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PINE COUNTY PIONEER.

PINE CITY, MINN., MARCH 6, 1917.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

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

—Frank Svanda and Charles Bohner visited at Rush City Wednesday.

—Lent began on Wednesday, with appropriate services in the Catholic church.

—Born—On Saturday, to the wife of Emil Hoeder, a son. Mother and son doing nicely.

—Fine stock of dry goods and latest style gents hats just received at F. J. Rybak's.

—Harry Hontoon, the popular traveling man, was a Pine City caller on Wednesday.

—Dr. Fridley, the Dentist, will be at the Pioneer house, Pine City, March 6, 7 and 8.

—Father Rabsteinke departed on Wednesday's afternoon train to hold services in Hinckley.

—For Sale—A span of horses, and young cow. For particulars call on or address Stieha & Petricka.

—Barney H. Harris, of Rush City, will have a big advertisement in our next weeks issue. Watch for it.

—Reserve your seats without special charge, for St. Patrick's night. No rush, but accommodation.

—Stieha & Petricka want 200 cords of good dry bass wood, for which they will pay the highest market price.

—Frank J. Rybak has just received a large stock of fine shoes, rubbers, etc. Give him a call and secure a bargain.

—How to spend an evening—Go to the lecture. Take your family, best fried. You will enjoy it. You enjoy a hearty laugh.

—Presbyterian church next Sunday, March 7—Morning, "Communion Service." Evening, "The Sea of Glass." Everybody welcome.

—When in Rush City it will pay you to call at G. A. Carlson's and look over his stock of clothing which he is selling at rock bottom prices.

—Not necessary to go elsewhere. St. Patrick's Day evening, the best entertainment ready for you right at home. Charity begins at home.

—R. H. Blankenship departed on yesterday afternoon's train for Hinckley where he goes to hold teachers examination today and tomorrow.

—A party was held at the residence of Theo. Buselmeier, on Cross Lake, on Monday evening last. All those attending report having had a fine time.

—Cordwood is coming in as lively as ever since the roads have been broken out, and it won't be long before logs and piling will begin to come in again.

—Service in the M. E. church Sunday as follows: Morning 10:30, subject "The Tears of Jesus." Evening 7:30, subject "The Call to the Work." Everybody invited.

—The intelligent public welcomes means of delightful instruction, and elevating entertainment. Hurley's opera hall, St. Patrick's Day, Wednesday, March 7.

—G. A. Carlson, of Rush City, wishes to call attention to the change in his add in this paper; he is selling clothing at prices that can not be duplicated in the Twin cities.

—The good Catholics and Lutherans will now have a rest for forty days, and during that time they will fast and otherwise humble themselves, in commemoration of the fasting of Jesus.

—Conrad Kowalek was adopted into the mysteries of woodcraft by the local camp of Woodmen on Monday evening, and Con says he can wield the axe and saw with any lumber jack that ever lived.

—We have been informed that the creamery company have secured the barn of Otto Kowalek, up near the sawmill road, and will fill it with ice for the use of the creamery during the coming summer.

—Six reams belonging to Isaac Staples passed through here for Stillwater on Wednesday, after putting in the winter up near Sandstone. They report the snow too deep for logging purposes.

—At a meeting of the council on Saturday, nothing definite was done in regard to the electric light plant and the grist mill, but it will be settled before another issue of the Pioneer, as they hold another meeting on Saturday next, when the contract will be awarded.

—The young ladies of the M. E. church held a pleasant social at the home of Miss Hattie Taylor on the evening of Thursday Feb. 25. A very pleasant evening was spent, and the result financially was a decided success.

—Parties having communications for the Pioneer should be sure to sign their names in order to secure the publication of the article. Of course this rule does not apply to regular correspondents, who are known to us.

—Possibilities of an illustrated lecture are practically unlimited. Many who care not for oral instruction will gladly look for hours, spell-bound, at the productions of a stereopticon. Remember the date—March 17th—Wednesday evening.

—Ash Wednesday was properly observed at St. Mary's church. The Lenten services will commence with the usual devotion this (Friday) evening. Next Sunday Father Rabsteinke will be at Nickerson. No services here until Friday and Sunday.

—Rev. M. Sengir, lately of Detroit City, has been appointed as pastor of Sturgeon Lake and environs. Rev. Sengir is a very energetic clergyman, and we were delighted to hear the universal satisfaction expressed by the members of his congregation.

—Many talk about various countries—many a one can not allow himself the luxury of a trip over land and ocean. A small fee will take you through lands that attract your attention in the daily press. All at the opera hall, March 17th—Wednesday evening.

—Born—On Tuesday evening, at 9 o'clock, to the wife of Jos. Veverka, a young baker weighing about ten pounds. Mother and child doing well under the care of Dr. Baruum. Joe has a broad grin as he sets up the cigars to the boys, this being the first son.

—Miss Jessie Griffith, who has been in this place since last fall, when she came up from Minneapolis to teach in the Bartlett district, departed for her home on Saturday's limited. Miss Griffith made many friends while here, who wish her success, no matter where she may go.

—William King, who for the past two years has been traveling for Wells, Stone & Co., of Duluth, arrived on Wednesday, and spent the evening interviewing our merchants and taking their orders for groceries, as he has gone to work for a new firm that has just started in Duluth. Will's many friends here are glad to see him back again.

—Mr. Gistler, whom it will be remembered ran the Pine City creamery until it shut down, last fall, was here on Monday. He informed us that he would be here about the 15th of next month to start up the creamery. Mr. Gistler is a thorough creamery man, and withal a fine fellow, and we will be glad to have him back with us again, and are more than pleased to think that the creamery will again start up.

