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NO. 35.

THE NEW EL DorADO.

Wonderful Riches of the Yukon River Gold Fields.

Located in a Wild Country, Far from the Comforts of Civilization—How to Get There—Cost of the Trip.

(Special Letter.)

Within the past few weeks the newspapers have been publishing wonderful stories of the lucky miners in the gold fields of the Yukon river, and all over the United States and Canada men's minds are attracted with the golden possibilities. It has long been known to prospecting geologists that the streams tributary to the Yukon, and in some places the great river itself, "wandered over sands of gold," but it is within the past few weeks that the discoveries have been made that have turned the eyes of the people of this country. Some of the stories read like tales from fairyland. One man, for instance, who went to the Klondike last winter from Michigan, and who lived for months in a hole in the ground, suffering great privations from the terrible cold and half starved, had almost decided that there was no gold in Alaska, when one day, after a 20-mile tramp, he came upon a little stream, "to quote his own words," which emptied into a sort of basin. The water was clear and the gravelly bottom was covered with nuggets. Of course, he plunged into the icy stream and picked up all the gold he could get. (And there are not many of us who wouldn't endure very icy water for such a prize.) That was the beginning of his luck, and when he returned to his home in Michigan two weeks ago he had a deposit check of \$60,000, and owns an interest in several mining claims still.

Then there is the case of a man from Kansas City, who "a year or two ago didn't have money enough to pay his

claim the novelty of hyperborean existence is not without its charms, and it is said that those who have become accustomed to living within the frigid zone find that life in the temperate regions is not as comfortable.

Alaska has a summer, short, close, muggy and unattractive. Those who have tried both say that they prefer the winter. During the winter the sun being in a measure supplied by the glazing splendour of the Aurora Borealis and the marvellous brilliancy of the stars. When the sun returns to warmth the frozen earth the daylight lasts for 24 hours at a stretch for this is one of the lands of "the midnight sun."

The Yukon is the largest of the great rivers in the world, and is said to be longer than the Mississippi. While it has not been thoroughly explored, it is known to be navigable for large steamers for at least 2,500 miles. The Yukon and its numerous tributaries swarms with fish, no larger salmon in the world than the Alaska variety, and in the dead of winter one has only to pick a hole in the ice covering of rivers or lakes to get an abundance of good, large fish. Beside fish the miner and traveler can often get a shot at a moose, and bear meat is to be had in the timbered part of the region.

There are two principal routes to the gold fields. One is by sea from Seattle to the mouth of the Yukon (port of St. Michaels) a voyage of 5,000 miles, lasting 15 days. A St. Michaels transfer is made from the ocean to the river (Yukon) steamer, after a delay of a few days, which is flat-bottomed and which reaches Dawson City at the mouth of the Klondike river in 15 to 20 days. But—and this is a very important "but"—unless the traveler lands at St. Michaels not later than August 25 he stands a good chance (or a bad one rather) of finding the Yukon closed by ice. In that case he can choose between spending the eight winter months on the bleak seas coast of St. Michaels or of the walking 1,000 miles on the Yukon to the

SOME EARLY HISTORY.

Robert Brent, First Mayor of the City of Washington.

He was Appointed by President Jefferson, and Many Institutions Founded by Him Are Existing at This Time.

(Special Washington Letter.)

The peoples of the old world look upon their ancient places, their ancient towns, cathedrals and courts with a veneration akin to idolatrous adoration.

The people of this new world are living only in the living present, and look upon antiquities very much as Tompkins expressed his disrespect for Hitler and hereditary nobility, when he said: "The gardener, Adam, and his wife, smile at the claims of long descent."

It is now more than 400 years since the discovery of the new continent was



ROBERT BRENT.

heralded to the world. We take no account of the discovery by Eric the Red, for nothing came of it, save a historic but not a practical buccanier Norseman. We reckon only from the time that Columbus and Amerigo Vesputi, and their successors, traversed the dangerous billows of the Atlantic to discover El Dorado.

We have a right to be proud, and to glory for nothing more than that we have ignored, and many of us have despised, all efforts to chronicle the achievements of our immediate ancestors. Mark Twain received recognition when he said: "I am not proud of my family. I am trying to do something which will make my family proud of me."

That epitomizes the popular sentiment. Nevertheless, there are far-sighted people in America to-day who are building monuments for the future; making histories of localities and local events, which will be valuable, and be better appreciated when this continent is old, and I may say it, more civilized. There will come a time when boys and girls will not only study the outline history of the origin and development of this great republic, but when they will study the development of their counties, townships, states and immediate environments.

We had a quadrocentennial exposition in Chicago a few years ago. That enterprising demonstration was a sharer in the whole world, when its magnitude and magnificence were understood. We had a centennial exposition of our national independence in Philadelphia in 1876. We have since had centennial exhibitions for several states and sections. The people of Tennessee are now having an entire people to unite in celebrating the centennial of the formation of that commonwealth; and the president of the republic has seen to it to lend his personal influence and presence to commemorate the event.

In spite of clamors from thousands of well-meaning and patriotic citizens, the state of Wisconsin has placed in Statuary hall, in the national capitol, a statue of Father Marquette, the pioneer of the frontier who brought Christianity and civilization to the great lake region.

