The Pine County Pioneer.

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

VOL. XIII. PINE CITY, PINE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1898. NO. 21.

Dr. E. E. Barnum,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in first Residence South of the Court House.
Pine City, - - Minnesota.

Dr. R. L. Wiseman.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Riverside cottage.

Dr. A. . Trowbridge,
Dentist
Office opposite Pokegama Hotel. Office hours, 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m.

Dr. R. White,
VETERINARY SERGEON.
PINE CITY, - MINNESOTA.

Dr. E. L. Stephan,
Physician and Surgeon.
—Office at Drug Store—
Hinckley, - - Minnesota.

A. J. Stowe, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Graduate of the University of New York City, 1885. Office in new building first door south of Postoffice. Residence second door north of office.
Rush City, - - Minnesota.

Ed. C. Gottry,
Attorney at Law.
Late Register U. S. Land Office. Will practice in all Courts of the State.
Ellison Block, Taylors Falls, Minn.

S. G. L. Roberts,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Pine City, - - Minnesota.

Robt. C. Saunders,
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Best Goods at Lowest Prices
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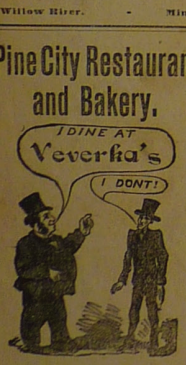


A Word to the Wise Is Sufficient,
And all we need to say is that if you desire courteous treatment, and to buy your goods at a Reasonable price.

WE are the people.

Cash paid for Potatoes.
GILMAN & MATSON,
ROCK CREEK, MINN.

CORRESPONDENCE

Gleaned for our Readers From All Sections of the County.

MEADOW LAWN.

Farmers are busy putting in their crops.

Anyone wishing to buy good land cheap, now is your chance, before it is all sold.

John McAdam has completed his house, and moved into the same on Wednesday.

Messrs. Alsup and Davis have also come from Dakota, with the intention of settling here.

John Kilgore and family have moved onto the place formerly occupied by John McAdam.

—Mr. Eldred has bought land near the Hustletown school house, but will not move up there until next spring.

Miss Rosella McAdam was up from Pine City, and spent the latter part of last week visiting her brother, John McAdam.

W. H. Hamlin and son, C. Gibson and son, and Mr. Alfred came up from Bird Island this week. Hamlin and Gibson will put in their crops and then bring their families here.

C. Davis, of Hustletown, sprained his ankle while engaged in wrestling with one of the boys of our town. We think in the future he will understand when wanting to wrestle he had better not meddle with our boys.

BROOK PARK.

Mrs. R. Hoagland is on the sick list this week, but we hope it is nothing serious.

T. M. Alsip, of Aurora, South Dakota, was in town Monday, he having driven through in six days.

Our blacksmith, Mr. Walker and family left this place one day this week by wagon enroute for Faribault.

Carlton Kelsey returned from school on Saturday. We are always glad to welcome our young people home.

Miss Winnie Seymour, a sister of our popular merchant, is visiting friends here. She expects to remain for some weeks.

Wm. Randal and J. O. Bamgartner, of West Concord, were in our village last week looking up their real estate interest.

Mr. Conger and family are among the new settlers. They arrived on Tuesday and are now quite well settled in their new home.

Mrs. Davenport and our pastor K. A. Myers left Wednesday morning for Anoka to attend the annual Baptist association the remainder of the week.

J. D. and Geo. Markham, of Rush City, were here Saturday looking over the ruins of their lumber yard which was destroyed by fire last Thursday. Investigation shows that 100,000 feet of lumber was burned.

WEST POKEGAMA.

Mr. Perska, Sr. arrived Monday from Mapleton. His son Fred is on the road with a carload of farm implements, stock and furniture.

The "Stowe" made her first trip for the season up as far as Jarvis bay and stopped at Jackson's point where she unloaded a quantity of supplies and provisions for the families around here.

We are pleased to state that we have a Sunday school at last. Rev. H. Taylor and A. S. Gottry, of Pine City, came up on Sunday and duly organized the school, for which they have the thanks and good wishes of all concerned. The officers elected are as follows: Superintendent, Miss Hamilton; Assistant Superintendent, Charles Jackson; Financial Secretary, Miss Julia Bergman; Assistant, T. Quinn; Teachers, Miss Hamilton, Fred Jackson; Mrs. E. C. Quinn; reserve teachers, T. Quinn, C. Jackson and Julia Bergman.

FROM FAR ALASKA

An Entertaing Grist from the Gold Fields—Advice to Tourists.

PORT VALDEZ, April 12, 1898.

EDITOR PIONEER.—It may interest your readers to read a letter from a traveler on the wastes of Alaska, especially now that so many the world over have set their course to this part of the world. I will say that many draw strongly upon their imagination, that the country is cold, but they can fix no idea of the enormous hardships they will have to go through, and thus go unprepared to stand the hardships. Others go fully equipped with everything, and hardships count for nothing with them. My comrades, Capt. Alfred Johnson, of the U. S. Quarantine Station at Ship's Island, Mississippi, and Quartermaster Bernhard Erickson, of the U. S. revenue cutter Woodbury, from Portland, Maine, arrived at St. Paul on the 25th of March and we made hurried moves get ourselves ready for the journey over the continent, as we were billed to leave St. Paul on the 27th, and sure enough on the 27th we had everything ready, and boarded a west-bound Great Northern train. We had a fine journey on our tourist car, but let no man calculating on boarding himself get in one of these cars without first having equipped himself with knife, fork, spoon, plate, cup, skillet, coffee kettle, and a good appetite to take in victuals of his own cooking. The stove and a good fire is there, but as far as utensils are concerned, you must provide yourself.

We saw many thousand head of cattle feeding on the open prairies in Montana, that attracted our attention very much, as they all looked fine, and certainly will be a great factor in setting the wheels a-going at St. Paul.

The mountain scenery on the G. N. is grand, and we were just late enough not to get caught in the snow storm that delayed so many trains. We enjoyed also the sight of the big Washington timber, but best of all was that busy, active, all-alive city of Seattle—the city that probably equips more gold-seekers than any other two cities on the coast. Here you have activity, business and a grand rush of people to and fro from early morning until late at night, all getting ready for the gold fields. The streets are literally lined with people, teams of horses, and the dog teams are not few either. It would surprise many a Minnesotan to see what loads these teams of dogs, four to six on either a sled or a wagon will pull—all for sale, and at what the owner says is one-fifth of their value in Alaska.

Let no man think it is the youthful and foolhardy that to-day seeks the Alaskan gold fields. We found but very few men under the age of 30, while many a man is past his fiftieth mile post. Many women are also on the move—some very respectable ones and some that have passed the point of respectability, but many a good woman did we see who were accompanying their husbands to the gold fields.

At Seattle we bought our necessary supplies, and packed them in proper waterproof canvas sacks, and I must say no town shows such a stock of Alaskan outfitting goods as Seattle does today. Nor is there any place where competition is stronger than in this, the queen city of the Sound. It doesn't pay, however, to buy a little here and a little there, so we bought our clothing all in one place, including shoes; our groceries at another place, and hardware at another place, and the drugs and mining test outfit at the leading wholesale drug store. In every case we patronized the home merchants of Seattle—those who had been established there for years, and found them true gentlemen. What pleased us most was that they were heavy patronizers of St. Paul jobbing houses, and we purchased the wares cheaper at Seattle, I was told by my men, than the same jobbing houses offered their goods at retail. This shows that they are protecting their Seattle patrons.

We went on board the steamer Tillamook on Friday afternoon, but the boat did not leave the dock until Saturday night at 11 o'clock, as they laid in waiting for the Christ Sofid party, from Colfax, Wis., who arrived over the C. P. R. R. Mr. Solid is one of the ninety-seven Klondikers who have struck it rich, and had gone east after men and supplies for his camp at All Gold Creek, 20 or 25 miles from Dawson. He brought with him from Wisconsin six of the most intelligent dogs I have seen. He said, "Never forget the dog if you want to travel in Alaska. He is your best friend, and in order to make him your best friend, you must feed him with your own hand." Christ Solid was the most interesting passenger on the Tillamook, and many a large audience gathered around to hear him. No bragging, no great finds were pictured out that did not have its hardships connected with it. He is one of those men that Wisconsin will hear of some day. A Norwegian by birth, but at heart a true American citizen, he will some day pull out of Klondike with an eye-opener to his fellowmen, and we wish him good luck.

Our boat sailed on the pleasant waters of Puget Sound all of Saturday night and Sunday forenoon; we passed Victoria in the dismal, and at 2:30 p. m. we landed at Nanaimo, on Vancouver island, where about 60 passengers took out their Canadian mining licenses, thus leaving about 600 in the town. This is a very pleasantly located town of about 3,000 inhabitants. Here the leaves are at full size, and there is to be found fine pasturage for stock. It is a splendidly organized town, peaceable and quiet, as it ought to be on Palm Sunday.

Our boat proceeded thence to Fort Wrangel, the hellhole of Alaska, where the vultures and vipers are permitted to run the town, and many a man will be forever sorry that the boat landed there. Men were held up and robbed, games of chance of all kinds were worked upon them in all sorts of shape, and men from among our passengers lost from $20 to $405. This should not be thus. The U. S. marshal, we think, could stop much of this if he was a man with his eyes open, but in all probability he cannot see anything so near his nose. I pity many a farmer, and also others who have not been out in the world much, who permits these human sharks to get so easily at his hard earnings, and yet how foolish they are that they have their money so easy of access and can grab it in the evil moment and put it upon the nut-shell game, or the dice, soap or monte. My advice to the traveling public is, bring your money in the deepest recesses of your clothing—sew it there so tight that if strangers tempt you you can not for shame show that in order to get at your money you must pull all your clothing off. By the time you get at the seams you will have time to reflect, and never put a dollar upon another man's game. But this is no excuse for public officers not doing their duty when things go as bad as in Fort Wrangel. Oh, this town of mud-holes, shacks and shanties, camps and tents, totem poles and filth! What other place in the American continent can compare with it? The United States has many a deserving Grand Army man of good moral character, who would do justice to the flag that protects him, by compelling the vultures and vipers of this class to move on. Look out on your travels for men in place of this kind, who talk to you as a good father giving you paternal advice on your journey. They are the bunco-steerers as a rule, and only try to get on your right side until they can make you their prey. One kind, pleasant-faced, preacher-like gentleman kindly showed us many a totem, and explained many things of interest to us, and when he thought he could separate us he suggested that I should see the new Canadian Pacific map. This I had no objection to, and hailed Capt. Johnson, Quartermaster Erickson and the two other big villings in our party, and in we went into the big shack where the dice-shaker was with his piles of gold, but the last map had disappeared. There would, however, be a good supply on hand in a minute, and our bunco-steerer was ready to take a hand in the game, and actually won $20 before our eyes without putting up a dollar. Now this was a plausible game, but oh for only one small pinch of red pepper at the right time, and there would be a sneezing and wheezing and scratching and itching such as Capt. Johnson and myself would well enjoy, and the fine bunco-steerer could remain in Fort Wrangel for all we cared.