—A. E. Webber returned Tuesday from Zelwaukie, Saginaw, Clare, Rose, and other points in Michigan, where he went to find his "cacker," or at least if not his character, to find if he could get anyone who could swear he was the heir, so as to be able to identify himself in order that he might have no trouble in securing the fortune that was left him in the old country. We are pleased to state that he was successful in securing affidavits enough to more than satisfy the most skeptical as to his identity. While there he thought that he might as well visit his old-time friends. He reports having had a splendid visit. He also looked over Arthur Bartlett's new boat while in St. Paul.

—The teachers' examination held in this place on Tuesday and Wednesday was well attended, there being twenty teachers and pupils of the school here attending. Following is a complete list of those who took the examination: Velma McAdam, Mae Gorman, Mary Glanville, Maggie Heywood, Lina Nordeen, Isabel Wilcox, Eureka Kenney, Theresa Erickson, Irene Carlin, Agnes Glanville, Laurence Pofel, Obedie Glanville, Carl Brandes, Norah O'Brien, Allie Brandes, Louise Brackett, Kate Baruum, Mrs. Clara Ellison, Eugene Baruum and O. P. Tallmage. The papers as sent by State Superintendent Pendergast were very easy, and the pupils and teachers should be able to pass very good examinations in each of the branches.

—The masquerade ball held at Rush City last Friday night was attended by about fifteen of the young people of this place. It was not very well attended by the citizens of Rush City, but those who were there report having had a very fine time. There were only two prizes given—one for the best costumed lady, and one for the best costumed gentleman, and Pine City took both of them, the lady's prize being awarded to Miss Isabel Wilcox, who was dressed as an Indian princess. The prize consisted of a fine celluloid toilet case on four brass legs, and contained a brush and comb. The gents' prize was won by Joe Ouradnik, who wore the suit that Frank Potelick wore here on Washington's Birthday, and consisted of a celluloid collar and cuff box. All of the suits from here were first-class. A lady from Rush City by the name of Johnson wore a costume made from American flags which was very pretty. The dance was a success, considering the fact that it was gotten up in less than a week. Those who went from here report having had a fine time.

—Jos. Neubaer's little boy, 15 months old, met with a severe accident on Monday afternoon by getting his arm caught in the cogs of the horse-power that Mr. Neubaer uses to run his sausage machine. At the above mentioned time, Mr. Neubaer hitched his horses to the horse-power, and his wife was going to feed the sausage machine. He put his hand in the window and asked her if everything was all right. She told him that it was, and he got onto the power and told the horses to go ahead. They took just one step and stopped, and Joe thought there must be something wrong with the cog wheels, as the ponies had never stopped with it before, and he went inside the building and found that the little fellow had fallen against the cog wheels, and that his left arm was caught. He reversed the machine, and found that the flesh was torn from the back of the fore-arm of the child, and his right little finger had been cut off at the first joint. Dr. Baruum was immediately called, and dressed the injuries. The little fellow, at this writing, is getting along nicely. The doctor says that he thinks he will be able to save the arm.

—What might have proved a serious accident, occurred in Burger Bro's sawmill at about the 1 o'clock Saturday morning. At this time an old gentleman by the name of Mast, who has been running the edger for the past five or six years, was taking a plank away from the rotary saw a board that was on the rollers, became entangled in the dogs on the carriage, and as Mike Carlin, the sawyer, reversed the lever, the board struck the tightener of the top saw and broke the castings, one of which flew back and struck Mast in the head, cutting a deep gash in his skull. He was picked up by Mike Carlin, and carried to the engine room, and from thence he was taken to the residence of John Griffith, where he boarded, and his wounds were dressed by Dr. Baruum, and he is now doing as well as can be expected. The great wonder is that the blow did not kill him outright. No one was to blame for the accident but the old gentleman himself, as he had been told that and again not to pull the boards off the way he did, for they were liable to catch at any time. The belts and other machinery were injured to such an extent that the mill had to be shut down, and did not start up again until Tuesday morning.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger of La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for La Grippe we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dread disease. It will effect a permanent cure in less time than any other treatment. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City, Minn.

Bilious Colic.

Persons who are subject to attacks of bilious colic will be pleased to know that prompt relief may be had by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and if taken as soon as the first indication of the disease appears, it will prevent the attack. For sale by J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City.

—Riverside Circle Ladies of the G. A. R. will give a social lunch from 4 to 6 p. m., Tuesday March 9, in Hurley's store. All are invited as the lunch will be "out of sight" if enough turn out to eat it.

—The following is a list of the grand and petit jurors that have been drawn for the April term of the District court: Grand, to serve April 13: H. S. Akin, Andrew Anderson, E. W. Dos, M. C. Dean, Herman Berthe, C. H. Enos, Albert Reliable, August L. Skog, Thomas Innman, Geo. Millitt, John McGann, Thomas Nowak, Geo. Walton, Jas. E. Netser, Geo. Kuek, G. L. Stevens, Walter E. Smith, Joseph Von Louis, Nela Hallstrom, Roland Grant, L. C. Simmons, William MeHale and Fritz De Rooy. Petit, to serve April 20: John Bassett, Andrew Backstrom, Peter Bersett, Chas. Bloomgreen, John Dunalski, Martin Dunalski, Jos. Davis, Anton Foster, Robert Greig, Peter Knudsen, John Luetteg, John Lyden, Geo. Marcin, E. Moras, Frank McGann, Geo. Nielson, Alfred L. Peterson, Daniel Scott, E. L. Skog, Emiel J. Som, H. Stokke, Chas. Upgren, Andrew Jungbauer and Ino. Walton.

