

# The Pioneer.

Ed. C. GOTTRY, Proprietor.

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

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NO. 33.

## MEXICO AND ITS PEOPLE.

The Natural Resources of the Country Are Wonderful.

Population is Divided into Three Distinct Classes - Its Flora and Fauna Are Two Orders in Richness to Be Fully Described.

Special Mexico Letter.

Speaking of Old Mexico the alster republic of the United States, a famous French author said: "It is a country endowed to profusion with every gift that man can desire; all its metals, from gold to lead, every sort of climate, from perpetual snow to tropical heat, and of inconceivable fertility. The gradual increase of railroad facilities between the two countries will, no doubt, in the course of the next decade, extremely courteous and affable and hospitable. Otherwise they have much aristocratic pride and caste exclusiveness, and are not very energetic."

Another Mexican race is the Mestizo, or half-breed, the result of the intermarriage of whites and Indians. It has been said of them (as of the breed of other nations and other races) that they have all the vices of Indian and Mexican and none of the virtues. This is probably an exaggeration, however, for the Mestizo women are faithful, virtuous, kind mothers, and generally industrious. The men are, as a rule, less educated, turbulent and indolent.

By far the larger portion of the natives of Mexico consists of Indians of unmixed blood, of whom there are at least 4,000,000 (out of an entire population of 9,000,000), divided into 30 or 40 different tribes with different languages. These Indians are of varying degrees of civilization, ranging from the fierce savage of the north to the gentle semi-civilized, who is as much civilized as the Mexican and much more reliable as a laborer (peon) or mechanic.

During the past ten years Mexico has progressed as she never did before. President Porfirio Diaz is a man who thoroughly understands the character of these Indians are of varying degrees, for he is much more of a dictator than a president, and but few old world monarchs wield more absolute power than he does. Life and property are as safe in Mexico as they are in this country, and, as was stated at the beginning of this letter, the prosperity of the republic has attracted many foreigners, who have invested largely in coffee plantations, stock ranches, fruit farms, mines, railroads and mercantile enterprises.

In a country as large as Mexico it is very difficult to describe the climate and the flora. It has been called "the Garden of America" for every kind of grain and fruit that grows in any part of this continent will be found here, as there is every kind of climate. Some provinces are more tropical than others, and in these the sugarcane and coffee are planted, and in the forests the tiger-tribe (Felidae) are at home, such as the mountain lion (puma), jaguar, ocelot and wild cat. Here also are to be found the coral snake, the rattler and scorpions, scorpions, and other venomous pests innumerable. But with such drawbacks excepted,

His apart from its fertility and its mineral wealth "Old Mexico will ever possess a treasury of historic interest to the student and antiquary, while to the traveler interested in ethnology, ("the proper study of mankind," says the poet, "is man"), or in the picturesque, its grand old ruins, its beautiful scenery and its strange people will provide reasons for frequent trips to the domain of our Spanish-American neighbors.

To appreciate traveling in Mexico one should have at least a smattering of Spanish. It is one of the easiest languages to acquire, and one that will repay the learner for the effort. Not only is it the national language of Mexico, but it is also spoken by the republic of Central and South America and by many of the Islanders of the West Indies as well as Cuba.

The Mexicans are a very mixed race. They are, first of all, the Creoles, or white Mexicans, the descendants of the old Spanish conquerors. They generally dress in civilized garments, are more or less educated, especially fond of music and festivities. Those who own the large stock farms (who are called "rancheros") dress in the picturesque national costume which includes these things: "sombrero," generally adorned

with a large amount of bullion lace, silver cord and tassels. Such a hat is worth from \$100 to \$200 and is the pride of the high-born "señor." The trousers are cut wide from the knees downward, the sides open and richly lined with gold or silver lace, sometimes also with tiny bells. Then a tight-fitting jacket, an embroidered shirt and smart stockings, and, attached to the shoes, immense silver spurs. During the grand "fiesta" or national holiday this picturesque costume is much in evidence. For the Mexicans are very particular, but ordinarily "American" clothes are worn. The Mexican ladies of the upper class are stylish in dress, use Parisian fashions and are noted for their beauty and grace. As a rule they are not well educated, reading and writing and a little music being considered sufficient. The white Mexicans are like the Spanish, from whom they

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## WAYS OF POLITICIANS.

Selfishness Controls Them in Every Public Action.

To Keep Themselves in Prominence They Sell Out Their Best Friends - Some Historical Instances.

(Special Washington Letter.)

All politicians are selfish; and a majority of them are cruelly so. Very many of them are brutally selfish. One of the most eminent senators, who is primarily a warm-hearted, honorable man, recently said to me: "I went to church this morning, because I felt it to be my duty to go to some place where the doctrine of love is taught, for that is the doctrine of unselfishness. I did a mean thing, but nobody knew anything about it excepting myself alone, and yet it was so mean that I felt that I ought not to remain in the same house with such a man as myself, so I went out for a walk in the open air, and finally went to church."

