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Ed. C. GOTTRY, Proprietor.

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

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NO. 30.

MILLIONS ARE WASTED.

How the People's Treasury Is Robbed Right and Left.

Abuse in Official Life Which Need Correction—Fancy Salaries Paid to Persons Who Do Not Earn Them.

(Special Washington Letter.)

This is a true story of the greatest highway robbery that ever occurred. The singular point of the whole story is that the robbers have never been arrested nor even suspected.

The amount of booty secured is almost equal to the number of people who were suffered by the robbers in palling. It seems very strange that this story should have to be written, when so many people of intelligence are interested and should have discovered the culprits long ago.

The people of the United States have been crying and whining about hard times for the past three years, when they should be the richest people in the world.

They are intelligent and educated and certain ought to know the cause of the hard times, but they have been complaining. They should study current events and make note of the fact that all men in public life are not honest, and that very few will have the courage to publish the calendar of saints. They ought also to know that some men in public life are dishonest and that those who have remained in public life longest have been most often tempted to better their condition.

I think it is time for the men who run the government of the United States to come to judgment. It is time to call at least enough of the truth to set the people to thinking on right lines. This ought also to be done to restrain some men in public life from dishonesty and that those who have remained in public life longest have been most often tempted to better their condition.

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Great God, Mr. Secretary, can you do nothing for me at all?"

Then there is our peculiarly-constructed civil service law, which is building up an officer-holding aristocracy, which will continue this state of affairs, unless some apostle with courage shall come along and tell the truth, the whole truth, and awaken the people.

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If the people of the United States had now in their possession the total sum of \$500,000,000 or more, of which they have been deprived, they would not be crying about hard times. No one who studies the annual appropriations bills which are passed by both houses of congress, and approved by the president; no one who takes the Blue Book and studies the list of sal-



THE WIDOW'S PLEA.

aries which are paid for clerical services; no one who can be sufficiently non-partisan to make comparison between the appropriations and expenditures of the government, and who will contrast the official salaries of members of the business world, will fail to see that the extravagance of the government of the United States is simply appalling.

It is a very narrow-minded man who will view these things from a partisan standpoint, and seek to place the blame upon the political party to which he does not belong. While the politicians are inducing the people to "divide and conquer" other fellow-they are the most successful in plundering the deluded hearers.

To be practical, let instances be cited. Well, there are six auditors of the treasury, each of whom receives a salary of \$5,000 per annum. Right in your own town several bright young men who are well educated, and perfectly capable of performing the functions of a treasurer-adolescent as well as any would-be auditors on earth, and any one of them could be made to earn twice the salary of any one of the six auditors. Four years of residence in Washington, even if the salary were only \$2,000, instead of \$5,000 per annum. Now that being the case, why should the government pay out of its treasury \$20,000 per annum? Is it not a sheer waste of \$12,000 per annum? Would any intelligent man pay more for salaries than is absolutely necessary?

Well, the government pays these excessive salaries in the Senate. Simply because the senators and members of congress who make the appropriations want their political friends rewarded with party services, and they give them for nothing. And the overtaxed people have to pay the price. It is simply highway robbery, and nothing else. But these six auditors of the treasury are insignificant as compared with the whole service.

In this city alone there are 2,000 clerks who draw salaries of \$1,400 or \$2,000 each, and there are about 4,000

clerks who draw salaries of \$1,400 or \$2,000 each. There are plenty of intelligent young men and women throughout the country who would be glad to go to Washington, and work from nine o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon, for \$200 per annum; and you know of several good and competent men in your own neighborhood who would gladly accept such a position for \$200 per annum. Well, there is nothing difficult in the work of these clerks, and there are plenty of good men and women who would be glad to take the places at greatly reduced salaries. I figure if there are 2,000 clerks in Washington alone who are receiving over \$1,000 per annum, and you consider that the over-taxed people of this country are annually paying at least \$3,000,000 more than is necessary to be paid for clerical services in Washington.

Look at the postal system. There are postmasters in every town of 1,000 or more inhabitants, who are drawing salaries ranging from \$1,000 up to \$5,000 per annum, and in other business like these gentlemen receive salaries difficult to earn more than \$600 per annum. Just think of it! There are 70,000 post offices; and in at least 40,000 of those post offices we are paying an average of \$500 per year more than is necessary to be paid for clerical services in Washington.