—Charles Bohner, the popular young baker at Veverka's restaurant, had an exciting time yesterday. Mr. Bohner had a little dog that had become considerable of a nuisance, and he determined to kill it. Loading his double-barrel shotgun, he called his dog, and started across the river. As though they sensed danger for their beloved companion, a number of the dogs about town, in fact a whole drove of 'em, followed Charles and his 'combed pet on their gruesome journey. When about half-way across the river, Charles' dog seemed to lose its courage, and made a break for home, followed by its faithful canine friends. Fearful of losing his prey, Charlie raised his trusty weapon and fired both barrels, spreading conflagration and bird shot amongst the whole flock of canines, all being peppered more or less. His own dog, though seriously injured, was not killed, so Charles clubbed his gun and hit the poor cur a whack with the stock, breaking it in two—the stock, we mean—not the dog. Reversing arms, he clubbed the hapless animal to death with the barrel, and returned home dogless and gunless, but happy in the consciousness of having done a meritorious act in ridding the village of a dog-gone nuisance.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Contributed to the Pioneer by the Pupils of the Ninth Grade of the Webster High School.

The library books have come. There are story books, and a set of Fable's Histories, besides their reference books. The story books may be taken home for two weeks, after which time a fine of five cents a week will be charged on each book.

Mrs. Brackett spent Friday visiting our schools, last week.

Miss Ellingson, of Bloomington, called on Miss Guld, Wednesday.

Miss Carrie Perkins visited our school, Monday afternoon.

The pupils of the high school class who did not take the teachers' examination, took the High school examination in Rhetoric and Algebra.

A number of the scholars from the Grammar department were absent Tuesday and Wednesday, to take teachers' examination, held at the Court House, by our popular County Superintendent, Robert Blankenship.

THE RISE OF LUXURY.

As far back as the seventh century the venerable Bede writes: "The women were so excessive in their dress, they had chairs with wooden wheels on the legs," meaning rocking chairs. Wonder what he would say if he could see the luxurious coaches on the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad? The Duluth Short Line, as this road is popularly known, always runs the latest equipment and between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, West Superior, Stillwater, Taylor Falls, and other important points and gives its patrons a luxurious ride for that reason it is a popular favorite, and appreciated. Always take the Duluth Short Line, and be 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.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

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

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

FIRE!

Have you got your buildings all insured against Fire?

You can get them insured in the best Companies to be had by seeing

BRECKENRIGDE, DRUGGIST,

Pine City, Minnesota.

Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad.

"DULUTH SHORT LINE"

Time Table of Through Trains, Effective November 1, 1916.

NORTHBOUND				SOUTHBOUND			
No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14
Head Down	Head Up	Head Down	Head Up	Head Down	Head Up	Head Down	Head Up
7:30	8:30	9:30	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
St. Paul	Duluth	Duluth	St. Paul	St. Paul	Duluth	Duluth	St. Paul
7:45	8:45	9:45	10:45	11:45	12:45	1:45	2:45
St. Paul	Duluth	Duluth	St. Paul	St. Paul	Duluth	Duluth	St. Paul
8:00	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00
St. Paul	Duluth	Duluth	St. Paul	St. Paul	Duluth	Duluth	St. Paul
8:15	9:15	10:15	11:15	12:15	1:15	2:15	3:15
St. Paul	Duluth	Duluth	St. Paul	St. Paul	Duluth	Duluth	St. Paul
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St. Paul	Duluth	Duluth	St. Paul	St. Paul	Duluth	Duluth	St. Paul
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St. Paul	Duluth	Duluth	St. Paul	St. Paul	Duluth	Duluth	St. Paul
12:15	1:15	2:15	3:15	4:15	5:15	6:15	7:15
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REWARD OF A WOMAN.

"Oh, remind, in this a house? Let me see him again. Ha! I find a bean in each ugly thing, neither," Sheridan.

"The girl leaned both her hands on the little table, her eyes looking at the house table, and looked up with laughter and took admiration in her eyes at her lover, who came and stood before her. But the man looked down at her in eager pleading.

"Caring, darling, how can you talk in that way—now?" "How can I? Why, with a pretty grace, I hope."

"Ursula," cried the man, "don't have that mood! It hurts me. It makes me waste our minutes so. Oh, my darling, how you no sentiment in you?"

"Sentiment," she began, lightly, but she stopped suddenly and her word trailed off into a sob. "Berthe!"

"The man caught her hands quickly. "What, darling?" "She dropped her head on his breast and her breath came fast.

"You have thought me unsentimental, matter-of-fact, even hard—yes, just a little bit hard—because you first knew me, while you were so—otherwise."

"To hold her tightly to him and wail." "But—and it was she who spoke passionately now—I was only acting, Berthe, only showing you my heart."

"But—and it was she who spoke passionately now—I was only acting, Berthe, only showing you my heart."

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

"The Golden Rule visits a party of Americans who talked the pop recently and took with them an American flag. The pope reverently blessed the flag, declaring that America had done more for the Catholic church than any other country."

"It is announced that Gen. Booth is to visit his country again in the coming fall. The purpose of the visit is said to be to conduct an aggressive campaign from New York and Chicago, and to give a boost to the breach and bring tallington Booth back to the parent organization."

The British museum has books written on the surface of bricks, tiles, oyster shells, bones, and flat stones, together with manuscripts on bark, on leaves, on ivory, leather, parchment, papyrus, lead, iron, copper, and wood. It has three copies of the Bible written on the leaves of the fan palm."

The Northwestern Christian Advocate contains a census of attendance at morning and evening services in the Methodist churches of 13 chief cities. The largest attendance was reported at Philadelphia, 75 churches out of 108 reporting, 17,107 persons at the morning services. Chicago follows with 10,713 (13 churches, 34 not reporting). New York comes next with 5,365 (64 churches, 14 not reporting)."