"What mean thing had you done?" "Well, I'll tell you, but you mustn't think that there are streaks of pork or of yellow dog running through my hide. I was just decent and human enough to repeat in time. There are three candidates for one important office. I sat in my room wondering how to dispose of these three men. I knew that I could satisfy one of them by appealing to his personal friendship. Well, that took him out of my mind. But how to dispose of the other two fellows. One of them I can't get along without when I come up for reelection to the senate. The other fellow I need also, but he is not so strong a man politically; so I concluded to drop him, and let him get mad if he should choose to do so. Having settled this matter, I lighted a cigar and proceeded to write my recommendation of the man whom I had decided to appoint, but I did not think the other.

"Somehow, all of us politicians are cold-blooded enough to cut a man's throat, but this time my conscience scolded me. I could not get out of my mind that young man whom I had decided to turn down. I could not erase from my memory the fact that a critical period in my career he secured five votes for me in the legislature, and I needed that many votes to elect me to the senate. If he had not helped me, there would be some other man here in the senate who might treat him with more consideration. I could not forget that after I was elected when he called on me at my house, I said to him: 'My dear boy, I love everything to you. If I can ever serve you in any way you will find me as loyal to you as you have been to me in this contest.'"

"That is what I said to him. I remember the words. And yet, when he needs an office which he seeks, I found myself sitting down in cold blood and selfish political determination to cut his throat and break his heart, for the blow would have been a terrible one to him. He has perfect confidence in my friendship for him. And yet that is what I was doing this morning when my conscience called me back. So far as my intellectual processes were concerned, the contemptible thing was accomplished. I had thought it all out and concluded to take that night. It was a mean thing, a mighty mean thing

to do, and I was disgusted with myself and went out for a walk, and ended up by going to church."

That is a true story, and illustrates the assertion that all politicians are selfish. Of course, it is human to be selfish, but in so much of life is selfishness so apparent among the politicians. Moreover, they necessarily must be selfish very often, in order to keep themselves popularly before the public, they smile and shake hands with everyone they meet, and promise all sorts of things before election day. Thousands of promises are made by politicians, which they know they cannot fulfill, and which they never intend to fulfill.

Politicians more than any other class of men regard self-preservation as the first law of nature. They will do anything they help themselves. On the contrary, they reluctantly strike down every man who seems to be in the path of their ambition.

Within the memory of all nations, man has been the whole nation was rocked and wracked because of the

clashing ambitions of two men. A president was used as a tool for the ambition of one man and the undoing of the other. The senate in the national capitol was made a scene of strife which would disgrace a gathering of quarrelsome village gossipers. Two members of the senate resigned their positions in anger. The vice president wrote his resignation of his high office, but was persuaded to tear it up and remain in his position for political reasons. Later on he became president. In that high office he declined to do anything tangible for the men who had made his high advancement possible.

Both of the struggling politicians are now in their graves. The president has been dead for a number of years. The vice president, who became president, is also beyond the veil which separates time from eternity. But the recollection of that dreadful time when this entire republic was reeking with crime and recrimination are still fresh. The two politicians were determined to destroy each other. They used this nation of freemen as a shutecock.

Their struggle of a lifetime ended with the destruction of their ambitions, and both of them went sorrowfully to their graves, their splendid careers reeking with the miseries of disappointed ambition.

It takes but a slight effort of memory to recall another outrage committed for the furtherance of one man's ambition. There was in the senate a man who had served his country with exceptional ability, and against whose name there was never a shadow of suspicion of corruption. He was a quiet man and was for years the accredited leader of his party in the senate. He had passed the age of three score years and his intimate friends observed that his mind was becoming unbalanced because of his loss of memory. He remembered the things of long ago, but he could not remember from day to day the occurrences in public affairs which ought to have commanded his constant attention. Of all men in that life, he should have been most free from the assaults of ambitious men.

Suddenly there arose upon the political horizon a man of great force of character who was ambitious to go to the senate. The venerable statesman stood in his way. He had no disposition to retire, and did not realize that he was losing his intellectual vitality. The ambitious man who wanted his place in the senate determined to get rid of him, and proceeded to accomplish his purpose. Ten years earlier, or even five years earlier, the man who would have disposed of the old statesman would not have dared to aspire. But he knew that he was dealing with a failing intellect, and he proceeded accordingly. The old statesman was induced to believe that he could never be reelected, that his health would not withstand the strain of a heated campaign, and that he could retire with honor by becoming a member of the cabinet. The president of the republic who was also a politician, looked favorably upon the ambitions of the new man, and he prepared a place in the cabinet for the failing statesman. The result was that the old man went into the cabinet, and the younger politician took his place in the senate.

That was the first step towards getting rid of the old man. The next step was to publicly announce the feeble condition of the venerable statesman, and let the people know that he was unfit to hold a cabinet position. This was done through the newspapers. It was done to prepare for the final act of getting rid of the grand old man who had served his country so long and well. Weeks went by and months rolled rolled around. Frequently the newspapers were swarming with denunciations attacking the private errors of which the venerable statesman was committing, and finally after the people of the republic had been prepared for the event, the old man was required to resign his cabinet office and retire to private life, with shattered health and the humiliation and chagrin of betrayal in the bosom of his friends.