There were nine women on board the Tillamook, bound for Alaska, and one of these spilled many a tear over $20 lost by her husband at the bunco game. She had the money and would not let him have any to put up, but friends of his who saw the chance just as good, let him have it only to lose it. How kind of them!

From Fort Wrangel we went to Juneau, a pleasant town lying under high mountains. This town is the best place in Alaska. It has electric lights in all parts of town, and though it was two o'clock at night, the houses were well lit up. We did not go ashore, and in a short time our boat was ready for Dyea. We arrived at Dyea about 2 p.m., and here there was a move in passengers, shipmen and everybody. This is the great port of Alaska for gold-seekers, but a certain club had run thro' the veins of many a man bound for the Klondike, as we had received word that a great many people had lost their lives in the valley below Chilcot Pass, and naturally we were anxious to hear the exact number. The customs officer at Dyea told us that 53 bodies had been recovered, but it was impossible to make an estimate of the number killed. He said there was in all probability from 150 to 20 men killed. Men had got into Dyea on Saturday on steamers, and made their way as far as to where the avalanche struck on Monday.

Dyea is certainly a busy town, with well-stocked stores of all kinds of goods necessary for this part of the country, but this town has its bad element also. There are two companies of U. S. troops at Dyea and Skaguay, and we have this hope that these towns will be well policed by militia in the hands of good men. The commander told me that he had notified some of the worst elements to move on, and they had taken the warning. As soon as they had their quarters completed, they would attend to the vultures and vipers.

There are many women of immoral character flocking to these towns, and as a rule the towns are full of them. It is hard to say what can be done to suppress the evil.

After unloading most of the freight and passengers at Dyea, the Tillamook pulled the narrow bay to Skaguay, where they unloaded Christ Solid and his party. He had gone over both passes, and said he had no desire to try the Chilcott again. But it was a little different with him than with most of the people. He had enough to hire his goods, $5,000 or $6,000 worth, hauled from the docks to Cape Lindeman. I want to say right here that he who contemplates going to Alaska must have a big pocketbook and lots of money, as they charge you for every move made. You have to pay $5 per ton for wharfage and 24 hours storage both at both Dyea and Skaguay, and then your hauling from the wharf to town will cost you another $2 per ton.

Skaguay, this town cosmopolitan, and surrounded as it is by mountains from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high, looks as a place for people of all nations to gather at before they go into the interior. But oh, the mud and dirt! This town has many a fine store and many buildings are springing up everywhere. Many a stock of goods found there would do credit to the best Minnesota inland towns. It is estimated that 5,000 people are located at Skaguay and 2,000 at Dyea at all times. To this population, depending upon the merchants of these towns to furnish them with supplies are another 5,000 people along each trail, making ready to cross either the Chilkot or White Pass. You thus have 20,000 people, 10,000 at each place, within five or six miles of each other, all bound for the gold-fields. Is it to be wondered at that when an avalanche comes down the mountain side that it kills 100 or 200 people?

It takes two good companies of soldiers to police this moving crowd of men. Many women going to Dawson and Klondike are going across these trails. In our party were Mrs. J. M. Boorman, of Des Moines, Ia.; Mrs. Dr. Alice J. Prather, of San Jose, California; Mrs. Belle Murphy, of Medford, Oregon; Mrs. J. Larue and Mrs. Geo. Light. All these were accompanied by their husbands, and if there are any ones worthy of the sympathies of the people it is those who are willing to undergo great hardships in order that their husbands may as far as possible have the comforts of home.

With good-bye to many a good newly-found friend, and set our course for Port Valdez. The open sea was not as pleasant as the inland strait, and many a passenger was taken sick on the last voyage. Few were those who were not taken down. I will say, however, that not one of the true-blooded viking missed a meal, and it made me feel

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)

COLUMBIA AND HARTFORD BICYCLES

This is the time to

Buy a Bicycle.

Can Give You Good Figures.

Hartford	$50
Syracuse	50
Tribune	50
"Jill," manufactured by Pope Mf'g Co., (a dandy for ladies)	35
"Jack," manufactured by Pope Mf'g Co., (a companion to above, for gents.)	35

Everything goes in circles or cycles they say,
And the truth of it all will allow—
For we see as we view our surroundings today,
It's the bicycle's cycle just now,

J. Y. BRECKENRIDGE,
Agent,
Main Street, - Pine City, Minnesota.

GOOD OIL FOR FURNITURE.

Linseed Oil	14 ounces.
Vinegar	1½ "
Hydrocloric acid	½ "

MIX.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress and Bicycle Suits

With the

WANNAMAKER & BROWN Clothing Man,

Now At the

Lake View Hotel.

J. A. Franta,
Manufacturer of Harness,
And Dealer in **Trunks, Valises, Etc.**

Horse supplies of all kinds kept constantly on hand
Repairing a specialty,
PINE CITY, MINNESOTA.

Pine Co. Pioneer.

W. P. GOTTRY, Publisher.

PINE CITY, - - - MINN.

HUMAN beings have six muscles to each eye, that they may move it on either side; but horses, cows, sheep and other quadrupeds, which habitually incline their heads to the earth in search of food, have a muscle by which their eyelids are suspended and supported, and which we do not need.

IT is a curious fact that the higher the civilization of a race the slower the action of the senses. At any rate, actual experiments have shown that, whereas the eye of a white man responds to a sound in 147-1,000 of a second, that of a Negro responds in 130-1,000, and that of a red Indian in 116-1,000.

THE great nutritive powers of chocolate are now so generally recognized that it has been adopted for campaign use in the armies and navies of almost every European government. The increased consumption in Europe within four years is 35 per cent., and American consumption has during the same period increased 50 per cent.

IT has hitherto been the custom of the children attending the public schools in Austria and Hungary to kiss the hands of their teachers on arrival and departure. This has now been forbidden by a ukase just issued by the imperial board of education, which bases its decision on a declaration of the sanitary council.

A MANUFACTURER of chafing dishes recently made the statement that he believed gas and coal consumption in New York would soon be very materially reduced by use of that convenient means of cooking light meals. "Where one was sold a year ago scores are sold now," he said, "and the demand is increasing at a remarkable rate."

THE Boston subway work is nearly completed. According to present prospects, the total cost of improvement will fall considerably within the engineer's estimate. The total cost of the subway to date is $4,043,212, the original estimate being $5,000,000. A tunnel under the harbor of East Boston is again being discussed, at an estimated cost of $2,406,600.

THE pope does his private writing with a gold pen, but his pontifical signature is always given with a white-feathered quill which is believed to come from the wing of a dove, although persons who have seen it say it must have come from a larger bird. The same quill has been in use for more than 40 years. It serves only for important signatures, and is kept in an ivory case.

ORANGE juice is one of the best dressings for black shoes or boots. Take a slice or quarter of an orange and rub it on the shoe or boot; then, when dry, brush with a soft brush until the shoes shines like a looking glass. This is an English recipe. Another fruit dressing is for tan shoes, the inside of a banana skin. Rub the skin over the shoe thoroughly, wipe off carefully with a soft cloth briskly.

THE United States has won a signal diplomatic triumph, which can not fail to exert a powerful influence upon the duration and eventful result of the Spanish-American war. This country and England, at the proposal of the United States, have entered into a convention whereby coal is declared to be contraband of war. This agreement puts Spain at a tremendous disadvantage, as compared with America.

THE Canadian government is sending out a military force to the Yukon to establish the capital of the district, which, it has been decided, shall be placed at Selkirk, instead of at Dawson City. Lady Aberdeen has recently established a new order of nurses in Canada, known as the Victorian Order, and four of the women who belong to it are going with the expedition. Miss Faith Fenton, a well known Canadian journalist, will also be a member of the party.

JOHN WANAMAKER, the merchant prince of Philadelphia, offers to raise a regiment and go with it to the front, but he proposes to his employes that if they wish to enlist against Spain their positions shall be reopened to them when they return; that in the meantime their salaries shall continue, and that an insurance of $1,000 will be carried on each one of them while they are engaged in military service. Rich men may not be experts at going through the eye of a needle, but they are not totally depraved, nevertheless.

A CURIOUS custom at the Havana theaters is the throwing of doves at the performers by the audience. The birds have their feet tied with ribbons, and the people have become so dexterous in tossing them that they go straight to the person for whom they are designed. So great is the destitution there now that rich people passing into the theater with these tokens to bestow upon their favorite artists, are frequently entreated by the starving populace, who crowd about the doors, to give the birds to them for food for the sick ones at home.

THE rubber tree is usually tapped four times during the first year of its maturity, and the intervals of rest are gradually diminished until it can be tapped monthly. The rubber tree is the milch cow of the vegetable kingdom; its yield continues to increase with frequent and skillful milking until it reaches its maximum. Properly cared for, a tree will yield steadily up to its fortieth year; in some instances, as long as 50 or 60 years. The yield of gum, as well as the market price, is variable; but a healthy tree should yield a revenue of $15 to $20 per annum.

WON THE FIRST CONFLICT.

Commodore Dewey Crushes Spanish Squadron Off the Harbor of Manila.

A TREMENDOUS BATTLE ON THE WATER

Three of the Best Ships of the Enemies' Fleet Completely Destroyed—Others Are Sunk to Prevent Capture—Loss to America's Warships Trifling—Joy in Washington.

Madrid, May 2.—There has been a tremendous naval battle off Manila, the capital of the Philippine islands, between the ships of the United States under commodore Dewey and the Spanish fleet under Admiral Montejo.

Commodore Dewey appeared off the Bay of Manila late Saturday night and at five o'clock Sunday morning engaged the Spanish squadron that had been awaiting the attack.

The opposing fleets were engaged for several hours and the heavy guns of the land fortifications at Cavite protecting the harbor kept up a steady fire on the American warships.

Spanish Losses.

Losses of Spanish vessels are:

Second-class cruiser Don Juan de Austria, blown up and sunk. Her commander killed.

Cruiser Reina Maria Christina, flagship, set on fire by shells. Burned and sunk. Her commander killed.

Cruiser Castilla, burned and a complete wreck.

Cruiser Mindano, severely damaged.

Cruiser Ulloa, damaged and put out of action.

Late official telegrams to the government say that several other warships were sunk to avoid their falling into the hands of the enemy.

The Attack.