Without going more into detail as to figures, it may be said that any man of experience can sit down and demonstrate his friends in the parlor, or the shop, or the office, that the people have been robbed of not less than \$100,000 per year, for at least ten years, and in that period alone there has been a waste of the enormous sum of \$500,000.

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RACING SEASON OPENED.

The Bald-Cooper Controversy Settled by Earl Kiser.

Public Is Glad to See Him. Zimmerman Returns to the Track—His Biography—Others May Follow.

(Special Chicago Letter.)

The prodigious distance runner Bald and Cooper over the national racing championship is being settled at last after all their futile talk of match races, in a way that is satisfactory to neither of them. Little curly-headed Earl Kiser has already demonstrated, by his several defeats of both of them, that there is likely to be another strong

go in and win races in bald invincible manner. Zimmerman would have been indeed wise to this to occur. Zimmerman is by far the greatest bicycle racing man the world has ever known, and in the height of his success was probably several years ahead of his time; his chances of success, therefore, may be greater than many are inclined to believe.

The ranks of the racing men and those interested in racing has augmented so rapidly during the last two or three years that the name of Zimmerman means little to the majority of cycle enthusiasts and race fans. Superiority over all competitors means such a degree of speed and such perfectness of condition that the best of them cannot approach him in running at the head for more than three or four years, and then they are quickly forgotten in the worship of new champions. When Zimmerman attended the Quill club wheelmen's meet, May 22, he beat all the others in the first race to the judges' stand, but not a voice called the world's champion of two or three years ago. He was the center of attraction for a little coterie of old-time racing fans, but the new ones paid him no attention. Still, he was the evanescent nature of fame. His popularity is due to the selection of new recruits to cycling a brief biography of Arthur A. Zimmerman is here given.

He was born in July, 1869, making him just a year old at the present time. He won his first race in 1889, at the Queens county meet, Long Island, and was fairly successful during his first year on the track. He first became famous by his defeat of W. W. Windle, then almost invincible, in the first race of the season, winning the same season he won 41 first prizes, 18 second, three third, and one fourth on the well-remembered Star machine. The following year began the running of the safety, but alternated occasionally with his high speed, winning 22 firsts, ten seconds and three thirds and incidentally creating a number of world's records. He went to England in 1892 and was remarkably successful, being defeated by only two riders in the English race. In 1893 he returned to America with 75 firsts and ten seconds to his credit. His final victory in England was the winning of the 50-mile championship. His best season was in 1894 during which he won 101 races out of 111, in which he started, defeating Walter Sander, John Murphy, Harry Tyler and others of their class in this country. No other man has ever approached this brilliant record.

At that year's championships, held at Cheltenham, England, he won every event in which he competed. Again in the following year he traveled abroad, with Harry Wheeler as a team mate, and became the sensation in France, Germany, Italy and other countries in which he rode only on an all Europe defeating tour. Having returned to America in 1895, and met with very little success, owing to poor management and inability to get into proper form. Returning to his own country, he became

the base of the two leaders in connection with their match race, that they would like to see both take back seats this year, for a time, at least.

Part Kiser is 21 years of age and lives in Dayton, O. He began racing when he was 16, and for three or four years confined his riding to boys' races. He won 26 races out of 32 in which he started, and won a prize in every race in which he rode. He joined Class B the following year and won out on the national level. In 1894 he won the quarter-mile competition records. In 1895 he went to Europe with Charlie Murphy and Harry Wheeler and there won, and her salary is \$1,600 per month. She has \$125 per month. She goes to Paris, France, and Jaap Eden, respectively, the famous stars of France and Holland. Last year, at Philadelphia, he won the largest purse ever offered at a national circuit meet, defeating the best racing men of America.

This year he is under the efficient care of management of the veterans trainees, who will be his team mates, and he is to ride in the 100-yard sprint.