STOPPED THE COUNTRY.  
"Be careful what you say over the line, Mrs. Brightly; you may be sure the telephone is listening."  
"Of course she is."  
"Indeed, I'm not," yelled the bell-ringer, and the sizzling, crackling sound with which she broke the combination circuit, both of the woman to the Detroit Free Press.

## The Crown Roller Mills.

Rush City, Minn.

New and Improved Machinery.

First-Class Flour Guaranteed.  
FRED HEINRICH, Propr.

## Kashik & Hoefler,

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 & HOEFLER,  
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 were at once a famous name,  
because they have a  
"Cushion Frame."

## KONNARK AND YARNELL

To hold in a pleasure,  
To ride a positive joy.

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

Manufactured in Minneapolis, by Moore Carving  
Machine Co., S. Calhoun, 67 1st Ave. South.  
Send for Catalogue. Call when in town.

Wanted - An Idea

Who can think  
of some device  
for holding a  
writing pen  
in the hand?  
Send to  
Washington, D. C. for their \$1.00 price  
offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

W. P. GOTTRY,  
Proprietor.

First-Class Livery Rigs Fur-  
nished 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, - Minnesota.

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.



CASTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC.



MEXICAN VILLAGERS.



MESTIZO MOTHER AND SON.



SHAKES HANDS WITH EVERYBODY.



The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Special Session. The senate on the 21st concluded the formal reading of the tariff conference report...

The debate on the tariff conference report in the senate on the 23d was participated in by Senators Chittenden, Irons and Pettibone in opposition, while Senator Aldrich defended the report...

The tariff debate came to an end in the senate on the 24th and it was decided to take the final vote on the 24th. A house bill was passed authorizing the appointment of a monetary commission...

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The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended August 25 aggregated \$1,037,624,291, against \$1,032,479,114 the previous week.

The Casino summer theater at Romaine park, near Paducah, Ky., was destroyed by fire and in the panic that ensued several persons were crushed and burned, some probably fatally.

Four men were killed by an explosion on the steamer Nutmeg State at Bridgeport. The town of Upper Hinton, W. Va., was almost entirely swept away by a tornado and several persons were killed.

Dr. Donald MacLean, dean of the California college at San Francisco, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Patrick Walsh, a janitor, who subsequently committed suicide.

The largest crop of Oregon in the history of the state. At the national military home in Dayton, O., M. C. Swain and John C. Dink, old veterans, committed suicide, and John Orr dropped dead.

The percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 24th were: Boston, 707; Cincinnati, 558; Baltimore, 649; New York, 595; Cleveland, 500; Pittsburgh, 469; Philadelphia, 443; Chicago, 431; Louisville, 436; Brooklyn, 427; Washington, 387; St. Louis, 321.

Heavy rains in central New York damaged a crop of wheat to the extent of \$500,000. The extensive plant of the Badger Paper company at Kaukauna, Wis., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$250,000.

John Phelps, aged 23 years, and his wife, aged 17 years, were killed by their car near Utica, N. Y. Because of a cold not marry and be buried as Catholics, Patrick Sullivan and his cousin, Annie Sullivan, killed themselves by a falling gas in a Westchester, N. Y. hotel.

William W. Shier, Frank E. Russell, Jr., and Edward Stubbart were killed by a mob near Chicago, Mich., by the capsizing of a boat. Fire damaged the Spring house, a fashionable hotel at Richfield Springs, N. Y., the extent of \$100,000.

An excursion train went through a trestle near Marietta, O., and 15 persons were injured, two probably fatally. At Washington park, Chicago, Star Pointer defeated the pacing whiffnet, Joe Patchen, in a time of 2:17.3, beating the record of 2:16.3.

John D. Sargent, of Machias, Me., was hanged by a mob near Jackson's Hole, Wyo., for abuse that caused the death of 278 men. Jim Sellers, a negro murderer, was taken from the county jail at Pittsburg, Miss., and shot by a mob.

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Mr. Bries, United States consul in Matanzas, Cuba, has armed the consulate with a contingent of troops of volunteers against Americans.

The report of the capture of a carrier pigeon in the vicinity of Tromsø, Finland, and Norway, with the words, "figures 'N'orth pole, passed 157," is not true.

The Japanese cabinet has agreed to the proposal of the Hawaiian government to submit the questions at issue between the two governments to arbitration.

The Chinese steamer Shichanggan, wrecked from Singapore for Malacca, was found in a squall off Malacca and 120 persons, including the captain, were drowned.

Advice says that Great Britain has been taking possession of islands in the south seas that belong to Hawaii. The London Sunday Times predicts war between Great Britain and the United States over the seal fisheries question.

An official report says that since February 24, 1895, 27,700 Spaniards have been killed on the field in Cuba.

A tremendous hail storm struck Meaderson county, South Dakota, doing great damage. There is a total loss in a strip four miles wide and ten miles long, about 28,000 acres in all.