In the same hall of notables in marble, the state of Illinois has erected a statue to Gen. James Shields, who was a soldier of the republic and a senator from three successive states.

We may never be able to explain the manifestations of civilization which excavations have developed in Yucatan, and other portions of the continent, until we see when we must take cognizance of the immediate past, and build monuments for future generations to study and admire.

The Columbian Historical society, of this city, is composed of gentlemen of scholarly requirements, and all of them possess something of personal pride in the capital city where they have long resided, and which they have seen grow into proportions of metropolitan pretensions. These learned gentlemen look forward to the time when there will be 2,000,000 people, or more, settled within a radius of ten miles from the dome of the capitol. They are making history for the future, and it is well that they are doing so.

At a recent meeting of the society a paper was read which gives a historical sketch of the city of Washington. Robert Brent filed that office from 1802 to 1812; a period of 15 years, and at a time when the capital city of this republic was a little bit of a village.

George Washington had seen the truth

of his dream of a stable republic. He had sheathed his sword, delivered his farewell address, and declined a third term of president of the new republic, had gone to his country home at Mount Vernon, and had been gathered unto his fathers. He had seen the city founded. He had built here a city residence, which still stands. He had turned over his high office to his duly-elected successor. The republic was very young, and the city of Washington was yet to be built.

We have the same sort of government today, with slight modifications, that Washington provided for the national capitol. In January, 1791, President Washington appointed three commissioners for the "territory of Columbia," and those commissioners were the last and approved May 3, 1802, authorizing the president to appoint a mayor for the city.

The Historical society has published the following letter, dated June 3, 1802, to Robert Brent, Esq., of the city of Washington:

"Whereas, the Act of Congress Incorporating the City of Washington has conferred to the President of the United States the appointment of a Mayor of the City. As the agency of that officer will be immediately requisite, it is my duty to avail the City of your services in it, if you will permit. I feel great diffidence in the talents I possess for executing that duty; in which you may feel it a duty to contribute my feeble aid for the public service, I will venture upon it, if you see fit to concur on me, and for the obliging manner in which you have been pleased to communicate it, with pleasure, accept your polite invitation to dinner on Friday next, with sentiments of much respect for the honor to be done by your office, I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Obedt. Servant, ROBERT BRENT."

There is the formal proof and acceptance of the first mayorality of the city of Washington. There is the foregoing as displayed by the president to the private citizen; and there we also see the consideration and esteem of the city by the president on a matter of record in the Historical society that the dinner lasted from three o'clock until seven o'clock in the evening. Thomas Jefferson was the guest of a republic of about 6,000,000 people. Robert Brent was appointed mayor of a city of something like 1,600 people. There was as much courtesy and consideration displayed as though Robert were being made minister to Great Britain.

By the act of congress the appointment of a mayor of Washington was

The Crown Roller Mills.

Rush City, Minn.
New and Improved Machinery.

First-Class Flour Guaranteed.
FRED HEINRICH, Proprietor.

Kashik & Hoefler,

DEALERS IN
FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

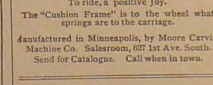
We keep constantly on hand the following meats:
Beef, Veal, Pork, Mutton, Poultry,
AND GAME IN SEASON.
We also make and have on hand all kinds of sausage.
KASHIK & HOEFLER,
Pine City, Minn.

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



BRENTWOOD.

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.

E. E. Barnum, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.
Residence in Ryder House. Office in room over the Drug Store.
Pine City, - - - Minnesota.

Dr. E. L. Stephan,

Physician and Surgeon.
—Office at Drug Store—
HACKLEY, - - - Minnesota.

A. J. Stowe, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.
Graduate of the University of New York City, 1887. Office in new building first door north of Postoffice. Residence in room north of office.
Rush City, - - - Minnesota.

Robt. C. Saunders.

Attorney at Law.
HACKLEY, - - - Minnesota.

S. G. L. Roberts.

Attorney and Counselor
at Law.
Pine City, - - - Minnesota.

Ed. C. Gottry,

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Late Register U. S. Land Office. Will practice in all Courts of the State.
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DEALERS IN
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Best Goods at Lowest Prices.
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PINE CITY LIVERY STABLE

W. P. GOTTRY,
Proprietor.
First-Class Livery Rigs Furnished at any hour,
PINE CITY, - - - MINN.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some thing to do with the spruce and pine trees in our woods?
We have a large quantity of spruce and pine trees for sale.
If you have any idea, let us hear of it.
We will pay you \$1.00 for every acre of land you own, and \$1.00 for every acre of land you wish to purchase.



MAP OF ALASKA AND THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS, showing both the River Route from St. Michael's and the Overland Route from Juneau.

house rent" and went to Alaska. He returned July 15 with \$100,000 in gold nuggets.

