The Pine County Pioneer.

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

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Gems of the Cycle World

They won at once a famous name, Because they have a "Cushion Frame."

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To behold is a pleasure, To ride, a positive joy.

The "Cushion Frame" is to the wheel what springs are to the carriage.

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Physician and Surgeon.

Residence in Ryder House. Office in room over the Drug Store.

Pine City, - - Minnesota.

Dr. E. L. Stephan,

Physician and Surgeon.

—Office at Drug Store—

Hinckley, - - Minnesota.

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 Postoffice. Residence second house north of office.

Rush City, - - Minnesota.

Robt. 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.

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Best Goods at Lowest Prices

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W. P. GOTTRY,

Proprietor.

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

J. A. Franta,

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Horse Supplies of all kinds constantly on hand.

Repairing a Specialty.

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....DEALER IN....

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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

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

HEARD IN WASHINGTON.

Good Stories Told by Statesmen and Newspaper Men.

Ex-Senator Blair Tells How a Philadelphia Spinster Outwitted Some Cruel Children—The Philosopher and a Bird Peddler.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Ex-Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, says that when he was a boy the New England farmers raised all their own wheat and had their flour ground at home mills, but that now agriculture is a reminiscence in that section of the republic.

"New England is the national health resort," said he. "Our people in the hill country are preserving the forests, beautifying their homes, and making every prospect pleasing to the summer visitors, for they pay good prices for their entertainment.

"The incidents of a summer in the mountains would fill many a large readable volume, if the city folks would go there would tell their experiences. For example, at a summer boarding house up Lake Winnipissaugee, an old maid from Philadelphia located herself and her three cats for the season. The children in the house, from the youngest to the oldest, led the cats such a dance that the felines were justified in wishing, during their waking moments, that they were dead.

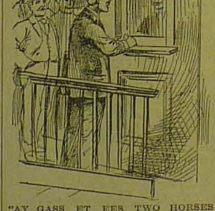
"It had kept the old lady on the jump to keep her cats out of the children's hands during the day, and to protect them at night they had to be locked up in her room. Thus stood affairs until the old lady happened to think of a scheme whereby her own and her pets' troubles would be ended. She organized a juvenile society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

"It was a thought that entered her head at one o'clock in the morning as she lay awake trying to devise a method to relieve the cats of trouble. The next morning every child in the boarding house was corralled in the old lady's room, and then she instilled into the young hearts love for everything that walked, flew or crawled, including babies.

"The children, little comprehending the sport they were sacrificing, or the deep motives of the old lady, all took a pledge to live up to her teachings, and not only this, but to get every new boarder's children to join the society, too. For fear the novelty would wear off and the children would forget their pledge, the old lady sent to the city and obtained badges for the children to wear.

"The result was that all the children in the house strutted about like miniature policeman, the cats recovered their composure, besides patches of new fur, and the old lady could do her knitting without fear of being disturbed to rescue her pets from all but sudden death."

Sandy Pinn, the New York reporter who has long been such an intimate personal friend of George Francis Train, says that early one morning a tall lank fellow walked across Madison square greeting everybody with the query: "Want to buy a mocking bird?" He carried a flat, pasteboard box about eight inches square in his hand. Inside fluttered a bird, which apparently



"AY GASS ET EES TWO HORSES ON ME."

did not relish its confinement at all. Small holes punctured in the sides of this improvised cage gave the songster a chance to breathe. George Francis Train was occupying his usual bench. As the vender approached he asked him to let him view the mocking bird. "How much do you want for him?" inquired the philosopher. "It's worth one dollar," said the man, to whom it would appear such a sum was something as large as the side of a house. "Can he fly?" queried the philosopher. The man nodded his head, "My little boy ketched him in a trap," he said. "Will your little boy get the dollar?" went on Mr. Train. "His mother will," answered the man. "Well," returned George Francis, "if this bird had been in 75 jails, the way I have, he will appreciate getting out;" and, fishing one dollar out of his white coat pocket, the sage handed it to the man. Then, untying the string, he lifted the cover off the box. There was a whirr as the bird flew out like a shot. The vender, who didn't appear to be a particularly industrious soul, looked at Train with an expression of distrust. "You're a chump," he said. "You're another," returned the citizen. "Why don't you go to work instead of peddling your little boy's pets?" The man muttered something and slunk off, as the bird, evidently weary with his cramped wings, sat on a neighboring branch and began to make his toilet, meanwhile thanking his liberator in a chirp or two. "That give me more real pleasure than a pint of peanuts," said Mr. Train, and the mocking bird doubtless thought the same.

"Old Hoss" Hoey, whose name is familiar to city theater-goers, tells a good story about the absent-mindedness of people who go to the ticket office to secure their seats. Without naming the city in which the incident occurred, he says that there was a long line of people in front of the ticket office, and the young man inside, whose name was Sheehan, was handling tickets and money like hot cakes, when up came a perspiring young man who presented a "lithograph pass" for two. It was duly punched by Mr. Sheehan, who handed it back along with two seat checks. The perspiring young man

THE BIRD FLEW OUT LIKE A SHOT.

seized the checks, leaving his "lithograph pass" on the ledge in front of the window. He was evidently greatly flustered and in a hurry to get back to his girl, who was impatiently awaiting him. Mr. Sheehan called him back and directed his attention to the pass. "You cannot get by the door without that, my friend," he said, and the young man blushed profusely and took the cardboard with a muttered apology.

This proceeding had evidently greatly amused a flaxen-haired little man, no doubt a native of Sweden, who had been patiently waiting to buy two seats. He laughed all over at the other's confusion, and then planked down two silver dollars with the air of a veteran theater-goer.

"Ay gass Ay haf 'bout two saanty-fave sant seats," he said, shoving his silver toward Mr. Sheehan, and as the young treasurer deftly selected the pasteboards and handed them out to him, together with 50 cents in change, he said:

"Ay bate you haf many of dose foolish fallers come hare."

And as Sheehan smiled and nodded assent the jovial little gentleman from Sweden picked up his 50 cents and passed on, leaving his two "saanty-fave sant seats" on the exact spot where the "foolish faller" had left his "lithograph pass" not a moment before. Sheehan called him back and merely pointed at the tickets, and the little Swede simply picked them up and said:

"Ay gaas et ees two horses on me."

Jolly Tim Campbell, of New York, one of the best congressmen ever sent here by Tammany, albeit Tim is a little short on education, always likes to tell stories illustrating the superiority of the Irishman, in every particular. His noddle is full of stories concerning Emmet, Shamus O'Brien, Parnell and the other heroes of the race of peculiar people who dwell on the Emerald Isle, when they are not fighting the battles of England, or filling the ranks of the American police force. He told one to-day concerning O'Connell, and it is a good one, too.

It seems that the London Times once declared that it would never allow the great Irish agitator's name to appear in its columns. When O'Connell next arose to speak in parliament the Times reporters threw down their pencils and, leaning back in their chairs, assumed the role of spectators. A friend of O'Connell, feeling the slight, called the speaker's attention to the rule that "strangers" must be expelled from the gallery, and as the Times men were not at work they were instantly conducted out. The next day the Times had no report of parliament and received hundreds of letters asking an explanation. Soon after "Bull Run" Russell called on Mr. O'Connell on behalf of the Times, and, deprecating past ill-feeling, said The Thunderer would like to report his speech next day. Mr. O'Connell received Mr. Russell with much courtesy and invited him to ride in his carriage to the scene where the enthusiastic Irish were to gather. A good chair and table were prepared for Mr. Russell, who was dumfounded, however, when Mr. O'Connell, with a satirical smile, began his remarks in Celtic and continued to use that eloquent but to Russell unknown tongue all through a masterly oration, which the spectators, who did understand it, said the great Celt had never surpassed.

SMITH D. FRY.

Maude—What did pa say when you asked him for my hand?

Teddy Litewait—He was too busy to talk.—Town Topics.

GUARDED ROYALTY.

Precautions Taken for the Safety of European Monarchs.

In olden days royalty was protected by soldiers known as body guards, but to-day the duty of defending royal personages against their enemies, especially those of a private and insane character, is more often relegated to the police than to soldiers.

Chief Inspector Yapp, of the London metropolitan police, is in command of the chosen band from A division upon whom rests the great responsibility of seeing that her majesty, Queen Victoria, comes to no harm from, and is unmolested by, undesirable people. When the queen is about to leave Windsor, or any other royal residence, the equerry on duty gives notice several hours beforehand of this intention; also of the whole line of travel proposed to be taken, either on the railway or in the private carriage, to the chief inspector.

Then plain-clothes policemen are stationed along the line of the route, and at all places where the royal travelers are likely to stay, for some hours or so before the equipage passes, so that no suspicious character can possibly get near enough to do any harm. On the railway platelayers guard every 200 yards, and a pilot engine passes on the line ten minutes before the royal train.

Special police are constantly on duty in the grounds of the royal residences, as scarcely a week goes by but some half-witted man or woman manages to find the entrance to the castle or palace, wishing, on some pretext or other, to get an audience of its royal inhabitant.

The prince of Wales is especially pestered with these, and hence Marlborough house is particularly well guarded, there being military sentries at each entrance, in addition to the ordinary detectives and police. The special inspector who has charge of the arrangements for guarding the prince is generally a foreigner, or an Englishman who is well conversant with European languages and customs, as his royal highness travels so much abroad. It is imperative, therefore, that the inspector shall be able to keep in thorough touch with all continental police, and for this reason one who knows German, French and Russian is a necessity.

That soldiery is insufficient nowadays for the protection of royalty was proved by the incident at Leeds, when the duke and duchess of York were visiting that city in 1894. A half-witted man managed to get through a squadron of lancers, and, reaching the carriage step, clung there and opened the door. Despite the fact that a captain of the lancers rode at the man, he was not dislodged and secured till some policemen had come to the soldier's aid.

The king of Italy is guarded by a single policeman, who is a sergeant major in the Carabineri or gendarmerie. This is a corps of soldiers selected from the regular army, and the king's guard is the pick of these. He has to be from Piedmont, and hence is a regular devotee of the king, whose native country that is. He must also be of great stature and tried prowess. He accompanies his royal lord on all occasions during the day when his majesty leaves the palace, and at night he sleeps at the door of the room occupied by the king.

The sultan of Turkey has always been extremely well guarded, but of late years even greater precautions than ever have been taken, as his majesty goes about in constant fear of assassination. Private detectives constantly shadow his footsteps even in his own palace grounds, whilst a tremendous number of soldiers guard every possible entrance to the palace. He never leaves these private grounds unless absolutely obliged. Even in crossing from the palace to the mosque when he attends religious worship, the whole route, not more than 400 yards, is guarded by soldiers standing often seven deep, so as to provide against every possible contingency.

The French presidents are guarded by the "Brigade de l'Elysee," or "Presidential Police," who are magnificently organized and smart. When Carnot was assassinated at Lyons the brigade had recently been disbanded, and hence he was unguarded. Had they been there the crime would have been rendered almost impossible. They were, of course, at once reorganized, and are now a more numerous body than ever.

The late czar, Alexander II., had several private guards, under the care of the minister of personal safety. Most of those working under their chief were Corsicans, who had been disbanded from the French guard after the fall of Napoleon III. There was also the "Holy Band," composed of nobles who took upon themselves the duty of defending the emperor against the nihilists, and to fight the latter with their own weapons.

The present czar has three detective officers constantly in his train—two Russian and one English. He also has adopted means to defend himself, by always having with him a six-chambered revolver, in the use of which he is fairly proficient. In traveling it rests on the seat of the carriage by his side, ready for immediate use, and at night it is fixed in a receptacle by his bedside, so that he can at once reach it if required.—London Mail.

What It Might Have Been.

Elsie—Fred confessed his love for me last night.

Jack (who adores her)—Confessed it! I should call it boasting.—Brooklyn Life.

First publication March 26, '97-14

Order for Hearing Proof of Foreign Will.

State of Minnesota, County of Pine. } ss

In the matter of the estate of Dorothy Chase, deceased.

Whereas, Certain writings purporting to be duly authenticated copies of the last will and testament of Dorothy Chase, late of the town of Leominster, state of Massachusetts, deceased, and the probate thereof in the Probate Court of the county of Worchester, state of Massachusetts, have been delivered to this court.

And whereas, Orrin Kipp has filed therewith a petition, representing, among other things, that said Dorothy Chase lately died in said county of Worchester, Massachusetts, testate, possessed of certain real estate, situated in said county of Pine, on which the said will may operate, and that said petitioner is interested in the estate of said deceased by purchase of said lands belonging to said estate in Pine County, Minnesota, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters of administration be to Orrin Kipp, of St. Paul, Minnesota, issued thereon.

It is Ordered, That the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this Court, at the Probate Office in said county, on Saturday, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is Further Ordered, That notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this notice once in each week for three successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing, in the Pine County Pioneer, a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Pine City, in said county.

Dated at Pine City, Minn., the 19th day of March, A. D. 1897.

By the Court.

[SEAL] E. VEENHOVEN, Judge of Probate.

First publication March 26, '97-14

Order for Hearing Proof of Foreign Will.

State of Minnesota, County of Pine, } ss

In Probate Court, Special Term, March 19, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Ezra S. Farnsworth, deceased.

Whereas, Certain writings purporting to be duly authenticated copies of the last will and testament of Ezra S. Farnsworth, late of Newton, state of Massachusetts, deceased, and the probate thereof in the Probate Court of Middlesex county, and state of Massachusetts, have been delivered to this Court.

And whereas, Orrin Kipp has filed therein a petition, representing, among other things, that said Ezra S. Farnsworth lately died in said county of Middlesex, Massachusetts, testate, possessed of certain real estate, situate in said county of Pine, on which the said will may operate, and that said petitioner is interested in the estate of said deceased, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters of administration, with the will annexed, be to Orrin Kipp, of St. Paul, Minn., issued thereon.

It is ordered, That the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this Court, at the Probate office, in said county, on Saturday, the 17th day of April, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for or contest the probate of said instrument.

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

Dated at Pine City, the 19th day of March, A. D., 1897.

By the Court.

[SEAL.] E. VEENHOVEN, Judge of Probate.

First publication, March 26, '97-14

Order for Hearing Proof of Foreign Will.

State of Minnesota, County of Pine } ss

In Probate Court, Special Term, March 11, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Mary F. Farnsworth, deceased.

Whereas, certain writings purporting to be duly authenticated copies of the last will and testament of Mary F. Farnsworth, late of the town of Newton, state of Massachusetts, deceased, and the probate thereof in Probate Court of Middlesex county, state of Massachusetts, have been delivered to this court.

And whereas Orrin Kipp has filed therewith a petition, representing, among other things that said Mary F. Farnsworth lately died in said county of Middlesex, Massachusetts, testate, possessed of certain real estate, situated in said county of Pine, on which the said will may operate, and that said petioner is interested in the estate of said deceased, by purchase of said land belonging to said estate in Pine county, Minn., and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters of administration, with the will annexed, be to Orrin Kipp, of St. Paul, Minn., issued thereon.

It is ordered, That the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition be heard before this Court, at the probate office, in said county, on Saturday, the 17th day of April, A. D., 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for or contest the probate of said instrument.

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

Dated at Pine City, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1897.

By the Court.

[SEAL] E. VEENHOVEN, Judge of Probate.

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

Mary D. Bean, Complainant, vs. Mary A. Lambert, Alfred H. Lambert, Ezra F. Lambert, James A. Owens, Assignee of Alfred H. Lambert and Ezra F. Lambert, individually and as co-partners, S. D. Gilbert and C. L. Gilbert, Defendants. } In Equity.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER DECREE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order and decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota, Fifth Division, Dated December 21, 1896, a certified transcript of which has been delivered to me; I, the undersigned Master in Chancery, duly appointed by said order and decree so to do, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, April 19th, 1897, at two (2) o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the court house in Pine City in county of Pine and state of Minnesota, the premises and real estate described in said judgment and decree, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Pine and state of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The West Half (w½) of the Southwest Quarter (sw¼); the Southwest Quarter (sw¼) of the Northwest Quarter (nw¼); the South Half (s½) of the Northwest Quarter (nw¼) of the Northwest Quarter (nw¼); the Southeast Quarter (se¼) of the Southwest Quarter (sw¼), all in Section Four (4), Township Thirty-eight (38), North of Range Twenty-one (21), West; also, lot number two (2) in Section Nine (9), Township and Range aforesaid; the above described premises containing two hundred seven and 38-100 (207.38) acres of land, more or less, according to the Government Survey thereof, and all being used and occupied together as one distinct tract or farm, and having been so mortgaged.

Said premises will be sold to satisfy the sum of four thousand one hundred sixty-three and 78-100 dollars ($4163.78) and interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the date of said decree, and also the costs and disbursements of this action, taxed by the Clerk. Said premises will be sold as one distinct tract or parcel of land, as directed in said decree.

Dated Duluth, Minnesota, March 1st, 1897.

A. L. AGATIN,

Master in Chancery,

Duluth, Minnesota.

Pine Co. Pioneer.

W. P. GOTTRY, Publisher.

PINE CITY, - - - MINN.

THE Michigan legislature has passed a sugar bounty bill with a string to it. The law authorizes the payment of a cent a pound on beet sugar on condition that the manufacturer pays the farmer $4 a ton for the beets.

THE late Mrs. Mary Johnson, of New York city, was a very philanthropic woman, and her will, which has just been filed in that city, leaves almost her entire estate of $250,000 to Catholic institutions and to the clergy.

AN architect who has compared the plans of the art palace at the Paris exposition of 1900 with those of the Columbian exposition in 1893, finds the French structure inferior to the American in nearly every particular. And yet of all the buildings to be found at the World's fair the art palace is the one in which France might be expected to excel.

A POLISH chemist named Eisenberg is said to have invented an anothetic which volatizes rapidly on exposure to the air, rendering the persons near unconscious for a long time. A pellet broken under a man's nose put him to sleep for four hours. It is asserted that in warfare bombs charged with this material will make large bodies of an enemy incapable of resistance.

THE people of Wolfe Valley, Tex., have organized a rabbit club. The club pays one cent for each cottontail scalp and two and one-half cents for each jack rabbit. The organization of the club is a necessity. Rabbits have ruined all fruit trees this winter which were not protected by oak bushes. If something is not done to destroy these pests the farmers will suffer great loss.

A KANSAS legislator, in view of the modern growth of skepticism and the indisposition that goes along with it to give much heed to the ten commandments, proposes to make their observance on the part of the people of the grasshopper state a matter of compulsion. If Kansans do not fear the eternal penalties as laid down in the Bible he proposes that they shall have some regard for the statutes.

No metal is increasing in importance more rapidly throughout the world than copper. Half of the copper mined is produced in this country, the total output in the United States last year reaching 47,725,500 pounds, a little more than half of which was exported. Our copper yield is now 40 per cent larger than that of the world in 1881. The increased demand for the metal is due to electrical appliances.

THE emperor of China is learning French. Recently he sought a teacher and one Li was recommended by a courtier. His majesty, however, who had acquired a very slight acquaintance with the language, soon found out that Li knew nothing about it, and Li trembled for his life, but the emperor has only condemned him to be put under duress until he can prove that he knows French—an excellent stimulus to his studies.

AMONG the late Seon Say's papers were found five decrees dated on the same day, signed by President Grevy and countersigned by all the proper officials, appointing him to all the grades of the Legion of Honor, including the Grand Cross. Grevy went out of office without making the appointments public in the Journal Officiel, and Leon Say never mentioned the matter to any one, and never wore any of the decorations.

THE legislature of Oaxca, Mex., has passed a law fixing the limit of the monthly amount that shall be received by Catholic priests in fees from their parishioners at $25. The priests and more devout parishioners throughout the state are greatly aroused over the new law, and it is claimed that the priests can not live on the small pittance which the law allows them to make. Unless the law is repealed at once trouble is feared.

AGAINST the severe enforcement of the new Sunday police regulations in Berlin a mass meeting was held the other day, and resolutions of indignation were passed, signed by several thousand business men. No attention was paid to this protest, however, and the emperor has instructed the police to continue in their rigorous measures against all offenders. Thus it is that shops may be kept open only a few hours on Sundays, and no noisy amusements or music are permitted during the hours of divine service.

IN 1896 more than 6,000,000 barrels of apples were shipped from this country to Germany, twenty times more than were ever shipped in any former year. When properly picked, sorted and packed there are no apples found on the German market half so popular as American apples, none that bring as good a price. They are juicy, have more flavor and in every possible way better answer the requirements of the kitchen than do the apples that Germany has heretofore imported from the Tyrol and from Northern Italy.