The market price of bar silver reached low water on the 24th, and the tender assay bars were quoted at 54 cents, which made the silver in a standard silver dollar worth 45.63.

Over 4000 garment makers in New York and Brooklyn have struck. One hundred and twenty-five shops are affected.

The house of Henry Wetzel, treasurer of the town of Luddington, Wis., was entered by burglars, who secured \$100 in gold and a watch.

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IS NOW A LAW.

President McKinley Signs the Dingley Tariff Bill

Senate Digests Conference Report a Majority of Ten-New Rates Took Effect Midnight of July 23-Congress Adjourns.

Washington, July 26.—The tariff bill passed its last legislative stage at three p. m. Saturday, when the senate, by the decisive vote of 51 yeas and 40 nays, announced the result was greeted with enthusiastic applause by the crowd gathered in front of the senate chamber.

Yea—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Clark, Davis, Deboe, Eldins, Fairbanks, Frazier, Frye, Gallinger, Greer, Hale, Hambridge, Hawley, Hoar, Jones, Lodge, McMillan, McKinley, McMillan, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt, (Ct.), Platt (N. Y.), Prichard, Quay, Sewall, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Warren, Wickersham, Wills, (Md.), Lodge, McMillan, McKinley, McMillan, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt, (Ct.), Platt (N. Y.), Prichard, Quay, Sewall, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Warren, Wickersham, Wills, (Md.)

Nay—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Clark, Davis, Deboe, Eldins, Fairbanks, Frazier, Frye, Gallinger, Greer, Hale, Hambridge, Hawley, Hoar, Jones, Lodge, McMillan, McKinley, McMillan, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt, (Ct.), Platt (N. Y.), Prichard, Quay, Sewall, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Warren, Wickersham, Wills, (Md.)

When the vote was promptly taken, then came a long parliamentary battle over final adjournment. The opposition was defeated, and the president's message before the senate, and, succeeding in this, attacked the majority recommendation to adjourn on the 26th.

The main desire of those opposing adjournment was to secure a vote on the Harris resolution calling for the sale of the Cook county right of the government interests in the Union Pacific railroad. For four hours an acrimonious parliamentary contest followed.

Senator Morgan with one hundred and twenty-five other members of the majority voted in opposition. The Harris resolution was adopted, and the senate adjourned on the 26th.

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WORK OF A CLOUDBURST.

Flood at Youngstown, O., Disasters to Life and Property

Youngstown, O., July 24.—At seven o'clock Thursday night a terrific cloud-burst struck this town, flooding the entire valley and causing great damage to property, both in the city and along the railway lines.

The entire country east and west for 20 miles was flooded, and the damage will be enormous, the railroads being the heaviest losers. The Erie railroad west of Warren, Lake Erie, and north of Sharon for the same distance, was washed out and orders were issued to discontinue all trains.

Many residences here were flooded out, and the occupants were taken away by the police and fire departments. The Mahoning valley electric lines were washed out, and all the bridges washed away.

The Catholic church at Niles was struck by lightning at the same hour, after much of the roof was blown away, while business houses and manufacturing concerns were washed out.

Henry Murray, a tailor, while standing at his residence on the corner of Mill and Long streets, was struck by lightning and killed instantly.

Along Crab creek, running into the city from the northeast, along the course of the Mahoning valley electric line, the water came down in a flood, sweeping everything before it.

The bed of the creek was not more than 20 feet wide, and the flood spread out to a width of about 2,000 feet. It rose quickly, and in less than 20 minutes the water was up to the second story of all the dwelling houses in the flooded districts.

The water was so high that it was certain at 11 o'clock that none of the people escaped from the houses.

Important Decision. Chicago, July 24.—A decision was rendered Friday by Judge M. T. Bryan in the circuit court of Cook county regarding the right of fraternal benevolent societies to change the rates of assessments against members for benefits.

It was held that a society desiring to change the rate of assessments against members for benefits must first obtain the approval of the supreme council of the Royal League and seeking an injunction restraining that body from enforcing a recent law which raised the amount of the assessment upon the members.

The court gave a full opinion on the point, and the decision was a surprise. At this point has never been passed on before by an Illinois court of record and as there are about 100 societies in Cook county covering the question, Judge Taylor's finding will be of interest to every member of a secret society in this state.

It affects probably more than three-fourths of the voting population of the state, and many societies composed of women.

Has Liabilities of \$1,000,000. Chicago, July 25.—The liabilities of Theodore H. Schinz, the lawyer and real estate dealer who assigned last week, have been estimated at \$1,000,000, while the available assets have dwindled down to less than \$100,000.

Only one mortgage has been obtained among the papers in the hands of the scores that were given to him. Schinz is now believed to have got out of the city on either the 23rd or 24th, and he is reported to have absolutely worthless. The best that can be realized on any of it was stated to be about 50 cents on the dollar.

President Andrews Resigns. Providence, R. I., July 23.—President N. B. Andrews, of Brown university, has sent a letter to the faculty resigning his office. The letter was in response to a communication sent to President Andrews by the special committee appointed by the board of trustees in June, who at that time called him to account for his silver utterances.