All the conflicting reports of Zimmerman's intention to return to the path have been settled in the affirmative. He is reported to be in New York, N. Y., May 24, where he rode an easy half, paced by a quadruplet, in 136 seconds. He rode easily in his old-time position—showed studs out and head drooping over his front wheel. It is stated on good authority that he has joined a cycle team with Lay Marion and J. V. Starbuck as team mates, and it is also rumored that he is to become the star of a new the team forming. And there is no doubt that he will appear again in the 100-yard sprint, and play important parts in the winning of races today. In former days the bunch always divided without question to let through a contestants coming up behind him, and with which he would be faced, and he is to do so. When Zimmerman had worked his way to the center of a bunch in a handicap race he simply yelled to those ahead of him, and they opened the way for him to clear the space. There was no showing them that he was faster than the others. Speed was all that was needed to win races, but to-day the rider must be versed in all the tricks of the track, know how to avoid being pocketed,

associated with others in the manufacture of bicycles, and has not ridden in competition since.

Zimmerman's talk of returning to the track has had its influence on other cyclists, and it is reported that Harry Tyler, Peter J. Murphy, George Blanck and others intend to race once more. They will be welcome indeed, and few will begrudge them success should they be so fortunate as to be victorious. It is doubtful, however, if they will have the same desire to win, and even if they should retain their sprinting abilities they will find that speed alone is not sufficient. Great changes have taken place in the riding methods of the last two or three years, and heads and hands and arms and legs and feet and ankles all play important parts in the winning of races today. In former days the bunch always divided without question to let through a contestants coming up behind him, and with which he would be faced, and he is to do so. When Zimmerman had worked his way to the center of a bunch in a handicap race he simply yelled to those ahead of him, and they opened the way for him to clear the space. There was no showing them that he was faster than the others. Speed was all that was needed to win races, but to-day the rider must be versed in all the tricks of the track,

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A. A. ZIMMERMANN.

(An 1897 Picture of the Great Sprinter.)

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The Crown Roller Mills.

Rush City, Minn.

New and Improved Machinery.

First-Class Flour Guaranteed.

FRED HEINRICH, Prop.

Kashik & Hoefer,
DEALERS IN
FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

We keep constantly on hand the Following Meats:

Beef, Veal, Pork, Mutton, Poultry,
AND GAME IN SEASON.

We also make and have on hand all kinds of sausages.

KASHIK & HOEFER,
Pine City, Minn.

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

Ever brought to this village.
Also Carries a First-Class Line of
Rubbers and Slippers.

Boots and Shoes Made to Order,
Boot and Shoe Repairing a Specialty.
PINE CITY, MINN.

Gems of the Cycle World

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

KONNARK
AND
YARNELL

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

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

Manufactured in Minneapolis, by Moore, Clegg
Machine Co., Saleroom, 607 1st Ave. South.
Send for Catalogue. Call when in town.

PINE CITY, MINN.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple
thing to patent?

Protect your Ideas; they may help you
to wealth.

Write JOHN WELDING & CO., Patent Attorneys,
Minneapolis, Minn. We offer
a full service, and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

W. P. GOTTRY,
Proprietor

First-Class Livery Rigs Furnished at any hour,

PINE CITY, MINN.

J. A. Franta,

Manufacturer of Harness

And Dealer in Trunks, Valises, etc.

Horse Supplies of all kinds constantly on hand.

Repairing a Specialty.

Pine City, MINN.

W. F. Glasow

... DEALER IN....

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE.

Pine City, Minn.

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes,

Groceries, Etc.

Especial attention paid to the Farmers' trade. When

in the city call at the old stand and look over my goods and

prices, and see the inducements I can offer.

Pine Co. Pioneer.

W. P. GOTTRY, Publisher.

PINE CITY, MINN.

A CLEVER workman in a curtain factory at Shreveport had made a dozen pairs of shears, each so minute that they all together weigh less than half a grain. Each pair is perfect, and would cut if sufficiently delicate material could be found. Lying on a piece of white paper they seem no larger than pinecones.

The Salonica correspondent of a Turkish newspaper announces that at the conclusion of the last year of world for Constitutionalists McMillan, her majesty's consul was at the station and gave cigarettes and sugar plums to the men. The Jews of the town presented each of the wounded with a watch.

A FRENCH woman has invented a home bicycle exercise consisting of a base resting on the floor with two upright posts, one on the middle and the other for the handle, the latter being connected to a shaft carrying a sprocket wheel, which is geared to a brake mechanism to make the work hard or easy as desired, a speed indicator being attached to the handle bar.