IT is proposed in Illinois to secure an extension of the child labor restriction law. The present law, which prohibits young children from working in factories, has resulted in such a radical increase in school attendance and has been every way so satisfactory to its original promoters that an extension of it, it is believed, can be brought about without resulting in any serious embarrassment to Illinois business interests. It is estimated that fully 10,000 children, little boys and girls, are now at work in Illinois department stores, laundries and in messenger offices.

WARNED OF PERIL.

Inhabitants of Flood-Menaced Districts Told to Flee.

Signal Service Bureau Says the Deluge Will Last Many Days—A Vast Area Under Water — Much Suffering Reported.

Washington, March 29.—The following special river bulletin has been issued by the weather bureau: The crest of the flood wave is still at Cairo, which shows a stationary gauge reading 3 1-6 feet for the past four days. There is great danger yet to come from the flood in the region from Helena southward to Vicksburg and to rise during a longer period from Vicksburg southward. If no break occurs before, levees will be subjected to the greatest strain about April 10, in southeast Arkansas, western Mississippi, and in Louisiana. Should the levees break the result will be one of the most disastrous floods ever known. Weather conditions now indicate additional heavy rainfall in the middle and lower Mississippi valleys, which will materially intensify the flood conditions. Those living in districts overflowed in former years should be on the safe side and transfer stock and movable property to places of known safety while there is yet time.

Vast Area Under Water.

St. Louis, March 29.—The forecast of the government signal service that the Missouri and the upper Mississippi rivers would rise to the danger point has been well verified and new high water marks are being made. That stretch of lowland country on both sides of the Mississippi river from the mouth of the Des Moines to the hills below Hannibal, Mo., and Quincy, Ill., is under water. At Quincy the record is 15.3 feet with a rising river. This is two feet above the danger line.

Much Suffering Reported.

Great suffering has been felt among the farmers and the boat owners about Palmyra and West Quincy on the Missouri side. This sea of overflow has ruined every land farm from Palmyra, north 40 miles to LaGrange. Should the rise reach another foot every railroad in the valley will have to be abandoned. Portons and Wards islands below Quincy are inundated and the settlers barely escaped with their lives. The Indian grave levee north of Quincy that protects 20,000 acres of farm land is still intact, but a little more water will sweep it away.

River Twenty-Five Miles Wide.

South of Cairo 50 miles to Columbus, Ky., the river becomes a sea 25 miles wide. Columbus proper is on an elevation and only a part of the town is flooded. From Columbus to Hickman, another stretch of 50 miles, the levees have disappeared. Hickman is a city set upon a hill and is a city of refuge for hundreds of refugees. From Hickman to New Madrid, Mo., there is a great bend in the river, over which steamers travel 50 miles down stream in ordinary stages of water and are then two miles north of Hickman. Today steamers sail directly west from Hickman to reach New Madrid, ignoring the river current and riding on the turbulent yellow sea across the sites of hamlets and plantations. South from New Madrid to the Arkansas state line, 90 miles, there is a steadily swelling tide that has obliterated every landmark. From the state line to Osceola, Ark., there are occasional stretches of levees protected by cross barriers back to the St. Francis hills, that have withstood the flood. The great crevasse at Osceola of a week ago has widened and a stretch of water now extends back to the St. Francis river and south 120 miles to the river's mouth, 20 miles above Helena. This is the longest unbroken stretch of overflowed country and in several places is 40 miles wide. At Helena, the greatest fear is felt.

Terms Will Soon Expire.

Washington, March 29.—Forty-nine more presidential post offices will be at the disposal of the administration during April through expirations of commissions. The most important of these offices are Vicksburg, Miss.; Mayfield, Ky., and Vincennes, Ind. Since the change of administration over $0,000 applications for post offices have been filed at the post office department. This number, however, is said to be somewhat smaller than four years ago.

A Costly Blaze.

Norfolk, Va., March 29.—Portsmouth was visited early Sunday morning by a disastrous fire, which destroyed property valued at between $150,000 and $250,000, consisting of a Catholic church, two public halls and twenty-seven dwellings. Most of the latter were frame structures. As a result of the conflagration 200 persons are homeless.

Six Children Drowned.

Seneca, Kan., March 30.—Six children of John McGrath, a farmer residing in the northwestern part of Nemaha county, were drowned near their home on Sunday evening while attempting to ford Pole creek, which is running bankful.

Iowa Railways.

Des Moines, Ia., March 29.—The state executive council completed the assessment of Iowa railways. There are shown to be 8,500 miles of road in the state; they are assessed at $44,456,197, an increase of $74,986.

Twenty-One Drowned at Sea.

Corunna, Spain, March 29.—A dispatch boat from Ferrol, 12 miles distant, announces that a boat with 30 occupants has been sunk in collision with a steamer. Twenty-one persons were drowned.

Forced to Quit.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 26.—The Order of Equity, a benefit association with 200 councils in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, has made an assignment.

World's Wheat Crop.

Washington, March 29.—The secretary of agriculture says that the world's wheat crop for 1896 is 2,428,395,000 bushels, against 2,446,404,000 in 1895.

VERY GRAVE.

The Greek Situation Apparently Extremely Critical.

London, March 29.—The Graphic gives prominence to a statement which it claims to have received from an unquestionable source, to the effect that the Greek situation is extremely grave. It says that with the departure of Crown Prince Constantine from Athens to take command of the troops in Thessaly, the die seems to have been cast. War would be inevitable if Greece recalled her army. It would march to Athens and dethrone the king.

The most serious element of the situation is the undoubted fact, despite denials, that the concert of the powers is no longer solid. There has not been an actual rupture, but the members have come to the conclusion that concerted action is a failure. If the so-called concert continues for a week it cannot continue longer. The statement ascribes the position to the impatience of the powers with Greece's reckless conduct and Great Britain's reluctance to coerce her. The powers will not accept Lord Salisbury's proposal for the establishment of a neutral zone.

It is said that Col. Vassos, the commander of the Greek army of occupation in Crete, has practically declared war against the powers.

Vienna, March 30.—The Austrian reichsrath was opened yesterday by Emperor Francis Joseph in person, who said in his address that he believed the action of the powers in Greece had a tendency toward peace, but that they did not mean to encourage Turkey in resisting reforms.

EVANS IS CHOSEN.

The Tennessean Made Commissioner of Pensions—Other Appointments.

Washington, March 30.—The president Monday sent to the senate the following nominations:

Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Austria-Hungary.

Anson Burlingame Johnson, of Colorado, to be consul of the United States at Fuchau, China.

William S. Shallenberger, of Pennsylvania, to be second assistant postmaster-general.

H. CLAY EVANS, OF TENNESSEE. [Nominated for Commissioner of Pensions.]

James D. Gill, of Massachusetts, to be collector of internal revenue for the Third District of Massachusetts.

Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, to be first assistant secretary of the interior.

Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, to be commissioner of pensions.

A SUCCESSFUL TRIP.

Steamer Laurada Lands Big Cargo of Arms in Cuba.

Philadelphia, March 29.—The filibustering steamer Laurada arrived at the Delaware breakwater Saturday evening, after having, it is said, landed the most important expedition sent from this country to Cuba. The expedition was in charge of Gen. Carlos Roloff, the insurgent minister of war. There were 40 others on the Laurada when she left, and in her hold were stored 7,000 rifles, 1,700,000 rounds of ammunition, 25 tons of stick dynamite and a large supply of food and medicine. The expedition was fitted out by the Cuban junta for Gen. Garcia, and was landed on the province of Santiago de Cuba where a large force had been sent to meet and convoy the supplies to the headquarters of the army in the interior.

Ohio Murderer Must Die.

Columbus, O., March 30.—The state board of pardons at Lancaster unanimously rejected the application for clemency for William Haas, a Cincinnati murderer, who is to be executed on April 8. Haas will be the first person in this state to be electrocuted. Haas killed Mrs. William Brader in Cincinnati on the night of July 3, 1896.

Des Moines Has a Curfew Law.

Des Moines, Ia., March 29.—Saturday morning Mayor MacVicker signed the curfew ordinance, and it went into effect at night. It specifies that boys and girls under 15 years shall not be on the streets at night after nine o'clock in summer and eight o'clock in winter. Chief Marshal Johnson has instructed his policemen to enforce it to the letter.

Sentenced to Be Hanged.

Chicago, March 29.—John Lattimore was sentenced to be hanged for the murder last November of Louis Marvie, a boarding-house keeper on the drainage canal. His accomplice, Henry Hauber, was given 25 years at hard labor.

Has Nine Wives.

Georgetown, Del., March 26.—It has been discovered that James M. Gordy, in jail here charged with the murder of his wife, Mrs. Mary Lewis Gordy, of New York, has nine wives now living.

Forced to Assign.

New York, March 30.—Charles A. Dana, president of the United Press, made a voluntary assignment for the latter in the New York courts, with liabilities estimated at $800,000.

A Long Tramp.

Newark, N. J., March 26.—John McAllen and his wife arrived in this city from Omaha, Neb., having walked the entire distance of 1,529 miles. They started January 28 last.

Special Commissioner to Cuba.

Washington, March 30.—It is stated here that John R. Day, of Canton, O., has been selected as the special representative of President McKinley to Cuba.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Fifty-Fifth Congress Meets in Extra Session.

Matters of Importance Brought Before the Senate and House—Brief Summary of the Daily Proceedings.

Washington, March 24.—A motion by Senator Allen (pop., Neb.) to instruct the committee on civil service to inquire and report whether the civil service law should be continued, amended or repealed, was adopted, and the bill repealing the timber culture laws was passed in the senate yesterday. Senator Turpie (dem., Ind.) spoke at considerable length in advocacy of the election of United States senators by the popular vote.

Washington, March 25.—The session of the senate lasted only half an hour yesterday and no business was done beyond the introduction of bills. Among these was one by Mr. Allen (pop., Neb.) to repeal the civil service laws and to do away with educational tests as a preliminary to entering the public service, and another by Senator Hoar (rep., Mass.) prohibiting the exhibition in the District of Columbia of kinetoscope illustrations of prize fights and prohibiting the transportation of materials therefor through the mails or otherwise.

Washington, March 26.—In the senate yesterday the credentials of John W. Henderson, appointed by the governor of Florida to the seat vacated by Mr. Call, were presented and referred. The arbitration treaty was discussed and the bankruptcy bill was read at length.

Washington March 27.—A resolution was adopted in the senate yesterday asking the president for information as to the death of two American sailors at Santiago de Cuba and a memorial from the Michigan legislature was presented protesting against the executive order at the close of the last administration consolidating pension agencies, and, in effect, abolishing the agency at Detroit. In executive session the arbitration treaty was further discussed. Adjourned to the 29th.

Washington, March 30.—A bill to prohibit the exhibition of prize fight pictures by means of the kinetoscope and kindred devices was reported favorably in the senate yesterday, and the arbitration treaty was further discussed. A bill appropriating $250,000 for the flood-stricken districts in the south was passed.

The House.

Washington, March 24.—A bill was introduced in the house yesterday by Mr. Howe (N. Y.) which provides that any person in the employ of the government who shall utter words that reflect or cast reproach on the American flag shall be immediately dismissed from the service. Speeches for and against the tariff bill were delivered.

Washington, March 25.—In the house yesterday the debate on the tariff bill occupied nearly the entire day. A bill was introduced to establish a department of commerce, labor and manufactures, its head to be a cabinet officer.

Washington, March 26.—The four days' general debate on the Dingley tariff bill closed in the house yesterday and the measure is now open for amendment under the five-minute rule until next Wednesday, when the vote will be taken.

Washington, March 27.—In the house yesterday the tariff bill was thrown open for amendment under the five-minute rule and nine of the 162 pages of the bill were disposed of. Mr. Griggs (Ga.) introduced a resolution providing that measures be taken to have the constitution so amended as to give congress the power to impose and collect an income tax.

Washington, March 29.—Bills were introduced in the house on Saturday to modify the national banking laws so as to provide the people with a safe, ample, elastic and cheap currency, and to call in and cancel the paper money now in circulation. Five more of the 162 pages of the tariff bill were disposed of.

Washington, March 30.—In the house yesterday Mr. Spaulding (Mich.) introduced a joint resolution providing for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The tariff bill was discussed.

Business Picking Up.

Richmond, Va., March 27.—Every engine owned by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad company is now busy and immense quantities of freight are being handled. It is said on good authority that in the course of a very few days the Chesapeake & Ohio will put on a number of new men over its entire system, and will lengthen the hours of their work, thus enabling each one to earn more money.

Fine Home Burned.

New London, Conn., March 29.—"The Elms," the magnificent residence of Col. A. C. Tyler, in Pequot avenue, with all its elaborate furnishings, valuable paintings, bric-a-brac, musical instruments and silver, was totally destroyed by fire early Sunday morning, causing a loss of over $300,000; insurance, $75,000. Thirty thousand dollars' worth of jewelry also was destroyed.

Ready to Admit Women.

Beloit, Kan., March 29.—The northwest Kansas Methodist conference has decided, without a dissenting vote, in favor of the admission of women to the general conference.

Vacation for Supreme Court.

Washington, March 30.—Chief Justice Fuller has announced that the supreme court would take a recess from April 12 to April 19, the last week in Lent.

Cyclone in Texas.

Austin, Tex., March 30.—A terrific cyclone swept through this city and vicinity, injuring many persons and demolishing property valued at $1,500,000.

No More Hangings.

Denver, Col., March 30.—Gov. Adams has signed the bill abolishing capital punishment in Colorado.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending March 30.

The entire business portion of Beaver, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

Four tollgates in Garrard county, Ky., were destroyed by a mob of 150 masked men.

Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, the well-known writer of southern war poetry, died in Baltimore.

Cisneros, president of the Cuban government, reported dead some time ago, is said to be alive.

In a six days' ladies' bicycle race in Louisville, Ky., Dottie Farnsworth was the winner, making 334 miles.

The Surety Building and Loan association in Philadelphia made an assignment with liabilities of $100,000.

The American exchange bank at Buffalo, N. Y., went into voluntary liquidation. Depositors will be paid in full.

R. V. Schuyler, John Henos, W. McCarthy and Gus Schammel committed suicide in Chicago because they were out of work.

Michael Smith, aged 19, and Samuel W. Richardson, 50 years old, were suffocated by gas in their sleeping room in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Joseph J. Luiz, convicted in Baltimore of filibustering, was sentenced in the United States court to jail for 18 months and fined $500.

John Henderson, Carl Wright and Thomas Stiles were killed by an explosion in the works of the Dupont Chemical company at Gibbstown, N. J.

The supreme court of Illinois rendered a decision at Springfield which practically holds the indeterminate sentence law to be unconstitutional.

Six children of John McGrath, a farmer in the northwestern part of Nemeha county, Kan., were drowned near their home while attempting to ford Pole creek.

The most substantial buildings in Montreal were shaken by an earthquake and the employes ran out of the newspaper offices and the post office in a fright.

HARD BLOW TO CUBA.

Spanish Troops Capture Gen. Rivera, Insurgent Successor.

Havana, March 30.—Gen. Hernandez Velasco, who is operating in the hills of the province of Pinar del Rio, announces the capture of Gen. Ruiz Rivera, leader of the insurgent forces in the province and successor to Gen.

GEN. RUIS RIVERA.

Maceo, and Col. Bacallao, his chief of staff. It is also announced that both of the prisoners will be tried by a drumhead court-martial, which means that they certainly will be shot. Gen. Velasco sent Gen. Rivera and Col. Bacallao in charge of two companies of troops to San Cristobal.

Found in a Sewer.

Chicago, March 26.—The headless body of a man was found in a catch-basin at the Dunning poorhouse Thursday. It had been there, from all appearances, for a year or more. There was no clothing upon it, and all the circumstances point to the theory that a foul murder was committed—a murder in which the perpetrators sought to hide their crime, as in the famous Cronin case, by throwing the body of their victim into a sewer. Who the man was the authorities at Dunning have not the slightest idea.

Wants Pay for His Lost Arm.

Arcola, Ill., March 30.—William Lennand has brought suit against the five saloon keepers of this city for $2,000 damages for the loss of an arm. About two years ago Lennand, while intoxicated, fell asleep at the side of the Illinois Central track and a train inflicted upon him the loss for which he wants damages. The saloon keepers have combined, and will fight the case.

Found Guilty of Libel.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 27.—The jury in the second libel case against Rev. Dr. Swallow brought in a verdict of guilty on both counts of the indictment. The defendant's counsel moved for an arrest of judgment to permit a motion for a new trial, and the court allowed ten days to file reasons.

Murderer Arrested.

Maysville, Ky., March 30.—Amos Riggs, the murderer of Young Boyd and his father near Mount Gilead last week, is under arrest at Felicity, O., where he went to hide in the home of relatives. He was heavily armed but offered no resistance. Public sentiment here is very bitter against him.

Died Suddenly.

St. Louis, March 26.—Col. L. C. Baker, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company in this city, and one of the most noted telegraphers in the country, died suddenly of heart failure, aged 40 years.

Big Deal in Coal Lands.

Jackson, O., March 29.—Papers have been signed and delivered transferring the entire Jackson county coal field to the Kruger syndicate of London, limited, in consideration of $4,000,000.

Burned to Death.

Huron, S. D., March 27.—Ethel Villis, 20 years old, was burned to death accidentally while alone in the house of John L. Pyle, her foster father or guardian.

DROPS HIS PEN.

Death of "Oliver Optic" at His Home in Boston.

For Fifty Years He Had Entertained the Juvenile Readers of the Land—Brief Record of His Successful Career.

Boston, March 29.—William T. Adams (Oliver Optic) died shortly after nine o'clock in the morning. Mr. Adams had been sick for a long time with heart trouble. He was 75 years of age.

For more than 30 years he lived and worked at his home in Boston, on Dorchester avenue, except when taking his summer trips abroad or through this country.

He was the first among the world's writers of stories for children—in fact, he was the pioneer story writer in juvenile fiction.

As "Oliver Optic" he was known to every child in this country who reads story books. He was a most prolific writer. At the age of 73 he had written 126 books and more than 1,000 newspaper stories.

His books for boys and girls are of the characteristic American type. He began

W. T. ADAMS (OLIVER OPTIC).

writing as far back as 1848. His stories are not of the mawkish, sentimental sort, they are not fairy stories, lacking in force; they were written for manly and womanly youth of a strong nation.

Mr. Adams as a boy was full of healthy spirits and abounding energy. As a teacher in a Boston school he had an opportunity for broadly studying the tastes of young America. For strong, vigorous, healthy young America he wrote all his love and experience. He was remarkably successful in obtaining from the first the attention of his readers, and for more than 50 years he enjoyed the distinction of being the most popular writer of juvenile stories. His first book was called "Hatchie, the Guardian Slave," and was written under the nom de plume "Warren T. Ashton." For this book he received $27.50. It was the first money he ever earned with his pen. His next book was "The Boat Club," and it met with a ready sale. The name "Oliver Optic" was adopted in 1851.

The "Riverside series" in six volumes for boys appeared in 1862. About 100 volumes comprise the complete works of Mr. Adams. Among them are "The Boat Club," "Woodville," "Young America Abroad," "Starry Flag," "Onward and Upward," "Yacht Club" and "Great Western."

Oliver Optic wrote but two novels for older readers. They were "The Way of the World" and "Living Too Fast."

At various times Mr. Adams edited the Student and Schoolmate, Our Little Ones, and Oliver Optic's Magazine for Boys and Girls.

EIGHT DROWNED.

Terrible Result of Swamping of a Boat at Pensacola.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 30.—A special from Pensacola, Fla., says the family of John Constantine, consisting of himself, wife and three children, and Mrs. Stephens and daughter, and a sailor, were drowned there Monday by the swamping of their boat. The vessel sank and only one man, John Moates, escaped. He floated to shore on a hatchway.

JOHN L. WANTS TO FIGHT.

Sullivan Issues a Challenge to Fitzsimmons.

Boston, March 30.—Frank V. Dunn has issued a challenge to Robert Fitzsimmons, on behalf of John L. Sullivan, for a fight to a finish with gloves, before the club giving the largest purse, for $5,000 a side and the championship of the world, the fight to take place within nine months. Dunn has deposited $1,000 in cash with a temporary stakeholder.

Death Ends a Long Sleep.

Kenosha, Wis., March 27.—Edna Bain, the 12-year-old daughter of John P. Bain, living about six miles southwest of here, who caused wide interest from the fact that she had been asleep since May 15, died late Thursday night. Up to the time of the death she continued her sleep and could not be aroused.

Gladstone Rides a Wheel.

London, March 29.—Cycle enthusiasts are greatly cheered by receipt of the news that Mr. Gladstone, notwithstanding his great age, has joined the ranks of the wheelmen. He has written to a friend in London that he has fairly mastered the machine.

A Kentucky Tragedy.

Maysville, Ky., March 27.—Near Mount Gilead Amos Riggs shot and killed Young Boyd and his father, W. P. Boyd. Young Boyd had run off with Riggs's daughter. Riggs is said to have shot the two men from ambush.