France's Crop. Paris, July 24.—The official report of the minister of agriculture in France, as compiled up to July 15, shows as follows: Wheat is "good" in 27 departments, "fair" in 27, "passable" in 12 and "bad" in 10. Spring wheat is "very good" in 3 departments, "good" in 16, "fair" in 24, "passable" in 7 and "middling" in 1.

Low Price of Silver. New York, July 25.—The market price of bar silver reached low water mark Monday. Government assay bars were quoted at 50 cents, which made the silver in a standard silver dollar worth 45.63 cents as against 45.70 in 1894.

Gets a Necessity Appointment. Washington, July 27.—The recess appointment of Hon. T. V. Powderly as commissioner general of immigration was signed by the president Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Powderly's nomination for that office failed of confirmation in the senate because of some opposition to him on the part of labor organizations.

Japan Agrees to Arbitration. Yokohama, July 24.—The Japanese cabinet has agreed to the proposal of the United States government to submit the question at issue between the two governments to arbitration.

IN LOGAN'S MEMORY.

General Unveiled in Chicago.

The Ceremonies Impending in the Entrance of the Grand Army of the Republic and Citizens—Great National Spectacle.

Chicago, July 23.—Thursday the center of the city was a little sunnier. Lake Front park upon whose summit stands the inspiring and lifelike statue of Logan as he appeared while rallying the broken ranks of the Army of the Tennessee, 33 years ago.

Past its base Tennessee, 33 years ago. Past its base Tennessee, 33 years ago. Past its base Tennessee, 33 years ago.

For an hour after hour swept rank after rank of men who had been defenders of their country through the darkest in its history—rank after rank of fighting men of to-day, and rank after rank of boys who are to be the soldiers of the future.

From three o'clock until six, the broad expanse of Michigan avenue was swept from end to end by a marching host. From end to end it was a glittering vision of weapons of war, trossing plumes and standards, and through its length, the thousands of people peering sidewalks, filled windows, and sealed roofs to see as the soldiers marched how Illinois kept faith with the memory of John A. Logan.

Besides the members of Gen. Logan's immediate family the reviewers included: Gov. Tanner of Illinois; Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska; Gov. Drake of Iowa; Gov. James A. Mount of Indiana; Gov. Atkinson of West Virginia; Gov. Scofield of Wisconsin; Secretary of War R. A. Alger and Mrs. Alger; ex-Senator D. M. Sabine, of Minnesota; Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul; Lord Breadalbane of England; Gov. Barnes of Oklahoma. The two brothers of Gen. Logan—Thomas M. Logan, of Murphyboro, Ill., John A. Logan's brother-in-law, and James V. Logan of Olney, Ill., occupied places of honor.

The statue was presented to the state of Illinois in an appropriate address by Henry V. Borah, president of the board of commissioners appointed by the state to erect it. Gov. John H. Tanner accepted the gift on the part of the state. The statue was delivered by George R. Peck, who said in part:

"Illinois is proud and happy. Waiting patiently for its great president, we are welcoming faces and bids the world take notice of his greatness. Here is the product of her soil, and here she brings a mother's exultant heart to be enraptured by this great city, the lake with all its breadth of waters, the prairie stretching outward to the west, and the mingling light and cloud in an ever-changing picture, a magnificent witness of the state. Here, the hour and the men are historic."

"Here we make a sacred place. Here we consecrate a name already consecrated in our greatest history. We give the statue to the world, in the presence of the wife he loved and honored and whom we love and honor. His children and his children's children are here to learn how great a name they bear."

"He is not ours alone; but yet we claim him. In coming years the Drongs that crowd the market place in France, will crowd the ways on duty. They will know all the world will know that Illinois has kept her trust."

A feature of great interest in the celebration was the firing of salutes. At the moment when little John A. Logan, grandson of the general, pulled the line which threw aside the draped flags, a salute of 13 guns was fired, the army salute with a boom of cannon, the revenue cutter Greenham following, and shore batteries then alternating with government boats till the significant 13 had been counted.

The pageant on land was supplemented by the finest marine display ever seen on Lake Michigan. Groups around revenue cutters Greenham, Fessenden and Calumet, which anchored just above the monument, were nearly 200 vessels, of the merchant marine and private yachts, all gayly decorated for the occasion.

Shortly after eight o'clock Mrs. Logan and her party left the Auditorium Annex for the Coliseum. An immense throng had gathered to witness the Coliseum grand review. The review was on a par with the lavish and beautiful display shown at Atlanta during the world's fair. At the conclusion of the spectacle the crowd turned into the Coliseum, where, for over an hour, Mrs. Logan, Secretary Wm. Alger and Senator Sabin D. Houston, received the thousands who pressed into the building.

England has sent an expedition to explore the River Jub, the boundary between the Italian and English spheres of influence in the East. It is under command of Maj. Mandrolini, who made the survey for the railroad from Monbassa to Lake Victoria.