And now a brief description of the new El Dorado will be in order. The greatest discoveries have been made in the streams flowing from the east into the Yukon. They are all in British territory, in that vast region marked on the map as "Northwest Territory," which is one of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada. So, while they are often spoken of as the Alaska gold fields, as a matter of fact all the rich placer mines about which the sensational stories are told are not in Alaska, but just across the border in John Bull's domain. One one hundred and forty-first degree of west longitude, which you can see on your map stretches from Mount St. Elias to the Arctic ocean. It is the boundary line, and beyond a few feet at Fort Cudahy and a few at Forty Mile there is no dispute about it, and the red-coated mounted police of Canada keep the best of order in the mining camps. Virtually, as far as climate is concerned, the gold fields might as well be in Alaska. The gold sets in early in September and lasts till the middle of May; and it is here unless one has a good constitution, is strong and healthy and is well provided with warm clothing and furs. The mercury goes down between 60 and 70 degrees below zero, and during storms 20 or 30 degrees warmer is equally hard to bear. But, well provided in the matter of clothing, with plenty of food (for one ought to eat generally even when one has a voracious appetite in the Arctic regions), there is no reason why a healthy man, not too old, should not be well acclimated. Apart from the reasonable prospect of success in working

mines as soon as the river is frozen over. In this case he will require a pack of Indian dogs and one or two Indian bipeds to make the journey.

The Juneau route is the other way to the Klondike. It is more direct and 4,000 miles shorter than the ocean route, but can be taken best in the winter and only by men inured to hardships. In this case, too, Seattle is the starting point. A coastwise steamer takes the traveler to Juneau, 900 miles where the outfit can be purchased. From Juneau to Dyea is another 100 miles, then two trips taking eight to ten days. At Dyea the Chief Indian takes the traveler across to Chilkat pass—and having safely crossed it he must build a boat to navigate the Klondike and return, because he has a journey of about 700 miles to reach the mines after leaving Chilkat. In the winter the boat gives place to snowshoes and the dog sled.

As we have said, this direct course is only for stalwarts, but indeed none also should think of going to the Klondike, and the fatigue and hardships of such a journey will test even their best energies.

The expense of the trip is also worthy of consideration. On the ocean route the fare from Chicago to Circle City, the nearest point to the Klondike, is about \$250. But the cost of freight on the Yukon from the ocean to the mines may be estimated at 35 cents per pound, and as the prospective miner will require one year's provisions, which, with tools, etc., will weigh one ton, this item will be an expensive one. In other words, the cost of getting there, ready to start, will be in excess of \$1,200. That there is abundance of gold in certain, and stout-hearted men can get it, but takes such to fill the necessary conditions.

W. F. Glasow

DEALER IN...
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Pine City, Minn.

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

Especially 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.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS

Experimental Work. A great number of important experiments in grass cultivation are being conducted by the experimental farms at Island Lake. These investigations are for the purpose of finding out the various grasses best adapted to the climate and soil of southwestern Minnesota. Supt. O. C. Greig says: "Many men have considered it impossible to grow clover successfully in Lyon county. We have found that it can be grown with great success if given proper care and cultivation. The Alsike is the clover for low lands. It will thrive on ground that is good for red top. It is not suitable for high lands. The Mammoth clover is a heavier grower and bids fair to surpass the red clover in Minnesota. Red clover is biennial. It drops seed the second year of its growth. If left on the ground and not carried away, it will seed itself. We have land there that has succeeded in raising clover for sowing on uplands I advise farmers to use the Mammoth and red clover. Alsike and timothy are the final forage grasses."

Cleaved Up. Everything in connection with the O'Connell murder mystery, near Redwood Falls, now appears to be cleared up, with the exception of O'Connell's clothing having been saturated with oil, and first set to the building after O'Connell was murdered. O'Connell never says her mind is a complete blank on everything that happened after she killed her husband in self-defense. The children are to be given information on the subject, and unless Mrs. O'Connell's mind clears up, it is probable that it will always remain a mystery. From all the evidence so far there is nothing that will convict Mrs. O'Connell, although there are some different points remaining for investigation. Preliminary examination has been waived by Mrs. O'Connell, and her 15-year-old son, waiting the action of the November grand jury.

A Growing Population. The maiden's report to the board of prison managers, made at a regular meeting, shows a prison population of 638, a larger number than has been in the institution for years. Of these 10 are women, which breaks the record for number of female convicts. Two of the 10 will soon be paroled, but will probably be paroled before that time and sent back to Minneapolis where they live. Their husbands are in prison also. They will be released with them, all the terms being short ones. The board of managers has decided to purchase additional binding machinery, increasing the daily output 500 pounds and bringing it up to a total of 250,000 pounds. Twice from the prison has been sent to the state penitentiary, and the entire supply, 3,500,000 pounds, was sold, bringing \$302,600.

Can Return. County Attorney Peterson of Hennepin county, has given up his opinion that Louis F. Menage, be of malicious memory, can return to his native heath without endangering his life. To convict Menage for trickiness it would be necessary to introduce the same evidence that was utilized in the former Granaty case. As much of the evidence would be impracticable, as much of the worth of the previous cases lay in notes and papers, which have been scattered since then, many of them having been returned to their owners.

Not Satisfied. The express companies doing business in this state are not satisfied with the state warehouse commission an annual report of their business before Sept. 1 this year, as provided by law, nor are they willing to pay the \$500 a day penalty for failure to do so, also provided in the law. This conclusion was arrived at during a hearing on the subject in which the blank form of report which the commission had prepared and hoped the express companies would use, was considered.

Drowned Fine. Since the government concluded to adopt the Odanah plan as to its Indian pipe on the reservations, allowing the Indians to cut the dead and burned pine, it is said that a great portion of the pine on the White Earth, Leech Lake and Red Lake reservations has been "doctored." Men having been placed at the base of the trees, charring the bark sufficiently to bring them within the scope of the term "doctored."