Negro Hanged.

Atlanta, Ga., March 27.—A special from Watkinsville, Ga., says that George Elder (colored) was hanged there Friday for the murder of Bob Jones, another negro.

President to Be the Orator.

New York, March 27.—President McKinley has notified Gen. Horace Porter that he will accept the invitation to deliver an address at the Grant monument celebration.

Fell Under a Train.

Clinton, Ia., March 30.—George Morgan, 21 years old, was instantly killed at Calamus while trying to board a moving train.

Burst a Blood Vessel.

Geneva, Ill., March 30.—John H. Green, aged 70 years, burst a blood vessel while vomiting, and died shortly afterward.

A Fatal Fall.

Galesville, Wis., March 30.—Franklin Sutcliffe, a carpenter, aged 35 years, fell from a barn and was killed.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Both Bodies Are in Good Working Order.

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

St. Paul, March 24.—Yesterday was an eventful day in legislative circles. In the senate the tax levy for the support of the state university was doubled, the bill passing with only four negative votes. There was quite a protracted discussion over the bill providing that treasurers in counties having over 75,000 people should furnish bonds from some approved surety company. Some of the country senators opposed it, but the city senators won and the bill was recommended to pass.

Politics cropped out in the house when the bill organizing Nelson county, out of a portion of Polk county, came up. Mr. Feig called upon the republicans to vote for it as a party measure. He said that the populists thought the new county would be a populist affair, and they favored its organization. When they discovered that it would be republican they opposed it. He called upon every republican to favor the bill, and it went through by 60 to 39.

The so-called mental suffering bill, which provides that the failure of a telegraph company to deliver a message, such delay causing mental anguish, was passed almost unanimously, though at first a good deal of opposition was encountered. It limits the damages to $400. The bill extending the terms of county auditors was lost by a close vote.

The great event of the day occured in the house during the afternoon. The bill taxing iron mines 5 cents per ton on their output was under consideration, having been reconsidered after its defeat last Friday. Messrs. Reeves, Donnelly, Jacobson and Staples led the forces favoring the bill while Schmidt, Feig, Stockwell and Hicks led the opposition. Efforts were made to reduce the tax to 3 cents, and that failing to 4 cents, but that also failed, and after two hours debate the the bill was passed by 63 to 46. Representative Johnson created sensation by announcing that he had been offered money to vote against the bill.

Mr. Donnelly said he wanted to say to the republican party, of which he was once an ornament, that they would have no party if they allowed this bill to be defeated.

It looks as though Anoka had been given its quietus in the fourth insane asylum fight. The senate committee on insane asylums, to whom had been referred the resolution to inquire as to the advisability of enlarging present asylums instead of building a fourth one, submitted two reports yesterday, Senators Cole, Stebbins and Schaller favoring the fourth asylum and Senators Dunham and Peterson opposing. The majority report was adopted after several hours' debate, and the bill appropriating $15,000 to buy the Hastings site, which has already passed the house, was placed on the calendar for passage by 37 affirmative votes, which is nine more votes than is required to pass the bill.

St. Paul, March 25.—The new military code bill, which has passed the house, received a backset in the senate yesterday, where it was attacked by Senator Ringdahl. The bill was ready for passage, but was reconsidered and sent to the committee of the whole for further consideration. The bill providing that Olmsted county shall share alike with her sister counties in the agricultural fair fund, instead of receiving $2,000 for the Southern Minnesota fair, was passed.

The committee on railroads submitted a majority report against the house bill making the railroad commissioners elective. Two members of the committee favored the bill, and it was made the special order for next Tuesday.

The senate banking committee submitted a report which was favorable to the work of the bank examiner. The railroad commission sent in a statement that the Milwaukee road declined to change its time table at Austin to make connections with trains for the Twin Cities. A bill is to be introduced compelling the road to do so.

The senate finance committee has lopped off $2,200 from the bill presented for the expenses of the Day-Dunn contest. The saving is chiefly on the attorneys' fees, each side being allowed $500 for attorneys instead of $1,500. As pruned the bill is $1,246.25.

A large portion of the day in the house yesterday was devoted to considering the new banking bill. It entirely revises the present law relative to state banks, and is designed to surround them with more safeguards in the interest of the public. The changes are very radical. Late in the afternoon the bill was passed by 83 to 3.

An unsuccessful effort was made to revive the bill extending the terms of county auditors to four years. A bill was introduced making the salaries of county auditors and treasurers based on the assessed valuation of property in the various counties.

The senate bill giving the publication of the supreme court reports for six years to Frank P. Dufresne at $1.50 per volume was passed.

The joint reapportionment committee has decided on a bill making the senate consist of 60 members and the house of 119. This is an increase of six in the senate and five in the house.

St. Paul, March 26.—As was expected the senate, yesterday, passed the bill appropriating $15,000 to buy the site at Hastings for a fourth insane asylum. Senators Dunham, Culkin and Howard filed a formal protest to be spread on the journal, but the bill received 38 yeas to 15 nays. A strong effort was made to increase the attorneys' fees in the Day-Dunn election contest. The finance committee had agreed to make it $500 for each side. An effort was made to increase it to $1,000 and that failing to make it $750. This also failed and the amount as reported stood.

The triune city charter bill, gotten up especially for Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth was introduced in both houses, and judging from the objections made to going to the expense of printing it, it has but few friends. As no one seems to want it, it seems to be a wonder that it was ever born.

The senate, by 22 yeas to 29 nays, defeated the bill for the organization of Cass and Beltrami counties. The bill levying a special tax on department stores was discussed at great length in the senate yesterday afternoon and every available foot of space was occupied, a large number of ladies being present. At the end of a long debate the bill was referred back to the special committee to be amended. The amendments proposed materially change the bill.

The most important contention in the house was the bill allowing five-sixths of a jury—10 men—to render a verdict in civil cases. Messrs. Donnelly and Douglas led the debate for the bill and Messrs. Abbott and Jacobson were leaders of the opposition. The bill passed by 66 to 36.

The house passed a bill yesterday, under suspension of the rules, ordering the American flag to be displayed at election booths on election day.

St. Paul, March 27.—The end is not yet. Anoka has been holding a card up her sleeve for emergencies. Yesterday it was played when Gov. Clough sent a message to the house vetoing the bill appropriating $15,000 to buy a site at Hastings for the fourth insane asylum. The coming of the message had been a well preserved secret, and its reading created great surprise in the house and an excitement which spread throughout the capitol. The governor based his objections on two points: First, considerations of public policy; and, second, his "desire to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and the reputation for good faith and fair dealing of our state." From these premises he argued that the commission to select the site was duly authorized by law, and its acts were therefore the acts of the state. They had purchased the Anoka site and the citizens of Anoka had voluntarily contributed $10,000 to aid in that purchase. The action of the commission was approved by the district court of Ramsey county and this decision was affirmed by the supreme court. The Legislature investigated and found nothing improper or illegal had been done by the commission. The bill purchasing the Hastings site would annul the work of the commission and besides, as Anoka has already received $15,000, it would involve another expenditure of a similar sum which in view of the hard times is not wise. For these reasons the governer refused his signature. The bill was made the special order for next Tuesday afternoon when an effort will be made in the house to pass it over the veto. The bill passed the house originally by nine less than a two-thirds vote, and that will not be sufficent to pass it over the governor's objections. The general belief now is that it will fail of passage. The senate had two more than two-thirds, but the house must keep all it has and gain nine more. Unless the house does this the bill will never reach the senate.

As a result in part of the labor bureau investigation a bill was introduced yesterday in the senate reorganizing the whole department and cutting down salaries. Another bill offered allows papers printed in foreign languages to publish the state laws. Senator Dunn also introduced a bill compelling the Milwaukee & St. Paul road to make better connections for the Twin Cities at Austin. The bill which was lost yesterday allowing the organization of Cass and Beltrami counties was reconsidered, on motion of Senator Potter, and now lies on the table subject to being called up at a latter date.

St. Paul, March 29.—The house (the senate not being in session) furnished quite a war episode on Saturday. One of the somewhat famous bills of the session has been the one appropriating a sum of money to enable the survivors of the First Minnesota to attend the dedication of a monument to their fallen comrades at Gettysburg, Pa., next July. Bills were introduced in both branches appropriating $10,000 and the house the bill for that sum; the senate cut the appropriation to $5,000 and passed in that shape. The house had the senate bill under consideration Saturday. In the original bill, Judge Wm. Lochren was named as one of three commissioners to disburse the appropriation, but the committee on military affairs had stricken Lochren's name from the bill and substituted Adjutant General Muehlberg. The ground given was that Lochren was not with the regiment at the battle, but in reality it was based on his course as commissioner of pensions. Everyone who has read Judge Lochren's sketch of the First Minnesota in "Minnesota in the Civil War," published by the state, knows that Lochren was at the battle of Gettysburg, but the house military committee seemed to think otherwise and struck his name out of the bill. Saturday morning Judge Hicks went to the adjutant general's office to get some data to show that Judge Lochren was at Gettysburg and became involved with Assistant Adjutant General H. T. Bevans over the subject. Judge Hicks intimated that Bevans had circulated the report against Judge Lochren, and the lie passing between them blows were exchanged but no serious damage was done to either party before they were separated. This episode added decided zest to the debate in the house when the bill came up in committee of the whole a few hours later, and there was a lively debate when the question of restoring Judge Lochren's name was considered. Judge Hicks, Messrs. Donnelly, Johns, and Snyder led in favor of the restoration, while Messrs. Abbott, Sloan and Boutwell opposed it. In the end Judge Lochren and Col. Colville were added to the commission and the bill recommended to pass.

The house put in a full working day though only eight unimportant measures were actually passed. A large number of bills were considered in committee of the whole and 33 were reported back from committees, some 15 of them being for indefinite postponement. It was a big cleaning up day of minor matters and cleared the way for the wind storm tomorrow over the veto of the Hastings asylum bill.

St. Paul, March 30.—Yesterday was the last day for the introduction of bills and the senate improved the occasion by bringing in 82, though it did not convene until 2:30 p. m. This makes the total number of bills introduced in the senate 656, or 73 less than two years ago. In the house there were 84 new bills offered, making the house total 1,011, or 151 more than two years ago. The grand total of bills offered in both houses is 1,667. No more bills can now be offered unless the request of the governor is secured. As a matter of practice the governor rarely refuses a member of the legislature who makes such a request.

Among the bills introduced in the senate was one appropriating $1,000 for the erection of a monument to ex-Gov. W. R. Marshall, and another making it an offense to encourage suicide or to encourage it in the papers or by lectures.

No attempt was made by the senate to pass any bills, but a number were considered in committee of the whole. Aside from the introduction of bills the important item of business was the confirmation of J. S. O'Brien as surveyor of logs and lumber for the Stillwater district.

The house passed 20 bills, in addition to the large number introduced. Among them was the senate bill appropriating $5,000 for the trip to Gettysburg to dedicate the First Minnesota monument. The only change made was the addition of Col. Colville's name as one of the commissioners to expend the money. New state printing bills were offered in both senate and house. There seems to be a general determination to cut down the state printing expenses.

Fish.

Thirty-four counties of the state have made application to the state game and fish commission for fish fry for their streams this season. The counties in the southeastern portion of the state invariably ask for trout fry, those in the west and north want wall-eyed pike and black bass. Applications have thus far been made for stocking nine streams in Houston county, nine in Winona, seven in Olmstead and five in Fillmore. Otter Tail county wants wall-eyed pike for eight streams and lakes.

Supt. Morgan will start on his tour of the state just as soon as the streams have passed the flood stage.

There have been hatched this year 800,000 trout fry, a third more than last year, and Supt. Morgan says he has the facilities for hatching not less than 100,000,000 wall-eyed pike, as against 34,000,000 hatched in 1896. The pike fry are yet to be obtained.

Teachers' Institutes.

State Superintendent Pendergast has issued the programme for the coming series of teachers' institutes in the state. Except in Carlton and Hubbard counties, the institutes will continue one week. The excepted counties will get two weeks. Dates and places are as follows: Aitkin, July 19; Carlton, Aug. 30; Moorhead, Sept. 20; Preston, Aug. 23; Albert Lea, Sept. 20; Elbow Lake, Sept. 9; Park Rapids, July 19; Grand Rapids, March 29; Wilmar, Sept. 27; Fairmont, March 29; Litchfield, Aug. 23; Ada, June 14; Rochester, March 29; Glenwood, March 29; Luverne, April 5; Roseau, July 12; Plainview, March 29.

Carelessness.

A Fisher resident whose name could not be learned, met with an accident at St. Hilaire, which resulted in the amputation of one of his legs below the knee. He was on his way to the Red Lake reservation and had indulged too freely in the festive booze. While the Great Northern train was switching in the yards at St. Hilaire, he amused himself by jumping on and off the box cars. He landed under one of the cars finally and his foot was badly crushed. He was taken to Red Lake Falls on the train and doctors there amputated the member. He was taken back to Fisher.

To the Dissecting Table.

The body of George Kelly, the Wyoming murderer, who was executed at Center City, was brought to Minneapolis. The long pine box bore the regular physician's shipping statement to the effect that the body was that of Kelly, and that he had not died of any contagious disease. The body was billed to the medical department of the university.

Brief Minnesota Items.

Emma Mattes, 3 years old, fell from the second story window in her parents' home in Minneapolis and was injured internally.

Bennie Hickerson, night operator at Rush City, had his foot crushed by the cars.

Fred Zick, of New Ulm, committed suicide by hanging himself in a hay loft.

A lumber jack, while asleep in the Great Northern waiting room at St. Cloud, was robbed of $23 in cash and the shoes from his feet.

Gov. Clough has nominated J. S. O'Brien as surveyor general of logs and lumber.

The Norwegian Lutheran church at Kenyon has divided and now has two distinct congregations. The reform division holds its members strict obedience, while the other division is not so strict. The reform division will build a church this summer.

There are jobbed from Minneapolis annually probably 20,000,000 cigars, in addition to 5,000,000 more sold directly to the retail trade by manufacturers.

Minnetonka loses 237,000,000 cubic feet of water by evaporation every year. This is the opinion given by George W. Cooley, who has made a study of the matter, and secured figures.

LEGISLATIVE ROUTINE.

Briefly Showing Bills Introduced and Business Finished.

St. Paul, March 24.—In the house yesterday the following bills were presented:

Appropriation to enable negro citizens of Minnesota to make an exhibit at the Tennessee centennial.

To enable voters of any county or sub-division to reduce taxation upon improved real estate and increase it upo unimproved real estate.

To license insurance agents and brokers.

Relating to duties of county surveyors with respect to drainage matters.

Requiring railway companies to erect suitable signal posts and lights at all flag stations.

Authorizing villages to designate village depositories.

Amending law relating to wills.

Amending law relating to public balls.

To appropriate $1,200 for W. B. Dunnell, architect, on the commission to locate the fourth hospital for insane.

Authorizing villages to issue bonds to pay existing indebtedness.

Making employers liable for injuries due to defective machinery.

The Senate passed the following:

The University appropriation bill.

A bill for an act to amend Chapter 110, General Laws of 1893, providing for taxation for educational purposes.

A bill for an act to provide for the extention of the work of the state experiment station and to appropriate money therefore.

A bill for an act to authorize municipal corporations having a population of not more than 5,000 inhabitants to issue bonds to pay the floating indebtedness therefore.

A bill for an act providing for the recording in the office of the register of deeds, of orders, decrees and judgements of courts of record affecting title to real estate of any interest therein and prescribing the effect of such records,

A bill for an act to legalize conveyances made by husband and wife by separate deed of same real estate.

St. Paul, March 25.—In the senate yesterday the following bills were passed:

To provide for incorporation and regulation of flexible premium or assessment life and casualty insurance association societies.

Relating to foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement.

Relating to county agricultural and joint stock societies and appropriation therefor.

To empower boards of park commissioners in cities having not more than 50,000 and not less than 15,000 inhabitants to issue bonds.

Amending law relating to savings banks.

In the house the following were introduced:

Providing that persons holding office of district court shall not at same time be justice of the peace.

Amending law relating to compensation of county treasurer.

Providing for biennial reports to the governor of the state reformatory.

Authorizing the state auditor to transfer $5,000 from the reformatory expense fund to the farm and revolving fund.

Authorizing city councils in cities of 50,000 and over to license and regulate electrical installation and repairs.

Authorizing county commissioners in certain cases to pay employes of insolvent contractors.

Relating to compensation of county auditors.

Relating to manufacture of baking powder, vinegar and other food products and their proper labeling.

Amending laws limiting the width of narrowguage tracks.

Amending laws relating to banks of discount and deposit.

St. Paul, March 26.—In the senate, yesterday, the following bills were passed:

A bill for an act to provide for the organization of unorganized counties in the state of Minnesota; lost.

A bill for an act to locate and acquire a site for the fourth state hospital for insane, and to revoke the action of the commission appointed under chapter 157, laws of 1895, in its location of a site for said hospital, and to appropriate money therefor.

Relieving school districts from liability to certain cases.

Amending laws relating to trust companies.

Fixing terms of court in Mille Lacs county.

In the house the following bills were presented:

To provide for the licensing of pawnbrokers.

To provide for the collection of a gross earnings tax of seven per cent on telephone companies.

To provide for the health of woman and children under 16 years employed by factories requiring seats.

To encourage the development of open or muskeag swamps and to provide for their sale at $1 an acre; public land.

To create a naval reserve.

To provide for the creation of corporations for the establishment of creameries.

To amend law establishing the probate code,

To authorize the purchase and display of the American flag over booths on registration and election days; passed under suspension of the rules.

Relating to posting upon houses of notice of infectious and contagious diseases existing therein.

To reorganize and regulate the national guard in the state of Minnesota.

To provide for the return of the surplus fees paid by candidates nominated by two or more parties during the recent election.

St. Paul, March 29.—The senate held no session Saturday. In the house the following bills were introduced:

Authorizing the board of county commissioners to cancel certain uncollectible personal property taxes.

Protecting the rights of the public in the use of highways, etc.

Providing for the performance by county auditors of certain duties now performed by coroners.

Regulating the burial of paupers.

Authorizing the extending of time of payment for local improvement by cities and of installments in such assessments.

Amending chapter 16, of the general laws of 1891, entitled an act appropriating money for roads, bridges in Polk county.

Amending the state constitution by the establishment of a state road and bridge fund and providing for the appointment of a state highway commission.

Providing for the creation and maintenance of proper signal lights at flag stations on railroads where section foremen are stationed.

Preventing desecration of the national flag.

Amending chapter 280, laws of 1895, relating to compensation of county surveyors in counties having more than 200,000 population.

Regulating and providing for the appointment of chief engineer of fire departments in cities of over 185,000 inhabitants.

Amending laws providing for the incorporation of savings associations.

Authorizing judges to approve bonds in certain cases.

St. Paul, March 30.—Yesterday was the last day for the presentation of bills. In the senate the important ones were as follows:

To prohibit interested persons from dictating in what companies property shall be insured.

Amending constitution relating to representation in state legislature.

Giving railroads right to exercise right of eminent domain.

Amending laws relating to savings associations.

For manufacture of beet sugar.

Amending constitution relating to city charters.

Establishing board of managers for the state prison and reformatory.

Amending constitution relating to the organization of cities.

Amending laws relating to the expiration of redemption.

A bill by Senator Ringdahl defines "legal tender." It says: "Gold and silver coin of the United States shall be legal tender in the payment of all debts, anything to the contrary in future contracts notwithstanding."

Repealing chapter 59, laws of 1895, and providing for the appointment of a game warden.

Defining the rights of shore owners on meandered lakes.

To revise and annotate the tax laws.

Among those in the house were the following:

To further provide and utilize certain unpaid appropriations heretofore made from the international improvements found and which remains unpaid August 1 next by transfer to the roads and bridge fund of the county for which such appropriation was originally made. Passed under suspension of the rules.

Providing for an excise tax on electric light, gas, water works, street railroad and messenger or signal companies.

Providing for the taxation of freight line and equipment companies.

To provide for the public printing of the state of Minnesota. Ordered printed and advanced to general orders.

Relating to permanent school and university funds.

For taxation of all boom companies operating or doing business in the state.

Relating to pay of county commissioners.

Regulating the assignment, levying upon, seizure and sale of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Making it a misdemeanor for any person or corporation to willfully cause to be published any false or fraudulent advertisement in any newspaper printed in this state.

Providing for a department of public waterworks in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants.

Amending laws relating to suits against stockholders in insolvent corporations.

To provide for taxation of franchises of telegraph, telephone, sleeping car, parlor car and express companies by a 3 per cent tax.

Creating a department of labor.

To provide for the revision, codification and annotation of the corporation laws of the state, and to provide for a board of commissioners.