Among the pretty models for dresses is a narrow yoke with a sharp-pointed neck and front. The yoke in front is a loose vest, which is tucked into a belt.

More flies are caught with honey than vinegar.

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MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Unearthed by Storms. The very severe storms of the past week have brought to light some strange things...

Gold in Minnesota. Gold has been discovered on one of the famous sections in St. Louis county. State Auditor E. J. ...

Peculiar Nuisance. It. Neuman, a German about 52 years old, committed suicide by strangling himself with a bed sheet at St. Cloud, and in a manner that ...

Suit Crowded. The state insane asylums are being much overcrowded. ...

Good Appointment. Dean Liggitt, of the University Department of Agriculture, announces that Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith will be the dean of the ...

Can't Retaliate. The insurance commissioner has been advised by the attorney general that he cannot retaliate in the Iowa cases, and as a result, the commissioner has decided to withdraw ...

News in Brief. Fire at Wash. City. A fire destroyed several business houses, causing a loss of \$100,000.

Harvesting in South Dakota. Sioux Falls, S. D., July 27.—Harvest commenced in all the southern counties. The crop is good, but some wheat was not cut. Wheat is a large yield, but late and above the average.

New York, July 27.—The Algonquin Woolen Mills company, of Passaic, N. J., have given notice that on and after August 1st the price of wool will be increased from ten to fifteen per cent.

Wanted from the State. Word comes from the state treasury that there is some one trying about the state, victimizing the farmers under a claim that they represent certain supply houses...

Lightning struck the barn of John ...

NAMED BY REED.

Speaker of the House Announces a List of Committees. Washington, July 26.—Speaker Reed last night at 8:30 announced the various committees and sub-committees...

Foreign Affairs—Robert H. Hill, Illinois; Robert C. Condit, Iowa; William A. Smith, Michigan; Charles J. Hendy, Indiana.

Appropriations—Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois; James A. Hanaway, Indiana; Samuel S. Sarason, Wisconsin; William H. Moody, Massachusetts; Samuel J. Pugh, Kentucky.

Public Lands—John F. Lacy, Iowa; Samuel H. Barney, Michigan; Sheldon M. Miller, Michigan; J. M. Mills, Illinois; J. B. ...

Public Buildings and Grounds—White H. Mercer, Nebraska; George E. Davis, Illinois; ...

War Claims—Thaddeus M. Mahon, Pennsylvania; ...

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A SPECIAL MESSAGE.

President Asks Congress to Create a Currency Commission. Washington, July 26.—Immediately upon signing the new tariff law President McKinley sent to congress a message asking for the creation of a special non-partisan commission to make recommendations regarding our banking and currency laws.

"The Congress to the United States: In a message conveying the congress in extraordinary session, I call attention to a single subject—that of providing revenue adequate to meet the reasonable and proper expenses of the government. I believe that to be the most pressing subject for settlement. It is my duty to provide the necessary revenue for the government has already passed the house of representatives and the senate and awaits executive action."

"Another question of very great importance is that of the establishment of our currency. It is my duty to call attention to our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good, but its value is not as good as it should be. I believe that to be the most pressing subject for settlement. It is my duty to provide the necessary revenue for the government has already passed the house of representatives and the senate and awaits executive action."

"The soundness of our currency is no longer a question of expediency. It is the system which should be strengthened and kept in order. I believe that to be the most pressing subject for settlement. It is my duty to provide the necessary revenue for the government has already passed the house of representatives and the senate and awaits executive action."

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HUMOROUS.

"And your wife aimed at and struck you a heavy conviction. 'Well, then, I have to say that you are very proud of her,'"—Tillia.

"Mother—'Dear me! The baby has swallowed the end of the cord. I'm afraid.'—Father—'That's nothing to the yarn she'll have to swallow if she lives to grow up.'—Tillia.

"—'A penny saved,' said Uncle Eben, 'is a penny earned. But that ain't no sense for wantin' no time tryin' to dodge or expense two bits and it'd take ter git 'er dollars by workin'.'—Washington Star.

"—'Will you have me for better or for worse? I'm afraid of the fire out there, George,' she answered. 'How can I tell whether it will be better or for worse? We've just got to take our chance. The fire is out there, and I'm afraid of it.'—Chicago Evening Post.

"—'Too good,'—'John,' said the father who had just listened to his son's commencement oration, 'I hope the man that you are going to take a position with did not hear you read that piece.' 'Why not? I thought it was first-rate.'—Washington Star.

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AN UNHAPPY DUCHESS.

Cecily of York, Mother of Two Kings of France. 'Uncasy lies the head that wears a crown.' It may unceasingly in Shakespeare's time, and before his time, if history tells the truth, probably it lies unceasingly even now. But it wasn't only the actual head which wore a crown that was uneasy in time past; the head of the crown itself was uneasy. The Wars of the Roses varied out most of the nobility of England, though the plain people suffered less. And many well-born mothers mourned husbands and sons slain in the wars. But few, if any of them, had such a succession of sorrows as one who might have seemed to have the most perfect of husbands and the most perfect of sons.