When morning came the Cavite fortifications opened fire and at once the flagship Olympia fired her eight-inch forward guns in reply. From this the firing became general. Admiral Montejo, in the Reina Maria Christina, went boldly to meet the foe. He was soon engaged with the Olympia, a cruiser of much superior force, and though he inflicted some injury his ships was set on fire and crippled by the Olympia's heavy fire.

The Second Engagement.

In the second attack the Baltimore, Olympia, Concord and Boston made straight for the crippled Spanish ships, firing their heavy guns with great rapidity. The Spanish gunners stood nobly to their guns and answered shot for shot. But weight was on the American side and soon the large cruiser Castilla was on fire and all the efforts of the crew to extinguish the blaze were unavailing.

Cruiser Scuttled.

The Americans continued to pour their fire upon the devoted vessel, and to prevent the magazine from exploding she was scuttled and the crew made for the shore in their boats or upon pieces of the shattered spars.

Blown to Pieces.

The Don Juan de Austria was even less fortunate. She, too, was crippled by the shots of the Americans and in her helpless condition could not escape the storm of shot and shell. Suddenly her magazine exploded. A great cloud of smoke, from which flames seemed to leap, was seen to rise above the ship and she was seen no more.

Calls It Complete Spanish Defeat.

Lisbon, May 2.—Reliable news is received here that the Spanish fleet was completely defeated off Cavite.

JOY IN WASHINGTON.

The People Express Their Delight Over the News from Manila.

Washington, May 2.—Washington is rejoiced. Not since the dark days of the great civil conflict of a third of a century ago have the people of this city been so profoundly moved by war news as they were Sunday evening. The first battle of the Hispano-American war has been fought and victory lies with Commander Dewey's squadron under the Stars and Stripes.

That was enough to set the people of Washington almost in a frenzy of enthusiastic rejoicing. For days they, in common with the people throughout the country, have been awaiting news from the Philippine islands, as every thing pointed to a battle at Manila that might be a decisive conflict of the war. When the news came indicating a great victory for the American squadron the enthusiasm of the people was let loose and the streets of the city rang with cheers all night.

President Reticent.

Thus far no official advices have been received by the government, but press dispatches were transmitted to the president and officials of the administration as rapidly as they were received. The president, in company with several of his advisers, read the bulletins in the library of the white house early in the

COMMODORE GEORGE DEWEY.

evening, but later in the night he went to his office on the second floor of the executive mansion where, until a late hour, he continued to peruse every dispatch with deepest interest. The news was evidently of the most gratifying character to him, but no statement could be obtained at the executive mansion concerning the battle or its possible consequences.

LATER NEWS OF THE FIGHT.

Details of Naval Conflict Received at British Colonial Office.

London, May 3.—The details of the battle of Manila have been received at the British colonial office. They came in two cable messages, received Sunday evening, the substance of which has just been furnished by the officials of the colonial office.

The first cable dispatch announces that the United States fleet entered Manila harbor at daybreak Sunday stationing itself opposite the city. A fort opened fire on the American ships, whereupon they shifted their position to one near Cavite, in Manilla bay, engaging in a fierce fight against both the forts and the Spanish fleet.

The engagement here lasted two hours and resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet.

The Spaniards fought bravely against superior force and suffered heavy losses. Four hundred Spanish are reported killed, including two commanders. Their loss by fire is also probably very great. The Spaniards would not give in, and when the American fleet returned to Cavite some shots were fired from the forts on shore, but our ships poured in such a terrible cannonade that further resistance was impossible.

American Craft Unhinjured.

The American ships were apparently uninjured. Commodore Dewey's attack was well carried out. The maneuvers of his squadron were a beautiful sight, and the navigation of the bay by our ships was a remarkable feat of seamanship, avoiding, as they did successfully, the numerous shallows.

All is now over at Cavite. Commodore Dewey awaits the decision of the governor-general of the Philippines before commencing the bombardment of Manila.

Montejo Admits Defeat.

Madrid, May 3.—A dispatch to the Liberal from Manila says Admiral Montejo, the Spanish commander, acknowledges that the Spanish fleet has been completely demolished. He adds that the crew of the Spanish warship Mindanao has been saved.

Dewey's Ultimatum.

London, May 3.—Commodore Dewey, according to a reported dispatch from Madrid, gave Capt. Gen. Augusti 24 hours to comply with an ultimatum which demanded all warlike stores and the entire stock of coal in charge of the government officials. The ultimatum asserted that no money levy would be made upon Manila. The dispatch says it is believed in Madrid that the government has already cabled Capt. Gen. Augusti authority to comply with the demand, no other course being open. Grave events may follow public knowledge of this compliance.

Dewey's Latest Demand.

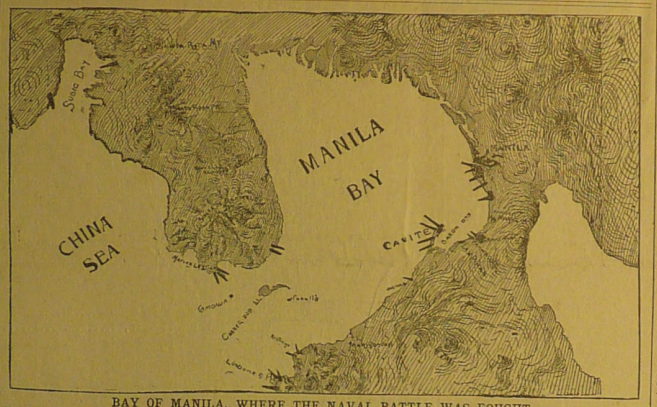
Madrid, May 3.—El Liberal says Commodore Dewey, of the United States squadron in the Philippines, has demanded the surrender of all Spanish vessels in the Archipelago, threatening to bombard the ports if the demand is refused.

Martial Law in Madrid.

London, May 3.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing at midnight, says: Senor Aguilera, the civil governor of Madrid, has just posted on the walls of the home office the customary proclamation intimating that the civil authorities consider the circumstances justify the handing over to the military authorities the mission of keeping order.

Proclaim State of Siege.

Madrid, May 3.—The cabinet council after a late session, decided to proclaim a state of siege immediately. Ministers deny the existence of a cabinet crisis.



BAY OF MANILA, WHERE THE NAVAL BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Trade Seems to Have Received a Check Because of the Conflict with Spain.

New York, April 30.—R. G. Dun company's weekly review of trade says: "Hostilities have not as yet changed last week's conditions. There is much postponement of orders by men who do not know what they are waiting for, and much restriction of loans by banks which are abundantly strong. All this checks new business, and yet the volume of transactions through clearing houses is eight per cent. larger than the same week of 1892, with no foreign trouble. But this increase would be much larger but for speculative stagnation here. New York clearings being 2.1 per cent. smaller than in 1892. Railroads are doing a great business, 5.7 per cent. larger than in 1892 in April earnings thus far, and 13.9 larger than last year.

"Many have been asserting about every day for the past two weeks that the wheat speculation has culminated, but the price has in that time advanced 21½ cents, 9¾ cents within the past week. No such foreign demand for wheat and corn has ever been known, and it does not seem to be satisfied at all as yet. Exports of wheat for the crop year are 150,661,678 bushels, against 127,158,684 during the same months and same weeks of last year, of corn, 151,000,000 bushels.

"Confusing accounts about the great industries cannot cause surprise in view of the contradictory influence of monetary stringency curtailing many orders, heavy orders by government in many branches and all pervading confidence that after temporary conditions have passed business is going to be better. Government is buying many uniforms and great quantities of supplies, clothing, shoes, copper wire and iron for vessels and armament and the purchasing of many ships compels building of other vessels. The consumption of iron is still the greatest ever known, though many structural and car contracts have been deferred.

"Failures for the week have been 262 in the United States, against 237 last year, and 16 in Canada, against 40 last year."

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Record of Games Won and Lost by the National and Western Leagues for the Week Ended May 2.

The following table shows the number of games won and lost and the percentage of the clubs of the leading baseball organizations. National league:

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	5	2	.714
Cincinnati	10	3	.769
Chicago	7	4	.636
Cleveland	7	6	.538
Boston	7	6	.583
Brooklyn	5	4	.556
Philadelphia	5	5	.500
Pittsburg	4	4	.500
New York	3	7	.300
Washington	3	7	.300
Louisville	4	10	.286
St. Louis	2	8	.200

Western league:

Indianapolis	9	1	.900
St. Paul	8	2	.800
Columbus	6	4	.667
Minneapolis	4	4	.500
Kansas City	4	5	.444
Milwaukee	3	7	.300
Omaha	2	7	.222
Detroit	1	8	.111

Western association:

St. Joseph	1	0	1000
Quincy	2	0	.667
Rock Island	2	1	.667
Peoria	2	1	.667
Cedar Rapids	1	2	.333
Ottumwa	1	2	.333
Dubuque	1	2	.333
Burlington	0	1	.000

Mosby's Services Accepted.

San Francisco, May 3.—In response to a telegram volunteering his services, Col. John S. Mosby, of this city, has received a letter from Gen. Miles to the effect that the commander in chief had already recommended him in connection with the raising of troops in the south.

The Public Debt.

Washington, May 3.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued Monday, shows that at the close of business April 30, 1898, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,018,432,633, an increase for the month of $9,716,301.

Declared Void.

Springfield, Ill., April 30.—The senatorial apportionment passed by the recent extra session of the legislature is declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. The opinion is written by Judge Cartwright.

WARSHIPS WRECK FORTS.

The Batteries at Matanzas Provoke Hostilities and Are Speedily Demolished.

THE SPANISH LOSS SAID TO BE HEAVY.

The New York, Puritan and Cincinnati Engaged in the Work—No Damage Done to the Fleet—Object of the Expedition and the Cause for the Attack.

Key West, Fla., April 28.—The flagship New York, monitor Puritan and cruiser Cincinnati, under Admiral Sampson, bombarded the Spanish batteries that were in position and in course of construction at the entrance of Matanzas harbor. They were pretty thoroughly destroyed.

The flagship was first fired upon by the batteries on Point Rubal Cava and Point Maya, while the Puritan, New York and Cincinnati were reconnoitering for the purpose of locating and ultimately destroying the works the Spaniards were building.

The Battle.

The New York steamed in between the batteries, and opened both broadsides on the Spaniards.

The Puritan engaged the Cape Maya battery and the Cincinnati went to starboard of the New York, close up to land, and sent a broadside of shells into Ruba Cava.

The batteries returned the fire, but not one of the shots took effect. They fired explosive shells, and they all fell wide of the mark, no damage of any kind resulting.

Batteries in Ruins.

The batteries were reduced in just 20 minutes.

The final shot from the enemy came from Ruba Cava, and drew from the Puritan a reply from one of her 12-inch guns, which struck the battery and blew up a section of it.