A very interesting tale discovery has been made in the tomb of an ancient Egyptian papyrus, of a suit brought before Emperor Claudius against Herod Agrippa, king of the Jews, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. The suit was brought by a certain Agrippa, and the emperor confirmed the judgment against them, and ordered the papyrus to be destroyed. The papyrus contains an official account of the trial."

President Walter Harvey, of the Teachers' College, New York city, has recently published an article on Sunday school to the Review of Reviews, in which he severely criticizes the international system. Nothing, he says, can be expected of the clergy from the mere effort to improve the Sunday school curriculum and the formal adoption of superior methods of teaching, but the best development of the Sunday school will always be found in the higher education of Sunday school teachers, particularly in pedagogy and theology. He proposes the employment of training schools to meet this demand of the educational work of the church."

POPULAR WOMAN IN MEXICO.

The wife of the President is beloved by everyone. Mme. De Diaz, the wife of the president of Mexico, is not only the first lady of the country, but is the most popular woman of the republic. Senora Dolores de Diaz is known to the people of Mexico as the woman of the republic. Her popularity ever increases, for each year sees a larger number of good works dispensed by this generous woman, who has some one or other ceremony, such as long imprisonment or death. Official pardon is a delicate power for anyone to hold, and the president's wife is naturally careful for the justice of her case before she goes to her lord to plead for executive clemency. But the president himself is of a forgiving nature, and she is frequently the pardon granted. Neither the president nor his wife attends the brilliant but brutal ball lights, and in every way they use their influence to curb the degrading spectacles. It is certain that the president will entirely prohibit any such as a public sentiment gives any hope of abolishing his wishes."

"Garmelita" is the second wife of Porfirio Diaz, and is in her 34th year. She stands on a type of advanced Spanish-American womanhood, and among other accomplishments speaks English and French almost with equal fluency. She is remarkably well informed on current events, and her advice is often sought by her husband. The president is 60 years old, and is very proud of his young wife. When their marriage took place, in 1884, they took their wedding tour through the United States. Her girlish grace and simplicity of manner well match her beauty. Her ancestry dates far back into the nobility of old Castile, and the evidences of long culture are easily marked. It is plainly apparent that a considerable part of the republic of Mexico and the desire of the people to keep President Diaz in office are due to the general esteem for his lovely wife—N. Y. Times.

What Was Needed. The young woman who had taken up the fad of intellectual entertainments for society had prepared her lecture with great pains and was anxious to get an opinion as to its merits and her probable success. "If you will kindly look it over," she said to the society woman in whose judgment she had the greatest confidence, "it will be a favor to me."

Look over what? asked the society woman. "Why, my lecture, of course." "Oh, I can't tell anything from that," answered the society woman. "However, I will let me the gown you intend to wear, and I can tell in a minute whether the lecture will be well received or not."

TREE-TOP FISHERY.

Plentiful Place From Which to Fish on a Midwestern Day. "John J. Johnson, the boy little wife of my host in central Florida, from the honeycuckoo nest, 'John, if you're going to have fish for supper it's time to go up the tree.'"

Well, now, I've fished for all sorts of fish and in some odd places, but this has not been taken into a tree to get them, but I didn't ask any foolish questions. John simply replied over his shoulder: "All right" and we climbed the tree. Through the frost-blacked orange trees, which were just beginning to recover, those that were alive at all, from the leaves of the preceding winter.

We passed beyond the plantation and through the cool shade of palm-trees were matted together and a winding creek was bridged with a single log. Some one along the path John picked up his rod and a can of bait. Then we came out upon the edge of the bayou. Every night the flooded at a little distance or stalk their noses out from their mud beds in the rushes, and having satisfied themselves with the water, they do not the stranger had a gun they went on doing severely. A heron flapped away and a cormorant, in a convenient tree, a moose-jack rolled from a dry log into the water. None of these incidents disturbed my friend, who led the way to a tree, where he had a high tree overhanging the still waters of the bayou. Up this tree we walked by a regular system of rungs, and the top we crept upon a well-fastened platform, thoroughly shaded by the thick drapery of moss pendant from the framework branches, and thus unscanned. John proceeded to business, and in half an hour we had his fishy wherever, and a delicious supper. John enjoyed, and I suppose still enjoys, a practical monopoly of fishing in that lake, for no one thereabouts can get a fish, or a fishing trout, nor do not approve of boats, the shores are too soggy and water too shallow for casting, and the water is too shallow for a considerable number thereabouts. So I borrowed John's primitive tackle and thus earned the best of both worlds. I had a number of other methods piscatorial, from a treep-top-Philadelphia Inquirer.

On to the Kootenai. The call is "On to the Kootenai," the wonderful fish-mining country of Montana, Idaho, and British Columbia, where so many miles of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, etc., have been discovered during the past few years. The Kootenai industries established. The town of Rossburg, on the Kootenai, is a city of 200 people. Maps and descriptive matter of the entire territory of the Kootenai, Idaho, and British Columbia, A. Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

The man who is anxious of old-timers will soon be an over-the-hill man. Phoebe's Care for Consumption is an A. N. K. G. medicine. R. W. Williams, Alton, Ill., April 11, 1891. No man can become great unless the people venerate his best points. Atkinson Globe. Easy to have rheumatism. Just as easy to get rid of it with St. Jacobs Oil. Nobody gets as much and as profitable free advertising as a prize fighter.—Atkinson Globe.

Iowa farms for sale. \$1 per acre cash, bal. 3 crop until paid. J. M. Hubal, Waukegan, Ill. About half a man's time is taken up signing petitions and bribes give aches and pains. St. Jacobs Oil gives cure, comfort. The world's crives in "He is the best man who wears the best coat."—Ram's Horn.