Cecily Nevil was granddaughter of 'Old John of Gaunt, time-honored Lancaster,' and so great-granddaughter of King Edward III. Her father was Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmorland, her mother Joan Beaufort, the duke of Lancaster's daughter. Cecily Nevil was about 22 years old, in 1446, and she had four sons and two daughters, Edward, Edmund, George, Richard, and Margaret. Her husband was a very strong soldier, her husband was the principal subject in the kingdom.

But in 1455 the Wars of the Roses began with the bloody battle at St. Albans, on May 22, and the earl of Stafford, the nephew of Duchess Cecily, fell. At Northampton, on July 10, 1460, her brother-in-law, Richard, duke of Buckingham, was killed, and the terrible fight at Wakefield on May 29, 1461, resulted in the death of two nephews, a brother, a son and a husband. In the battle fell Sir Thomas Nevil and Sir Edmund Mortimer. The husband of Cecily, Richard, immediately after the battle her brother Ralph, earl of Salisbury, was executed, and her son Edmund, duke of York, was executed. Cecily was discovering the main body of the fire, which for some time they had been endeavoring in vain to locate.

Every part of the building, and although several entrances had been made, it had been impossible to find the fire. The chief of the fire department ordered some windows on the third floor to be 'opened up,' and a ladder was accordingly raised, and a fireman climbed to the top of the building. He opened the iron shutters, and lamp in hand, stepped in—and disappeared! His companion upon the ladder, wondering at the man's disappearance, stepped from sight, peered in, and found that he had stepped into the elevator shaft that was directly under this window, and that he had fallen to the ground. Hastily descending, he alarmed the others, and forcing an entrance, they found their way to the cellar. Here they discovered a great quantity of gunpowder in a bale of cotton, partly stunned and dazed from the shock of the fall, but otherwise unharmed. In the cellar, Cecily was sitting on the floor, her head on her hand, and her eyes fixed on the wall. She had been sitting there for some time, and she had been thinking of the fire that had taken place in the cellar. She had been thinking of the fire that had taken place in the cellar.

Two years later, so that the duchess first consented to marry her son-in-law, Thomas Holland, duke of Exeter, who had had to beg his bread in exile, was found dead on the square at Dover. He was 47 years old. The duke of Clarence, was drowned in a butt of Malmsey, his wife Cecily having been poisoned previously. Her son, Charles, Duke of York, was killed in battle in 1477. Then there was a little respite for the poor duchess. In 1483 died Edward IV., only 43 years old, the first one of her descendants to die a natural death; since 1455—28 years. In the same year her two grandsons, Thomas V. and Richard, duke of York, were murdered by their uncle and her son, Richard, duke of Gloucester, who became king of England. His son, Edward, was killed in 1487, when only 12 years old. His son-in-law, Sir Thomas St. Leger, was executed in 1488, and his son, Henry, duke of Buckingham, was executed in 1487.

Except for a few small deaths, such as the death of a niece, Catherine Nevil, and a grandson, John, earl of Lincoln, and a grandson, Edward, prince of Wales, who died in 1487, she had no other relatives, and died peacefully in 1495. All but the prince of Wales, of these four, died by violence. Of her children, Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, was the only one who survived her. During 35 of her relative life by violence and three by murder.

But she herself did not rest even after death. When Henry VIII. destroyed the monasteries, the Collegiate Church of Potheny, was razed to the ground, and the bodies of Richard Plantagenet and Cecily Nevil, duke and duchess of York, were exposed to view in their graves. They lay so for several years, until Elizabeth, their great-granddaughter, queen of England, in her own right, caused them to be reinterred with the solemnities fitting the funeral of two such distinguished persons.

Cecily Nevil, mother of two kings and grandmother of one king, having died, at last found rest.—N. Y. Sun.

Small potatoes, not suitable to cook for ordinary use, should be sold as such and used for stock. Boll them, while warm peel and slice; chop some parsley and an onion and add to the potatoes. Boil them with salt and pepper and pour over two or three dessertspoons of oil or melted butter and moisten the whole with vinegar. This is a good recipe for the use of the salad before the oil and vinegar are mixed with the potatoes.—Good Housekeeping.

Thin Toast. Boil one pound of lean ham, chopped very fine; then add three eggs, half an ounce of butter, which is about a tablespoonful, two tablespoons of milk, and mix well. Fry in a frying pan, stir over the fire until it thickens, then spread 'on hot toast with the crust removed; garnish with parsley.—Ladies' World.

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HIS WEDDING FEE.

After the Transaction Was Fully Explained. Married Martin was satisfied. The wife of a well-to-do Vermont farmer called the attention of her husband to a newspaper article describing a wedding, where the groom had compensated the minister for his services in farm produce. 'How ridiculous!' commented the good lady. 'It isn't the ordinary thing,' she remarked, 'but then people who live in glass houses mustn't throw stones.'

'What do you mean, Jonas Farmer?' asked his wife. 'Well,' returned Jonas, 'when I married you I paid the minister two dollars and he gave me 25 cents change.' And with that Mr. Farmer burst into a laugh, to the great discomfort of his wife.