News in Brief. Two members of a gang of robbers, that have been infesting the counties of Stearns, Wright and Meeker were captured at Wadena. It has been discovered that a stream within a few miles of Oakley, contains many speckled trout. They are planted there every year ago. (They say have been caught within the past week.) Over 300 children of West have been sent to Mills fair-grounds from Howard Lake in the past week. A man dropped dead on the street at Elk River. Papers on a body under the name of the dead to be Bert Douglas. Brown county fair will be held at New Ulm on August 30, 31 and Sept 1. There have been offers in person, premiums and appeals, and a fine program is announced for every day. Edward Lindquist, aged about 30, and in the employ of the Farmers' Lumber Co., at St. Peter, was killed in a runaway. The 10-year old son of Fred Schult, of Springfield, had an eye blown out by powder. Jim Laksook, of Eagle Bend, is 98 years old, accounted oldest by taking steynklin. He was to be married that evening. The St. Hilaire Lumber company has let a contract for the cutting of 300,000 feet of logs on Red Lake. A logging railway, situated on a long line to be built, will be operated will take time to fifteen years.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Their Growth and Prosperity Shown by Recent Reports. Washington, Aug. 6.—An abstract of reports of condition of national banks on May 14 is accompanied by a diagram prepared jointly by the comptroller of the currency and chief of the bureau of statistics. The diagram displays graphically the growth and increase in the principal cities of the United States. In October, 1864, the capital of the 598 banks amounted to \$86,890,000; a year later the number of banks had increased to 1,513 and the capital to \$393,000,000. The capital gradually increased to \$948,500,000 on October 1, 1875, the highest point reached until 1888, when it amounted to \$999,700,000. The increase thereafter was gradual until 1892, when the highest point was reached, namely, \$1,088,000,000. In the fall of 1896 the amount had declined to \$848,500,000. Loans and discounts reached their maximum in 1887, when they amounted to \$984,700,000. In 1880 that amount was exceeded by \$50,500,000, with an exception from that date to 1892 when a further increase, and the highest point ever reached was in October, 1892, namely, \$2,171,000,000. In 1893 there was a drop to \$1,843,000,000, which was recovered in 1894 to \$1,870,000,000. In the fall of 1896 there was a decline to \$1,893,300,000. The deposits have fluctuated to about the same extent as loans and discounts. The maximum being reached in 1892 when they amounted to \$1,779,300,000. In the following year deposits declined to \$1,445,000,000. At the close of following year they reached \$1,742,100,000. The circulation outstanding in 1896 reached \$230,000,000 and the highest point was reached in 1873, the amount being \$259,000,000. The minimum amount outstanding is shown to have been \$122,900,000 in October, 1890. At the close of the report of this date the amount was \$129,000,000. The average per capita of banking funds of all national banks in the United States in 1896 is shown to be \$7.74, varying from a minimum of \$2.72 in Arkansas to a maximum of \$19.50 in Massachusetts. The diagram shows the average per capita of the currency and the deposits by states and geographical divisions the capital, deposits and loans of all national banks and in addition an illustration of the changes in the various classes of paper money in circulation from 1864 to 1896. The chart is being sent to all national banks and leading newspapers.

English Delays Her Answer. London, Aug. 7.—The British government has informed the American diplomatic commission that it will probably reply to the proposition of the United States in October. The commissioners have been awaiting in London since their conference in London in 1893 and have been awaiting in London since their conference in London in 1893 and have been awaiting in London since their conference in London in 1893.

Free of Silver. London, Aug. 7.—Bar silver made a violent and sensational break Thursday, falling one-half penny to 35 1/2 pence per ounce. This is the first time since the London market since the last week of June, 1893, when the Indian government decided to close the Indian mints to free silver coinage, and when holders of bullion accordingly threw their silver on the market. The news silver bullion fell in London 3 1/2 pence per ounce to price below 30, but it rallied sharply later.

Not Havana's Sponsor. Washington, Aug. 7.—The United States will not guarantee the carrying out of terms of arbitration between Hawaii and Japan against the former. So said Secretary of State John Sherman Friday night. It was a matter between the countries in error, he said. If the arbitration is concluded, then the arbitration failed, the secretary explained. "The United States will not sponsor Japan's claim against Hawaii, but it will be a special subject of legislation by congress."

His Trial Postponed. Boston, Aug. 7.—J. Powell, general chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, was arraigned before the United States commissioner Monday morning on a charge of withholding alien labor laws in importing Canadian under contract to work in the general offices of the order. The case was continued until September 27.

Wants County Time. Columbia, O., Aug. 7.—The free-Allence on Friday was a surprise. There were four strikes in a row. The strike was between the Ohio Lumber and Coal Co., of Putnam, and the Ohio Lumber and Coal Co., of Putnam. The strike was between the Ohio Lumber and Coal Co., of Putnam, and the Ohio Lumber and Coal Co., of Putnam.

Victims to Slay. Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Beginning Monday August 12, and continuing for five days, the thirty-first annual convocation of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held here.

HUMOROUS.

—Fond Mother—"Oh, Peter, Peter, I thought I told you not to play with your doll!" "But I didn't," Peter—"But I did!" "Well, then the Salvation Army on Sunday?" "—Tit-Bits.