To declare unlawful the attempt of stock yard owners to prevent stock owners from feeding their own stock.

To provide for the disposition of unclaimed bank deposits in certain cases.

Royal Arcanum.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum the following officers were elected: Elijah Baker, St. Paul, grand regent; T. W. Hall, Minneapolis, grand vice regent; George T. Hughes, Duluth, grand orator; C. H. Huhn, Minneapolis past grand regent; E. J. Davenport, Minneapolis, grand secretary; L. L. Sandford, Minneapolis, grand treasurer; F. H. Warwick, St. Paul, grand chaplain; R. B. McKenney, Minneapolis, grand guide; A. K. P. Crockett, Winona, grand Warden; L. C. Davenport, Moorhead, grand sentry. Representatives to supreme council, George Thane, St. Paul; John A. Hartigan, Merriam Park; alternates, Robert Stratton, Minneapolis; C. H. Huhn, Minneapolis. Grand trustees, George C. Cooper, St. Paul, three years; B. F. Pay, Mankato, one rear. Finance committee, W. W. McFarland, Minneapolis; H. W. Davison, St. Paul; F. J. Meyst, Minneapolis. Committee on laws, O. J. Long, St. Paul; W. G. Marson, F. C. Campbell, Minneapolis.

Aluminum.

Samples of the Pipestone red building stone which were sent to London some time ago to be analyzed are reported to contain from 10.25 to 13.13 per cent of aluminum, which is amply sufficient for profitable extraction. Some time ago Chicago parties, who were interested in the stone, sent an agent to Pipestone to look the quarries over and purchase them if possible, and a deal was nearly completed, but was frustrated by a misunderstanding among the Chicago parties interested.

SHOWS LITTLE EFFECT.

Business Not Much Disturbed by Prevailing Conditions.

New York, March 27.—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

"Rarely have markets sustained such surprise as they have received of late with so little loss. Foreign conditions and London alarms, the collapse of the iron ore combination, the destructive floods in the Mississippi valley, and the decision of the supreme court against railway associations have been used to the utmost, but not even in railroad stocks has the result been important. With confidence that better times and larger business are coming men are less disposed every day to throw away good investments, and the very fact that prices of products are now low is regarded as a guarantee against much further decline. In all industries, also, the number of mills and shops and hands at work gradually increases.

"The grain markets have lost without reason the gain they made without reason the previous week. Wheat supplies are running out, but nobody believes that there is coming a famine before June, when the harvesting of southern wheat will begin. Western receipts were over a third smaller than last year, and for four weeks have been 7,611,440 bushels, against 11,884,208 last year, but the better prospect for the crop of winter wheat has more weight. Atlantic exports, flour included, were nearly as large for the week as last year, and for four weeks have been 5,099,728 bushels, against 5,506,-220 last year. But corn exports have been 12,763,579 bushels, against 4,577,609 last year. When Europe buys in corn, the equivalent of 6,400,000 bushels of wheat at less than 60 cents, the price of wheat is not easily advanced above 80 cents.

"The final dissolution of the lake iron ore pool has been expected ever since the Carnegie-Rockefeller deal, and insures low prices for ore for the coming year, though perhaps not lower than in 1895. Mesaba facilities for production have vastly increased, and all the great steel-making concerns have secured mines of their own, while means of transportation have greatly enlarged. With assurance of cheap ore, hesitation about various products should diminish, and the demand is steadily increasing.

"The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 26th aggregated $887,-200,998, against $957,180,625 the previous week. The decrease compared with the corresponding week of 1896 was 1.2."

"Failures for the week have been 231 in the United States, against 259 last year, and 50 in Canada, against 29 last year."

PASSING OF MUTILATED COIN.

New Law Makes It a Criminal Offense and Provides Penalties.

Washington, March 27.—Letters by the bushel have been pouring in on the treasury department asking for information concerning the new law in relation to the passing of mutilated coin, although those seeking the information might, in a majority of cases, have secured it from the United States district attorneys or secret service officers of their respective localities. In brief it may be explained that the law is in the main an extension of that against counterfeiting. It provides that the passing of mutilated or defaced coins, or the mutilation and defacement of coin for any purpose shall be held to be a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment for a period of one to five years and a fine of $100 to $2,000. Under this law the practice of presenting ladies with coins of gold or silver, with the initials of the donor engraved thereon, to be worn as bangles, is a criminal offense. The law also drives out of business a number of people who have made a good living by purchasing mutilated coins at a reduction from their face value and plugging up the holes so skillfully that the original mutilation could not be discovered. Even this kind of tampering with the money of the government will be regarded as an offense under the statute.

CITIZENS' CONVENTION.

National Gathering to Be Held at Nashville May 18.

Nashville, Tenn., March 27.—Rev. R. W. Binkley, chairman, and S. Nicholson, secretary of the provisional executive committee, have issued a call for a national good citizens' convention, to be held in Nashville May 18, addressed to "All lovers of liberty, prosperity, truth, righteousness and good government." The call is signed by citizens from 24 states, including Neal Dow, Maine; Josiah Strong, D. D., New York; Bishop W. X. Ninde, Detroit; George C. Lorimer, Boston; Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., Brooklyn; Kerr Boyce Tupper, Philadelphia.

Earns a Big Bonus.

New London, Conn., March 30.—The gunboat Helena returned from her trial trip on Long Island sound at 2:50 o'clock in the afternoon. The gunboat ran over the 27-mile course and developed a speed of 15 8-10 knots. Her builders, the Newport News Ship-Building company, will earn a bonus of $55,-000.

THE MARKETS.

New York, March 30.

LIVE STOCK—Native Steers	$4 35	@ 5 20
Sheep	4 00	@ 5 00
Hogs	4 20	@ 4 50
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	4 20	@ 4 40
Minnesota Bakers'	3 75	@ 3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard	79¾	@ 79⅞
No. 2 Red, May	78⅝	@ 79⅛
CORN—No. 2	30⅝	@ 30¾
May	30	@ 30⅛
OATS—Western	21	@ 29
LARD	4 37½	@ 4 40
PORK—Mess	9 25	@ 9 75
BUTTER—Creamery	14	@ 20
Factory	7½	@ 12
EGGS	10	@ 10¼
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Beeves	$3 70	@ 5 35
Stockers and Feeders	3 25	@ 4 50
Cows and Bulls	1 75	@ 4 10
Texas Steers	3 25	@ 4 40
HOGS—Light	3 80	@ 4 10
Rough Packing	3 75	@ 3 80
SHEEP	3 50	@ 4 75
BUTTER—Creamery	15	@ 19½
Dairy	10	@ 17
EGGS—Fresh	8½	@ 8¾
POTATOES (per bu.)	16	@ 25
PORK—Mess, Cash	8 40	@ 8 50
LARD—Cash	4 12½	@ 4 15
FLOUR—Winter	1 75	@ 4 45
Spring	1 50	@ 4 55
GRAIN—Wheat, March	71¾	@ 72¼
Corn, No. 2	24	@ 24¼
Oats, No. 2	17	@ 17¼
Rye, No. 2	33	@ 33½
Barley, Good to Choice	27	@ 33
MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	$ 73¼	@ 73½
Corn, No. 3	22	@ 22¼
Oats, No. 2 White	18½	@ 20
Rye, No. 1	34	@ 34½
Barley, No. 2	31	@ 31½
PORK—Mess	8 45	@ 8 50
LARD	4 10	@ 4 15
DETROIT.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	$ 85½	@ 88¾
Corn, No. 2	24½	@ 24¾
Oats, No. 2 White	21½	@ 21¾
Rye, No. 2	36	@ 36¼
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 50	@ 5 00
Texas	3 00	@ 4 00
HOGS	3 60	@ 4 15
SHEEP	2 75	@ 4 25
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Steers	$3 70	@ 4 70
Cows	1 50	@ 3 70
Feeders	3 75	@ 4 50
HOGS	3 80	@ 3 85
SHEEP	3 50	@ 4 35

PINE COUNTY PIONEER

E. C. GOTTRY Editor and Prop.

TERMS: $1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

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

PINE CITY, MINN., APRIL 2, 1897.

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD.

In Spite of the Wails of the Calamity Howlers, the Car of Progress Rolls Steadily Onward.

PINE CITY TO REAP BENEFITS.

A Hotel and Summer Cottages to be Erected at once on the Shores of Lake Pokegama.

On Monday A. Bergman and John R. Jackson, of Minneapolis, arrived in this place, and went by team to the Greeley farm, eight miles west of here, on the Brunswick road, and from there they went on skis to the west shore of Lake Pokegema, where Mr. Bergman owns considerable land, with the express purpose of picking out a site on which to build a hotel, and lay out picnic grounds. Mr. Bergman has had this project in mind for some time, but never thought that it would be feasible until this year. Being a good republican and an ardent supporter of McKinley and the platform he represents, he is looking forward to prosperous times. Therefore he thinks this is the time to make the start. He intends to build at the opening of navigation, or just as soon as he can transport his material to the site he has chosen.

He will build a building 20x34 feet, two stories high, which will be divided as follows: The ground floor will be divided into two rooms, one for a dining room, and one for a kind of a reception room, in one end of which will be kept a small stock of groceries. The stairs will go up from the center of the main building. The upper story will be divided into five rooms to de used as bed rooms.

Mr. Bergman also intends to build and furnish a number of cottages, so that summer boarders can come to the garden of Minnesota, and be as much by themselves as if they were in their own homes. The dining room will be large enough so that the cottagers can take their meals there. He will also build an L 16x18 feet, which will be used as a kitchen.

The picnic grounds will be fitted up into a pleasant park a short distance from the building, and everything will be done to make it as attractive and convenient for its patrons as possible. There will be a good well, as we understand that Sam Glanville has been employed to dig one, and that is enough, as Sam has met with the best success of any of the well diggers that ever came to this place. Mr. Bergman intends to put up a large tank and have a system of waterworks, so as to furnish water to all parts of the grounds, and also to supply the fountain he intends to locate in the park. He will put on a fleet of row boats, and if the patronage warrants it, will put on a couple of sail boats. Mr. Bergman means business, and we are glad to see him come, and hope he will more than realize his fondest hopes.

—Mrs. A. Inveen, residing at 720 Henry St., Alton, Ill., suffered with sciatic rheumatism for over eight months. She doctored for it nearly the whole of this time, using various remedies recommended by her friends, and was treated by the physicians, but received no relief. She then used one and a half bottles of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which effected a complete cure. This is published at her request, as she wants others similarly affected to know what cured her. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City, Minn.

—Americans are the most inventive people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern years has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaugn, of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels." For sale by J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City, Minn.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A Resident of Pine County Arrested On the Charge, and Convicted.

A week ago Sheriff McLaughlin arrested Carl Trippler at Chengwatana, on the charge of cruelty to a horse. Below we give a report of the case, with a synopsis of the evidence. Attorney L. H. McKusick represented the State, and S. G. L. Roberts conducted the defense.

The accused was brought before Judge Veenhoven on Thursday evening and demanded a jury trial. J. J. Murray, Jos. Veverka, Will Lambert, A. C. Barger, Herman Borchers, F. J. Rybak, R. G. Robinson, Pat Hoban, J. L. Van Gorden, John Sexton, Jas Wandel and J. Greeley were chosen to try the case.

Harry McCart was the first witness called, and told about meeting Mr. Trippler about a mile this side of Chengwatana, and at the time he was striking the horse over the back with a club about four feet long, and about the size of a pitchfork handle. He also told how the horse looked the next morning. He said his back seemed to be pounded to a jelly, and there were broad welts across his neck; he had holes and gashes in all his legs, and the mouth was bleeding.

Bert Corcoran testified about meeting Trippler about a mile from Chengwatana, and corroborated the testimony of Mr. McCart, as did also Art Corcoran, who was the next witness.

Wm. Pogue testified that the horse's back was in a terrible condition, and the legs had holes in them that looked as if they had been caused by a pitchfork or some other sharp instrument. He also testified to opening the horse's mouth and found the lips bruised and cut on the inside.

Geo. Sherwood testified substantially the same as Mr. Pogue.

E. G. Chaffee was then sworn, and said that he first saw the horse in the morning. Its back was pounded to a jelly, and patches of the skin and hair were gone as large as a man's hand, and the places bleeding. His testimony was the same as all the rest of the witnesses for the state.

The state then rested its case. The first witness called for the defense was Walter Koppell, who testified that he went with Trippler on Saturday night, and tried to get the horse up for about half an hour, and then he felt faint, and went up to the house to bed.

Mr. Trippler was then called and said that he went three miles west of Rock Creek on the 15th, to buy a heifer, and that on the way home one horse, that was sick and wind-broken fell down in front of a farmer's house about three miles south of this place, and from there until he fell at the place where he was found he fell five or six times, and every time he fell he licked him with a stick about four feet long and an inch thick, until he broke it up so short that it was no use; then he threw it away. He testified to using up two dollars worth of whips during the winter.

Attorney Roberts then addressed the jury in a few well chosen remarks, and said that he was as hostile as any one when a dumb brute was abused, but that after hearing Mr. Trippler's side of the case, it was not as black as he had at first supposed. He went on to show that every time the horse fell down he would cut himself on the sharp ice, and that would account for the battered condition of his back. He closed his side of the case by saying that all he wanted was justice for his client.

Mr. McKusick, prosecuting attorney, then closed the case by going over the whole of the testimony, and showing that the state did not need any other witness than Mr. Trippler himself.

The jury were out three minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty. Judge Veenhoven then fined the defendant $40.00 and costs, amounting in all to $65.00, which the defendant paid on Saturday morning.

WILLOW RIVER.

Prof. Parish was in town Monday.

W. A. Doe was in Stillwater Wednesday.

Lowe's camp at Willow lake has quit for this season.

Miss Blackburn is visiting with friends at Stillwater and St. Paul.

Eddie Barrett has returned after a two months visit with relatives at Hugo.

Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Jones, of Stillwater, are the guests of J. W. Homes and family.

Christ. Laufenberg is back from La Crosse, and intends to work at the mill this summer.

Everything looks now as if we were going to have an early opening of both mill and river.

Wm. Weekly has removed his barber shop to the west room of the new restaurant building, quite a pleasant change.

A number of the young people went to Barnum Thursday night to attend the play "Uncle Josh," and the dance following. Among those who went were Misses Florence and Pearl Rand and E. W. Doe.

BROOK PARK.

The snow is nearly all gone in this locality.

Mrs. J. B. Sower has been having a touch of la grippe.

A little rain would, after a few days, be beneficial to the roads.

The entire family of John Walker has been sick with the grippe.

Mrs. Frame has been suffering with rheumatism for the last two or three weeks.

Nearly the whole neighborhood has been complaining of bad colds and la grippe.

Mrs. Berg has had a complaint that was considered necessary for the best of medical aid, and has gone to Minneapolis for treatment.

Mr. Goodspeed has been confined to the house for the past ten days, and is not fully recovered from the effects of la grippe. Mr. Ward's family is also down with the same malady.

Burlington Route

BEST - LINE.

ST. PAUL

AND

MINNEAPOLIS

TO

Chicago!

MEADOW LAWN.

Mrs. Stewart is on the sick list this week.

J. F. Holler has a lame back, and is scarcely able to be around.

Alexander Hathaway had the misfortune to lose a good cow Friday night.

B. N. Stewart had the good luck of having three fresh cows this week.

No matter how hard we try, we are unable to dispose of all the bachelors in this vicinity.

Any one wishing to buy or sell a good horse or horses, should call on S. Kilgore, dealer in horses, cattle, etc.

C. F. Gunderson closed his school here last Friday. An oyster dinner was served in honor of the scholars. All who were present enjoyed a good time.

Although we are but few in numbers we are all alive, and carry on business to the best advantage. Call in on some of our parties, and be convinced that we are not all dead.

Born—On Sunday of this week, to the wife of A. Hathaway, a daughter. The mother is doing well, but the baby died on Monday afternoon, and was buried on Tuesday at 12 m.

First publication April 2, '97-14.

Order For Hearing on Claims, Etc.

State of Minnesota, County of Pine } ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, March 19, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Myrtie A Hunt deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Myrtie A. Hunt, deceased, late of the county of Pine, and state of Minnesota, being granted to John W. Hunt,

It is ordered, That six months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the Probate Court of said county, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, That the 6th day of October, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at a special term of said Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office in the Court House in the village of Pine City, in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said Probate Court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

And it is further ordered, That notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Pine County Pioneer, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated at Pine City this 29th day of March, 1897.

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

First publication March 26, '97.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage deed, dated April 22d, 1891, made, executed and delivered by David LeFebvre and Rosalie C. Lefebvre his wife, mortgagors to Fred A. Hodge, mortgagee, and recorded, together with a power of sale therein contained, in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Pine county, state of Minnesota, on April 25th, 1891 at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Book E, of mortgages, on pages 234 and following. Said mortgage deed and the debt thereby secured were, on May 28th, 1896, by an instrument in writing of that day, duly assigned by the said Fred A. Hodge to Willis A. McDowell, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of deeds in and for Pine county, on May 29th, 1896, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in Book J, of mortgages, on page 65. There is due and is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon the said mortgage and the debt which it secures, sixty-four dollars, ($64.00) together with taxes paid by said assignee on said premises, and taxes to be hereafter paid prior to the sale hereinafter advertised.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the premises described therein and thereby mortgaged, situate in said Pine county, to-wit: The south one-half (S½) of the southwest quarter, (SW¼) of Section number nine (9), in township number forty-two, (42,) north of range number twenty (20), will be sold by the sheriff of said Pine county, at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house in the village of Pine City, in said county, on May the 8th, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay the amount due as aforesaid, taxes paid or hereafter paid, and the costs and disbursements of said sale, including an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars.

Dated March 26th, 1897.

WILLIS A. McDOWELL,
Assignee of said Mortgagee.

FRED H. AYERS,
Attorney for said Assignee,
610 Temple Court,
Minneapolis, Minn.

First publication March 26, '97 17.

Notice of Mortgage.

Notice is hereby given that a certain mortgage was executed and delivered by Merceline Gleriet and John Gleriet, her husband, mortgagors, to the Valentine Blatz Brewing Company, Mortgagee, covering the property hereinafter described, dated June 28th, 1894 and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Pine County, Minnesota on July 2d, 1894, at 1 o'clock p. m., in Book G. of Mortgages, on page 271.

And whereas, default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage by the non-payment of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, part of the sum secured thereby, all the rest of the sum secured by said mortgage having been paid; and the amount actually due thereon and claimed to be due thereon, at the date of this notice, is one hundred and seventy-five dollars, and no part of said one hundred and seventy-five dollars having been paid; and whereas the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative, and no action or proceeding having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, the premises described in said mortgage, situate, lying and being in Pine County, Minnesota, viz:

The Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter and the Northeast quarter of the Southwest quarter of Section Eight, (8) in Township number Forty-three, (43) Range Twenty (20) will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Pine County Court house, in the city of Pine, county of Pine, Minnesota, on the 15th day of May, 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by the sheriff of Pine county, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, provided for in said mortgage, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption within the time provided by law.

Dated March 26th, 1897.

VALENTINE BLATZ BREWING CO.,
Mortgagee.

M. H. CROCKER,
Attorney for Mortgagee,
410, Chamber of Commerce,
Duluth, Minn.

First publication March 12, '97-14

Order For Hearing on Claims, Etc.

State of Minnesota, County of Pine } ss

In Probate Court, Special Term, March 6, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Pervonchee, deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Pervonchee, deceased, late of the county of Pine, and state of Minnesota, being granted to Otto Kowalke.

It is Ordered: That six months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the Probate Court of said County, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is Further Ordered, That the Eleventh day of September, 1897, at ten o'clock a. m., at a special term of said Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office in the Court House, in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said Probate Court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

And it is Further Ordered: That notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Pine County Pioneer, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated at Pine City this 6th day of March, A. D. 1897.

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

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage by failure to pay the sum of one hundred twelve dollars and twenty-five cents ($112.25), that being the amount of principal and interest which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Eva Richmond Powers (unmarried), mortgagor, to D. W. Sherrard, mortgagee, bearing date the 27th day of February, 1892, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, on the 8th day of March 1892 at 12 o'clock m. in Book "E" of Mortgages, on pages 588 &c., the said mortgage being thereafter duly assigned by the said D. W. Sherrard to Eva Farrington, by a written instrument of assignment bearing date the 9th day of December, 1893, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Pine County, Minnesota, on the 23rd day of December, 1893, at 1 o'clock p. m. in Book "G" of Mortgages, on page 50, and which mortgage was thereafter duly assigned by the said Eva Farrington to A. L. Kilbourne, who is now the owner thereof by a written instrument of assignment bearing date the 5th day of February, 1895, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Pine County, Minnesota, on the 17th day of February, 1897, at 1 o'clock p. m. in Book "J" of Mortgages, on page 591, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage viz: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section number (12) twelve and the south half of the northeast quarter of section number (13) thirteen, in township number (42) forty two of range number (20) twenty, in Pine County, Minn., containing 120 acres according to the U. S. survey thereof, in Pine County and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Pine County at the front door of the court house in the village of Pine City, in said county and state, on the 20th day of April, 1897, at 11 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of one hundred and twelve and 25-100 ($112.25) dollars, and interest, and the taxes if any on said premises, and twenty five dollars attorneys' fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 3rd, A. D. 1897.