The United States ships did not retire until the Spanish refused to renew the engagement. They left the batteries in ruins.

Object of the Expedition.

Admiral Sampson made up his mind when he went to Matanzas Wednesday that something must be done. These batteries had twice fired on the torpedo boat Foote, and he decided that the work of fortifying must be stopped if possible.

Good Marksmanship.

The New York tossed the shells into Rubal Cava at the rate of about three a minute, and the marksmanship could not have been better.

When the Puritan finally got its range her shells burst every time within the fortifications of Point Maya, and there was a cloud of dust followed by the collapse of the hard materials of which the fortifications were composed.

The air was literally filled with the debris, and there was almost a continuous explosion.

"Remember the Maine!"

The Cincinnati was not called into the work of reducing the fortifications until Capt. Chester signaled for permission to take a hand, and until it was granted there was great impatience among the crew of enthusiastic men, who at the report of every shell exclaimed: "Remember the Maine."

The Puritan fired the best shot of the day. It struck the battery, tearing its way into the earthworks, and exploded. The destruction was great and no doubt the artillerymen behind the guns were killed.

The Puritan and Cincinnati were left on guard at Matanzas and the New York took up her old position.

Matanzas and Its Interests.

Matanzas is the capital of the province of that name. It lies on the Bay of Matanzas on the south coast of Cuba, about 50 miles east of Havana. After the colonial capital it is the most important city of the north coast. Its shipping interests are second only to those of Havana, as it is the outlet of many of the richest agricultural districts of the island, particularly sugar. The population of the city is about 22,000.

Says 100 Were Slain.

Key West, Fla., April 29.—One hundred Spanish soldiers are believed to have been killed or injured during Wednesday's bombardment of the fortifications that were being erected to protect the harbor of Matanzas against invasion from the sea. Obedient to peremptory orders from Blanco the military commander of the post is suppressing all news concerning the results of the deadly marksmanship of American gunners upon his own forces.

The National Defense Fund.

Washington, April 28.—The several allotments made by the president from day to day out of the $50,000,000 defense appropriation now aggregate $41,222,116, as follows: War, $16,148,627; navy, $25,076,489; treasury, $5,000. Of these amounts the navy department has disbursed $11,145,000, and the war department $2,145,000.

Killed by His Sleeping Wife.

Monroe, O., April 29.—Mrs. Charles Harkrader shot and killed her husband Wednesday night. They were married but two months ago. She dreamed that the officers had come to draft her husband into the army, and she took his revolver from under his pillow and began to shoot. She is subject to somnambulism.

Killed by the Cars.

Appleton, Wis., April 30.—Thomas Walsh and his wife were killed Friday night by a south-bound freight train on the Chicago & Northwestern railway. The couple were driving into the city from their Freedom home and the approaching train was not noticed. Walsh was instantly killed, but his wife lived about half an hour.

Death of a Jurist.

Des Moines, Ia., May 2.—James G. Day, ex-judge of the Iowa supreme court, and chief justice, died sitting in his chair Sunday afternoon.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending May 3.

Famine and smallpox are killing men, women and children in Puerto Rico.

In Hockley and Pecos counties, Tex., prairie fires burned over 630,000 acres.

A mail bag containing 5,000 letters was stolen at the depot in Belvidere, Ill.

Hon. Fred Meyers, for 25 years editor of the Denison (Ia.) Review, died in Denison.

The democrats of the Twenty-first Illinois district nominated Fred J. Kern for congress.

Brig. Gen. Edwin C. Mason, U. S. A., retired, died at his home in St. Paul, Minn., aged 67 years.

Rejoicing over the victory of Admiral Dewey's Asiatic squadron is general throughout the country.

David Johnston Heaton, the oldest undertaker in the United States, died in St. Joseph, Mo., aged 90 years.

Gov. Black, of New York, has commissioned Frederick Dent Grant as colonel of the Twenty-fourth regiment.

The first month of navigation on the lakes has brought to the insurance companies losses aggregating $296,000.

In a hurricane which swept the Virginia and North Carolina coast many vessels were wrecked and 12 lives were lost.

The town of Mobeetie, Tex., was almost totally destroyed by a cyclone and four persons were killed and 18 injured, three fatally.

The Georgia railroad elevator and warehouse at Augusta, with 150,000 bushels of grain, were burned, the loss being $200,000.

William Peters, Edward Linstead, Mrs. Walter York and Mrs. James Miller were killed by the cars at a crossing near Newmarket, Ont.

John Y. McKane was released from Sing Sing prison, New York, after serving four years and two months for violating the election laws.

The Parnellite members of the British parliament sent congratulations to President McKinley on the victory of the American fleet at Manila.

Fire destroyed the sickle factory of R. Herschel & Co., in Peoria, Ill., and Antonio Auer, the night watchman, and his son George were burned to death.

The New York, Puritan and Cincinnati shelled Punta Gorda at Matanzas to prevent the construction of new batteries which they were commencing.

The friendliness of the Portuguese to the United States is attested by the offer of one of the islands forming the Azores group for use as a coaling station.

The Nashville captured off Cienfuegos the large Spanish mail steamer Argonata, having ten commissioned Spanish officers and ten privates and a valuable cargo aboard.

FIENDISH WORK.

An Aged Couple Slain in a Wisconsin Village by Robbers and Their Home Burned.

Madison, Wis., April 29.—Black Earth, 20 miles from this city, on the St. Paul road, was the scene of a probable double murder Wednesday night, the victims being Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Nelson, the husband 71 and the wife 56 years old, living near the edge of the village. Between nine and ten o'clock two men came to their home, and after securing admission immediately began their murderous work. The old man's head was crushed in with a club and the wife quickly pounded into insensibility. The fiends then set fire to the house, both bodies being almost totally destroyed by the flames. Robbery was the object of the terrible deed. A few days ago Nelson sold his house and lot in Boscobel for $400. The murderers supposed he had the money in the house. Whether they succeeded in finding it is not now known.

KILLED IN A STORM.

Tornado at Jerico, Mo., and Vicinity Does Destructive Work—Thirteen Lives Are Lost.

Humansville, Mo., May 3.—At Jerico in Cedar county, 20 miles from this place, a tornado killed 13 persons outright and fatally injured five or six more. The Methodist church and several other houses were totally destroyed. Twelve houses were blown over at Walnut Grove, 25 miles south of here, and one woman fatally injured. Waubleau, a village eight miles from here, in Hickory county, suffered seriously from the same storm. Telephone wires are down.

POWDER MILLS EXPODE.

Disaster at Dover, N. J., Destroys Ten Buildings—Six Men Are Killed and Four Injured.

Easton, Pa., April 29.—The town of Dover, in Morris county, N. J., and the country within a radius of 20 miles, was startled Thursday afternoon by a series of terrific explosions, the first of which occurred at 2:10 o'clock. The explosions occurred in the Atlantic Powder company's works, and the plant is now a mass of ruins. Six workmen were killed and four others were seriously injured, some probably fatally.

Arrives in Port.

New York, May 2.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, formerly the American line steamship Paris, included the Spanish warships and reached her dock in this city Saturday with her 150 passengers.

Aged Couple Suffocated.

Chicago, April 30.—Clasped in each other's arms, John Askwith, 73 years old, and his wife Margaret, 74 years old, were found dead in their home in this city. Escaping gas was the cause.

Father and Son Burned.

Peoria, Ill., May 2.—Anton Auer, aged 65 years, and his son George, night watchman of the Herschel sickle works, were burned to death in the destruction of the plant early Saturday morning.

PEN PICTURE OF REED

He Is an Autocrat, But a Very Pleasant Man to Meet.

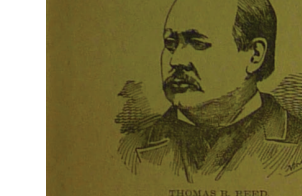
When Not Exercising His Functions as Speaker He Is Lovable, Full of Fun, Genial and Unusually Entertaining.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Thomas Brackett Reed, speaker of the national house of representatives, is possessed of autocratic power.

Politicians and editors throughout the country have made all manner of comment concerning him and his methods; but only those who are perfectly familiar with congressional affairs can understand the real situation.

It is true that the speaker has complete mastery of the house of representatives, and that he exercises his authority as ruthlessly as the czar of Russia controls his broad domain. Speaker Reed has often been called the czar because of his determined character; but there is a vast difference between the real czar and the man who rules our house of representatives.



THOMAS B. REED.
(How He Looked at the Beginning of His Congressional Career.)

The czar of Russia was born to power; and by divine right wields that power as long as he lives. The speaker of the house of representatives exercises complete power within his legislative domain; but that power is conferred upon him by a majority of the house of representatives. Whenever at any time the speaker goes beyond that which is deemed right and proper by the majority he may be deposed and another representative be elected in his place. Therefore it must be understood that so long as Speaker Reed exerts such wonderful power in the national house of representatives he is simply the mouthpiece of the majority and his every act has their sanction.

The people are apt to form erroneous opinions concerning men whose names are seen in print. If half the stories in criticism of big Tom Reed were true, the people might well believe him to be a sort of hobgoblin or other fearsome creature. But, as a matter of fact, his individuality is such that he is really a lovable character.

This great man from the Pine Tree state is not an accident, but a growth. When he first came to congress he was on a par with every other representative of the people. At that time he attracted attention only because he was a large man physically. His large round head was covered with a crop of silky auburn hair, and on his upper lip there grew a delicate little boyish mustache. To-day he is bald, without a mustache, and his general appearance in some degree warranted the jocular appellation which was given him by Amos Cummings, "the moon-faced czar."

During all the years of his continuous service Mr. Reed increased in strength, and every year he more and more commanded attention for his intellectual abilities. As he grew in knowledge of parliamentary law and legislative procedures he assumed prominence in all debates. Moreover, it became apparent to all of his associates that he was a growing man and a strong man, whose arguments usually demonstrated that he was reaching correct conclusions. His fellow representatives began to consult him and seek his advice on all important occasions, so that after a lapse of years he gradually grew into the confidence of the strong men of his party, until leadership was given him by election to the speakership.

As the leading republican member of the committee on ways and means, in the Forty-ninth and Fifty-first congresses, Mr. Reed was recognized as the floor leader of his party. When the Fifty-first congress convened, with a small republican majority, Mr. Reed was a candidate for the speakership. The other candidates were Mr. Burrows, of Michigan; Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, and Maj. McKinley, of Ohio. The contest was a warm one for about ten days, and when the republican caucus met Mr. Reed had a majority over all, and was elected speaker. Very soon after assuming the chair he made a rule concerning a quorum of the house of representatives which excited a bitter controversy of a virulently partisan character. He claimed that under the constitution of the United States when there was a quorum visible the house could do business. Previous to that time it had been generally understood that there must be a quorum "present and voting."