"Zinc wallpaper" is the latest oddity. This zinc plate is riveted to the wall by a device invented for the purpose, and is made to imitate marble. The surface is enameled so as to make it permanent and washable. It is claimed for this new departure in decorative material that, while it is as permanent as tiles or marble, it is much cheaper, and can be easily put up on ordinary paper.

WHAT causes wood to crackle when it is ignited? Because the air expand by heat forces its way through the pores of the wood with a crackling noise. Green wood makes less snap-ping noise than dry because the pores contain less air, and when filled with smoke, which extinguished the flame, whereas the pores of dry wood are filled with air, which supports combustion.

The height of the Gibraltar Rock is over 1,400 feet, and this stupendous precipice is pierced by miles of galleries in the solid rock, stone platforms, and iron ladders, built across the intervals. From the water it rises to a distance of two-thirds up the rock one tier after another of cannon is presented to the enemy. A garrison of from 5,000 to 10,000 is maintained, with provisions and ammunition for a six months' siege.

For the purpose of easily locating sunken ships a buoy is to be carried on each ship with a long swinging antenna rope to allow the buoy to rise to the surface when the boat sinks the inner end of the rope being securely fastened to the reel to hold the buoy, which will when hoisted upright come to a stop with one end pointing to the name of the ship and captain, location of the boat and whatever remarks the officers may desire to make if he will only watch his buoy.

A price of tobacco is as good as butter to anyone needs. As long as the weather is to be fine the tobacco will be dry, and, if there is not too much sugar and licorice in it, will continue to be. But just before rain the tobacco will get damp and flexible, and the moisture in the air will make it almost clammy. No one who chews tobacco need ever be without information as to a change in the weather if he will only watch his price.

HEAVY rain continues and leading to many attempts to avoid them on the part of the British aristocracy. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon is about to dislant the Gordon estates, which give him his second title with that of peer of the realm. He will sell them and move to a villa recently in the hands of lords that pictures valued at \$17,500,000 had been sent out of England to be sold in order to free inheritances from Sir William Harcourt's crushing taxes.

Of the greatest walkouts which ever took place was that of 22 men the Laborers short at London who refused to work, the master asking them to wash their hands and faces on quitting work at noon hour. The master mechanic says they were not ordered to wash, but insisted to do so, and he was told to do so under threat of loss of pay.

The men, however, assert that it was an imperative order, and that they refused to obey it because too many were required to use the same water, and they were afraid of getting disease.

TO THE village of Cooperstown, N. Y., the name Cooper will soon be only a memory. The only surviving member of the family bearing the name is Miss Richard Cooper, a daughter of Penelope Cooper, and she is now past 75 years of age and is in feeble health. The other members of the family bearing the name have removed to Albany, where Mrs. George E. Luce, president of the Second National Bank of Cooperstown, is a grand nephew of the novelist, and to him the credit for preserving many of the Cooper relics.

The pages of the house and supreme court are greatly distressed. The sergents-at-arms of these bodies have been compelled to stand by during the pages to report for duty astirred in bicycling costumes. This order is considered an especial hardship in view of the fact that a long-established rule of the court is that persons except the legal counsel, are not allowed to enter the building.

SWEEP BY STORMS.

Great Damage Done by Rain in Minnesota and Indiana.

The City of Duluth a Heavy Loser—Cloudburst in the Hoosier State—Big Snowstorm in Colorado.

Duluth, Minn., July 5.—A terrible storm visited Duluth Friday night, breaking all records. The rain fell in blinding sheets. It seemed as though the bottoms had dropped out of the clouds. In the darkness, never during the 20 years the weather bureau has been established in Duluth was there such a full of rain in such a short space of time, and the streams and creeks all swelled to such enormous size. The damage done by the storm in Duluth and surrounding towns will amount to over \$200,000. Streets literally torn out in many places, pavements all over the city are rotted, parks sadly damaged, and the loss to the city alone will be over \$100,000.

The American colony is insulted daily in the papers and many sarcastic remarks are made regarding the "American's" sudden change of front when Spain stood on her dignity."

OUTRAGEOUS ACTS.

Spatzauer Imprisons His Children as Abetors of Revolution.