'I've lived with you 30 years and I never heard that before,' she said, 'and I should like to know what you mean by it. I believe you're saying that just to hurt my feelings.' 'No, Mr.!' answered her spouse, 'when his mirth had somewhat subsided, "I'll tell you how it happened." 'The minister had been running the farm for father before we were married, and Parson Steadman, who married us, had just come to town. He settled, and the three of us came over to our place to get them. I was gone, but the hired man sold them to my weight, and they amounted to just \$2.45.

'Parson Steadman told the man that he hadn't the money by day, but would be over again in a few days and would settle, and the hired man told him that would be all right. 'Well, when we were married I gave the parson a brand-new dollar bill, one that I had cleaned from the bank for that purpose. 'Next morning bright and early over came the minister, and he called the hired man if I was at home, and when I came out he was pretty much surprised to see that I was the same man that he had seen the night before. He turned kind of red and looked a little queer, and said he would be over to settle for those two pigs, but he took the hired man's pocket that very ten-dollar bill that had given him the night before and 35 cents besides and handed them to me.

'I burst out laughing, and he looked kind of sober for a minute, then he burst out laughing too. 'If I had recognized you as the man I had covered for the pigs when you were at my house last night,' he said, 'I could have handed you the 35 cents and we should have been square.' 'Some time while we went through the form of passing money back and forth you were practically bought for two pigs, minus 35 cents.'—Youth's Companion.

Overeating. Americans Eat Food That is Too Nutritious. It has been computed by some one fond of mathematics that if the food which is consumed in Great Britain not only in excess of need, but to the actual harm of the eaters, could be reduced to the proper amount, more than supply the wants of the starving thousands in that country. This computation is, of course, little more than a guess, but it serves to emphasize the fact that many, perhaps the majority of mankind above the ranks of the very poor, sin against themselves chiefly by overeating.

An English hygienist of repute says that a large proportion of the ill which afflicts man the middle life are due to overeating, chiefly in the direction of excess in quantity. He even goes so far as to make the deliberate assertion that more mischief in the shape of leucemia and cancer is actually caused and shortened life comes to the inhabitants of northern Europe from their habits of eating than from their abuse of alcohol.

And what is said of Englishmen applies with equal force to Americans. We not only eat too much and too often, but we eat too many and too nutritious things in proportion to its bulk; in other words, we eat too much meat.

Not only are gout and rheumatism favored by an excessive diet, but other ailments, solely caused by too much meat, but even certain tumors are thought by many to be hastened in their growth by an excess of meat.

For the majority of city dwellers, especially brain-workers, three meals a day are too many; two well-sustained meals are better, and many are better off with meat only once in the 24 hours. The other meals should be light, consisting of bread, butter, cheese, milk, greens, vegetables and fruit.

There is an unfounded prejudice against the use of lean ham, which is a very nutritious food, but it is indigestible, but that is because they are eaten at the wrong time, both fruit and nuts are excellent foods, but they are indigestible if eaten before breakfast or at meal-time, instead of at the end of the meal.—Youth's Companion.

Thin Toast. Boil one pound of lean ham, chopped very fine; then add three eggs, half an ounce of butter, which is about a tablespoonful, two tablespoons of milk, and mix well. Fry in a frying pan, stir over the fire until it thickens, then spread 'on hot toast with the crust removed; garnish with parsley.—Ladies' World.

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AMERICAN BIRD FOOD THAT IS TOO NUTRITIOUS. It has been computed by some one fond of mathematics that if the food which is consumed in Great Britain not only in excess of need, but to the actual harm of the eaters, could be reduced to the proper amount, more than supply the wants of the starving thousands in that country. This computation is, of course, little more than a guess, but it serves to emphasize the fact that many, perhaps the majority of mankind above the ranks of the very poor, sin against themselves chiefly by overeating. An English hygienist of repute says that a large proportion of the ill which afflicts man the middle life are due to overeating, chiefly in the direction of excess in quantity. He even goes so far as to make the deliberate assertion that more mischief in the shape of leucemia and cancer is actually caused and shortened life comes to the inhabitants of northern Europe from their habits of eating than from their abuse of alcohol. And what is said of Englishmen applies with equal force to Americans. We not only eat too much and too often, but we eat too many and too nutritious things in proportion to its bulk; in other words, we eat too much meat. Not only are gout and rheumatism favored by an excessive diet, but other ailments, solely caused by too much meat, but even certain tumors are thought by many to be hastened in their growth by an excess of meat. For the majority of city dwellers, especially brain-workers, three meals a day are too many; two well-sustained meals are better, and many are better off with meat only once in the 24 hours. The other meals should be light, consisting of bread, butter, cheese, milk, greens, vegetables and fruit. There is an unfounded prejudice against the use of lean ham, which is a very nutritious food, but it is indigestible, but that is because they are eaten at the wrong time, both fruit and nuts are excellent foods, but they are indigestible if eaten before breakfast or at meal-time, instead of at the end of the meal.—Youth's Companion.