Mr. Reed maintained that it was only necessary to have a quorum "present." Therefore although the minority members were present and declined to vote, Mr. Reed called those present by name and caused the clerk to mark them down as "present and not voting." But the mere fact that they were present made up the quorum, which is a majority of the house, and business proceeded. Two or three years afterwards this interpretation of the constitution was indorsed by the supreme court of the United States, and also by the democratic party when it had a majority in the house of representatives.

When Mr. Reed, as speaker of the house of representatives, announced the chairmen and members of the committees of the house, he appointed Mr. McKinley chairman of the committee on ways and means. A tariff bill was passed which was called the McKinley bill. All bills of that character are named after the chairmen of the committees in which they originate. Although Speaker Reed was the recognized leader of his party the McKinley bill was spoken of so often in print that the reputation of Maj. McKinley became national, and that fact was largely instrumental in bringing about his subsequent election as governor of Ohio and president of the United States. There are a great many "ifs" in the political world, and one of them most often used by friends of Tom Reed goes with the expression: "If McKinley had been elected speaker of the Fifty-first congress, and Tom Reed had been made chairman of ways and means, as he would have been, the country would have had a tariff bill called the Reed bill, and Tom Reed might have reached the presidency as McKinley reached it."

The speaker of the house of representatives occupies an exalted position. It is very difficult to secure access to him. Strangers in Washington must have their representatives or senators go to his office room with them in order to pass the door where a sable messenger guards the entrance. By the way, that messenger is the son of an African-American Methodist Episcopal bishop.

There is no assumption of authority in this official condition. Speaker Reed is obliged to be exclusive and bar the public out, because he has so much business to attend to that he cannot have time to indulge in social greetings. Nevertheless, whenever a senator or member of congress goes to his office, the door is promptly opened and the visitors are permitted to enter. Everybody who calls with a right to enter his room finds there a genial gentleman, who is one of the most entertaining men in this country, or, for that matter, in the world.

Just a few months ago, a distinguished editor in a northwestern city visited Washington with his daughter-in-law, and was viewing the rotunda of the capitol when Speaker Reed passed through that spacious place. A newspaper man who is well acquainted with Mr. Reed called to him and said: "Are you in very much of a hurry?"

"I am always in a hurry," said Mr. Reed, "but I can steal a little time for a friend even when I am busy."

"Well, I want to introduce a couple of friends who are visiting Washington for the first and only time in their lives," said the newspaper man.

"In such a case," said Mr. Reed, "I will steal an hour if necessary. I am always glad to meet people who come to the capital city of their country."

Then, taking the hand of the northwestern editor and his daughter-in-law, Mr. Reed said: "I must congratulate you on your good fortune. You are seeing the national capital on a day when the weather is good, and your sightseeing cannot be interrupted by heavy, cloudy skies, or disagreeable fogs and drizzling rains. It is always a pleasure to me to meet with visitors here."

No man in private life, in a blacksmith shop, in a carpenter shop, a clerk in a store or a worker in a machine shop could have been more affable and polite and agreeable than was this big man from Maine, when introduced to strangers who were viewing the capitol building in the capital city. He is a very strong man and a very conservative man, but he is, all the time, a gentle man.

THOMAS B. REED.
(From the Latest Portrait of the Speaker of the House.)

The chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, Melville W. Fuller; the president pro tempore of the United States senate, William P. Frye; the speaker of the national house of representatives, Thomas Brackett Reed, and other distinguished citizens and officials who are alumni of Bowdoin college, had a meeting here recently, and Speaker Reed, who is a graduate of that college, said:

"If anyone had told me when I was at Bowdoin that I would ever run for congress or that I should ever be elected if I did run for that or any other political office, I should never have believed it."

Mr. Reed said as he looked backward upon his college days it was not the bright fellows who had prospered who had the largest place in his heart, but that place was given to some of the "scapegraces."

That picture of Speaker Reed at a banquet among his friends shows him to very good advantage. Nevertheless he is entirely human and just like lots of people whom you know, and who may be possessed of similar ability, but have not had political opportunities.

SMITH D. FRY.

Sincere Friendship.

This is what Mrs. Rivers said to her husband:

"Tell your friend Brooks to come to our little Vogner musicale next Tuesday evening."

This is what Rivers said to his friend:

"Brooks, the club my wife belongs to has arranged to have a Wagner disturbance at our house next Tuesday night. Trump up some other engagement, old man, and send regrets."—Chicago Tribune.

ART IN ARCHITECTURE.

DESIGNED AND WRITTEN ESPECIALLY FOR THIS PAPER.

The nine room residence, herewith described, will cost $1,800, with a foundation of stone.

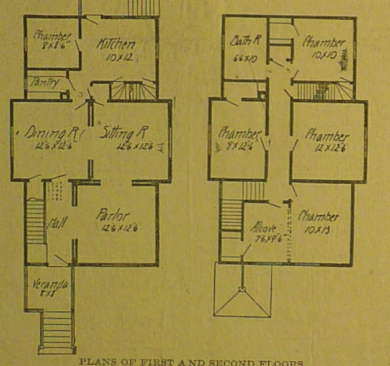
The size of parlor is 12 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 6 inches; sitting room, 12 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 6 inches; dining-room, 12 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 6 inches; kitchen, 10 by 12 feet; chambers, 8 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, 10 by 10 feet, 9 feet by 12 feet 6 inches, 12 feet by 12 feet 6 inches, 10 by 13 feet; and alcove, 7 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 6 inches; pantry, 4 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 6 inches; bathroom, 6 feet 6 inches by 10 feet. The three large rooms on the first floor are separated by sliding doors.

FRONT ELEVATION OF AN ARTISTIC $1,800 HOUSE.

A rear stairway leads to the basement and second floor. The first and second stories need 9 feet 6 inches high. All floors are double, having building paper between finished floors and sub-floors. The sheathing is of fence flooring, having tar paper between it and siding. All siding is 4-inch face; studding, 2 by 4 inches; joist, 2 by 10 inches; shingles, cedar; ornamental carving; art glass; hall, parlor, sitting and dining-rooms; maple floors in bathroom, kitchen and pantry. The sink in the kitchen is porcelain-lined. There is wainscoting in the kitchen, bath-room, dining-room and halls, made with cement plaster and capped with wood moulding. Laundry, coal bins, fruit-room and other storerooms are in the basement. All roughing in pipes, laid to bathroom. Catch-basin and cess-pool are built in the yard. Girders are 8 by 10 inches, and posts supporting girders 8 by 8 inches. Closets are provided with shelves and hooks. The front stairs, treads, newels and risers are of Georgia pine.

The parlor is tinted copper color; sitting-room, maroon; dining-room, peacock blue, dark; kitchen, straw color; chambers, colors to suit owner. The size of the house upon the lot is 22 by 40 feet.

The design is very neat and plain, and suitable for a city, suburb or country. The lines on which this residence is planned give a large number of rooms, and all of a fair size, as shown by floor plans.



PLANS OF FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.

The veranda ceiling is ceiled with narrow-beaded ceiling of Georgia pine, finished with hard oil marine varnish.

Veranda and porch floors are painted four coats good lead and boiled linseed oil. The chimney is capped with stone. Chimney brace is of wrought iron. The outside cellarway leads to basement. The height of first story floor is 4 feet 6 inches above grade. Stone work above grade is random range block limestone.

Sliding door partitions are lined with one-half-inch ceiling. All material throughout must be of the very best.

press brick chimney; American glass; Georgia pine finish; exterior painting, three coats; galvanized iron gutters and down spouts; brown mortar for back plastering, and all rooms are finished with two coats of plaster. The hardware, of a substantial kind, is properly placed.

The rubble stone wall is 16 inches thick, and the basement is cemented. The house is piped for gas and furnace. There is a Georgia pine floor in the

GEORGE A. W. KINTZ.

The Vibration of Sound.

According to Lord Rayleigh, certain experiments have shown vibration of sound having an amplitude of less than one-twelve millionth of a centimeter could still affect the sense of hearing. Supposing it susceptible of being seen, such a vibration would be so short that it would have to be enlarged 100 times before the most powerful microscope could render it visible. Young people can hear high notes which are inaudible to their elders, and it is believed that babies in particular are gifted in hearing sounds which are not vouchsafed to the ears of more mature man.

To Stop Plant Growth.

A German chemist, says Merck's Report, has prepared a fluid that has the power, when injected into the tissue of a plant near its roots, of anesthetizing the plant. The plant does not die, but stops growing, maintaining its fresh, green appearance, though its vitality is apparently suspended. It is also independent of the changes in temperature, the most delicate hothouse plants continuing to bloom in the open. The composition of the fluid is shrouded in the greatest secrecy, but it is said to have a pungent odor and to be colorless.

Great Parisian Tunnel.

The terminal tunnel of the Paris & Bordeaux railway will run from the suburbs of Paris three and one-half miles into the heart of the French capital. It is to be completed by 1900, and it will doubtless, like the London underground railway, be equipped with American electrical devices and motors, as the chief engineer of the line, who is now in the United States on a tour of investigation, has expressed himself to that effect.

Compressed Flour Bricks.

In England much interest is taken by the army and navy authorities in a new method of preserving flour by means of compression. With hydraulic pressure apparatus the flour is squeezed into the form of bricks and experiments are reported to have shown that the pressure destroys all forms of larval life, thus preserving the flour from the ravages of insects, while it is equally secure from mold.

Landed on His Feet.

She—I like your impudence. I haven't quite reached the bargain-counter yet.

He—You would be a bargain on any counter.—Harper's Bazar.

AFTER INDEPENDENCE.

Interesting Speculations as to the Fate of Cuba When Spain Lets Go.

It would seem, then, at first sight, that Cuba is no better prepared for independent government than Mexico was 80 years ago, the more so in that the difficulty of the task will be intensified by race-problems which never existed in Mexico. The population in Cuba is made up of whites, blacks and mulattoes in about equal numbers, and it is needless to say the success of the Cubans in government and in all the pursuits to which the white population, as refined and progressive a class as exists in any Latin-American country, are able to maintain their ascendancy over the colored element. For any country where the black once gains control steadily declines from that moment in the scale of civilization and enlightenment. Let us hasten, however, to say that we most devoutly hope and believe that the white element in Cuba will be able to hold its own, though the difficulty and the menace implied in the facility with which the negro thrives and multiplies on the island will always be present.