Just try a 10c box of Casarett's candy. It's the best candy ever made. The man who is wrong is sure to be the loser. It's Ram's Horn. A timely little Essay on Artichokes is sent out free by J. Vessing, Alton, Ill. Send \$1.00. What men call failure may often be what angels call success.—Ram's Horn. Casarett's stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sick, weaker or poorer. It takes a hot fire to purify gold.—Ram's Horn.

A Wonderful Statement

From Mrs. McGillis to Mrs. Pinkham. I think it my duty, dear Mrs. Pinkham, to tell you what your wonderful Compound has done for me. It was dreadfully ill—the doctors said they could cure me but failed to do so. I gave up in despair and took to my bed. I had dreadful fits, and my heart was fainting, spells, and my eyes were my eyes—and sometimes I would get so blind, I could not see for several minutes. I could not stand any long without feeling sick and vomiting. I felt as if I were being crushed without screaming, my heart pained so. I also had female weakness, inflammation of ovaries, pains and constriction, displacement of the womb, itching of the external parts, and alteration of the womb. I had all these troubles.—Chicago Post. The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. My husband told me to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound, which I did and after taking it for a while, was cured. No other kind of medicine for me as long as you make Compound. I hope every woman who has these troubles will try your Compound and be cured.—Mrs. J. S. McCall, 113 Kilburn Avenue, Rockford, Ill.

A REFUGEE BREAK OF NATURE.

We hope to sell 1,000,000 packages Golden Hind Watermelon, the most wonderful break of nature—smooth, shiny, yellow rind, crimson flesh, delicious! It's sensational. Took \$200 first prize in 1896. You must have it in the winter. Melons 30 lbs with free \$1.00 express. We paid \$50 for one melon! \$100 prices for earliest melon—shipped in 1896 in 41 days. Lots of money made in earliest vegetables while it exists. The system is being continually weakened, leaving it open to the ravages of cold, chills, pneumonia and fever.

"His car's not me!" said Uncle Eben. "Her hilly how folks will 'baze er' gony be 'er' her back, an' for see how good she 'baze er' she come 'bout' her 'oll de news'."—Washington Star. How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Every real nice old lady should have her picture taken by her little in her hands. It's the best thing she can do for her health.—Atkinson Globe. Over the Precipice. Hosts of invalids tumble to destruction simply because they will exercise no control in the matters of eating, drinking and sleeping. It is a serious matter. It is in the item of medication. They persist in doing themselves in season after season with drastic and violent remedies, opiates and mineral poisons. The best, the safest, the most reliable for such fearful remedies is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, potent for malaria, biliousness, dyspepsia, nervous and bilious complaints.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents. Over 60,000,000. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Money, make for yourself, and lose no time. Guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00 for druggists. Every failure carries a guide-book to success in its inside pocket.—Ram's Horn. Cold stiffens a sprained muscle. St. Jacobs Oil warms, softens and cures it. The men who work are not usually the least hard.—Atkinson Globe. When bilious or constive eat a Casarett, sunny cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c. Don't get a tract where bread is needed most.—Ram's Horn. Frost-bites are like burns and scalds. All are cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

Millions Now Use PEARLINE. REASONS FOR USING Water Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa. 1. Because it is absolutely pure. 2. Because it is not made of the so-called Dutch Process in which chemicals are used. 3. Because beans of the finest quality are used. 4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and color of the beans. 5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup. Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1870.

CANDY CATHARTIC CURE CONSTIPATION. REGULATE THE LIVER. ALL DRUGGISTS. ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED. It never cures or relieves, but cures as natural results. Name is on the wrapper. WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., or New York, N. Y.

A GREAT MAGAZINE OFFER. 3 FOR 25¢. The regular subscription price of Demorest's Magazine, Judge's Library, and "Fanny Pictures" is \$3.00. We will send all three to you for one year for \$2.00, or 6 mo. for \$1.00. "DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE" is by far the best family magazine published, there is none other of its kind. It is published by Demorest Publishing Co., 110 Fifth Avenue, New York. "JUDGE'S LIBRARY" is a monthly magazine of fun, filled with illustrations to capture and hold the attention of the American people. "FANNY PICTURES" is another humorous monthly. There is a laugh in every line of it. All three of these magazines are handsomely gotten up. You should not miss this chance to secure them. Get now and return coupon properly filled out. Demorest Publishing Co., 110 Fifth Avenue, New York. (A magazine of fun, and Fanny Pictures for one year as per order.)

Demorest Publishing Co., 110 Fifth Avenue, New York. (A magazine of fun, and Fanny Pictures for one year as per order.)

During March

Colds and chills are prevalent, and our delicate systems are strong enough to throw them off, serious illness often ending in pneumonia and death, often.

The Cause of colds, chills and attendant dangers is found in the blood, poisoned by uric acid, which should be expelled by the kidneys and liver.

The Effect of this kidney-purifying blood is re-acting. Health and strength are impossible while it exists. The system is being continually weakened, leaving it open to the ravages of cold, chills, pneumonia and fever.

The Cure for such a diseased condition is found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

W. J. DYER & BRO. 500 N. 1st St., St. Paul, Minn. A beautiful Pure, reliable, safe, and effective. It is the best medicine for all ailments. It is the best medicine for all ailments. It is the best medicine for all ailments.

IT IS THE BEST. YUCATAN. A. N. K. G. 1648. When WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. DORCHESTER, MASS. ESTABLISHED 1870.

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HER ATONEMENT.

BY JENNY WHELAN.

"Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust." The solemn words were solemnly uttered, the earth thrown upon the coffin, the mournful paeans dispensed, and all silent, while the long straws and beveled lead of the young widow concealed her grief from every eye. Yet, could she have exposed her face, there would have been seen only a strange pallor, only dry eyes lowered to the ground, only her pale lips forming one word which kept ringing in her heart until it seemed as though she must shout it aloud—"Free! Free!"

Yet the man to whom the sad farewell duties were being rendered had given her his last glances of love and trust. What that trust had been, how entire and complete, was proven when his will was opened and his whole immense fortune left there to her free will and disposal. No conditions marred his noble confidence. To the woman with whom he had united two short years of unalloyed happiness, he gave all he had to give freely, generously, asking nothing at her hands in return, only that she might provide a home and support for his orphan niece, and even this request was made under the seal of a private letter.

Maudie Harrison had played well her part. When she gave her hand to the man now dead her heart was another's, but no suspicion of this had crossed her mind. That she, who stood with him at the altar, whose eyes shone with the fire of love, who lay clasped to his heart, whose blood most eagerly had perjured herself by her very vow, was false as she was fair, would have been beyond the wildest dreams of fancy; and so, happy in his blindness, he closed his eyes for the last time, feeling that the only bitterness in death lay in the fact that he must cross the river alone, leaving her sad and desolate upon the shore.

When Kate Leonard first came home from school where she had spent four years and met the young and beautiful woman whom her uncle had called wife, and, placing at her own somber mourning, recalled the fact that both shared the same deep grief, a pitying love sprang up in her heart as she beheld her new niece in his embrace. Her welcome was all that she could give, and while she went to her own room and laid her head upon her pillow without a thought, the other woman sat for hours opposite her mirror, studying the face reflected there.

"She is young and lovely, while I am growing old. Ah, excess it is! In my 25 years are leaving their mark. I have no longer the freshness of 18. Will your eyes detect it, Max? Ah, my love, my one only love!"

"This is my niece, Mr. Creighton. Mr. Harrison used to speak of her as a little girl, and you may imagine my surprise when this tall, stately young lady was ushered in upon me."

"A very charming surprise, I should imagine," was the companion's fervent, rich, musical tones, "as she will prove so much more companionable for you. How very pretty she is," he added, turning to his companion, "and how glad she is to see you. I am glad to see you, after standing a moment beside them, crossed the lawn and stooped to gather some flowers."

"Do you think so? Rather too childish a type of beauty to suit my taste. However, I am somewhat critical."

"At which no one can wonder, when your mirror reflects so high a standard."

It was summer, and Mrs. Harrison sat in her beautiful home at the Hudson, where was enacted this little scene. Three years had passed since he who had amassed for her all this wealth had been stricken down, and delicate lavender and creamy lace relieve the somber hue of her widow's dress. Her house is filled with guests, but he, the latest to arrive, to whom she had attended but an hour ago the hand of welcome, is honored beyond them all. That he would ever stand beneath her roof, accept her hospitality, had been a prayer she never dreamed would meet with fulfillment. Yet here he is. Her hand was laid in his, his voice, with none of its old sweetness, assured her that yet has he found forgiveness. And down deep in her very soul the smallest ember of a fennel confession, which burns all the more fiercely because so long suppressed.

Weeks passed, the June roses fade, the July sun beams upon the soil, but each day brings new youth and fresh beauty to the fair hostess.

It is evening, and Max Creighton paces the rose-bordered lawn. A cigar is in his mouth, and thick clouds of fleecy smoke rise and encircle the handsome head. His thoughts seem to be happy ones, for in his eyes gleams a deep light, and a smile is on his lips, a smile which deepens as he catches sight of a girlish form on the terrace beyond, and he quickens his pace until another moment brings him to her side.

"What happy chance has brought you here alone, Miss Kate? I was just thinking of you. Do you know that during this last month I have been learning a secret?—a secret which I was this moment longing to unburden to some one—whom should I should have had to whisper to the flowers and trees, if I had not spied you out, and now will you listen?"

A scarlet flush swept over the girl's fair cheek; a flush the man's eye failed not to note as she answered: "I should to save the trees and flowers from so serious responsibility. I suppose I shall go to Mr. Creighton's."

"Nay, I must have a willing listener, for I need all her patience. I must go back a long while, Kate—eight years. Then you were a little child of ten, while I was 24; a foolish boy who thought himself possessed of all the wisdom of nature's dumbest. Nay, I seem but yesterday—when suddenly the whole world appeared to be wrapped in a one-colored cloud. I fell madly, desperately in love,

and when I found I had awakened answering love I was at once drunk with joy. It was in a country village that I met her. I was visiting some distant room. She was poor, but what cared I for that? My own fortune was sufficient to give her every comfort, though I had not at that time more than a few dollars. My father's income was young and beautiful and I thought she loved me. Well, it is the old story. I need not linger on it. Another year passed, and I had certainly told her of my wealth or position; that either could influence her I never dreamed, and so one day I awoke to learn that she had put her hand to him whom she thought I had in gold and glitter. I did not seek to undo her. A strange, gloomy philosophy took possession of me, and I felt it was best as it was, until one day, on taking up the morning paper, I read the notice of her marriage. With the printed evidence of her perfidy in my hands, philosophy and reason alike deserted me, and the penury feeling within me was unrelieved. Two short years of unalloyed happiness, he gave all he had to give freely, generously, asking nothing at her hands in return, only that she might provide a home and support for his orphan niece, and even this request was made under the seal of a private letter.

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POPULAR SCIENCE.

LEATHER REMNANTS.