A. L. KILBOURNE,
Assignee and owner of mortgage.

Marson and Marson,
Attorneys for A. L. Kilbourne,
811 Sykes Block,
Minneapolis, Minn.

First Publication March 12, 1897 15.

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

State of Minnesota, County of Pine. } ss

In Probate Court, Special Term, March 10th 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel McNay, deceased.

On receiving and filing the petition of Mary A. Orr, of Chesterville, Morrow county, Ohio, representing, among other things, that Samuel McNay, late of the county of Morrow, state of Ohio, on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1868, at Morrow county, Ohio, died intestate, and being a resident of said Morrow county, Ohio at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the next of kin of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Douglas Greeley granted.

It is ordered, That said petition be heard before this Court on Saturday, the 3d day of April, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Probate Judge, in the village of Pine City, in said county.

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

Dated at Pine City Minn., the 10th day of March, A. D. 1897. By the Court,
[SEAL.] E. VEENHOVEN, Judge of Probate.

First publication March 12, '97 14

Order For Hearing on Claims, Etc.

State of Minnesota, County of Pine, } ss

In Probate Court, special term, March 8, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of George Hyland, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of George Hyland, deceased, late of the county of Livingston, and state of New York, being granted to John Hyland and Jonathan F. Morey,

It is Ordered: That six months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased, are required to file the same in the Probate Court of said county, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is Further Ordered: That the eleventh day of September, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at a special term of said Probate Court, to be held at the Probate office in the Court House in the Village of Pine City, in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said Probate Court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

And it is Further Ordered: That notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks, in the Pine County Pioneer, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in said county.

Dated at Pine City, this 8th day of March, A. D. 1897.

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

First publication Feb. 19, 1897. 17

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF PINE. } District Court, First Judicial District

Gustaf B. Anderson and John A. Anderson, plaintiffs,
vs.
Charles O. Burnham, Mary Burnham, his wife, whose true first name is to plaintiffs unknown, "also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein," Defendants. } Summons

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs herein, which said complaint has been filed in the office of the clerk of the district court, in the Court House in Pine City, in said county and state, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint upon the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Minneapolis, in Hennepin county, Minn., within twenty (20) days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

February 15th, 1897.

JOHN H. ROBERTSON,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Minneapolis, Minn.

To the above named defendants:

You will please take notice that the above entitled action is brought to determine adverse claims to the real estate described in the complaint, and that no personal claim is made against you.

JOHN H. ROBERTSON,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Pine, } District Court, First Judicial District

Gustaf B. Anderson and John A. Anderson, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Charles O. Burnham, Mary Burnham, his wife, whose true first name is to plaintiffs unknown, "also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein," Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that an action has been commenced in this Court by the above named plaintiffs against the above named defendants; that the object of said action is to determine adverse claims to the premises in the complaint, and hereinafter described; the premises affected by said action are situated in the county of Pine and state of Minnesota, and are described as follows: The south half of the northwest quarter (S½ of NW¼) of Section twenty-three, (23) in Township thirty-nine, (39) Range twenty-two (22).

Dated February 15th, 1897.

JOHN H. ROBERTSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Minneapolis, Minn.

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

Special Dress Goods Sale!

Do you want to save money? If you do, come and look over our Spring Line of Dress Goods, and see for yourself if we are are not telling you the solid facts. Remember, we don't carry any goods that have been in SOME OTHER RETAIL STORE BEFORE, but a new, clean stock of goods that is saleable, and to convince you that we can't be beat on prices, and styles, we kindly ask you to come and see for yourself, or get samples, and compare and see if we don't mean what we say.

Here are a few of the many prices, which you will find to be at a great reduction:

All our 15 and 20 cent plain and check wool dress goods will go for 11½ cents per yard.

All our 25 and 30 cent Cheviot Suiting and English Check Suiting, Plain and Figured Cashmere will all go for 19 cts. per yard.

All our 40, 45 and 50 cent Black or Colored All-Wool Cashmere Serge or Fancy Suiting, all will go for 33 cents a yard.

All our 70, 75 and 80 cent Dress Goods in new Fancy Black or Figured Fancy Mixture or Fancy Check, all will go for 58 cts. per yard.

Our $1.00 and $1,25 Black or colored Henrietta, Mohair or Silk Mixture Dress Goods, go for 84 cents per yard.

Every piece of Dress Goods in Stock has been put down to ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

And with every dollar's worth of goods bought from us for cash we will give you one chance on either a lady's or gent's $50 wheel of new make and best grade.

G. A. CARLSON,
RUSH CITY, MINN.

Bicycles.

Bicycles are mighty good things, but they will

"Wobble!"

A Good Quadricycle, With a Continuous Seat

is Better.

There's Room for two close together.

We'll give you a chance to get one that's Built on the modern plan, with all the Improvements.

When you buy a dollars worth of goods of BARNEY H. HARRIS, you will get a chance for a Buggy, worth $100.00. Our prices same as ever, CHEAPEST IN TOWN!

Look Out For Yourselves.

BARNEY H. HARRIS,
Rush City, Minn.

☞ The Buggy is on exhibition in front of the store, and will be given away in July.

PINE COUNTY PIONEER.

PINE CITY, MINN., APRIL 9, 1897.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

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

—S. A. Carlson, of Rush City, will give away two first class bicycles during the summer.

—Mrs. F. H. Hodge and son Webster departed on Tuesday for St. Paul, to spend the week with Mr. H.

—Special sale of ladies shirt-waists this week at LAIRD, BOYLE & Co.
Rush City, Minn.

—Dr. Fridley the dentist will be at the Pioneer house in this place Tuesday and Wednesday April 6 and 7.

—Born—To the wife of Frank Pino, on Saturday, March 27, a daughter. Mother and child doing nicely.

—Richard Underwood, of Sandstone, was a Pine City caller on Thursday. We acknowledge a pleasant call.

Royal Knight, of Rock Creek, is spending a couple of days the guest of W. P. Gottry. He is here trying to sell his driving team.

—Barney H. Harris, at Rush City, Minn., is now in full swing with his new stock, and is in position to give strong bargains.

—The ladies of the M. E. church will serve dinner on Wednesday next in the Hurley store on front street. All are cordially invited.

—Arthur Bartlett was in town on Tuesday, making arrangements for the launching of his boat, which will take place as soon as navigation opens up.

—Ole Gilberts, who has the contract for furnishing the stone for the basement of the new grist mill, hauled the first load on Wednesday afternoon.

—Henry Glasow departed on Tuesday for cities below, and will be away from town until the last of June. We understand he will attend school at Hamline.

—Mackentoshes, rubber coats, rubber boots and all kinds of rubber goods at lowest prices at,
LAIRD BOYLE & Co's.,
Rush City.

—A. E. Webber is painting and otherwise improving his row boats, so as to have everything in readiness to commence running just as soon as the ice goes out.

—John Heyda, of Montgomery, is in this place looking for a location for a tailor shop. He has decided to locate here and will immediately move his family to this place.

—You will find the largest stock of General merchandise on the line of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad at,
LAIRD BOYLE & Co's.,
Rush City.

—Died—On Thursday morning the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Rath. The little one only lived about a week. The PIONEER extends its sympathy to the bereaved family.

—Riverside Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R. will meet with Mrs. Oliver Wilcox, on next Tuesday afternoon, April 6th. Lunch will be served from five o'clock, the proceeds to go into the hall fund.

To pass me by would be an inexcusable injustice to your pocketbook. This isn't so because I say so, but because my goods and prices make it so. BARNEY H. HARRIS,
Rush City.

—Wanted—To exchange for land, or will sell, my village property, situated on one of the most pleasant streets of the village. Enquire at once of J. LOVCIK,
Pine City.

—John R. Jackson, of Minneapolis, has been employed by Arthur Bartlett to act as engineer on the new steamboat during the coming summer. Mr. Jackson came up with Mr. Bergman to look over the ground preparatory to building his hotel.

—Laird Boyle & company wish to call attention to their new ad in this issue of the PIONEER. They intend to have special sales during the spring and summer, which will be advertised in this paper. When in Rush City call at their store, as they will use you right.

—Services in the M. E. church on Sunday, April 4th, as follows: Morning at 10:30, subject, "Our Infirmities, and How Helped." Evening, 7:45, subject, "Promptness of Man and Co-operation of God." Young People's meeting at 7 o'clock. Everybody invited to these services.

—Come and hear my low prices play the disagreeable tune to competition. BARNEY H. HARRIS,
Rush City, Minn.

—Easter services will be held in the M. E. church Easter Sunday, April 18. A fine Easter program is being prepared.

—Rev. John Wilson, of Duluth, will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday April 4th morning and evening. Everybody invited.

—A couple of gentlemen from Nebraska have been here for the past week, waiting for the snow to go off, so that Veverka & Swanda, our popular real estate men, can show them some land which they intend to make into farms. They were out on Wednesday and made the purchase.

—On Tuesday afternoon when ye editor went home to supper, he was met with quite a surprise at the door of the house. The surprise was a bouquet of pansies, plucked from the pansy bed by the side of the residence of W. P. Gottry. How is that for the 30th of March?

—We are indebted to Clerk of the Court Rath for the following interesting statistics:

No. of marriage licenses issued during the year 1896	56
No. of deaths as returned from the State Board of Health	48
No. of births as per return from the State Board of Health	198
Number of first papers issued	203
Number of second papers issued	133

—Rufus A. Hoyt, accompanied by R. White, veterinary surgeon, of St. Paul, W. B. Hastings, manager of Barrett & Barrett's cider house, of St. Paul, and Mr. Hoyt's Irish setter, Bruno, spent Wednesday forenoon in this place, they having driven up with John Bassett from Rock Creek, where they are spending a few days.

—John W. Hoff, our popular tailor, departed the first of the week for O'Neill, Nebraska, at which place in the future he will make his home. Mr. Hoff did well while here, but went away on account of his wife's health. We are sorry to lose Mr. and Mrs. Hoff, as they were good citizens and he is a first-class tailor. The PIONEER wishes them good luck.

—A. F. Brackett has been hauling piling to build Mr. McAllen's boat house, for the accommodation of the launch that he bought in Grantsburg recently. Mr. McAllen will build a fine boat house, and have it rigged so that he can pull his boat out when not in use. This is a good scheme, as in this way the boat will always be light, and not water soaked.

—C. E. Tallmadge began loading a car on Tuesday with his household goods, preparatory to leaving the the state for New Richmond, Wis., near which place he has purchased a farm. Mr. Tallmadge came to this place two years ago last fall from Dakota and has been farming near here ever since. They are a very nice family and we are sorry to see them go.

—The Rev. W. H. Weaver, pastor of the U. B. Church, Dillsberg, Pa., recognizes the value of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and does not hesitate to tell others about it. "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," he says, "and find it an excellent medicine for coughs and hoarseness." So does everyone who gives it a trial. For sale by J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City, Minn.

—Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Wherever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy became known, the people will have nothing else. For sale by Breckenridge, the druggist.

—Tuesday next is election day, but we have not been able to get the names of any of the candidates for the several offices. For village president it is our opinion that the present incumbent is the very best that we could possibly find. J. Y. Breckenridge, since he took the office, has done more for the good of the village than any president we have ever had, and our citizens should see to it that his name is at the head of the ticket they deposit next Tuesday. J. W. Axtell has made a good recorder, and should get the office for another year. The whole of our present council are good men, and if they are all elected again, the affairs of the village will be in good hands, as they have proved during the past year.

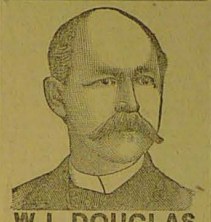
—Adolph Johnson, of St. Paul, purchased the farm of John Peterson, about 6 miles east of Rock Creek on Tuesday, J. D. Markham, of Rock Creek, making the sale. Mr. Johnson is very much pleased with Pine county, and says he may at no very distant day locate here. At present he is employed as blacksmith by the St. Paul & Duluth Railway Co., at Gladstone. The PIONEER acknowledges a pleasant call on Wednesday from Mr. Johnson and Mr. Markham. Call again, gentlemen; the latch string of the PIONEER always hangs on the outside.

—G. A. Carlson intends to be in line with the best of them, if you don't think so read his ad in another column of this issue and see for yourselves.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

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

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



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE Best in the World.

For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors.

W. L. Douglas $3.50, $3.00 and $2.50 shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible at these prices. Also $2.50 and $2.00 shoes for men, $2.00, $1.75 and $1.75 for boys.

W. L. Douglas shoes are indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at the prices.

They are made in all the latest shapes and styles, and of every variety of leather.

If dealer cannot supply you, write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

H. BORCHERS, Agt.
Pine City, Minn.

—Burger Bros. sawmill shut down Monday night, and will not resume operations until after the ice goes out. They have cut all the logs that are handy to the slip, and the ice is so rotten they are afraid to put a team on to draw the logs so as to reach them from the mill, hence the shut down. The mill has enough logs contracted for to keep them busy until after the 4th of July.

Bakery and Restaurant.

Fresh Fruits and Confectionery

Fresh Oysters on hand in Season.

FRESH BREAD, CAKES and PIES

Always on hand. Well-made Cakes or Pies made to order. Meals and lunches at all hours, from 6 o'clock a. m. to 9 p. m. Come and give me a trial.

JOSEPH VEVERKA,
Pine City, Minn.

CHAIRS!

I have a new and large stock of

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

UPHOLSTERED CHAIRS,
COBBLER SEAT CHAIRS.

Newest Styles, Lowest Prices.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

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

STICHA & PETRICKA,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE!

STOVES.
Peninsular and Favorite Cook Stoves are the Best.

TIN WARE.
Tin Ware, Tin Sheet, Iron, Steel and Wire Nails of all sorts, and the Glidden Barb wire.

We have opened the largest and most complete Stock of General Hardware in the city, and invite you to come and and look it over.

SEWING MACHINES.
The Improved Household is the most perfect Sewing Machine ever produced.

PUMPS.
Buckeye, the celebrated iron pump; also all sizes of wood pumps constantly on hand.

☞ A complete line of Washers and Ringers.

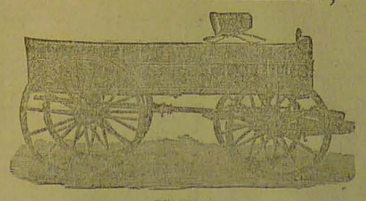
Tin and Sheet Iron manufactured to order.

A Complete line of Farm Machinery.

A large and complete line of Assorted Mixed and Unmixed Paints, all warranted Strictly Pure. Also a large assortment of Minnesota Linseed Oils, Varnishes, etc.

STICHA & PETRICKA,
Pine City, Minn.

ADAM BIEDERMANN,



—DEALER IN—

Wagons, Buggies, Cultivators, Plows, Seeders
Hay Rakes, Spring-Toothed Harrows,
Mowers and Binders,

Blacksmithing and Wagon Making a specialty.

PINE CITY, - - - MINNESOTA.

The Little Ills

From "not feeling well" down to a realization that something is the matter, are warnings that the system needs bracing up—that better blood is needed—that the nerves need food—that

Our Own Iron Tonic

Should be taken. It contains just the drugs to accomplish the desired result—drugs that the medical profession calls "Attoraline," the kind that act quietly upon all the organs of the body, not disturbing them, but simply aiding them to perform their functions properly.

It heads off disease, and if you have the symptoms—lassitude, general debility, stomach gone wrong, headache, etc., you need a bottle. Price $1.00

BRECKENRIGDE,
DRUGGIST,
Pine City, - Minnesota.

Remember,

That we carry everything in our store at Rush City that you can find in the Twin Cities, Dont send your money to St. Paul or Minneapolis, when you can get every thing you want so near home and at as low prices.

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LAND——LAND.

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

Prices from $4 to $6 per acre on very easy terms. E. G. MELLEM,
408 Endicott Building, St. Paul.

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

THE STORY TELLER

SPRING.

At last, O joy, sweet spring is here,
 Though keen and cold is still the wind,
And all the earth lies bleak and drear,
 And icy bonds the streams still bind.

The scent of buds and coming flowers
 Is in the air, and fills my heart,
And soon the woods and leafy bowers
 Will in new life and beauty start.

From yonder hedge, first of his clan,
 A bird begins his song to sing,
As though he would do all he can
 To welcome back the sweet new spring.

That spring is here scarce need be told,
 And soon the trees will all be green,
And nature, robed in green and gold,
 Stand out in all her glorious sheen.

For from the sere leaves at my feet
 A modest violet lifts its head,
And with a fragrance passing sweet
 It warns me heed well where I tread.

And here, too, at my feet, I see
 A daffodil with golden bell,
As though about to ring with glee
 The gladsome news it comes to tell.

And earth, so long in slumber deep,
 Stirs dreamily, as if to wake
From its protracted, frozen sleep,
 And from its icy bondage break.

And soon the newly wakened power
 Will in each bush and tree be stirred,
And throb in every charming flower,
 And in the song note of each bird.

So lessons sweet and full of grace
 Life's darkest hours will surely bring;
Some flower of hope will show its face,
 Some bird of promise sweetly sing.
—William G. Haeselbarth, in Christian Work.

IN AN EVIL MOMENT.

BY EMMA C. HEWITT.

The editor sat in his sanctum, a heavy frown upon his brow, his blue pencil in hand, rapidly scoring here and there with a muttered curse, first for the stupidity of typos, anon for the stuff sent in by would-be contributors, whose position and influence made conciliation necessary. His annoyance was increased by the irritating consciousness that a messenger boy was waiting at his elbow, and had been so waiting in stolid silence for some time. Three short, sharp whistles at the tube directly behind him!

"See what's wanted!" commanded the magnate, never lifting his eyes and giving a specially heavy blue line to an obnoxious word. But the command met with no response. The silent figure at his side never moved. "Why don't you answer the tube, you idiot?" he exclaimed, furiously, as the three whistles came again, short, sharp, impatient. Then his pencil dropped from his fingers and rolled unheeded to the floor. Beside him, mute and motionless, stood one of Raphael's cherubs! No wings had he, to be sure, and more clothes, but one of Raphael's cherubs all the same. The same cherub's face—the same golden aureole! The baby-blue eyes looked into his with a mixture of sadness and pleading which moved the stern heart strangely.

Again the whistle sounded. Without a word he answered it himself, creating wonderment below, not to say consternation, by the announcement that he was busy, adding with a vigor of language well known in those realms, that anyone who disturbed him within the next 15 minutes might draw his salary to date and get out! Winston "busy" and the presses waiting for him! Fifteen minutes' valuable time lost! The foreman passed the word along with a shrug—the typos swore, but it made not a whit of difference. The autocrat had sent forth his fiat, and if fire had been discovered issuing from the sanctum, it is to be doubted that anyone would have had the temerity to knock on the door before the allotted time had expired.

"Now, how did you get up here, and what do you want?" he demanded more gently of the little creature beside him. "Don't you know that editors are very busy men, and not to be disturbed in this way?"

In accounting to himself afterwards for his extraordinary attitude upon this occasion, his only excuse for not pitching the child out summarily was the remembrance of a tiny grave upon a New England hillside where slept a little brother of 30 years before.

"I came up myself. Nobody saw me," answered the child, in a plaintive voice that had something unchildlike in its ring. "Please, do you buy poetry?" and he brought from behind him a babylike hand in which was closely clasped a sheet of note paper.

If he had announced himself as a dealer in diamonds, Winston could not have been more taken aback.

"Why? Are you a poet?" he asked, a mixture of astonishment and amusement on his countenance.

"No, but Sister Marie writes poetry, and she's sick, and there's only two of us, and she's sick, you know—I told you that—and I thought maybe—maybe—I could get some money—"

"Let me see what you have there," replied Winston, abruptly.

The idea of the sick girl lying at home there, and this scrap of a child out trying to sell her poetry seemed to him a monstrous thing. No doubt it was the worst kind of rubbish! It was folly to even look at it. But the whole strangeness of the situation had a sort of fascination for him. The child grew red and white by turns as he gazed at the countenance of the man who held his fate in his hands.

"Boy, your sister is a genius!" exclaimed the great man, as he rapidly scanned the lines.