The circumstances mentioned would seem to augur political trouble for Cuba after her independence has been achieved. On the other hand, there are facts which makes for political stability. Though he has had no experience in self-government, the Cuban in general possesses a high standard of education and enlightenment, far higher on the average than prevailed in the present Spanish-American republics when they threw off the yoke of Spain. The better class of Cubans have been educated in the United States, where they have studied the working of popular institutions as practiced in their highest perfection. Moreover, the progress that has been made by the world in general in the science of government, the facility of communication and intercourse with the United States, the force of public opinion there, reacting on public opinion in the island, the example of the more important Spanish-American republics of to-day, and, finally, the mere exhaustion of the country and the necessity of reconstructing its wealth and resources, are all factors that will favor a stable and orderly administration of affairs.

Then, too, there is a very important negative circumstance that will favor tranquility in Cuba. Most of the interneciue struggles that have torn this and other Spanish-American countries have been due to the clash of interests and principles between the church party and the liberals. It is safe to say that this will not happen in Cuba. The people there are Catholics and will probably remain so. But there will be no clerical party; even if there are some people of extreme religious views, they will find themselves too few in number and too lacking in support to form themselves into the nucleus of a political organization. This is largely a matter of climate, for it is a common observation that, in the hottest regions even of Mexico, religion sits lightly on the people. This tendency is intensified in the case of the inhabitants of seaports, as are nearly all the important cities of Cuba.

Such, more or less, are the cons and pros for good government in Cuba. On the whole we see no reason why anyone expressing his belief that the latter outweigh the former—that the prospects for stability exceed those for unrest—should be accused of allowing his judgment to be influenced by his hopes. The friends of popular institutions have, in fact, solid reason to feel sanguine as to the result of their trial in Cuba. Let us hope, too, that the Cubans will from the start demonstrate their liberality and their fitness for the blessings of freedom by according humane and magnanimous treatment to the Spanish residents on the island and to those of their countrymen who in mistaken sincerity have supported the autonomists or other plans for perpetuating the connection between Cuba and the mother country.—Mexican Herald.

HOW POMP WAS CONVERTED.

It Was on a Rainy Sunday at Church Where He Was the Only Sinner in Attendance.

Dr. Payson, the famous and beloved preacher of Portland, Me., used to tell the following pointed story:

One very stormy Sunday he went to church, more from habit than because he expected to find anybody there. Just after he had stepped inside the door an old negro came in and asked if Dr. Payson was to preach there that day, explaining that he was a stranger in town and had been advised to go to his church.

"Upon that," said Dr. Payson, "I made up my mind to preach my sermon, if nobody else came."

Nobody else did come, so the doctor preached to the choir and the old negro.

Some months afterward he happened to meet the negro, and, stopping him, asked how he enjoyed the sermon that stormy Sunday.

"Enjoy dat sermon?" replied the old man. "I 'clar, doctor, I nebber heard a better one. You see, I had a seat pretty well up front, an' whenebber you'd say somethin' I'd jess look all roun' ter see nobody only jess me. An' I says to m'self: 'He mus' mean you, Pomp, you's sech a dretful sinner.' Well, doctor, dat are sermon set me a-thinkin' what a big sinner I war, an' I went an' jined the church down home. I'se a deacon now."—Christian Endeavor World.

His Willingness.

Kind Old Party—Why, my lad, because that boy struck you with his flat is no reason why you should hit him with that big stick. You should heap coals of fire on his head.

Johnny Thicknecк—All right! I'll do it if you'll hold him. I'd jest as soon burn the son-of-a-gun up as to beat him to death.—N. Y. Journal.

A FAMOUS SEA-FIGHT.

Destruction of the Hunsacr Off the Bolivar Coast—What a Fight Between Modern Vessels Means.

From the first of the battle the encouraging voice of Grau had come to the men in the turret through the speaking tube from the conning tower; but when the Blanco crowded into the thick of it, and great shot struck the Huascar's sides as regularly as blows of a battering ram, the orders of the commander were no longer heard. The officer in charge of the turret called to his superior. There was no answer, and when Commander Elias Aguerre ran up the narrow little ladder that led to the tower, he stumbled over the dead body of his admiral. A shell had struck the conning-tower, and had taken off Grau's head as neatly as if the decapitation had been by the guillotine. The shell also killed Lieut. Ferre, the admiral's aid. There was only time to push the corpses aside, and the new commanding officer pulled back the tube-flap to give his directions; but as he did so the Huascar staggered, keeled over, then shook in every plate, while a concussion more terrific than any so far told that a shell had entered the turret and had burst there. When the fumes had cleared away so that a person could speak, a midshipman called out that one of the great guns had been dismounted and 20 more killed. The survivors tumbled the bodies through the hatch that opened into the deck below, thus releasing the clogged machinery; and as the corpses rattled down other men rushed up, throwing off their clothing as they jumped into the pools of blood to seize hold of the great and swing the remaining gun into position, that it might train upon one of the ships—they could no longer make out which, nor did they care—and it was discharged, hauled in, loaded and discharged again.

Once more all was silent in the conning-tower. Lieut. Palacios hastened there, but before he could enter he was compelled to push three bodies out of the way. He had barely given his first command when a bullet from the well-aimed rifle of a marine in an enemy's top lodged between his eyes. Then the fourth to command the Huascar that day, Lieut. Pedro Garezon, took the place, and as he did so he called through an aperture, telling the quartermaster to put the helm to port; for he had determined to ram one of the adversaries, and sink with her if necessary. Over and over spun the wheel, but the Huascar's head still pointed between the Chilians.

"Port! Port, I say!" screamed the commander.

"She won't answer," came back the sullen answer from the only one of four quartermasters alive; the bodies of the others were lying upon the grating at his feet.

"A shot has carried away the starboard steering gear, sir," reported an ensign; and he dropped dead as the words left his mouth.

The Huascar now lay drifting in a hell of shot and flame, but all the while the red, white and red fluttered from the peak. One by one, in twos and threes, the men in the turret dropped at their posts, and at last the remaining great gun was silent, its tackle literally choked with dead. The turret could not be turned for the same reason. Corpses hung over the military top; corpses clogged the conning-tower.

With coats and waistcoats off, the surgeons had been laboring in the ward-room upon the wounded, who, shrieking in their agony, had been tumbled down the companionway like so much butchered beef; for there was no time to use stretchers or to carry a stricken comrade to a doctor's care. Steam and smoke filtered through the doorways, and the apartment became stifling. While they were sawing, amputating, and bandaging, a shell tore into the wardroom, burstand fragments wounded the assistant surgeons, the chief of the medical staff having been killed in the conflict. Those unfortunates who were stretched upon the table awaiting their turn under the knife, and those who lay upon the floor, suffered no more pain; they were killed as they lay groaning. The shell tore away wardroom and stern cabin, and hardly a trace was left of the bulkhead. After that what little surgery was done was performed in the coal bunkers.

Huddled in a passageway near the engine room were a score or more of non-combatants—stewards, pantrymen and stokers. They were in a place that was lighted only as flashes came from the guns; it was filled with powder smoke, and clouds of steam that drifted from below told that the Huascar had been struck in a vital spot—her machinery. Suddenly they heard a crash, followed by the rending of the deck, and the little ironclad swayed as if she had struck a reef. Some one passed the word that the maintopmast had been shot away. As it came down it brought living men to be dashed to death, also corpses that had been hanging over the sides of the military top.—Claude H. Wetmore, in Century.

Wanton Destruction of Birds.

In the western hemisphere the slaughter of birds has been tremendous, and in this country it has almost annihilated some varieties, and the effect is felt by farmers in some states in the increase of injurious insects, which the birds used to eat. The feminine pride of ornament has wrought a fearful work, and it is gratifying to see that the movement to prevent this wholesale destruction of birds is largely pushed by women, who see the folly of annihilating them for hat feathers.—Minneapolis Journal.

Good Speculation.

Watts—Don't you want to take some shares in a Klondike scheme?

Potts—Do you think I'm an idiot?

"This is not a mining fake. We are going to build a bicycle path back to civilization."—Indianapolis Journal.

PINE COUNTY PIONEER

4D C. GOTTRY Editor and Prop.

TERMS: $1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

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

PINE CITY MINN., MAY 6, 1898.

SINCE Spain has adopted free silver, there can be no question as to her relapse into semi-barbarity.

IT BEGINS to look as though our navy was not composed of untrained scabs, the offscourings of the world, good only for dress parade and drinking bad whiskey, as some of the newspapers would have us believe.

WHEN one contemplates the St. Paul municipal election in all its phases, and considers the majority of Col. A. R. Keifer, it does'nt look much as though the Republican party in Minnesota had lost its grip since '96, does it?

THE eagerness with which men flock to the recruiting stations, the offers of millions when a thousand are called for and the eagerness for the fray, should be an object lesson to the world, and insure perpetual peace for America.

AMID the general rejoicing at the news of the victory in the Phillipines, there is mourning for the brave boys whose lives were sacrificed that victory might perch on our banners, for some must have died. All honor to the brave heroes whose lives have been given for their country.

DON'T forget, in the heat of war news, that there will be a battle in Minnesota this fall, and one in which we can all take a part. The first gun will be fired at the primaries, and that will be the telling shot. A well-placed shot at that time will count.

NOW THAT Spain has adopted free silver and Uncle Sam has given her a drubbing, her calamity will probably be charged to the "Crime of '73" by some of our populistic friends. Another case of the money power bearing down and treading on the masses, don't you see?

ON THE inside pages of the PIONEER each week will be found a full account of the war news up to the time of going to press. These weekly accounts will be valuable as being the result of a careful winnowing of the daily dispatches, with the contradictory statements and repetitions extracted. In them you will get the real situation.

PATRIOTISM AND PRUDENCE.

Probably three or four times as many young men are ready and eager to respond to the call of the president for volunteers as he has called for. As only a small portion of them are likely to be required for active service in the field, there would appear no imperative obligation of patriotic duty making it incumbent on those young men to offer their services who have families dependent upon them. Of course there will be plenty of men whose patriotism is so intense that they will rush to the war regardless of any personal sacrifices, and with, perhaps, not sufficient consideration for the families dependent upon their daily earnings. But, admirable as this patriotic self devotion is from one point of view, yet, since there are plenty of men willing to go who are comparatively footloose, and who have no wives and children or other dependent relatives to support, it would be the part of practical wisdom for those who are the only support of families to wait until the occasion shall arise when we shall need their services. Until that time shall come it is no reflection on the patriotism of any citizen that he does not leave his family in want or exposed to privations in order to swell the superfluous crowd of eager candidates for enlistment. If the exigency shall arise when their services are needed to defend the national life or the national honor, we may be assured that there are few American citizens, physically fit for military service, who will stop to count the cost.

"Dr. Fonner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic.

This famous remedy, by a famous physician, has the virtue of being originated by one of America's most eminent medical authorities, and has been long and successfully used and prescribed in cases of debility, nervousness, impure blood, etc. For "building up" the system it is impossible to find it equal. The first bottle is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or druggist refunds.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1898.