—In the "Light Places"—"The Summer of '97—'98." "Well, miss, things is just as natural around here as they are anywhere."—"Push."

—In the "Dark Places"—"Have you noticed how Stubbs repeats himself?" "Yes, it is an atrocious habit—yesterday he tried to collect a bill of mine which has collected twice before."—Detroit Free Press.

—At the Club—"Dobson—"Jones hasn't been around to the club for two weeks. Wonder what he is all away at the seaside, and he can rest just as well at home."—Judge.

—Paddy—"Spinner has taken to the lectro-platform, reads his own poems." Duddy—"Spinner always was an eccentric fellow. Always doing what nobody else ever thought of."—Boston Transcript.

—There are 250,000 words in the English language, and most of them were used on Sunday by a woman who had severed her connection with the church, but who had been adorned with a tag which was written, "Reduced to 66, 114 1/2"—Tit-Bits.

—Carr—"Do mercy's sake, turn the axle of your neck ribbon around front. Don't you know that it is no longer good form to wear the bow behind?" "I suppose so," she replied, "but how else was I to do it?"—Boston Transcript.

MOCKING THE WOLF'S HOWL. Brutes Can Be Easily Lured from Their Retreat by a Dog's Nois. Pawling, who lives in an interesting way in the state of Washington, is a westerner of the old type. He tells about fooling wolves by imitating their cries.

One Sunday morning," he writes, "while we were working on the Clear-water, along about the 1st of May, I took my revolver and went over to the cabin of my partners and proposed that we go to the hills and kill some grouse. While going up the hill we saw a very big wolf fresh track in the snow. He was climbing. The trail forked, one branching up the river, the other turning back into the hills. We stopped, wondering what we could be doing in that part of the country at that time of the year. Suddenly the beast began to howl, and shivers crawling along his back they made us do when I heard a wolf howl. When the sound died away I mocked it, and was answered with quick reply. Again I answered it. I did this for two or three hours. The wolf came, but they laughed at me, and we went on after grouse. The wolf howled back to our left after we got going, and was plainly making a call for its mate. We went to a small mound set down and howled in a low voice because I feared it would notice the noise. It did not, and I called it back, and it trotted through the small brush.

"As it ran along on a fallen rotten log, I threw my rifle with my right hand over it. We ran up and found it badly wounded, and, wolf-like, sallow. Its skin made a pretty good rug. "When we had killed the wolf, I went to Mount Oregon one morning on a cruise. When a big wolf came into the trail and kept on before me, turning the left of its canine teeth I tried to go to the right. I went on a way, got off my animal and howled to see what would happen. An answer came, and I knew I was perfectly safe. I felt lonesome when I dread a wolf's howl gives me. I started on after a bit, and on the way there was a wolf on my trail. I kept on till I came to a clearing, howling once in a while in a way that made the wolf howl in answer. When I was half through the brush I dismounted and crawled back. When I pulled up to the edge of the brush I saw that he was gone, shot through the billiard ball heads, while the wolf's head—"Forest and Stream.

DOOM OF THE LOCOMOTIVE.

There is a Possibility of a Locomotiveless Age. About 100 years ago Oliver Evans, the inventor, was rash enough to say that the locomotive was the best of all pressure locomotive would take people after breakfast in Washington and get them to New York for supper. The idea of carrying a large number of people, of course, preposterous, and he was the butt of many a joke. But when the rails were finally laid, which was in 1825, it was not long before the steam began to want more speed, and thus it has gone on. Americans accept inventions as marvels for a whole day sometimes, and then demand more. Some people have been known to complain of the telephone.

But the locomotive has been a faithful old friend. Locomotive Engineers go so far as to say "It was always kept equal to any speed requirements kept upon it," and that the only obstacle to carrying a larger load of freight was the lack of signals and the absence of efficient means of stopping the trains. How many this summer of 1896? The number of passenger trains, the proper warnings and the power to stop, how many of us would arrive at our destinations in time to sup on success and the way out of road of the track, the lack of signals and the absence of efficient means of stopping the trains. How many this summer of 1896? The number of passenger trains, the proper warnings and the power to stop, how many of us would arrive at our destinations in time to sup on success and the way out of road of the track, the lack of signals and the absence of efficient means of stopping the trains. How many this summer of 1896? 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That Prof. Andros and his two companions, who started for the north pole in a balloon over a month ago have shared the fate of so many brave, but deluded men who have sacrificed their lives in the fruitless endeavor to "discover" the north pole. Notwithstanding the fact that they took carrier pigeons with them, nothing has been heard from the party. If alive they are probably working their way back to civilization in the same way others explorers have.

The abuse which English papers are heaping on Secretary Sherman and their threats of war are not sufficient to frighten the American people. The United States may be only a "third-rate naval power," but she has a first rate resolute force which was sufficient to give England two such whippings that she has had enough for one hundred years, and we were then but thirteen colonies, and in an infantile state. We have more of the same goods in stock for her if she wants them.

The law for the taxation of railroad lands which was referred to the people at the last election and carried, and is now a law, has probably been discussed as much as any one law on our statute books, is now undergoing a test in the courts. A suit has been brought in Aitkin county which will test its validity. The suit will in all probability get to the U. S. Supreme Court. It is quite probable that all of the questions involved will be determined in this action, so that the validity of the law will be forever set at rest.