"I don't know just what that is," answered the cherub, modestly, "but I feel sure it must be something very nice, or you wouldn't look so—so—"

What a funny, old-fashioned little body it was, to be sure.

"This shall go in at once," went on the magnate, "and I will see what I can do further. We don't pay much for poetry ordinarily, but this is worth it. Give your sister this from me and tell her to come and see me on Saturday at three."

"Oh, thank you, sir," and the baby's eyes dropped modestly as he tightly clutched the piece of gold put into his palm. And then he heaved a deep-drawn sigh of relief, joy—what? and turned and left the room. Only when the child was entirely out of sight did Winston realize that he had neglected to obtain the name and address of the new genius he had discovered. He turned the poem to the light, but with no success. Upon the back of the double sheet, however, was a sketchy head drawn faintly in pencil. The lines were bad and the drawing crude in every way, but the sketch was evidently intended for the cherub who had just visited him. In one corner was the artist's name, "Marie Wendall." Jotting it down in his note book and passing his hand over his forehead and eyes, as though to erase all outside impressions, the great editor was no longer a man; he was once more a machine. With relief the waiting pressmen and typos heard his whistle below and they knew that whatever "fit had took him," as the "devil" expressed it, the autocrat was ready for work once more. But they looked at each other aghast when the message came over the tube:

"Take out that article on the coal regions I sent down half an hour ago and set this poetry instead."

Surely, "the old man had gone off his head."

"That form's locked up and just going to press," the foreman ventured to remonstrate.

"Blast the form! Do as I say!" came from above.

"But it'll take—" Came again from the depths.

"Do it if it takes all night! Who owns this paper, anyway?" roared Winston, and shut the tube with a snap to denote that as far as he was concerned, the interview was over.

Something had disturbed him more than usual. Perhaps it was the memory of the little mound on the hillside—perhaps it was something indefinite—an impression too vague to be classified. Whatever it was, in half an hour, Winston declared himself through, methodically tucked his blue pencil into its accustomed slot, locked his desk, betook himself to his club for dinner.

When he read over the poetry in the great daily the next morning, there was a something which arrested his attention. A scene, a memory came to his mind, but it was too elusive for him to spend any time in trying to catch it. So he dismissed it from his thoughts. A distinct shock received an hour or two later recalled it all, and too forcibly.

This shock came in the shape of a note from a fellow-editor:

"What are you giving us, anyway?" wrote he. "You must have been short of copy indeed, to try to palm off on your readers that old poem of Tennyson's as new matter! 'Marie Wendall,' too. Of all the colossal nerve! I think it might be called the 'Great American.'"

Tennyson's! No wonder there had been a familiar ring to the lines! Why had he skimmed over them so hastily? Why had he thrown caution to the winds? Why, oh, why had he made such an ass of himself that all who ran might read? He turned sick and white at the thought of all it meant—this fearful blunder! If he only could hope that the casual reader would not discover it.

Any such hope as this was dashed ruthlessly to the ground during the next few hours. Letters there were from all directions—jeering they were, angry, remonstrant, everything but sympathetic. The world likes to be humbugged, but it does not want the fraud to be a palpable one like this. And the readers of the great daily did not hesitate to say so in most uncompromising terms.

Wild with anger and mortification, and with imprecations deep if not loud, the great editor set himself to find the woman who had served him such a trick.

"It is only another evidence of the utter deceit of the whole sex," he said to himself bitterly. "The trail of the serpent is over them all!"

Without any address or other clew to her whereabouts, to find the unknown was no easy task. The simplest solution of the difficulty would seem to be to wait until Saturday at three o'clock, but he knew very well that she would not put in an appearance. She was too sharp for that. She had the money, and that was all she wanted.

With a grim smile that boded no good to that young woman, he started out to find the author of his woes. And by subtle but legitimate means, means that no other man would have thought of, John Winston tracked her at last.

"This is Miss Wendall?" inquired he, with most elaborate courtesy of the little lady in black who answered his summons.

She bowed her head with a surprised expression that would ask his mission.

"You write poetry, I believe?" he questioned again, with sarcastic deference.

She gently shook her head and murmured a negative, with deeper wonder on her face, to which was added a shade of fear. She thought her visitor must be a lunatic.

"I am Mr. John Winston, editor of the Daily Astonisher," said Mr. Winston, impressively, playing his trump card and expecting to see his listener convicted through her own confusion.

Instead of being crushed, she only said:

"Yes?" and bowed politely, waiting with interest to know what might follow this important piece of information. Other than this, there was not the quiver of an eyelash that shaded the blue eyes raised to his, eyes so like those of the cherub that the relationship was unmistakable.

"You have never written any poetry?"

"No. Why do you ask?"

"You have received no message from me?" he asked again, waiving her question.

"No! Message from you? Why should you send me a message?"

"Tell me—have you been sick?"

She drew herself up haughtily. This was too much.

"I cannot see," she said, "that it is of the slightest consequence to you, sir, in any way; but I have not been sick. And now, sir, if you are not a lunatic, you are a most impertinent man, and if you do not leave this house at once, I will call an officer to remove you."

He! John Winston! threatened by this mite of womanhood with being put out by an officer! The idea was so absurd that he laughed aloud, thus furnishing his listener with most convincing proof of his insanity. She went to the pull to ring the bell, but Winston grew grave again in a moment.

"Miss Wendall—please!" he exclaimed. "Let me tell you all about this. I am neither insane nor impertinent, but very much perplexed. Listen to me for three minutes. It is all I ask."

When he reached the conclusion, she looked up with quivering lips and tear-dimmed eyes.

"Oh, sir! it is that dreadful boy! I think he will kill me. This is the worst thing he has done yet!"

"He may have done this innocently," suggested Winston, kindly. "A boy with a—"

"No, I know what you would say: 'A boy with a face like that couldn't do such a thing wickedly.' But he could, he can! That boy is capable of anything! He has a face like a cherub, but he acts like a demon. Why, one day I came home and found him a few streets off, dressed like a beggar, his face covered with dirt and with an old tin cup in his hand, collecting pennies from passers-by for his sick sister! I'm sure I don't know what he does with his money, but I know that I will not let him have any more than allowance which I think is enough for a boy of his age. When I refuse, he manages in some way to obtain it. But this is the very worst. He didn't do it innocently, for he read aloud to me while I copied those lines."

"You see," she went on, a moment later, "we were only half-brother and sister. His mother was—we were not altogether happy after pa died."

"Poor child! I should imagine not," said Winston, to himself, "if the son's charming characteristics are a direct inheritance from the mother."

"But I promised my step-mother I would look after Harold. I can't help thinking he needs a man's hand over him," and she finished with a sigh.

"I should say so," answered John Winston, grimly, and as though he would like to be that man who should have the shaping of that young gentleman's future career. An inspiration came.

"Miss Wendall," said he, earnestly, "I feel sorry for you, and the charge which is laid upon shoulders too young to bear it. I may be able to serve you in one way. Say nothing to this degenerate young man, but bring him to the downtown office next Saturday afternoon—he will not suspect me of being there—and I will give him such a talking to as will cause that golden aureole of his to shrivel up to a crisp. We will see what can be done with him."

"Oh, sir, I'm sure I'm grateful to you!"

"Not at all, not at all!" replied Winston, gruffly, but with a twinkle in his eye. "I'm bound to have my revenge out of somebody, and he seems to me the most appropriate one."

Just what passed between the cherub and the great editor no one ever knew but the cherub, the cherub's sister and the great editor himself, but the young gentleman came out of the interview a wiser if a sadder boy.

And the editor married Miss Wendall? Oh, no, he didn't—at least, not yet.—Ladies' World.

DEBT OF THE WORLD.

The Obligations of Many Nations Increase Steadily.

Whether it be a good or a bad thing for the nations, there is no room to doubt that the debts of the world are growing steadily. In 1875 it was computed that they stood at £4,750,000,000, as compared with a round £4,200,000,000 two years earlier. On the basis of figures, many of which have been obtained by us at first hand, and are likely on that account to be more accurate than some of the wild guesses to which certain irresponsible statisticians have treated us, we ourselves estimate that the indebtedness of the world to-day stands at £5,800,000,000.

As probably every one knows France has the doubtful distinction of being the country which has the largest debt. The latest figures put the total at something like £1,200,000,000, which is nearly double the debt—£660,000,000—of Great Britain, which ranks as second on the list. Russia follows, with a total of £575,000,000, and insignificant Italy comes fourth with £506,000,000—that is, if we count as separate items the joint debts of Austro-Hungary and the individual debts of the two portions of the nation. The joint debt stood in 1895 at £275,990,000; while the debt of Austria alone was £122,678,600, and that of Hungary alone £207,729,000, or £606,397,600 in all. The United States debt amounts to £339,000,000, and that of Spain—exclusive of the more recent loans in the prosecution of the war in Cuba—at £279,000,000. — Philadelphia Press.

A Divisionist.

"And you have the assurance to tell me that you discharged your laundress because of her belief in divided skirts? A new woman like you?"

"You didn't let me finish. I was going to explain that she had an idea that it was the proper thing to divide my supply of skirts between herself and her 18-year-old daughter."

"Oh!"—Indianapolis Journal.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—William Lamspon, the banker of Leroy, N. Y., who died last week, left the bulk of his estate to Yale university. The estate is said to be valued between $750,000 and $1,000,000.

—Postmaster-General Wilson, as successor to Gen. Lee in the presidency of Washington and Lee university, will no doubt find himself in a position that will suit his temperament much better than politics.

—At the beginning of the present century the Bible could be studied by only one-fifth of the earth's population. Now it is translated into languages which make it accessible to nine-tenths of the world's inhabitants.

—Rev. Dr. Augusta J. Chapin, of Chicago, has returned from a year's travels in Europe, and is now visiting friends in Boston. She is an alumna of the University of Michigan, and is said to be the only woman upon whom has been conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

—John Nicholas Brown, who has just given $200,000 to the Providence Public Library association for a new building, is the eldest son of the late John Carter Brown, who gave to Brown university its new library building and the land upon which it stands. He is 33 years old, lives in Newport, and is an earnest student of social and political questions.

—A Liverpool parish magazine contains the following paragraph: "Fifteen wet Sundays one after the other is a serious matter when the support of a church and clerical staff depends almost entirely upon voluntary contributions. Our church collections were nearly washed away. Of course, parsons who have 'pew rents' can snap their fingers at the weather. The foxy wardens get the money in advance, and neither shine nor shower makes any difference."

MUSCULAR MONARCHS.

Rulers Who Have Been Famous for Their Physical Strength.

It is astonishing what a large number of kings and other rulers have been famous for their physical strength. The late czar of Russia and the late German emperor were both remarkable for their strength of body. The latter, in fact, thought sufficiently well of his powers to oppose himself to a professional strong man, who wrestled with and defeated the monarch with difficulty.

Augustus II., elector of Saxony, was a man of immense strength. He once seized a monk who had concealed himself in the royal sleeping apartment by the waist and flung him out of the window into the courtyard beneath.

Maurice, count of Saxony, a natural son of the above elector, was as noted as his father for his feats of strength. It needs no small amount of strength in the fingers to enable one to twist a long, thick nail into a spiral. This Maurice did and afterward used it as a corkscrew to open bottles of wine at a luncheon. At another time, while stopping at a farrier's to have his horses attended to, he broke half a dozen of the man's horseshoes by the strength of his hands like so many biscuits. That Maurice was equally strong in other parts of his body is shown by the following:

While traveling on foot in London he had an altercation with a dustman. The dispute developed into a quarrel, which the count terminated by seizing his adversary by the head and throwing him over his shoulder into the mud cart, which was standing near.

It is related of Dom Pedro I., emperor of Brazil, that while out sailing in a small boat he suddenly seized hold of the two magnificently dressed chamberlains who accompanied him, lifted them out of the boat, one on each side, and ducked them in the sea. This was not done out of malice, but because it was carnival time and practical joking was the order of the day.

Scanderberg, king of Albania, was a giant in strength. From an early age he was in the habit of competing in feats of strength and skill with the Turkish nobles and was almost always victorious. He once in a fit of rage cut in two with one stroke of his sword two enemies who were brought to him bound together. The same powerful sword arm could cut in twain a man in complete armor.—London Tit-Bits.

Commercial Conflict in Prussia.

Under pressure from the agricultural party there has been enacted in Prussia a law which prohibits all dealing in "futures" in grain and other produce. The law went into effect on the 1st of January, and the produce exchanges of Berlin, Stettin and other trade centers promptly suspended and organized as "free associations" in order to escape the severe supervision prescribed by the new law. Germany's great grain trade with Russia and America is entirely dependent upon future deliveries, and the merchants engaged in it insist that it would be impracticable to carry it on under the restrictions of the new law. The hope of the agricultural party is to advance prices for farm products by preventing speculation.—Youth's Companion.

A Remarkable Statement.

New Guinea is the home of the most wonderful feathered creature known to the student of ornithology—the awful rpir n'doob, or "bird of death." A wound from the beak of this creature causes excruciating pains in every part of the body, loss of sight, speech and hearing, convulsions, lockjaw and certain death.—N. Y. Sun.

Novel London Mission.

A useful charity, called the London Spectacle mission, provides spectacles for needlewomen and other deserving persons dependent upon their eyesight for a living. Last year 726 applicants were provided with spectacles.—Chicago Tribune.

Not Great Tobacco Users.

Less tobacco is consumed in Great Britain in proportion to the inhabitants than in any other civilized country.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Spring Cleaning.

Spring cleaning need not necessarily be made the drudgery it is if properly done. Paints, floors, hard walls and windows may all be cleaned without rubbing, by wiping over with strong suds made of Ivory soap and hot, soft water, then rinsed and dried. A room thus cleaned will be fresh and sweet, with no unpleasant odor of strong soaps or cleaning fluids.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

"They say people who live together get to look alike." "Is that so? Well, just in the interest of science, let's try it."—Chicago Record.

Reforms Need More Than a Day

To bring them about, and are always more complete and lasting when they proceed with steady regularity to a consummation. Few of the observant among us can have failed to notice that permanently healthful changes in the human system are not wrought by abrupt and violent means, and that those are the most salutary medicines which are progressive. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the chief of these. Dyspepsia, a disease of obstinate character, is obliterated by it.

He—"I love you better than my life." She—"Considering the life you lead, I cannot say that I am surprised."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

There are some women who are reminded that they are superior creatures every time a man takes off his hat to them.—Atchison Globe.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

"Tommy, who was Joan of Arc?" asked the teacher. "Noah's wife," said Tommy, who is considered great at guessing.

Your friends may not know much, but they know what they would do if they were in your place.—N. Y. Weekly.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. Moulton, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

"Great Scott, Eph! what's the number of your boots?" "Two, sah; one foh each foot, sah."

A cold—sore and stiff. All right again. St. Jacobs Oil did it—cured.

We could forgive the man who knows it all if he wouldn't insist on telling it all.—N. Y. Weekly.

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

Opportunity makes short calls. When one is out it leaves a card and moves on.—N. Y. Weekly.

Limp and lame—lame back. St. Jacobs Oil cures it promptly, surely.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the One True Blood Purifier.
All druggists. $1, six for $5. Get only Hood's.
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is full of good health. Invigorating, appetizing, satisfying. Put some up to-day and have it ready to put down whenever you're thirsty.
Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

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$60 A good wheel, very cheap.
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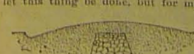
AGRICULTURAL HINTS

IMPROVING ROADS.

Hints for Districts Where Macadamizing Is Too Expensive.

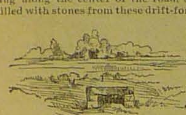
It is useless to talk of macadamized roads through the great majority of the country towns in most of our states. Localities adjacent to great markets may find such work profitable, but the most of our states, and particularly the individual towns in our states, are too poor to go to the expense entailed by stone surface roads.

Where it will be a paying investment, let this thing be done, but for most



LONGITUDINAL ROAD DRAIN.

localities the wisest thing for the present is to expend with economical and judicious care the money that can be raised for highways. In the past, at least half of the money raised has been wasted. Two diagrams are presented herewith that suggest a plan for greatly benefiting highways at a small cost. In regions where stone walls line the roadways, causing drifts in winter, let a trench three feet or so in depth be dug along the center of the road, and filled with stones from these drift-form-



OUTLET DRAIN.

ing walls, as shown in Fig. 1. At the bottom of every grade cut an outlet to the roadside to drain off all water that flows down the grades. Fig. 2 shows such an outlet. The great road-destroyer is water that is not properly turned from the surface. Make such a trench along the middle of the road—work that would be not at all expensive—and then properly round the surface. The result will be that no water can remain on the surface, and none can stand in the ground to make a horror of mud after every rain and a long horror in spring.—Orange Judd Farmer.

JOKERS IN OFFICE.

In Some Localities They Carry Their Monkey Inclinations Too Far.

The American people are immensely fond of a good joke, and the practical joker pleases them best of all.

Among our most prominent jokers are the street commissioners of the many cities scattered throughout the land. They are awfully clever, don't you know. The taxpayers give them large salaries to look after the comfort and convenience of the people who use the thoroughfares for the purpose of getting about from one point to another. The "people," in this case, include wheelmen along with others.

But do the commissioners always look after the condition of the streets to the best of their ability and to the greatest degree of comfort of all concerned?

Well, hardly. They are really not to be taken seriously. The mere fact that they are elected or appointed to do certain things is no reason why they should do it, so they think.

The fact of the matter is, a public office is a public joke. They "jolly" the people, while the appropriation for street cleaning and repairing goes! Tell us, ye winged winds, where, oh, where, does much of it go?

And the country road supervisor, or committeeman, is a smaller but more numerous joker. No one really expects him to look after the roads, and so he never surprises or disappoints them.

But there is such a thing as carrying a joke too far. The dirty street, bad-road joke, has about reached the limit. People are turning from jest to earnest. They are tired of "fooling."

Every man who rides a bicycle is serious when he says he wishes clean, smooth streets and good, hard roads. Every thoughtful, humane owner and driver of horses insists on the same thing. Every farmer who does not care to sink the profits of his fields in the muddy roads to market wants better highways. Every up-to-date thinking person is in favor of them.

They are going to take a more serious view of the duties of those who are supposed to look after the streets and highways. People want good roads, and they will endeavor to employ practical, intelligent business-like means of getting them.

How are the roads and streets in your vicinity?—Good Roads.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

The mole is not such a great enemy of the gardener as many suppose. It lives largely upon worms and grubs.

The common huckleberry prefers a dryish place to grow in, while the tall one likes quite wet ones. In the New Jersey swamps the tall ones bear fruit of large size and delicious flavor.

Plan the berry garden as carefully as you would any farm building. Start right, and you save time in preparing the soil, in setting plants, in cultivation, and in all the details of the work.

This is the time to grub out and burn every old diseased peach tree on the farm. One tree with "yellows" may infect the whole orchard. Those trees which bore premature fruit last summer on one or more limbs should be destroyed, as they have "yellows."

A garden, properly conducted, will furnish everything to sell every day in the year, and one need never go to town without taking something to barter for his groceries. This is not the result from the usual farm garden, however, for the soil is kept neither sufficiently rich, deep nor well drained.—Rural World.

ONIONS FROM SEED.

A Profitable Crop When Properly Planted and Cared For.

The largest and best onions are grown from seed. While they can hardly be considered a certain crop, yet when anything like a fair crop is secured they are a profitable crop to you. On account of the work and cost of keeping the crop clean it is quite an item to select a piece of clean land and for the same reason only well rotted and thoroughly fined manure should be used. To get the best results the land must be rich. It is almost a waste of seed to try to grow onions in anything but a rich soil.

Wood ashes, poultry manure, guano or thoroughly rotted stable manure can be used as fertilizers, taking pains to work it thoroughly in with the soil. There is little danger of getting the soil too rich.

It is important that the seed be sown early. Securing the seed and manuring of the land should be done in good season, so that at the first favorable opportunity in the spring the seed can be sown. Have the soil as fine as possible when the seed is sown in order to secure a good germination of the seed and a vigorous start of the plants to grow. Be sure that the seed is of good quality. If the seeding is to be done by hand, work out the rows about eight inches apart and make the drills about one inch deep. Sow the seeds as early as possible, two or three seeds to the inch. It is quite an item to get the seed distributed evenly in the drills. The advantage in using the drill is that the seed can be sown and covered more evenly with less work.

Some growers, in order to get the plants started earlier and to some extent at least lessen the work of keeping the crop clean at the start, sow the seed thickly in a bed or frame, and, after they are well up, transplant them into rows where they are to grow.

As when the seed is sown it is important to have the soil in a good tilth. Work out the rows and then lay the plants not over two inches apart. It is better to use plenty of plants and thin cut than to have vacant places in the rows.