President McKinley has every reason to feel highly gratified with the progress of the war as well as with the progress of the preparations for more active work. Our new navy has shown itself to be a worthy successor to the old navy, the fighting record of which has never been surpassed under any flag. This week the army is to have its first chance of participating in the war, unless the reported coming of the Spanish fleet changes the President's programe. A landing in Cuba is to be made by a portion of the regular army, for the purpose of establishing a base of supplies for the Cuban army and giving it a chance to see what it can do when it has modern arms and plenty of ammunition, while the volunteer army is being gotten into good fighting shape. Naval officials only fear that the reported coming of the Spanish fleet is untrue. They wish them to come either to attempt to relieve the Cuban blockade or to attempt to attack our coast cities. Should they do either they would give us an opportunity to put a speedy end to the war by destroying the Spanish navy. While hoping for their coming, the average naval officer believes that we shall have to cross the Atlantic before getting an opportunity to fight the Spanish navy.

While the administration is not disposed to indulge in any boasting or to cross any bridges before they are reached, it can be stated upon unquestionable authority that this government will not change its policy or method of conducting the war against Spain for any diplomatic protest from Europe, whether made by one nation or six nations in concert, not even if supported by a naval demonstration in force, such as France appears to be threatening to make. It was known when Commodore Dewey was ordered to proceed to the Philippine Islands and capture a port to be used as a base of supplies for our Asiatic squadron that European protests were likely to be made against such action, but that did not change or effect in any way the orders. We are not inviting trouble with any other European nation, but if any of them feel disposed to give Spain something more substantial than their moral support they will not stampede us with fright. Such action would only mean an extension of the war; it would not change the result—victory for the United States.

The democratic roll of honor containing the names of those who voted with the republicans for the war revenue bill passed by the House, which, in addition to numerous new internal revenue taxes, mostly the same that were imposed during the civil war, authorized the issue of $600,000,000 in 3 per cent bonds, is not a long one. There were only six of them—Cummings, McClellan and Griggs, of New York; Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts; McAleer, of Pennsylvania, and Wheeler, of Alabama. A few democrats declined voting at all on the bill. Two republicans—Linney, of North Caro.ina; and Thorp, of Virginia; voted with 129 democrats and populists against the bill, while 175 republicans and six democrats voted for it. A majority of the democratic Senators, all of the populist Senators, and all of the so called silver republican Senators are going as far as they dare to go in opposition to the war revenue bill in the Senate, but a canvas of the Senate has shown that enough democrats will vote with the republicans to insure the passage of the bill, substantially as it came from the House, and as every attempt to filibuster will be at once shown up not much delay is expected in reaching a vote on the bill in the Senate. The eight or ten democrats who will vote with the republicans for the bill will be headed by Senator Gorman, who, after many years service as chairman of the democratic caucus, has resigned that position largely because in supporting this bill he will be acting against a majority of the democrats. It is but justice to say that those who oppose this bill claim not to be actuated by any desire to hamper the fighting power of the government. They seem to have an idea that the issue of bonds authorized by the bill—the only quick way to raise a large sum of money—is in some way an infringement of the rights of their idol, the silver Mumbo-Jumbo, and they are therefore opposed to it. The people will probably mostly agree with the republicans, that this is an almighty poor time to be splitting hairs over the financial question.

As some recent visitors to Washington have expressed surprise to find all kinds of government business going on just as though there was no war, it may be well to state that the war has not and will not interrupt in the slightest degree the business of the Patent office, the Pension office, or of any bureau of the civil departments of the government. To fight the war to a successful end is important, but a continuation of the material progress to the country is far more important. Controller of Currency Daws says: "The banks were never in sounder condition or better prepared to serve the interests of the government and their customers than at present," and it may be added that the entire government was never better prepared to serve the people than at present.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

DULUTH, Minn., April 20, 1898.

A Republican Congressional Conventions for the Sixth Congressional District of the state of Minnesota will be held at the city of Anoka, in Anoka county, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock noon, for the purpose of placing in nomination a Republican candidate for Member of Congress from above named district, and doing any other business that may properly come before the convention. The County convention to elect delegates thereto will be held in the respective counties on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1898, at a place to be designated by the respective county committees.

All electors who believe in maintaining for the use of the people a stable currency which will justly measure the value of their labor and the value of their products, and who oppose the Mexicanizing of the American coinage, and repudiation of private and public obligations, are cordially invited to participate.

Each county will be allowed in the convention two delegates at large, and one delegate additional for each one hundred and fifty votes or major fraction thereof cast for Page Morris for congress in the year 1893, as follows:

Aitkin	7	Mille Lacs	8
Anoka	12	Morrison	14
Beltrami	2	Pine	9
Benton	7	St. Louis	61
Carlton	9	Sherburne	8
Cass	2	Stearns	24
Cook	2	Todd	16
Crow Wing	11	Wadena	8
Hubbard	4	Wright	23
Itasca	7		
Lake	5		240

Dated this 20th day of April, A. D. 1898.

By order of the Committee,

L. M. WILCUTTS,
Chairman.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Republican County Convention for the county of Pine will be held at the village hall in the village of Hinckley, in the county of Pine, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1898, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing nine delegates to represent the county of Pine at the Sixth District Congressional convention, to be held at Anoka on the first day of June, A. D. 1898, to nominate a Republican candidate for Member of Congress for the Sixth Congressional District.

A primary election in each election district in the said county, to elect delegates to said county convention, will be held in each precinct in said county, on the 26th day of May, at 7 o'clock p. m., and continue open one hour, at a place to be designated by the respective precinct committees. Each election district will be allowed in said county convention one delegate at large and one delegate additional for every 40 votes or major fraction thereof cast for Page Morris for Congress in 1896, as follows:

Brook Park	2	Pokegama	2
Birch Creek	1	Rock Creek	6
Chengwatana	2	Royalton	5
Dell Grove	3	Rutile River No. 1	2
Finlayson	2	Rutledge	4
Hinckley town	5	Rutle River No. 2	4
Kerrick	3	Willow River	3
Mission Creek	2	Sandstone	7
Pine City Town	2	Sturgeon Lake	1
Pine City Village	3	Windemere	2
Pine Lake	3		
			55

Dated this 20th day of April, A. D. 1898.

J. Y. BRECKENRIDGE,
Chairman.

4,000 Soldiers in Camp, State Fair Grounds, St. Paul.—Half-Fare Rates via St. Paul & Duluth Railway.

To accommodate those desiring to visit the 4,000 soldiers in camp at the State Fair grounds, the St. Paul & Duluth railroad will sell tickets to St. Paul and Minneapolis May 7 and 8, good returning May 9th, 1898, at one fare for the round trip.

A. J. ARMSTRONG,
Local Agent.

Pine City, Minn., May 4, 1898.

LIST OF PATENTS

Granted to Minnesota inventors this week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.:

H. L. Day, Minneapolis, fuel feeder; C. J. Holmgren, Minneapolis, buttoner; W. McIntosh, Winona, blow-off cock; J. Manley, Howard Lake, harness buckle; N. Nillson, Minneapolis, steam-separator; S. B. Palmer, Lockhart, combined wood and straw burning heating and cooking stove. H. E. Rolph, St. Paul, brake for vehicles.

For copy of any of above patents, send 10 cents and date of this paper to C. A. Snow, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE KICK,

DEALER 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 sage.

GEORGE KICK,
Pine City, Minn.

SALE OF STATE LANDS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ST. PAUL, April 25, 1898.
LAND OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, the 24 day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the office of the County Auditor, in Pine City, Minnesota, I will offer for sale the following described unsold state lands, and the following described state lands which have reverted to the state by reason of the non-payment of interest will also be then and there offered for resale. Fifteen per cent of the purchase price and interest on the unpaid balance from the date of sale to June 1st, 1899, must be paid at the time of the sale. The balance of the purchase money can be paid at a 1y time, in whole or in part, within forty years of the time of sale; the rate of interest on the unpaid balance of the purchase money will be five per cent per annum, payable in advance on June 1st of each year.

Holders of certificates on which the interest payments are in default can have their certificates reinstated on payment before the sale of the interest in full to date and the penalties thereon, when the lands covered thereby will be withdrawn from sale.

H. C. DUNN,
State Land Commissioner.

PINE COUNTY.

UNSOLD LANDS.