The pessimist who would have us believe that the world is growing worse and worse every day finds but little strength for his views in the reports of the multitudes of young christians who this summer gathered at San Francisco to attend the Y. P. S. C. E. convention, and at Toronto, to attend the Epworth League convention. These societies alone, to say nothing of others, number hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic young people, banded together and working for the upbuilding of morality and christian purity. What grand results may not such societies achieve. All loyal citizens who have the well being of humanity at heart, wish these and all kindred societies God speed in their work.

The newspaper writer who referred to Harold Sewall, son of Mr. Bryan's late running mate, as an "unfilial son," simply because Sewall Jr. was a Republican, and stood by his own convictions in the late campaign, is personal politics with a vengeance. Mr. Sewall's name he bears unworthy of the great privileges of American citizenship, and unworthy of the confidence of honest men had he voted and worked for the opposition ticket simply because his father occupied second place on it. His illustrious father is, if report of him be true, too good a man to wish that his son betray a principle in which he believes, simply because of his father's position on the ticket. Hereditory politics, like hereditary political position, is a menace to free government, and neither have a place in American politics. In the free, untrammelled, intelligent world, the safety of American institutions.

Thus from the editorial columns of the Minneapolis Times, a Popercate paper said nothing but free silver would ever bring about a betterment of the industrial situation, is significant.

While there is a great shortage in the foreign wheat crop, the United States is blessed with a harvest so abundant that there are not going to be railroads enough to haul it to market in a reasonable time. There is going to be an immense surplus of foreign wheat on the big coasts of Europe, and American wheat this year, for Australia and South Africa, and India, and even Argentina are calling for supplies.

A most important fact in this connection is that the farmers themselves will give the benefit of the steadily rising grain rates. During several seasons past some trade and business, associated the wheat of the country at low figures into the hands of any persons in price here, however, the feeling of confidence is stronger than has been for several years. Money is long looked up in the home market, and the result of the trade, and the farmers have been fully prepared for a speculative market. They have studied the market and know the conditions of the crops of foreign lands, and that the buyers are not so keen as they have been in the past, and are not so high in bidding their grain. The result is that the farmers are getting the best price for their grain. The increase in the wheat and other prices has brought property in the farming industry to a point where it is estimated, there is very little bearing to be done.

good lines on every hand. In the west there is a lack of fuel. The situation is unparallel. What you look a drop a year ago the farmers had much of it over to the current season, and now this old corn crop will be shipped along with the wheat, and being to increase the cost of grain in the elevator and at the railroad stations. The sun of happiness promises to shine once more on the American farmer, whose Chonky is found in golden grain.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.
Teacher examinations will be held as follows: Pine City, Minn., August 18, 19, 20, and 21. Examinations begin Monday, August 18, at 10 o'clock.

HUBER BLANKENHILL,
Superintendent of Schools.

First publication August 6, 1897.
Order for Hearing and Notice of Application for Appointment of Administrator.
State of Minnesota, ss:
County of Pine,
In Probate Court, Special Term, August 4th, 1897.
In the matter of the estate of Theresa Fort, deceased.
The petition of Mary E. Roberts, of the county of Pine, requesting the appointment of herself, as administrator of the estate of Theresa Fort, late of the County of Pine, in the State of Minnesota, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1896, at the county of Pine, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of her death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is next of kin deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to G. L. Roberts granted.
It is ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order in the Pine County Pioneer, printed and published at Pine City, in said county, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

E. VEENHOVEN,
Judge of Probate.

First publication Aug. 6, 1897.
Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.
Default has been made in the payment of the debt secured by that certain mortgage of land which is recorded as mortgage No. 100, and which was given by Oliver B. Trowbridge as mortgagor, and which mortgage was recorded November 23, 1893, in book 100, page 30, in the office of the register of the County of Pine, State of Minnesota, pages 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, and which mortgage is subject to the mortgage of the undersigned Joseph Schiller, bearing date the 21st day of August, 1897, in book 100, page 30, in the office of the register of the County of Pine, State of Minnesota, pages 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, and which mortgage is 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THE STORY TELLER

AS THEY ARE

Self-constituted stage-stranger function from afar. And much the man who sees and paints things exactly as they are. They like to mount a day-height on fancy. And seek at those who tell stern truths of earth-life. Perhaps they mount so high, that things so plain to people here. From their elevations historical shapes appear. And yet we live in daily touch with haggard things and poor. We see the lower sphere in which men suffer and suffer and suffer. The touch of poverty and pain the overflow of it. The disposition and distress which curses each one kills. All these are near us every day, stern spectators of each hour. What wonder that some point it all in words of playing words? We cannot always soar aloft 'mid sunrise golden bars. Float with the eagle in crown among the silver stars. Sail out on seas of crystal to the islands of the bliss. And back in calm and tropic palms which softly the west. Some must do daily where the city's pulses beat. And note the misery which lives full many a square street. Here with a stage left, foresting their bodies of life's sea. Where demons of hot torrid men feast long in ghoulies. Where passions fire by alcoholate cease-pools black with greed. Where happiness is hollow and joys rime into dust. Where vice conceals, buzzard-like, on human carnion feed. Where courtesans wear a coat of mail—'mid principle is dead. Some painter with the pen must sketch these things with faithful touch. Not palliating evil or over-adorning. Not softening the glooms of death or padding lurid truth. With allian words as cushions used to break the fall of youth. Let human beings yet uncursed see these things as they are. And knowing what has happened, he'll cheer off unimpaired. We need the faithful art which shows the plain, unweave fact. Which seems disguise or vain deceit in purpose, words or deed. Which, not despising fancy, yet the truth unmarred in its revealment. And does not care to paint the reptile poison as the rose. We human beings yet not yet soar bird-like in the air. So near the sun that dazzled eyes see neither his nor care. But see reveal and thus relieve soul-crow everywhere. I. EDGAR JONES.