New York, July 6.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says: Senors Berelles, Marandino, Natrono and Diaz, all wealthy residents of Guanabacoa, were arrested yesterday and carried to jail. The last night the homes were invaded by troops and police and their wives and daughters were forced to go with the men, hardly having a chance to dress. Indeed, two of them, lance girls of 16 and 18, were taken away in their night garments, the soldiers holding them by the arms and guarding them and their appearance. These women have disappeared and to complaints made in Guanabacoa and Havana no attention is paid.

La Lucha, La Comercio and Diario De La Marina taunt the "Yankees" with being "fairy paper," but inactive and weak. They say Calhoun's report is "shimmering in a pigeon hole from which McKinley will never dare to withdraw it."

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INDEPENDENCE DAY.

It Was Observed in a Fitting Manner Throughout the United States.

THE following extracts from all sections note a general observance in the usual manner of Independence day.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The annual observance of the day was a quiet affair. The damage to crops alone is estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Thousands of acres of wheat were carried away by the flood, while immense crops of corn and tobacco in all portions of the country were completely destroyed.

Show in Colorado.

EVANSTON, Ill., July 5.—Reports from Henderson county say the damage caused by the cloudburst Friday morning is of great proportions, and the losses for the individuals and families connected to a shaft carrying a sprocket wheel, which is geared to a brake mechanism to make the work hard or easy as desired, a speed indicator being attached to the handle bar.

WHAT causes wood to crackle when it is ignited?

BECASUE the air expands by heat forces its way through the pores of the wood with a crackling noise. Green wood makes less snap-ping noise than dry because the pores contain less air, and when filled with smoke, which extinguished the flame, whereas the pores of dry wood are filled with air, which supports combustion.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Daily Summary of Proceedings in Senate and House.

The Tariff Bill Occupies the Entire Time in the Senate—No Business Done in the House—Other News.

Washington, July 6.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says: Senors Berelles, Marandino, Natrone and Diaz, all wealthy residents of Guanabacoa, were arrested Saturday and carried to jail. The last night the houses were invaded by troops and police and their wives and daughters were forced to go with the men, hardly having a chance to dress. Indeed, two of them, lance girls of 16 and 18, were taken away in their night garments, the soldiers holding them by the arms and guarding them and their appearance. These women have disappeared and to complaints made in Guanabacoa and Havana no attention is paid.

Washington, July 5.—In the senate yesterday the lead ore and other paragraphs of the tariff bill were disposed of, and the session wound up with a half hour colloquy between Senator Tillman (S. C.) and Chamberlain (Iowa) in which the former proposed by the former to the tariff bill providing a per head tax on immigrants, and a restriction against all those not coming to the United States to become citizens. The proposition was defeated.

Washington, July 1.—Two of the most important bills introduced in the Senate yesterday were the reciprocity and some comparatively minor paragraphs of the tariff bill. The reciprocity bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the restriction against all those not coming to the United States to become citizens was introduced by Senator Tillman.

Washington, July 2.—In the tariff bill revision the coal miners were placed on the free list and the duty on white pine lumber was reduced from two dollars to one dollar per thousand.

The bill was completed with the exception of the reciprocity section, and some comparatively minor paragraphs of the tariff bill.

Washington, July 3.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

Washington, July 4.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

Washington, July 5.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

Washington, July 6.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

Washington, July 7.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

Washington, July 8.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

Washington, July 9.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

Washington, July 10.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

Washington, July 11.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

Washington, July 12.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

Washington, July 13.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

Washington, July 14.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

Washington, July 15.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

Washington, July 16.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

Washington, July 17.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

Washington, July 18.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

Washington, July 19.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

Washington, July 20.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

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Washington, July 28.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

Washington, July 29.—The bill was introduced by Senator Chamberlain and the reciprocity section was added.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending July 6.

Fire nearly wiped out the village of Elie, Ill.

The National Council of Education met in Milwaukee.

The village of Barnum, Minn., was partially destroyed by a tornado.

The national conference of the people's party began at Nashville, Tenn.

The monument of the First Minnesota regiment was dedicated on the Gettysburg battle field.

Charles H. Seyoum, an engineer, and his wife were drowned in the Blue river at Beatrice, Neb., while boating.

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PARTING MOMENTS.