A Material of which No Part is Allowed to Go to Waste. Leather remnants are a regular article of trade. In manufacturers of leather goods, leather remnants, and leather remnants in the manufacture of other materials. There are wholesalers who buy any leather remnants whatever, and who find a sure sale for everything they buy. For many purposes the remnants are as good as pieces cut from wholesales would be, and they cost very much less.

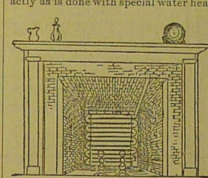
The manufacturer of the shoes, who buys whole skins, cuts out the best and uses that only and sells the rest as remnants. The remnants are sold to manufacturers who make a cheaper grade of shoes; the shoes made from such remnants may be better and cheaper than those made from cheap whole stock. Harness makers and saddlers who buy whole skins have more or less remnants, little pieces, and odd ends that they have no use for, but which may be made useful for one purpose and another. From any whole stock there must be remnants, and the remnants are all good for something, rather than being, for instance, sold to make boot heels, or insoles.

The smallest remnants of some kinds of leather are used for the filling of balls; leather remnants are used for making suspender tips; for leather trimmings; for legging straps; for the making of cheap pocket-books and covering eyeglasses and spectacles cases, and various kinds of fancy goods; for bookbinding; for making children's shoes; for the straps used on hobby horses; for leather buttons and washers; for corners on books. Remnants are all good for something, rather than being, for instance, sold to make boot heels, or insoles.

There are half a dozen or more wholesalers in leather remnants in this city; there are said to be a larger number in Boston. While the wholesale dealer in remnants will buy remnants of any kind, there are still smaller scraps of leather, called chips, which he does not buy; the chips and the sweepings are sold to chemical manufacturers and burned to make potash. No part of the leather is permitted to go to waste. With the enormous consumption of leather in this country the quantity of remnants here is large. Remnants are produced in England just as they are here, but not in quantity sufficient to supply the demand there. Many tons of American leather remnants are exported to England, where they are sold for the same uses to which they are put here.—N. Y. Sun.

IMPROVED FIREPLACE.

It Has Means for Conveying Water Heat to Other Rooms. Cheerful as is the open fireplace, it does not afford the most economical means of warming a room. A great deal of the heat generated there is usually wasted. But Oscar H. Brown, a farmer of Riverside, Me., has hit upon a plan which enables one to retain the charms of his cheerful fireplace, and yet utilize heat which would otherwise be lost for the purpose of rendering other rooms in a house comfortable. A flat coil of large pipe is formed up as to fit into the back of the fireplace. This coil is filled with water, and the latter is made to circulate through proper pipes running to radiators in other rooms, exactly as is done with special water-heating apparatus.



AN IMPROVED FIREPLACE.

Located in the cellars of some houses. This idea has been put into successful operation by the inventor, who has been able to warm a large dining-room in this way. And he is now making arrangements to heat a sleeping-room above in the same manner. Wood is the fuel which he uses; but he has also conceived the notion of coal grate, made in attractive form, resting either on andirons or legs of its own, and provided with water compartments. This variation of the original scheme would allow the use of other fuel, and perhaps increase the heating capacity of a fireplace. It ought to be added that the besides the pipes leading out from the heater and back again to it, there is another single one, connecting with a tank above, which supplies water to make good any loss by leakage.—N. Y. Tribune.

When Nebraska Was a Lake.

Extensive deposits of ancient volcanic ash in southern Nebraska have lately been turned to useful account as a source of pulverized pumice, which has become an important article of commerce. Prof. Salisbury of the University of Chicago, after examining the localities where the ash is found, concludes that it was deposited in a time when that region of country was covered by a lake which is supposed to have existed in the tertiary period, and which is believed to have been borne thither by winds.

Remedy for Electric Shock.

It has been accidentally discovered that to bury a man up to his neck in a large quantity of earth is a practically certain cure for apparent death from an electric shock.

Too Cheap a Brand.

Hewitt—Don't see how you make so many friends if I can't do it. I've dived—couldn't do it with your kind of cigars.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE PHONENOSCOPE.

A Newly-Invented Apparatus for Looking Into Internal Diseases.

One of the latest inventions in the world of medical science is the phonoscope, an instrument which enables the physician of the stethoscope, but much more delicate. The phonoscope, which is the invention of Dr. Bianchi, of Paris, consists of a hollow box, about as big as a large-sized watch, furnished with two vibrating membranes. On one side a short strap, terminating with a button, serves to put the box in contact with the body of the patient, the button being pressed firmly on the surface just over the organ to be examined. On the opposite side flexible tubes are attached, which convey the sounds from the box to the ears of the operator, or operators, for several persons may listen to the sounds at the same time.

The following description is given in a London paper by one who saw the instrument tested in a Parisian hospital: "A man stripped to the waist stood in the center of a circle of doctors, each of whom held his ears to a pair of flexible tubes connected with a small round box of black rubber which was pressed against the patient's breast. A pair of tubes was also attached to me, and I was asked to listen."

"While we all listened intently Prof. Bianchi gently rubbed his fingers upon the man's skin over the spot where the heart is usually located. Immediately we heard a murmuring sound, and the circle of doctors expressed satisfaction with grunted exclamations and nods. Suddenly, while the professor continued drawing his fingers in larger and larger circles across the man's breast, the sound ceased.

"Ah! there is no longer the heart there," said the professor. "We have touched the end of it." Whereupon he dabbed a blue pencil mark upon the skin to indicate the point where his finger had arrived when the sound stopped. The patient twisted his eyes downward and stared wonderingly at the mark.