If the land is not so rich as it should be it will be a good plan to scatter a good dressing of wood ashes or commercial fertilizer over the surface. The onion feeds very near the surface, and the necessary cultivation will work the fertilizer sufficiently into the soil.

A fine, sharp-toothed steel rake is one of the best implements with which to begin the cultivation. Properly used it will thoroughly fine the surface and destroy the weeds. It is important to begin the cultivation as soon as possible, for in this way the weeds will be easier kept down. It will be an exceptional case, however, when hand weeding will not be necessary. But a careful use of the rake and cultivator in good season will greatly lessen the work of hand-weeding. With this, as with many other crops, it is best to commence in a small way, and increase the acreage after experience has been acquired.—St. Louis Republic.

Tomato Culture in Europe.

Notwithstanding the fact that tomato sauce has been known and appreciated for many years as one of the great delicacies of an Englishman's table—as the readers of the writings of Dickens may very well remember, in the case where mutton sauce and tomato sauce played such an important part in a breach of promise case—it is only during the last few years that this fruit has come into general use something akin to its popularity in America. It is said that large glass houses are erected expressly for their cultivation. The plants are grown in large pots, and are said to be raised very successfully in this way, the plants producing much more abundantly than when grown in benches, as with us. They are, however, abundantly supplied with manure.

How to Make Cows Pay.

Keeping up the flow of milk all the year round is a sure means of increasing the profitableness of a cow. This flow may be stimulated by judicious feeding, breeding and clean milking. Succulent food, such as good pastures and silage, tends to increase the flow of milk, therefore should be used to fix the habit in young cows. The young cow should be kept milking a long time before breeding a second time. This practice tends not only to fix the milking habit, but to enlarge and develop the milk-making glands of the udder. Clean milking, that is, removing from the udder all the milk at each milking, tends strongly to stimulate the production of more milk, while to leave milk in the udder is a sure way of drying up a cow.—Dakota Field and Farm.

Keeping Up Hedge Fences.

Hedges are useful or detrimental according to the way they are kept. A well-trimmed hedge is ornamental and becomes better every year, but if neglected and allowed to grow without attention it is very unsightly. The first year is the most important in managing a hedge, and in three years it should be in a condition to demand but little trimming. An osage orange hedge is better than a fence when once established, and can be so managed the first three years as to be impenetrable to small animals.

The Head of the Herd.

In making the selection of animals for the foundation of a herd, the greatest difficulty, and one which cannot be easily overcome, lies in deciding upon the male to head the herd. There is no lack of animals that can be secured, but the trouble is to get the animal that has the making of a good sire in him. He must be an individual which will stamp in his progeny those characteristics that in an animal are desirable and necessary to make it valuable.—Dakota Farm and Field.

We have a poor opinion of the man who will market all his best fruit, and leave only the worst for his family.

WELL-PAID PREACHERS.

What Religion Costs the People of England.

A great lot of letters written by the brothers, by Susan Wesley, by George Whitefield, by William Wilberforce and others of historical significance were recently discovered, many of which are soon to be given to the public. These letters deal entertainingly and instructively with the early days of the Methodist movement, and cannot fail to be received with pleasure by the clerical and lay members of that wonderfully grown church. Founded in 1739 by the two brothers, the Methodists, under their various designations of Wesleyan, New Connexion, Primitive, etc., now, in this kingdom alone, have a membership of 844,260, with 4,249 ministers and 40,350 lay preachers, and a Sunday school of 1,511,700 scholars. In this blessed land the Methodist houses of worship are not named as churches, but are styled chapels. The Methodists here have 15,150 chapels of varying sizes less stately than the sanctuaries of the Established church and of the Roman Catholics. But the lack of material splendor does not render the nonconformist conscience any less tenacious of its purpose to save the world, and it is possible to say that the most aggressive religious force in England is by no means the affluent and legally fortified Established church, whose high priests are peers of the realm. The Methodist, the Presbyterian, the Baptist and like outer barbarians, may not loll in luxurious ease at the state expense, so that it is not surprising that the spirit of progressive liberalism which permits laborers and men of the trades to get into parliament is gradually preparing the way for the inevitable disestablishment of the Church of England. As matters now stand it costs a pretty penny to maintain the pomp of that church of which "the queen is the supreme governor on earth."

The salary of the primate (archbishop of Canterbury) is the goodly sum of $75,000 per annum, punctually paid. The archbishop of York has $50,000; the bishop of London, $50,000; the bishop of Durham, $35,000; the bishop of Winchester, $32,500; the bishop of Bangor, $21,000; the bishop of Bath and Wells, $25,000; the bishop of Ely, $27,500; of Gloucester, $25,000; of Chester, $21,000; of Exeter, $21,000; of Hereford, Lichfield, Liverpool, Llandaff, Manchester, Ripon, St. Asaph, $21,000 each; of Carlisle, Lincoln, Norwich, Peterborough, St. Davids, $22,500 each; Oxford, Salisbury, Worcester, $25,000 each; Newcastle, $16,000; Rochester, $19,000; St. Albans, $16,000; Sodor and Man, $9,000; Southwell, $17,500; Truro, $15,000; Wakefield, $15,000, and then think of the army of deans, bishops suffragan, canons, etc., and one may infer that the Church of England is an expensive institution representing a very high average of cost for each soul brought to grace. But then, as this old world goes, religion is a luxury of pretty indulgence, and in England it is inspiringly picturesque in its outward show. And a little something is being sent in Christian way to the foolish people of India who have taken it into their stomachs to starve.—Elwyn A. Barron, in Chicago Times-Herald.

QUEER VERMONT TOWN.

A Place Where Nothing Has Ever Happened.

In Windsor county, Vt., is about as queer a town as there is in the United States. Its name is Baltimore and it possesses little of interest save a history in which none of its inhabitants expresses the slightest pride. Baltimore is fairly old, as American towns go, having been set off from Cavendish and organized in 1793. It then had 275 presumably ambitious and hopeful inhabitants, but every census taken since then has revealed a steady growth—downward. In 1800 the place had lost one citizen, and the subsequent record stands as follows: In 1810, 207 inhabitants; 1820, 204; 1830, 179; 1840, 158; 1850, 124; 1860, 116; 1870, 83; 1881, 71, and 1890, 64. Today the number is 59, and one of the 59 spends his winters in the soldiers' home at Brattleboro.

Nothing ever happened in the town, not even a crime, and it has no distinguished sons or daughters. The houses are scattered over the territory included within Baltimore's limits, nowhere forming anything like a village, and there is no store, no church, no post office, nor even a cider mill. The people are prosperous enough as Vermont farmers define prosperity, but they keep moving away whenever opportunity offers and nobody ever moves in. It is 20 years since a wedding took place there.—Boston Transcript.

The Power of Fiction.

In a recent sermon on the fiction of the Bible Dr. Lyman Abbott emphasized the truth that the novel had wielded a greater moral power than any other form of literature. If this truth were fully realized there would be fewer novels written and more good novels read. The majority of persons are too much inclined to regard fiction reading as a mere pastime, to accept all sorts of fiction as of equal value because "they are only novels." Yet, as Dr. Abbott pointed out, novels have wielded a tremendous influence upon society from the time that the beautiful romance of the book of Ruth was written unto the present day.—Chicago Chronicle.

Ten Hours in a Day.

France is about to take the lead in adopting the decimal system of reckoning time. This provides that ten hours shall constitute a day, 100 minutes an hour, and 100 seconds a minute. This will greatly simplify all calculations of time. The universal use of this system will then be urged.—Albany Argus.

Robbed to Get an Education.

Two young women of Moscow recently strangled an old female miser and took her money, as they explained in court, "in order to provide themselves with funds for traveling abroad to complete their scientific education."—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE VILLAGE MILLLINER.

How She Lost One of Her Best Customers.

The American milliner, who used to be such a well-known institution, even in large cities, with her regular class of customers, for whom she made bonnets year in and year out, according to the season, has almost completely disappeared. The great commercial houses have captured that class of customers that used to frequent her little shop. In little country villages, however, "far from the madding crowd," she may still be found, and a "summer visitor" the other day, just before her flight, found one of the ancients ladies from whom during the season she had often purchased veils and ribbons seated at a sunny window at the back of the little shop, busy with a lot of bonnets which had been ordered for the winter.

"Yes, I guess I trim every hat worth looking at," she said, in answer to her visitor's question. "It's kinder comfortable to have the Yorkers gone and sit down on my rocker and get to my reg'lar work. It requires a great deal of thought to trim so many and make them different. These are Presbyterian bonnets and Methodist bonnets; and now they've started up the Baptist and it'll be more mixing then ever, for I daren't put the same ribbon on any two bonnets for the same church. If I did I'd never bear the last of it.

"Mrs. Foster, she played me a real mean trick last year. She'd always been a steady Presbyterian, and when I trimmed her bonnet I knew what pew she'd sit in and all about it. So I fixed it up with a ribbon that I'd only used once, and that was on a Methodist bonnet, and felt perfectly safe in my mind about it. Not long afterward, as I was sitting here doing some sewing Deacon Squires came in to buy some thread for his wife. 'Did you hear the news?' he said. 'Mrs. Josiah Foster has jined the Methodists!' I declare, you could have knocked me over with a feather! 'Here'll be a rumpus,' I said to myself, for Mrs. Foster never could stand having anything common. So, sure enough, in she came the next Monday, as mad as a hornet.

"'I think, considering all the years I've trusted you, Kesiah,' she said, that you might have trimmed my bonnet different from Nancy White's, and she so dowdy lookin'!' and the next thing I heard was that she,d got a new bonnet by catalogue from the big store in Brookynl"—N. Y. Tribune.

Remarkable Vermont Town.

The town of Guilford, Vt., furnishes a remarkable instance of longevity in ias list of deaths for 1896. Out of a population of 876 there were 19 deaths recorded, the average are being 74 years. Of these three were over 90, nine had passed their eightieth year, thirteen were over 70, and only one, little Guy Miner, who was seven years of age, was less than 53.—Chicago Tribune.

How's This?

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

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

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

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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

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

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"It's all over"—the sky.—Golden Days.

I'd rather be most any man
In history's class or fame's bright bands
Than Atlas, for he always had
A world of trouble on his hands.

The baby said (and gave that yell
Which makes his father scowl),
"I may not be a howling swell,
But I'm a swelling howl."

A Wonderful Combination.

Being the only manufacturers of both guns and ammunition in the world the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Ct., are enabled to keep their guns apace with new ammunition and their ammunition apace with new guns. In this way by using Winchester goods, shooters can be certain of getting guns and ammunition of the highest degree of excellence and most improved type. As the unapproachable reputation of the Winchester guns depends upon the ammunition used in them, the Winchesters are obliged to keep the standard of their ammunition as near perfection as possible. Shooters who want the best results can get them by using Winchester guns and Winchester ammunition. Send for a large illustrated catalogue free.

Little Ethel—"I wonder why men like to talk about their old school days?" Little Johnny—"I s'pose after they get growed up they is always tryin' to find out where the teacher lives, so they can lick him."

"While Miss Fitz was away, George took her parrot." "Anything happen?" "I don't know; she keeps the parrot down cellar now, and the engagement is off."—Life.

Milton Reizenstein, a graduate student of the Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, has prepared a monograph as a thesis for a degree which he expects to receive next June. He has chosen for his subject the history of the B. & O. R. R. from its inception on the night of February 12th, 1827, when 25 of the leading business men of Baltimore met at the home of Philip E. Thomas and devised means whereby the trade of Baltimore with the West could be restored. It was at this meeting that the company was organized which afterwards built the B. & O. R. R. Mr. Reizenstein's monograph takes up the history of the road from that night until tracks were laid to Wheeling, W. Va., in 1853. The 70th anniversary of the B. & O. R. R. Co. was February 12th, 1897.

It is not difficult to make old people happy; show them some one 20 years older than themselves who is still in good health.—Atchison Globe.

Homeseekers' Excursions at Half Rates

Via the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route, to points in the West and Southwest. Tickets on sale Tuesdays, April 6th and 20th and May 4th and 18th. For descriptive and illustrated pamphlets of the different States, time and map folders, address H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

"Were you an eye witness to this affair?" asked the prosecutor. "I don't know what you'd call a nigh witness, but I warn't more'n five rods away."

Doubled up and bent with pain—Lumbago. Use St. Jacobs Oil and straighten up.

264 BUS. CORN PER ACRE.

It's marvelous how we progress! You can make money at 10 cents a bushel when you get 264 bushels corn, 220 bushels oats, 173 bushels barley, 1,600 bushels potatoes per acre! Salzer's creations in farm seeds produce.

$10.00 WORTH FOR 10 CENTS!

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10 CENTS to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get 12 farm seed samples, worth $10.00, to get a start. [x]

It would be a good deal easier to love our neighbors as ourselves if they would do things the way we do.—N. Y. Weekly.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and $1.00, all druggists.

Men look for signs of spring out doors; women look for them in dry goods stores.—Atchison Globe.

Dull, gnawing pain—neuralgia. Prompt, soothing cure—St. Jacobs Oil.

Rest assured that if your misdeeds find you out they will call again.—N. Y. Weekly.

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

Many are willing to wound with a word who dare not strike a blow.—N. Y. Weekly.

A crutch is used for sprains. Use St. Jacobs Oil instead; it cures.

The ordinary schoolboy doesn't think, and is much healthier.—F. F. Montressor.

A cruel pain—sciatica. Its cure is sure. Use St. Jacobs Oil.

YOUR ENEMY STOLE IN

An enemy stole into your house one day last week and touched you lightly in passing. You thought little of the matter at the time, for the enemy was only a vagrant current of air. But now you are beginning to learn what mischief the little intruder did, for your back is stiff and painful. Your head aches, and at times you feel dizzy. What has happened? . . . Simply this: the cold has settled on your kidneys. They are overcharged with blood and inflamed. Instead of passing the waste matter out of the body they are damming it up in the blood. Every minute, yes, every heart beat adds to the poison in you. Normal action of the kidneys will purify the blood. Nothing else will.

Warner's Safe Cure

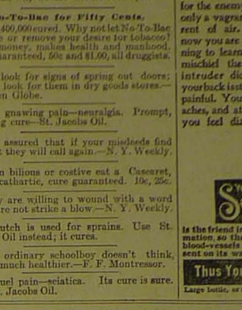
is the friend in need. It will reduce the inflammation, so that the grip on the tissues of the blood-vessels is relaxed, and the uric acid is sent on its way out of the body.

Thus You Overcome Your Enemy

Large bottle, or new style, smaller one at your druggists.

Stop! Women,

And Consider the All-Important Fact,



That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience in treating woman's diseases is greater than that of any living physician—male or female.

You can talk freely to a woman when it is revolting to relate your private troubles to a man—besides, a man does not understand—simply because he is a man.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probably examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman, whose knowledge from actual experience is greater than any local physician in the world. The following invitation is freely offered; accept it in the same spirit:

MRS. PINKHAM'S STANDING INVITATION.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.—Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

The Electric Light of Mowerdom

The pine knot—the tallow candle—the oil lamp—gas—these are stages in the evolution of illumination, which today finds its highest exponent in the electric light.

Similar and no less striking has been the evolution of grain and grass cutting machinery. In 1831 the scythe and the cradle were superseded by the McCormick Reaper. The intervening years have seen many improvements, until now we have that model Harvester and Binder, the McCormick Right Hand Open Elevator, and that veritable electric light of mowerdom, the

McCORMICK

New 4. It is not only the handsomest mower ever built, but it is, in every sense of the word, the best—and if your experience has taught you anything, it is that *there's nothing cheaper than the best.*

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago.

The Light-Running McCormick Open Elevator Harvester,
The Light-Running McCormick New 4 Steel Mower,
The Light-Running McCormick Vertical Corn Binder and
The Light-Running McCormick Daisy Reaper for sale everywhere.

Baker's Chocolate

MADE BY

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.,

Established in 1780, at Dorchester, Mass.

Has the well-known **Yellow Label** on the front of every package, and the trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

NORTH DAKOTA FARM LAND

THE DWIGHT FARM AND LAND CO. offers for sale 23,000 ACRES in Steele County, 45 miles west of the Red River. Surface is rolling; soil rich black loam, clay subsoil, plenty of wild hay and good water abound. Close to good markets, schools, churches, etc. Prices $8 to $12 per acre. In RICHLAND COUNTY the company OFFERS 12,000 ACRES a large part of which is UNDER PLOW. This land is directly in the Red River Valley and very desirable. The county is thickly settled and four competing railways furnish fine markets. Prices range from $10 to $25 PER ACRE. For full information, maps, terms of sale, etc., etc., address EDGAR A. HEATH, GENERAL AGENT, DWIGHT, N. D., or R. S. TYLER & CO., FARGO, N. D.

A LESSON OF LIFE.

A long day's journey there lay before;
I crossed the meadow at breaking morn.
I saw the road wind by hill and moor,
And beyond the hills was my distant bourne.

I thought of the greetings I should win—
What was it moaned at my feet meanwhile?
A poor old terrier, lame and thin;
I stooped and helped him over the stile;

Then would have crossed, but a dreary yelp
Arrested me, and I turned to view
A limping poodle whose need of help
Was manifest; and I helped him, too.

Of every nation and tribe are they;
And each has a fresh, realistic wile,
Each says, in his own peculiar way:
"Please help a lame dog over a stile!"

They're greyhound, Skye, Pomeranian,
They limp along in an endless file,
They're smooth and curly, they're black and tan,
They all are lame, and would cross the stile.

The shadows deepen a or hill and glen,
Dim is my pathway of many a mile;
Yet will I renew my journey when
The last lame dog is over the stile.

—May Kendall, in N. W. Christian Advocate.

HE WOULD BE BAD.

BY P. M'ARTHUR.

"If you were rich you would never be blue, would you? If you had in your pocket the price of a box at the opera and of a good supper after, you would leave care to its proverbial occupation of killing cats, wouldn't you? Well, perhaps you would, but in that case you would be unlike Mr. Gordon Smith, the youthful multi-millionaire, philanthropist, financier, etc.

Mr. Smith was sitting in his favorite club one afternoon completely in the dumps and passing his time in meditating silent profanity, which was both sinful and unsatisfactory. Sinful, because all theologians agree that to think an evil is as bad as to commit it, and unprofitable because it didn't clear his mental atmosphere. And the sole cause of his wrath was that his name was exploited in the evening papers on account of his giving some thousands of dollars to help a deserving charity. Mr. Smith was certainly a strange man.

While he was fidgeting in his leather-cushioned chair and sipping a glass of vichy, a quiet-looking man entered the room, looked about, and then pounced on Smith like a bird of prey.

"Hello, Gordie!" he exclaimed, extending his hand. "How are you?"

"Well, Al," exclaimed the millionaire, with an amount of animation that seemed incredible from one who had been so dejected a moment before, "I'm awfully glad to see you. When did you get back from Paris?"

"Last Wednesday."

"Strange I didn't see anything about it in the papers. They always have so much to say about you on the sporting page. And say," he rattled on, without noticing the look of mild consternation that came over the newcomer's face at the mention of the sporting page, "what a time you have been having abroad! I read all about your breaking the bank in that club and about that little affair of yours in Paris. O, I say!" and he gave a chuckle that immediately suggested a Sunday school superintendent gone wrong.

"But," gasped the man with a past, "you speak of it as if you enjoyed it all! How—er—I don't understand!"

"Oh, yes. I suppose you saw in the evening papers about my contributing to that confounded charity. Well, it is just my luck to be always doing goody-goody things and never having any fun. When I went to Sunday school I got a good conduct card every Sunday, and the same blasted luck has stuck to me ever since. I was born with a good name, and I've got to pass it along to posterity untarnished, and I can't have any fun to save me."

The sporty one whistled softly.

"I know you think I am crazy, but you just happened to come in when I was in one of my worst fits of blues, and to see you who have made a world-wide reputation as a sport and a man of the world threw me off my guard and I talked too much, but now that I've started I may as well tell you all."

"Do; it may do you good—but—talking is dry work."

"Why, certainly. Here, Jean, take the gentleman's order. A pint of Extra Dry? All right; and bring me some fresh vichy."

When the order was filled the two men settled into confidential attitudes.

"You remember, don't you, Al, when we were school chums and used to read the dime novels you got from the stable boys?" Al nodded. "Well, you could play at killing Indians any time you liked, but whenever I tried it I was sure to be caught by that old hen of a tutor I had and get soundly thrashed. It was so all through my boyhood, and I simply had to be good. I worked twice as hard at my studies as any other boy, but it was not because I loved work, it was because I wanted to go to college, for I felt sure I could be as wild as I pleased there."

"Yes?"