Three minutes! Are, the fatal clock,
With measured movement seems to mock.
My hopes and prays,
And when I say "Good-bye,"
I feel my spirits sinking low.
With words like these.

Three minutes! Will no power restrain
The hand that comes to me again and again?
My voice restored,
They press me close, away,
For evermore!

Three minutes, and the end will be!
I'll vainly look that face to see

I now believe.

Yet I think those minutes will
Deep in my heart, though good or ill,

For ever enthrall.

Good-bye! Every time may be

Of pain, or joy, or anything.

We cannot tell.

We know that truth, at least, shall reign,

And God's will serve his purpose plain.

And all be well.

—Baltimore American.

A Clever Little Woman.

T He girl was dashes against the window-pane after noon on March when I made my rounds. I left Marta to the last, as I felt that on a dreary day like this she would be more than glad of a chat.

I had not sat beside her for five minutes before I found that she was in a highly-strung condition. Her eyes were so large, her skin dry, and her lips quivering with their rapid beats.

After a few commpanions, I said

"What is it, Marta? What is the matter-to-day?"

"Oh, I am nervous," she answered, "it is that I cannot still my thoughts—to-day is the anniversary—" and she stopped.

Her beautiful gray eyes were full of tears, and she was trying hard to exercise self control.

"Tell me," I said, "all about the anniversary."

"It was 12 years ago to-day since I met my husband, Jean Louvain," she began eagerly, "and our meeting was a strange one indeed! I was in search of a clever forger whom the police believed to be here. I had come to go to him in search of her. I had been to the Hospital of St. Jacques to see a man whom I thought could give me information, and it occurred to me suddenly that the dress of a Sister of Mercy would be a good disguise. I left Paris in time to meet him. I had a small purse, a tiny little bag, which I carried, to hold the things I needed, and I had my papers sewn inside a dress I wore. I was young then and the case that interested me occupied me so entirely that I became sleepless and suffered from fits of pain and anxiety which would succeed to violent pains in my head. To alleviate these troubles I carried always a bottle of ether and a tiny phial of chloroform, both wrapped for safety in a square of jeweler's cotton."

"Ah, you see," interrupted I. "Your father found them, and used them to simply you."

"Eh, monsieur," she returned, "my tale is better than that! At Marseilles I got into a compartment where several people descended, and a man, who was its sole occupant, tried to prevent my getting off. I was very sickly. I looked sharply at him, and ran in. He then placed his arms on the doorway and blocked the window until the train left the station; he then threw himself on the seat in the corner, farthest from me on the opposite side, and weeping over the large cloak he was wearing."

"To my surprise and horror, I saw he was partly dressed as a woman, and he took from beneath the seat a bag-like thing in which workmen carry their tools and quietly continued his toilet. Naturally I was shocked. He stopped his toilet, and said to me, in a low, quiet, clear voice which I knew to be one of his characteristics:

"My sister, I am running for my life. My life is dear to me, and nothing shall stand in the way of my freedom—do you understand?"

"As he said this he took from his bag a large sharp knife, such as workmen use, and I seated myself on the next bench beside him. Judge, monsieur, how I felt! Thought he was quick, and my heart had traveled far in the fear-motives of the journey. Here was a man, only a child, who could capture him—the reward would make a dear invalid mother rich for the rest of her life! I would try, I would think, I would not quit. But first I must act; I struck into my eyes at his words and trembled, and let the tears fall my eyes as I looked up appealingly at him."

"Fear not, dear sister," he said mockingly. "If you do as I say, you have nothing to dread. I shall quit the train at Tonson, and get a boat to America if I were coming home to my family, and you'd made acquaintance with us at Lyons."

"Of course I promised, and he went on arranging himself. His hair was short, and he put on a black somber wig and earnings in his ears; he had a silken twisted around his waist, and

this he let down, then he made me fasten a white chemise, and he put on a blouse which I made. Just then I was trembling with excitement; my heart was rushing on. It was barely one hour between Marseilles and Tonson. He talked—I suppose he was glad to speak again after his solitary imprisonment. He said he had been a good boy, and he would not harm me if I obeyed him, and he made me vow on the cross I wore that I would say no word till he was out of sight.