"Prof. Bianchi resumed his rubbing, while the doctors and I stuffed the tubes once more into our ears. As long as the professor's finger was over the heart, the sound continued, but the instant his finger passed beyond the boundaries of the hidden organ there was dead silence in the tube. As long as there are still smaller scraps of leather, called chips, which he does not buy; the chips and the sweepings are sold to chemical manufacturers and burned to make potash. No part of the leather is permitted to go to waste. With the enormous consumption of leather in this country the quantity of remnants here is large. Remnants are produced in England just as they are here, but not in quantity sufficient to supply the demand there. Many tons of American leather remnants are exported to England, where they are sold for the same uses to which they are put here.—N. Y. Sun.

THE PHONENOSCOPE.

Not Entirely Painless. Dentist—Did you give that man laughing gas? Assistant—Yes. Dentist—How long did the effect last? Assistant—Until he looked at the bill.—Town Topics.

Sure Thing. "Bluffer says that he was a good deal put out at your meeting last night."

He—Nature abhors a vacuum. She—Yes, but nature probably never sat up all night, hoping, every time she yawned, that he would take the hint. Then he grabbed his hat and went.—Cleveland Star.

A Winter Paradox. "I've the art to cultivate, or he will choose—Oh, thoughtful man! The pretty girl who cannot skate. And slight the plainer one who can."—Washington Star.

Similarity. Mr. H.—I wonder why love and war are so frequently associated in proverbs? Prof. W.—I suppose it is because engagements are common to both.—Boston Traveler.

Experiments with the Blind. Wholly unanticipated experiments with X-rays were made upon two blind boys recently in the Corbitt laboratory, near Philadelphia. One of the boys had been blind since soon after his birth, though he could distinguish the position of a brilliantly lighted window. The other, who was blind since the age of 13 years, cannot do even that. The former was told to open and shut his hand in front of the excited tube, at first declared that he could make out a changing shadow, but his failure to tell when another person's hand made the same motions proved that he had been misled by imagination. His companion admitted from the beginning that neither the Crookes tube nor the fluoroscope produced the slightest effect upon his eyes.

Rapidity of Electricity. Electricity travels faster than 200,000 miles in a second, or, in other words, instead of requiring 20 minutes to go around the world once like messengers recently dispatched from the American exposition, it can make the journey eight times in one second. It is so fast that it can travel 200 times in one minute, or 10,000 times in 20 minutes.

His Repetitive.

"Have you learned any fancy methods of skating?" asked the young woman. "No," replied Willie Washington. "I can skate only two ways."

"Which are they?" "Standing up and sitting down."—Washington Star.

AN INTERNAL REVOLUTION.



The Goat Below—You seem distressed. The Other One—And well I may be. I've eaten 20 pages of a Scotch dialect story.—N. Y. Times.

Just Between Friends. Miss Older—Men must be growing more polite. I got seats in street cars much earlier than I did a few years ago.

Miss Cutting—Well, it's a mighty mean man that will let an old lady stand.—N. Y. Journal.

Getting Ready for Easter. "What do you cry for, for, Willie?" "Oh, it's nothing, Lecky. I want my husband to buy me a new bonnet to wear, and I am simply preparing a little."—Tribune.

Benjamin—What did you pay the minister when you were married? Mrs. Benjamin—I don't remember the amount, but I overpaid him.—Town Topics.

Invent to Injure. Newad—Can you stay in the house when the lady cries? Benedick—Yes, I can stand it until my wife begins to sing it to sleep.—N. Y. Journal.



Do you mean to say that your daughter hasn't told you that she was engaged to me?" "No, I told her not to bother me with those affairs unless she intended to get married."

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Never Long. "She hadn't known him long, had she?" "No, and he's been short ever since they were married."—Chicago Journal.

Her Hold an Office. "You did not let Mrs. Plumbius resign the presidency?" "Of course not; she is the best-dressed woman in the club."—Chicago Record.

Tender Thoughts.

"My husband is the most considerate man in the world."

"In what way?" "When he gave me my new writing-desk he had two keys made, so that if I lost mine he would have one. Few men would be so thoughtful as that."—Tribune.

The Eternal Penitence. She—Why are Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Smith always saying such spiteful things about each other? He—Because they're both women, I suppose.—Chicago Journal.

He Was sure of That. Mrs. Benjamin—What did you pay the minister when you were married? Mrs. Benjamin—I don't remember the amount, but I overpaid him.—Town Topics.

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Not Entirely Painless. Dentist—Did you give that man laughing gas? Assistant—Yes. Dentist—How long did the effect last? Assistant—Until he looked at the bill.—Town Topics.

Sure Thing. "Bluffer says that he was a good deal put out at your meeting last night."

He—Nature abhors a vacuum. She—Yes, but nature probably never sat up all night, hoping, every time she yawned, that he would take the hint. Then he grabbed his hat and went.—Cleveland Star.

A Winter Paradox. "I've the art to cultivate, or he will choose—Oh, thoughtful man! The pretty girl who cannot skate. And slight the plainer one who can."—Washington Star.

Similarity. Mr. H.—I wonder why love and war are so frequently associated in proverbs? Prof. W.—I suppose it is because engagements are common to both.—Boston Traveler.

Experiments with the Blind. Wholly unanticipated experiments with X-rays were made upon two blind boys recently in the Corbitt laboratory, near Philadelphia. One of the boys had been blind since soon after his birth, though he could distinguish the position of a brilliantly lighted window. The other, who was blind since the age of 13 years, cannot do even that. The former was told to open and shut his hand in front of the excited tube, at first declared that he could make out a changing shadow, but his failure to tell when another person's hand made the same motions proved that he had been misled by imagination. His companion admitted from the beginning that neither the Crookes tube nor the fluoroscope produced the slightest effect upon his eyes.

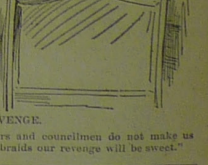
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