"Well, after I had matriculated, my mother took me down to Cambridge and got me a boarding place in the family of a minister. Of course I could have broken loose, but if I had, he would have reported me to her and it would have broken her heart. And you know, Al, I couldn't do anything to hurt her for the world. I think she is the dearest mother a fellow ever had. You remember how sweet she used to be to us, don't you? Yes. Well, I simply couldn't cut up like the other fellows when there was a chance of her hearing it, so I plugged away for dear life so as to get through college and get out into the world where I could be coaxed for awhile and sow my wild oats."

The bad man murmured: "What says the poet?

"'Oh, the devil drew an inward breath, for his soul was free from care.
A rumpty-tumpty-rumpty-stum—but the roots of sin are there.'"

"Well, when I was in my fourth year I fell in love with the sweetest woman that ever breathed. Say, you have never met my wife, have you? No? Well, say, you must come home to dinner—er—er—"

"That's all right, Gordie. Don't embarrass yourself by inviting me. I couldn't go, anyway, for I know how I have cut loose from society, and you wouldn't dare to take me, for a man as tough as I have the reputation of being wouldn't be the sort of man you would care to introduce to your wife."

There was a painful silence, during which the man with a past gulped down a glass of champagne and viciously bit the end off a cigar.

"Go on with your story, Gordie!"

"Well—I—er—er—I got married, and, of course, I couldn't do anything that would pain the woman I loved so devotedly. If I was out late at night, even with business, I would always find her in tears when I got home, so I finally became so methodical that I was able to spend all my evenings with her. Now, I'm not grumbling about that, for I have the coziest home a man ever had, and oh—you have never seen my children, have you? You must see them—er—er—"

Al smiled grimly. "That's all right, Gordie. It's because you are such a good soul that you forget my limitations, and I forgive you for old sake's sake. You don't drink or smoke, do you?"

"No; the fact is, both my wife and mother don't like drinking and smoking, and I don't think myself that it is a good example to set before the children."

"Right, my boy, and don't you do it. But go on. You haven't finished."

"Well—there isn't much more," said the good man in an embarrassed way, "except that as I was the oldest in the family I naturally took charge of the business my father left, and as the estates of my younger brothers and sisters were in the same boat, I had to give business every attention, so that they wouldn't lose anything. And as our concern is highly respected, it wouldn't do for me to dissipate in any way, for fear the story would get out and the public lose confidence in us."

"Quite right. Now I don't suppose you want to hear my story, so I'll just tell you the results. I've been tough, haven't I?"

"Well, you've had a good time."

"You put it delicately. I don't think you would hurt the feelings of a microbe if you stepped on it; but look at the result. I can't be received in good society on account of my escapades, and I am dead broke."

"Why, my dear fellow," exclaimed the good man, reaching for his purse. "Let me—"

"That's all right, Gordie, but take out your checkbook, not your purse. You have money to burn, and I have a personally conducted bonfire that has almost gone out. I'll touch you for the amount of the last contribution to charity that was worrying you when I came in."

The millionaire signed the check for

"BRING ME SOME FRESH VICHY."

$5,000, and said appealingly as he handed it over:

"By the way, Al, I never talked to any one before as I have to you."

"That's all right. I'll never speak of it if you make me a few promises."

"What are they?"

"That you'll keep on attending strictly to business for the sake of your younger brothers and sisters."

"Why, certainly, I must do that."

"And that you'll never do anything to pain that good woman, your mother, or your sweet wife."

"Of course I'll not."

"And that you'll never set a bad example to your children."

"Why—er—er—what are you driving at?"

"And that you'll stop reading sporting news and scandals in the papers and wishing that you were a devil of a fellow. In return, when you hear of me painting the town you can console yourself with the thought that you supplied the paint; and when my luck turns I'll refund the money you have staked me with."

Without waiting for a reply the man with a past strode away, leaving his old schoolfellow dazed and puzzled, and wondering if, after all, virtue might not be its own reward. As the black sheep paused in the hallway to adjust his tie, he muttered:

"They say that a sucker is born every minute, but mighty few of them are of his kind."—N. Y. Truth.

In the Dark Ages.

As early as the sixth century the woman question was a knotty problem, puzzling the wise men of that period. "Are Women Human Beings?" was the startling inquiry proposed by a bishop at the famous council of Macon, and several sessions were devoted to the consideration of this important subject. The point was not considered jocular or frivolous, and the good fathers earnestly and gravely undertook the task of assigning to woman her proper place in creation. They finally decided that she did not belong to the "world of matter, heeves or goats," but was, in reality, a human being. This decision was made only after something of a struggle. As it was not an ecumenical council, the faithful were advised that the decision was not binding on them.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

IN CYCLEDOM.

TAX ON BICYCLES.

There Are Conditions Where Its Collection Is Entirely Justifiable.

Every time the subject of a special tax on bicycles has been proposed some fool friend of wheelmen has rushed into print to declare the very idea to be wrong on general principles, and the result of this ill-advised newspaper talk is that law-making bodies in many cities and states have grown to regard wheelmen as a selfish class, willing to "hog everything" and to give nothing in return. That this impression is not just is certain, but it must be remembered that legislators do not take the trouble usually to go beneath the surface and find out for themselves the true condition of affairs, but instead accept as true the conditions that appear on the surface.

Wheelmen have no right to expect everything for nothing, and the thinkers among the riders do not labor under any such delusion. They are willing to pay for special benefits and have always done so in every case of which we have heard. When revenue is to be raised for the building or improvement of highways, wheelmen are ever ready to bear their share of the burden, but it is not right that they should be asked to pay taxes for ordinary road work when owners of other vehicles are not called upon for part of such expenses.

So many rights and privileges have been granted bicycle riders within the last two years that organizations of wheelmen should carefully consider the matter before requesting any further benefit. If cycle paths are to be built, the expense should fall upon those who expect to make use of the path, and when roads are to be built or repaired, the revenue for such expenses should be raised by taxes levied on the owners of all vehicles.

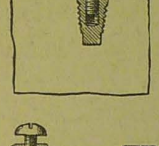
Wheelmen have been placed in the wrong light by their so-called friends of the press, and it would be better for all concerned if these gentlemen were to object to bicycle taxes when imposed solely for the benefit of those who are asked to pay. Special bicycle taxes are all right under certain conditions; under other conditions they are all wrong.—Cleveland Cycling Gazette.

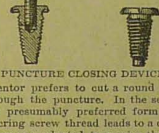
SINGLE TUBE TIRES.

Eastern Man Invents a Clever Puncture-Closing Device for Them.

William B. Merritt, of Braintree, Mass., has invented a puncture-closing device for single tube tires. The inventor claims that he has solved the problem of making a rapid and permanent repair. The illustration shows the form for a puncture-closing button which was devised at first by the inventor. Later he modified his original idea and dispensed with the button.

The first construction consists in a tapering screw flat on top and provided with a threaded hole in its center to receive a small, ordinary screw, which by its head holds a collar ring tightly against the tire fabric. Before this mechanical closing device is applied the





PUNCTURE CLOSING DEVICE.

inventor prefers to cut a round hole through the puncture. In the second and presumably preferred form the tapering screw thread leads to a circular groove adapted to receive the tire fabric, and the cone is provided with a flat head whose under surface is made concave, so that the edge of the concavity is engaged with the surface of the tire to which it is applied. The head has an outside slot in which a screwdriver may be used for twisting the threaded cone into the puncture, or it is provided with a central screw-threaded hole in which an ordinary machine screw may be inserted for the same purpose and afterward removed.

Rubber for Bicycle Tires.

At a recent meeting of the Botanic society of London the subject of rubber was brought up and a speaker stated that at the present time, when the demand for India rubber was so great for bicycle tires and the wheels of other vehicles that it seemed likely to outstrip the supply, it was interesting to know that the plants producing it were not confined to one or two parts of the world, but were found growing in the tropical parts of America and Africa, as well as in India, Madagascar, Borneo, etc., and desirable species were being constantly introduced to their colonies by all the governments who possessed tropical dependencies. There was shown at the meeting an extensive collection of rubber producing plants, including those from Ceara, Central America, Para, Assam and Africa.

Growth of the Bicycle.

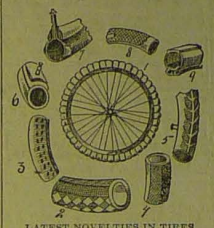
The cycle industry in the United States has grown from six factories in 1893, with a total output of 11,000 machines, to 500 factories in 1896, counting only those which turn out not less than 1,000 machines annually, and having a total production of 600,000 cycles of various grades. The capital invested in these 500 factories is placed at $90,000,000 and the lowest estimate of the output of completed machines for 1896 is 1,000,000, valued at $60,000,000. If the manufacture of tubing, bells, lamps and other bicycle paraphernalia is included, it is estimated that the total capital invested would amount to $125,000,000.

NOVELTIES IN TIRES.

A Few of Those Exhibited at the Recent Chicago Cycle Show.

Tires that will neither rip, tear nor slip nor slide are promised by the tire-exhibitors of the cycle show. "We want durability, lightness and resiliency," the cyclist cries, and in response there is nothing the showman will acknowledge he lacks. Everything this year that differs from that of last is called a "novelty." It is claimed this is the only telling bid for recognition. One of the real novelties in tires this year is the elongated rubber-ball tire.

No. 1—Each wheel is fitted with 54 of these balls, each held in place by a pin that fits into the edge of the rim. The balls require to be filled with air about once in three months, that being the time allowed for the natural leakage. Each one of the balls has a spot about the size of a dime through which a needle, such as is used in a hypodermic syringe, is inserted, and being attached to a hand pump, air is quickly forced in. The ball, at the spot



LATEST NOVELTIES IN TIRES.

where the needle is inserted, contains a soft rubber substance, which prevents the most minute hole being left open. It is claimed for this tire that a puncture can take place in from 15 to 20 of the balls and the rider can still keep merrily on his way without trouble. The tires have been thoroughly tested, it is said, with good results.

The greatest variety in this year's tires is shown in the tread or outer covering. There are all patterns of roughened surfaces. One is like an alligator skin (No. 2), the corrugated (No. 9), the basket-weave (No. 4), the arrow (No. 5), the star (No. 3), and other styles. It is claimed for these that they cannot slip. It must be remembered, however, that no matter how rough the surface it will wear smooth in time, and their superiority over the ordinary smooth-surface tire for outdoor riding has yet to be proved. For indoor-racing purposes they are, of course, better. In this country the single-tube, or hose-pipe tire (Nos. 6 and 7), is the most popular, while in England the double or inner tube variety is almost universally used.—Chicago Record.

SELF-INFLATING TIRES.

English Invention of More Than Ordinary Interest to Wheelmen.

Promise of great additional comfort to the energetic wheelman is found in an ingenious arangement brought out by an English inventor, who claims to have a self-inflating tire. Instead of the usual endless tube which is common to all or most detachable tires, a piece of tubing of about half the diameter and twice the length is employed. This tube is coiled twice around the wheel in a direction opposite to that of its rotation, and each of the two ends taper to a point, where it is sealed. These ends overlap one another to the extent of the tapering, and so fill up the space. A valve of the ordinary kind is fitted near one end of the inner tube, and the first coil occupies a position in the hollow of the rim. This part of the tube is thinner and of smaller diameter than the other half, which is coiled outside of it and is situated immediately beneath the thread of the tire. An outer cover of ordinary character and attachment is used.

The great feature of this tire is that it is self inflating; in other words, by the operation of riding and the pressure exerted upon it, there is drawn in through the valve a sufficient amount of air to keep the tire up to a normal state of inflation, even though there may be slight punctures in it which permit the air to escape. The automatic inflating is performed as follows: If the tire is empty or has little air in it, the weight of the rider and the machine compresses the tube, more especially the bore of the thinner part lying in the rim, to the end of which the valve is attached. This part is flattened under the pressure, and as the wheel goes around the pressure travels along it, leaving behind a vacuum into which the air flows through the valve. This operation goes on until the tire is fully inflated, being renewed at every revolution of the wheel. The ingress of air follows the flattening of the tire, making the inflation of the tire an automatic process.

Bicycles Packed in Trunks.

The bicycle trunk, a novelty only a few years ago, is now a more or less familiar article of baggage. There are some bicycle trunks made to carry two. There is also made for the safe carrying of individual bicycles a wicker trunk, which is shaped as is the ordinary bicycle trunk, but is made of willow basket work. Then there are made collapsible crates, in which a bicycle may be carried to the seashore or the country.

More Information Wanted.

A Kansas City cycler says the bicycle has made him baldheaded. He fails to explain whether he rode so fast that all his hair blew off or whether he refused to buy a new wheel for his wife.

Encouraging Him.

Her Father—Has my daughter encouraged you, sir?

Suitor—Yes, she said she was an only child and your estate would approximate a million.—Adams Freeman.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

A GENTLEMAN.

I knew him for a gentleman
By signs that never fail,
His coat was rough and rather worn,
His cheeks were thin and pale—
A lad who had his way to make,
With little time for play.
I knew him for a gentleman
By certain signs to-day.

He met his mother on the street;
Off came his little cap;
My door was shut; he waited there
Until I heard its rap;
He took the bundle from my hand,
And when I dropped my pen,
He spranг to pick it up for me—
This gentleman of ten.

He does not push and crowd along;
His voice is gently pitched;
He does not fling his books about
As if he were bewitched.
He stands aside to let you pass;
He always shuts the door;
He runs on errands willingly
To forge and mill and store.

He thinks of you before himself,
His nerves are of the best;
For, in whatever company,
The manners make the man.
At ten or forty, 'tis the same;
The manner tells the tale,
And I discern the gentleman
By signs that never fail.

—Margaret E. Sangster, in Our Little Men.

LIVELY BEAR STORY.

How Lizzie Perkins Protected Her Honey with an Umbrella.

Lizzie Perkins, 12 years old, has suddenly acquired local fame. Like many other children who were born and reared in the Adirondacks, Lizzie is not afraid of bears unless the animals become threatening. On more than one occasion Lizzie has come across bears when playing, but never until the other day was she molested by one. It happened that Lizzie was on her way from the house of a distant relative to her own home. Lizzie carried a pot of honey under one arm and an umbrella under the other.

As is well known, bears possess an almost unconquerable liking for honey. They love honey almost as much as they do life, and will run risks to get their paws in the sweet stuff. Bruin came ambling awkwardly after Lizzie. The child had no thoughts of bears, and it was not until she heard a snort at her elbow that she turned and saw the black bear. There was nothing particularly ferocious looking about the animal. As Lizzie turned around the bear stumbled backward after the fashion of a clumsy Newfoundland dog. Then it sat upon its haunches and eyed the child.

It did not take Lizzie long to guess that the bear was after the honey. She knew well that she could escape the bear's claws by putting down the honey and running off. But Lizzie wasn't that kind of a girl. She meant to keep the honey and outwit the bear.

She carefully placed the pot of honey on the ground. Then she opened the umbrella, and, with a shrill cry, darted at the bear, waving her unique weapon in the most threatening manner. The bear, taken by surprise, tumbled over backward, and then, scrambling to his feet, fled ingloriously up the trail. Lizzie picked up her pot of honey and started home. Soon she saw the bear jogging after her. She again opened the umbrella and resorted to the same tactics as before. Again the bear ran away, this time for good. Lizzie told the story of her adventure when she reached home. She is now being praised for her presence of mind.—N. Y. Press.

A MONKEY WHEELMAN.

The Tiny Simian Enjoys a Spin as Much as His Master.

Not content with having a dog, a cat, white rats, rabbits, turtles and other pets, Aleck Munchweiler, a down-town boy, purchased a monkey a few weeks ago. Because of the little animal's penchant for drinking water from a hydrant, he has been named Spigots. Spigots has developed a mania for cycling. His master has arranged a little seat on the front of the wheel, and here the monkey sits, dressed in a pair of red bloomers. The queer pair were out on their wheel the other day and attracted much attention. Spigots enjoyed himself hugely, and looked with disdain on the dogs that barked as he rode by.

FRIGHTENED BY BAD DOGS.

All went well until the wheelman got as far as Broadway and Wharton street, and there Spigots attempted to stand up in his seat, getting frightened at two vicious-looking canines, which were springing up at him. The result was that he fell and had his right foot run over. Aleck took him to a nearby drug store and had the wounded part bandaged with care. Spigots now presents a queer sight, sitting on the front step, with his arm in a sling, and at the sight of a wheel runs into the house crying piteously.—Philadelphia Record.

It Was Different.

"Yes," said Archie, "I should admire to be a soldier, to carry a sword and gun and lead my men through fastnesses in the mountains, where the enemy lie concealed two to our one, and we would die like heroes with our boots on."

"Archie," said his mother, "go into the woodshed and get an armful of kindling."

"Will you hold the light, mamma?"

"What do you want of a light?" inquired his mother.

"I'm a-f-r-a-i-d!"—Chicago Record.

Bangkok, the capital of Siam, is a floating city, containing 70,000 houses, each of which floats on a raft of bamboo.

DOG THAT CHEWS GUM.

It Required Some Time and Patience to Acquire the Habit.

Black Michael, or Mike, for short, is the name of a little cocker spaniel living in Lake avenue, near Forty-sixth street, Chicago. He came all the way from Colorado by express, nailed up in a wooden box, with slats across the top. On the side of the box was printed in black letters: "Please give me a drink," so that the baggageman would not forget him.

Since he has lived in Chicago he has acquired the peculiar habit of chewing gum. It took him a long time to learn that gum is not to be treated as food, but is to be chewed forever and never swallowed. Before he learned the way of it he was very funny in his efforts to dispose of gum as he was accustomed to dispose of everything that found its way to his mouth.

The first time a piece was given to him he chewed quietly at it for a minute or two. When he found that it stayed just the same size and would not separate, he treated it as he would a tough piece of meat, put his head low down and chewed with more energy. But nothing happened, the queer stuff still stuck together and refused to slide

BLACK MIKE.

down his throat. Then he threw his head back and bit angrily at it, opening his mouth wide and coming down on it with all his might. During this lively process the piece of gum fell out of his mouth, and he lay down on the floor all tired out, and looked at the dented little wad in disgust.

He is a gritty little fellow, and he made up his mind he would get the best of that stuff, whatever it was. So he soon got up, walked all around it as if lay on the floor, sniffing suspiciously, and then pounced on it suddenly. Of course, it stuck to his paw, and then he was angrier than ever. He finally succeeded in getting it off with his teeth, and then he went at it again. He barked loudly, running around it and pushing it with his nose, but he would not give up, and after many trials he began to get the hang of it and to enjoy chewing it. The habit has grown on him steadily, and now he sniffs around under the window-sills and chairs, and if the small boy who lives in the same house has left his gum sticking around, he is sure to lose it altogether. For the moment he is off, and putting his little stubby tail down goes off to a corner, and for an hour is perfectly happy.—Chicago News.

ELEPHANT STORIES.

One Avenges an Injury, Another Recognizes a Benefactor.

Elephants have a way of remembering injuries and kindnesses which surprises men not accustomed to the beasts. E. L. Layard and his wife were in Ceylon, in the Ambigamos district. They were journeying along gathering insects, shells and birds by easy stages when they came to the station of a road-making party, which was in charge of Woodford Birch. Mrs. Layard was interested in elephants, not having seen any close at hand, so Mr. Birch took her out to see a large, fine female. Mrs. Layard petted the beast, gave it a bunch of plantains, which were eaten with relish, and after making comments on the beast's gentleness, returned to the bungalow. There Mr. Birch incidentally remarked that it was a violent beast, having killed two keepers during the past month. When Mr. Layard heard that he reproached Mr. Birch, while Mrs. Layard grew pale. Then Mr. Birch said:

"Do you think I would have allowed Mrs. Layard to go near her if there had been danger? That elephant is the quietest and best tempered beast in the stud. She was quite right to kill the keepers. They had robbed her of her food. I had observed that she was growing thin, and seeing only a little grain or feed in the box one day I ruled the keeper soundly, in the presence of the beast. Next day he took her out to work. She went along quietly till she came to a flat rock. Then she wrapped her trunk about the mahout, put him against the rock and with her forehead squeezed his life out. The next man she killed for the same offense."

Dan Quinton and Mr. Layard were in Colombo when Quinton heard elephants trumpeting and wanted to go to see them. One of the beasts was tied up with more chains than the others, and Quinton went toward the one, in spite of the warnings of keepers that it was a particularly vicious beast. Quinton put his arm around the elephant's trunk and petted it, the elephant seeming most pleased. Quinton had recognized it as an elephant he had seen injured by a huge thorn, or jungle nail. The keeper, in trying to pull the thorn out had broken it off. In a few days inflammation had set in. Quinton went to work with a knife and pair of pincers, and the elephant, in spite of the pain, allowed the man to take the thorn out. He had recognized the beast by the scar, and the elephant remembered him after several years.

How Horses Find Food.

The horse when browsing is guided entirely by the nostrils in the choice of proper food, and blind horses are never known to make mistakes in their diet.