"And I shall watch your train every day, and say anything." And I had finished dressing him. I went back to my seat, and then I laughed. He looked furious, and asked me why I was such a fool. I said his face was a fair woman's, and his hair a dark one's, and he said, "I am a man." And I said, "I didn't," but at the same time he brought from his bag a bottle of dye and a brush, and began to color his hair. The stuff would not run, and he shook the bottle violently, but it came in lumps. "I want some spirit," he said, and I said, "I am sorry, oh, monsieur, so awfully."

"I trembled really this time, for it was so fearful to be shut up with a wretch! Then an inspiration came to me, and I said: "See, I have no courage, but I take a mocking attitude which is a spirit," and I poured something which I had in my pocket into the bottle. It was just this incendiary Chinese blue that Whistler showed its possibilities in his famous blue and yellow breakfast-room. I had never seen even in the most famous masters of China and Japan has found a new valuation in the eyes of appreciative decorators. Every variation of the shade is in itself a color motif, in harmony with which a room becomes a veritable symphony in blue.

The drift train has come and gone, proving a mere whim of fancy, but "yellow-low-wear" blue and "pagoda" blue are like the poor, always with us; yet they are by no means poor as art products, even though often they are thought to be. They are perfect—indeed, they are art.

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YELLOW AND OLD BLUE.

A Combination That Always Has a Pleasing Effect.

The term "old blue" refers to colors which are used to cover a multitude of buildings of which are effective in any way they are used, be it for table service or purely decorative purposes. Since Whistler showed its possibilities in his famous blue and yellow breakfast-room, I had never seen even in the most famous masters of China and Japan has found a new valuation in the eyes of appreciative decorators. Every variation of the shade is in itself a color motif, in harmony with which a room becomes a veritable symphony in blue.

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SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

A Combination That Always Has a Pleasing Effect.

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CREATURES KEPT IN DARKNESS.

Scientific Efforts Made to Make Their Enemies Disappear.

In a scientific laboratory, which is to a certain point a secret, great scientific interest and importance, was inaugurated recently at the Jardin des Plantes. Certain animals are to be placed there and deprived of all light, with the object of noting the slow changes of life under the changed conditions of life.

The underground passages which are being employed for this strange purpose were discovered only last year and date from Roman times. The idea of using them as a laboratory is due to Dr. Georges Cuvier, the famous naturalist.

The curator of the museum and about his guessings as to the antiquity of the laboratory is gained to the catacombs by a number of stone steps which lead about 12 meters down until the principal room of the laboratory is reached, the crypt. In this crypt is a large dome, and the ceiling is supported by columns of stones.

On all sides are stalactites hanging from the ceiling, and they are about 10 feet long, and they catch the eye in the dim light from the candles. In curiously constructed antechambers, the authorities select the music and the organists play on the organ.

The light is obtained by candles, and they

FIRST MINNESOTA.

Their Monument is Dedicated at Gettysburg.

A Handsome Shaft Standing Where the Great Fight Occurred—Gov. Clough and the Old Veterans Were There.

It is very fitting that the charge of the First Minnesota at Gettysburg should be commemorated by a column of granite, for it ever there was a regiment which deserved the appellation of the "granite column" it was the First, nearly four years the monument has stood where the regiment was before the battle, and was formally dedicated July 2, 1887.

The war was not yet over when the survivors took steps to erect some sort of a stone to the memory of their comrades who had died on the field. On the day after the battle the blackened column, buried where lie their bones, were raised to the top of the hill, and so far as the rude shingles of the first graves made it possible the small stone markers were engraved with the name of the dead. One soldier was buried in the village cemetery. When



MINNESOTA'S MONUMENT.

the regiment was mustered out in '84 it voted to appropriate all the regimental funds to the construction of some monument to the memory of the men who had gone to gettysburg and crouched silent on the hill at the head of the plot devoted to the Minnesota dead. He chose an iron column, standing some four feet high.

Afterward, in 1865, he buried where this urn he had a surplus of \$500, which was deposited in a Gettysburg bank, the accruing interest to be devoted to the expense of the monument and caring for those in the urn.

On April 15, 1881, the state generously appropriated \$10,000 for the erection of a granite column to commemorate the glory of the First regiment. One was to be a splendid and elaborate monument to mark the site of the battle charge, and the other was to mark the grave of the regiment in the third day's fight.