DOCTOR RENA'S AMUSEMENT GRUSADE.

BY JEANNETTE S. DENTON.

THE pretty suburb of Hyde Park was in a riot of greenness and bloom under the hot June sun. The bay-windowed and balconied Merrill house looked terribly imposing to John Hathaway as he went slowly up the broad walk. A sound of the girl's voice floated through the window, and he walked still slower. He was a diffident man, and would much rather have faced a battery than be brought up and berated. He was bound on, but he must, and big, strong man as he was, his eyes grew wet as he thought of the reason. He rang the bell. "I should like to see Miss Rena Merrill," he said to the servant. She looked a little surprised, then directed him to a chamber in the hall, and went into the parlors. A moment later a girl came out, a very pretty girl, and pronounced looking. "Did you wish to see me?" she asked, wonderingly. He crushed his hand nervously in his hands. "Yes, ma'am," he answered. "I suppose I came on a very queer errand, but I had to." And his eyes filled with tears. "Of course you don't know us. My name is John Hathaway. We live back here about three blocks. But we know all about you. Time and time again we have heard of your beautiful speaking, and my wife has wanted to hear you always. Since she has been sick she sort of seemed to have lost her mind all the time. Yesterday she heard the doctor telling me he was afraid she couldn't pull through, and she said, 'John, I'm going to die, there's just one thing I want. I want you to ask Miss Merrill to come and recite for me.' Sick people get fanciful sometimes, you know," he said, apologetically. "I hope you'll excuse the liberty." "Wants me to come and recite something?" the girl repeated. "Why, how funny!" I'm sure I don't know," John laughed. "I'm sure you would have a very interesting day's work out of the man before her." "Does she want me to come now?" "The doctor didn't say how long it would be," she answered simply. "People who did not like Rena Merrill said she was spoiled. Possibly she was, but something in the pathetic hopelessness of the visitor's voice and the sadness of his homely, honest face suddenly troubled her. "Of course I'll go," she said impulsively, pinning on her wide, white hat. "Now, too. I'll be back sometime," she remarked cavalierly to the wondering girls in the doorway, "just amuse yourselves until I come." The man hurried ahead, and stood waiting in the doorway of a tiny, box-like little house. Evening was closing in, and still an air of solemn expectancy brooded over the place. A woman came into the entry. Her face was portentous and important looking. "Have you got her?" she asked, in a loud whisper. "It's an awful queer notion for a day's person to take," she

continued, turning to the girl. "She's growing waver. It's slow, I've got you know, miss, but I guess she can hear her." Rena followed her into a room rather bare, but painfully clean. On the spotless pillow was a white, wax face with blue eyes. Another woman sat by the bedside. Her face was pale, and she opened slowly, and a weak voice whispered: "I knew she'd come. Now I'll hear her." Rena stood at the foot of the bed, for the first time in her life painfully embarrassed. "Will you shall I recite?" she asked apologetically of the women. They sat with decorously folded hands. "Something suitable to the occasion," one said, primly. Rena thought a shade of protest flitted across the white face on the bed. "Little Boy Blue" flashed to her bewildered memory, and she eagerly caught at it. Even to herself her voice had never sounded so pathetic as she told the story. When she finished, the two stolid women were wiping their eyes, and heavy tears lay on the sick woman's cheeks. "I wish you would recite that," she said, and the girl's thought there was beckoning in them. She followed her impulse, and bent over the bed.

"Now something—different," the woman gasped. An sudden inspiration flashed to Rena's mind. She started up, and she announced the "Chariot Race" from "Her Hero." Both nature and art had done a great deal for her in an early life. She had recited before her critical friends, and evasive ones, before exacting, cultivated audiences, but her wildest fancy had never placed her on a stage. Rena stepped into the homely room, with its chilling quiet, the death-like auditor on the bed, her solemn eyes following every movement. She was nervous, and nervous, but never had she recited as she did that day. The great amphitheater with its brilliant, frenzied populace, the rush and tramp of the horses, the breathless hush, the crash of the wild chariots, the triumph of the matchless Arabs and their wonderful driver, swayed and surged and beat through the room like a mighty wind. The two women sat with open mouths, and staring eyes. The man had come inside the door and stood erect, clenching his hands in his excitement. "There was a race as was a race," he said, in a low, resonant voice, forgotten for an instant of everything but the story.