They called to their aid the late sculptor, Jacob Fiedler, of Milwaukee, and he worked with him. Fiedler, having made a number of designs for a bronze figure to be placed on the summit of the monument, and the commission finally decided upon a bronze figure of a soldier advancing to the charge, full of determination and dash.

For the monument proper, Barre, Vt., granite was decided upon. It was to stand 20 feet high, and the entire cost of the monument, including the statue, was to be \$10,000. An iron column which had the word "Minnesota" on it, was to be carved on all sides of the fourth step, and to correspond to the small obelisk.

A few months ago, the committee which had the charge of the monument, where the regiment fought on the 3d, and should ever be a source of pride to Minnesotans, and to the world that this great moment in the history of the confederacy the First Minnesota's remnant was in the very center of the bloody and decisive struggle.

Mr. Fiedler, the sculptor, had

engaged a studio in St. Paul, and

had a bronze figure of a soldier

standing on a pedestal.

The monument was finally erected in the spring of 1883, and was accepted by the state of Minnesota, and the bronze figure was placed on the pedestal.

It stands in what is now called Hancock avenue, exactly where the regiment stood before the clash.

Its construction may be described as



"BOUGH AND READY!" COL. WM. COLVILLE.

follows: On each foundation tier the bottom base, 18x10 feet and 18 inches thick; the next, 15x18 feet and 14 inches thick; the next, 13x11 feet by 16 inches, and the next, 10x10 feet by 20 inches. On this comes a half tier of polished black granite, 10x10 feet and 22 inches thick, 10x10 feet high. On top of this, on its own bronze plinth, stands the charging figure of a bronze soldier, facing towards the south.

The bronze figure is 8 feet high, and overlooking the slope where the regiment sacrificed itself thirty-four years ago. The top of the figure is about 12 feet above the ground.

On either side of the facing the battlefield, those who motionless bronze soldier ever guards, are the arms of the state of Minnesota done in bronze, and a large plaque on the opposite side of the block, in the inscription, is raised letters:

FIRST REGIMENT MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS

1st Brigade, 2d Division, Corps

of Armies, May 4, 1863.

Burnham, Bluff, Berryville, West Point, Hanover, Court House, Fair Oaks, Petersburg, Sassafras Station, White Oak Hill, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Second Malvern Hill, Vienna, South Mountain, Antietam, Cedar Creek, Fredericksburg, Mary Heights, Haymarket, Gettysburg, Auburn, Bristow Station, Mine Run and numerous other skirmishes.

Below are the words: "Erected by the State of Minnesota."

On the side of the monument to the right of the main inscription is also shown in the cut, an anterior bronze tablet, and in raised letters, like the other record, is the following brief and comprehensive history of the battle, prepared by Judge Lockwood:

"On the afternoon of July 2, 1863, Sickles' Third corps, having advanced eight miles to the line of the Emmitsburg road, came in contact with the First Minnesota regiment, numbering 260 men, were sent to this place to support a battery of guns which had been captured by the Confederates in a confused retreat; two Confederate brigades in pursuit were crossing the swale. To gain time to bring up reserves, the commanding general, General Custer, ordered the eight companies to charge the rapidly advancing enemy. The order was given by Col. Wm. Colvill, and the charge was instantly made down the slope at full speed, through the concentrated fire of the two brigades, breaking through the broken enemy's front line as it was crossing the small brook in the low ground. There the remnant of the eight companies, having surrounded the point, held their position until the arrival of the reserves. The charge successfully accomplished its object. It was the most gallant charge of the war.

"The second night, on the river front, will be devoted to farewell ovations to Polaris and Ceres; festivities, carnival of the Constellations, and a grand display of fireworks.

Hailed Their Wages.

"The march was opened by the switchmen of the Duluth & Iron Range railway about May 10, has been acted upon and partially conceded. The main concession is an advance, of 10 cents per mile, to the present maximum of 25 cents, and stipulations regarding overtime.

"Several minor things asked for were not conceded, but the committee was informed that another conference would be given to them on the 1st of June.

"The 1st of June, the miners of the

district, miners of the

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and miners of the coal mines,

were called to a meeting at the hall of the miners' union, and the miners of the

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