Then they looked toward the bed. The sick woman was sitting up. "Oh!" she cried, with a note of long-drawn ecstasy, then fell back exhausted. "She's dead!" cried Rena, in a quiver of fear. There was a horror-stricken instant. Then she roused and sprang almost strongly, grasping convulsively the girl's warm, dimpled hand in her cold, wasted fingers. "I wish you'd tell to-morrow, if you'd promise to come again." "I'll surely come," Rena said, softly, then slipped out. She was fast on her odd experience, but she told it at the dinner table that evening with a touch of hesitancy. Some how she did not feel like having much said. Dr. Randolph was there, too, and she wondered anxiously what he would think. Somehow, the recitation of a thing like that to a dying woman suddenly seemed a rule and a rite. Her cheeks burned. The doctor looked at her thoughtfully. "Possibly you can cure her, Miss Rena," he said. "Sometimes in a low fever the patient gets apathetic and indifferent, and slips away from sheer lack of energy. May be you can reverse the idea somewhat, and, as a second Schopenhauer, chain the poor woman to life by your eloquence."

"I beg your pardon, Miss Rena, I am not entirely joking. I do not know the case, but that result is not impossible. How about to-morrow, though?" "Have you forgotten the golf match? I believe the party is to start at seven and return by moon rise." Rena caught her breath. "I had forgotten," she answered. She sat silent, hardly touching her dessert. The party going on next morning was just the people she liked. The exhilarating sun over the perfect roses in the lovely, fragrant June morning. The informal dinner at the charming clubhouse. The moonlight rumpus, and Dr. Randolph. It was so seldom he spared time for an outing.

"I would be absurd to give up such a pleasant and delightful possibility for the sake of the woman. Why, the doctor himself made fun of it himself!" Then her promise flashed to her mind. "I don't seem to be doing much of anything else lately but forget, that settles it, though," she thought, straightening up energetically. "Of course I'll be moonlight tonight." People think rapidly, and Rena, looking up at the end of her cogitations, noticed they were all absent, as though waiting for her. "I really did forget about the Downs, and promised her to come back, so of course I can't go," she said, decidedly. "But I wish you wouldn't mention it to anyone, because I don't do it for good reasons, you know, but simply because I promised."

The next morning she gathered a great crowd, and called for their use, and rose before she went to the little white house, wondering as she did it, whether they might not be for the dead rather than for the living. John Hathaway met her at the door. "She is waiting for you," he said. The sick woman was alone; her eyes

were open, and she was watching the door intently. "Here's some," she announced, triumphantly, as though she were come of plenty, in a loud clear voice. "And she's a beautiful brass!" "Yes, and you shall have them when you can get them," replied Rena, snatching the fragrant mass over her nose and its occupant. "Miss Hathaway gave a little pin. The man said it was a pair of gloves, but they did smell good. Still, it was not roses she wanted." Rena answered the unspoken wishfulness of the woman. "Now, what do you want me to recite?" she asked. "I wish you'd say something real funny. I haven't heard anything funny in so long," Mrs. Hathaway answered, imploringly. "Whatever can I recite that's real funny?" thought Rena, in dire perplexity. "Everything funny is so mixed up with the pathetic. I might tell them 'How Katie Entered Her Sister's Room.' It's pretty near as bad as 'Curfew Shall Not Ring,' but I believe they'll like it." So she told the absurd little story of Katie's exploits. "The cut little rat!" he cried, admiringly. "Didn't she just get it at that state of hers?" The roses over Mrs. Hathaway tumbled around as though they were experiencing a small earthquake. "I didn't know anything could be so funny," she gasped, wiping her streaming eyes. "Can't you go on?" "Aren't you afraid it will hurt you?" asked Rena, approaching her. "I don't care. I haven't felt so stirred up for months." It was nearly an hour later when Rena emerged from the hospital, and met Dr. Randolph at the gate. "Why, I thought you went to the Downs?" "I concluded not to go. How is your patient?" "Oh, doctor, there was never anything about the hospital, and I'm not. They were right. All she needed was rousing, and I roused her. I'm sure she will get well. I recited everything that I could get my hands on. Her sister's heart to 'When Grandma Danced the Minuet,' and furnished my own orchestra. They did enjoy it so! It was recommended as detailed to hospital service."

"Fighting began at Fair Oaks, and the two boys were hovering around the heads of the stretcher. 'You surrender, now or—' 'They surrendered, and Matt and Williams marched them three miles into camp. Matt was still carrying my \$16 boots, and he used them with such vigor and frequency against the persons of his prisoners that he wore the heels entirely smooth. General Newberry reflected a moment, and his voice changed as he said: 'George Jacobs and George Lamphere were called and years ago he was a drummer. They were enlisted from the same neighborhood and had known each other all their lives. They were both in the militia, and had on the same George Jacobs split his drum by allowing it to go wet. They were recommended as detailed to hospital service.' 'Fighting began at Fair Oaks, and the two boys were hovering around the heads of the stretcher. 'You surrender, now or—' 'They surrendered, and Matt and Williams marched them three miles into camp. Matt was still carrying my \$16 boots, and he used them with such vigor and frequency against the persons of his prisoners that he wore the heels entirely smooth. General Newberry reflected a moment, and his voice changed as he said: 'George Jacobs and George Lamphere were called and years ago he was a drummer. They were enlisted from the same neighborhood and had known each other all their lives. They were both in the militia, and had on the same George Jacobs split his drum by allowing it to go wet. They were recommended as detailed to hospital service.'

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