PARTS OF SECTIONS.	Section	Township	Range	AREA OF TRACTS. Acres	Hundredths
w½ of ne¼	16	43	17	80	
se¼ of ne¼	16	43	17	40	
w½ and se¼	16	43	17	480	
all of	16	45	18	652.60	
all of	36	45	18	640	
all of	36	45	19	640	
s½ of se¼	16	38	20	80	
all of	36	39	20	640	
all of	36	39	20	640	
all of	16	40	20	640	
all of	36	40	20	640	
se¼ of sw¼	16	41	20	40	
all of	36	41	20	640	
all of	36	42	20	640	
e½ of sw¼	4	43	20	80	
s½	6	43	20	317.44	
sw¼ of ne¼	8	43	20	40	
ne¼ of nw¼	8	43	20	40	
sw¼ of sw¼	8	43	20	40	
w½ of se¼	8	43	20	80	
se¼ of se¼	8	43	20	40	
se¼ of ne¼	10	43	20	40	
s½ of nw¼	10	43	20	80	
sw¼	10	43	20	160	
n½ of se¼	10	43	20	80	
sw¼ of se¼	10	43	20	40	
all of	15	43	20	640	
nw¼	15	43	20	156.64	
sw¼	30	43	20	160	
s½	22	43	20	320	
ne¼	28	43	20	150.05	
sw¼	28	43	20	160	
n½ of se¼	28	43	20	70.02	
ne¼	36	43	20	160	
nw¼	32	43	20	320	
sw¼	32	43	20	160	
n½ of se¼	32	43	20	80	
se¼ of se¼	32	43	20	40	
nw¼	34	43	20	160	
all of	36	43	20	640	
lots 3 and 4	4	44	20	64.12	
sw¼ of se¼	8	44	20	40	
all of	16	44	20	408.59	
e½ of sw¼	18	44	20	80	
s½ of se¼	18	44	20	80	
nw¼	20	44	20	160	
n½ of se¼	20	44	20	80	
sw¼	30	44	20	151.94	
all of	34	44	20	640	
all of	16	45	20	616.86	
w½ of se¼	16	40	21	80	
nw¼ of nw¼	36	40	21	40	
ne¼ of se¼	36	40	21	40	
se¼	2	42	21	172.42	
sw¼ of ne¼	4	42	21	37.70	
se¼ of nw¼	4	42	21	40	
e½ of sw¼	4	42	21	80	
n½ of se¼	4	42	21	80	
w½ of nw¼	10	42	21	80	
se¼ of ne¼	10	42	21	40	
n½ of nw¼	10	42	21	80	
se¼ of nw¼	10	42	21	40	
n½ of sw¼	10	42	21	80	
w½ of ne¼	22	42	21	80	
ne¼ of nw¼	22	42	21	40	
ne¼ of sw¼	22	42	21	40	
s½ of sw¼	22	42	21	80	
n½ of se¼	22	42	21	80	
se¼ of se¼	22	42	21	40	
w½	26	42	21	320	
w½ of se¼	26	42	21	80	
se¼ of se¼	26	42	21	40	
n½ of ne¼	34	42	21	80	
ne¼ of se¼	10	43	21	40	
lots 3 and 4	10	43	21	83.70	
ne¼ of ne¼	12	43	21	40	
w½ of ne¼	12	43	21	80	
ne¼ of sw¼	12	43	21	40	
s½ of sw¼	12	43	21	80	
w½ of se¼	12	43	21	80	
ne¼	14	43	21	160	
n½ of nw¼	14	43	21	80	
n½ of sw¼	14	43	21	80	
all of	16	43	21	640	
ne¼ of ne¼	20	43	21	40	
s½ of ne¼	20	43	21	80	
se¼ of nw¼	22	43	21	40	
sw¼ of ne¼	22	43	21	40	
s½ of nw¼	22	43	21	80	
sw¼	22	43	21	160	
w½ of se¼	22	43	21	80	
ne¼ of se¼	26	43	21	40	
ne¼ of se¼	26	43	21	40	
se¼	26	43	21	160	
n½ of ne¼	28	43	21	80	
lot 1	28	43	21	47.66	
se¼ of nw¼	28	43	21	40	
sw¼	28	43	21	160	
s½ of se¼	28	43	21	80	
lots 1, 9 and 10	34	43	21	123.85	
sw¼ of ne¼	34	43	21	40	
s½ of sw¼	34	43	21	80	
all of	36	43	21	640	
ne¼	2	44	21	158.16	
s½ of nw¼	2	44	21	80	
s½	2	44	21	320	
nw¼	12	44	21	160	
all of	16	44	21	640	
sw¼ of ne¼	24	44	21	40	
sw¼	24	44	21	160	
all of	36	44	21	640	
all of	16	45	21	640	
all of	36	45	21	640	
n½ of ne¼	16	38	22	80	
w½ of se¼	16	38	22	80	
se¼ of sw¼	16	38	22	40	
all of	16	39	22	640	
ne¼ of ne¼	36	39	22	40	
s½ of ne¼	36	39	22	80	
ne¼ of sw¼	36	39	22	40	
s½ of sw¼	36	39	22	80	
se¼	36	39	22	160	
w½	16	40	22	320	
n½ of ne¼	36	40	22	80	
w½	36	40	22	320	

FORFEITED LANDS.

PARTS OF SECTIONS.	Section	Township	Range	AREA OF TRACTS. Acres	Hundredths
lot 1	16	45	19	70.65	

PINE CITY DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Services every Sunday morning at 10:30; evening at 7:45. Everybody invited.
REV. H. TAYLOR, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Services every Sunday. Morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30. Everybody is cordially invited.
REV. P. KNUDSEN, Pastor.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST.—Regular services every Sabbath. Sabbath school at 11 o'clock a. m. Other services immediately following. No regular pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Services every alternate Sunday at 10 a. m. Evening services every third Sunday in the month at 7:30 p. m. Ladies' Society last Sunday in each month at 2:30 p.m.
C. ABEL, Pastor

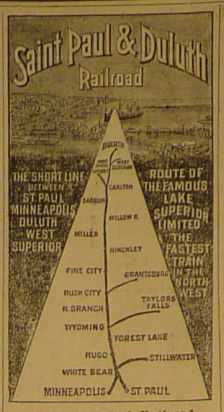
ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—First and third Sundays, services regularly. 8 a. m., Low Mass; High Mass at 10:30. Second and third Sunday, Low Mass at 10 a. m. Week day Mass at 8 a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 2 p. m. Vespers at 7:30 p. m. These hours are subject to change.
REV. T. L. RABSTEINEK, Priest.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor	Douglas Greeley
Treasurer	O. J. Abrent
Register of Deeds	James Wandel
Clerk of Court	H. J. Rath
Judge of Probate	E. Veenhoven
Sheriff	Jas. McLaughlin
Attorney	L. H. McKusick
Coroner	Dr. O. S. Walkns
Court Commissioner	J. P. Stone
Supt. of Schools	Robt. Blankenship
Surveyor	A. G. Crocker

Commissioners—Otto Kowalke, chairman; Frank Chmielewski, R. C. Simmons, John Eyden, John K. Anderson.



St. Paul & Duluth Railroad.
Time Table at Pine City.

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
No. 5	2:00 a. m	No. 6	4:22 a. m.
No. 8, limit'd	10:34 a. m.	No. 2*	12:37 p.m.
No. 1*	4:50 p. m.	No. 4, limited	9:50 p.m.
No. 91* accom.		No. 90* accommodation	7:00 a. m.
modation	4:00 p. m.		

*Daily except Sunday.

A. J. ARMSTRONG, Agent
Pine City, Minn.
C. E. STONE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
St. Paul, Minn.

M. L. Babcock,

Artist.

PINE CITY, MINN.

First-class Photos, 50c per dozen; Cabinets, $2.00.

Gallery opposite Rybak's store.

THE

Pine City

CASH STORE

CARRIES A FULL LINE OF

General

Merchandise,

Boots, Shoes, Etc.

Also Farm roduce, Flour and Feed, Lime and lastering Hair.

F. J. RYBAK,
Pine City, Minn

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR

LOUIS PETRICKA,

Whose Hardware Advertisement Appears next week.

First publication April 22, '98-4t.

Order to Examine Accounts, Etc.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Pine.

In Probate Court, Special Term, April 18th, 1898.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Pervoutchee, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Otto Kowalke, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Pervoutchee, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and has in good faith paid certain debts and claims against said estate which have not been proved or allowed, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, including said debts and claims so paid by him, and not proved or allowed, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to heirs.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition and application for the allowance of said claims and debts so paid by him and not yet allowed according to law, be heard by the judge of this court on Saturday, the 14th day of May, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House, in said county.

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

Dated at Pine City, the 18th day or April, A. D. 1898.

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

State of Minnesota, } ss
County of Pine.

Notice is hereby given that application in writing has been made to the Board of County Commissioners of said county, and filed in my office, by A. M. Simmons and Maurice Hing, praying that license be granted to them to sell intoxicating liquors for a period of one year from the seventh day of March, 1898 to the seventh day of March, 1899.

The place where the said business is to be carried on is designated as follows:

In the main room on the ground floor of the two-story building situated on lot one, of block four, in the township of Banning, according to the plat on file and of record in the office of Register of Deeds in Pine county, Minnesota.

Said application will be heard and determined by the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Pine, at the Auditor's office, in the village of Pine City, in said county, on Tuesday, May the tenth, 1898, at one o'clock p. m.

Witness my hand and official seal this 20th day of April, 1898.

D. GREELEY,
[SEAL.] Auditor Pine Co., Minn

First publication April 15th 4t.

Order for Hearing on Claims.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Pine.

In Probate Court
Special Term, April 9, 1898.

In the matter of the estate of Elisha W. Sloan, deceased;

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Elisha W. Sloan deceased, late of the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, being granted to Mrs. Laura A. Sloan.

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

It is Further Ordered, That the 10th day of October 1898 at 10 o'clock a. m., at a special term of said Probate Court, to be held at the Probate office in the Court House, in the village of Pine City, in said county be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said Probate Court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

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

Dated at Pine City, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1898.

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

City Meat Market

JOS. W. NEUBAUER, Prop.

Dealer in all kinds of

Fresh and Salt Meats.

Sausage Poultry, etc.

Pays cash or trade for all kinds of Farm Produce. Cash paid for all kinds of furs and hides.

PINE COUNTY PIONEER

PINE CITY MINN. MAY 6 1898.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

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

—Try whole wheat flour, for sale by all merchants.

—Bring your Potatoes to the Willcox Mercantile Co.'s store.

—One hundred-bar box of Lenox soap for $2.75, at F. J. Rybak's.

—Byron Mosher, of Stillwater, was a Pine City visitor on Tuesday.

—The Wilcox Mercantile company want potatoes, and want lots of 'em.

—Don't forget your Fire Insurance. Call on J. Y. Breckenridge.

—Carlson, of Rush City is bound not to be beaten on prices. See his ad.

—The Pine City Roller Mills are now paying $1.25 per bushel for wheat.

—Highest market price paid for potatoes, by the Wilcox Mercantile company.

—MONEY TO LOAN. In small sums on improved farm lands. Apply at this office.

—Farm wanted—Send full particulars, price etc., at once. A. H. Russel, Akron, O.

—Axel Rosendahl and Paddy McEwan, of Rush City, were Pine City visitors on Sunday.

—We regret to state that Mrs. M. C. Brackett has been seriously ill for the past week.

—For Sale—A complete set of Chambers' Encycloyaedia, cheap. Enquire at this office.

—Adolph Munch was in town on Saturday, looking after his interests at the Chengwatana dam.

—Try "Whole Wheat Flour." It is something new—manufactured by the Pine City Roller mills.

—Mrs. M. Nason departed on Monday to spend a few weeks visiting friends in Minneapolis.

—Fresh roasted peanuts, all kinds of fruits in their season, nuts and candies, at Jos. Veverka's.

—Services at the Lutheran church Tunday morning at 10:30. Sunday-school will meet at 9:45 a. m.

—A. E. Webber went to St. Paul Saturday to secure some minnows for the use of his customers.

—A new engine and boiler arrived on Tuesday for Peter Stroinsky's saw mill, on the St. Croix road.

Mr. Kingston, of Tower, arrived here Tuesday, and is looking after the interests of the Pine City Mercantile Co.

—Cards are out announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Emily Brandes to Will Nason, on Wednesday next, at 2:30.

—Wanted, ao buy one, two, or three row boats in good condition Apply to Maj. Wm. Cooley, Pine City, or at this office.

—For Sale—A good farm of 227 acres within one mile of this village. A snap for some one—Enquire at this office for particulars.

—It will pay you to call at the store of G. A. Carlson in Rush City. Examine goods and ask for prices. He sells as low as the lowest.

—The stone work on the F. J. Rybak building is about completed, and the brick work will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

—Don't miss that great opportunity, but come down and take a share in our great bargains.

B. H. Harris, Rush City.

—Larry Murphy held the lucky number that drew the Otto Kowalke mare on Friday evening. He sold the animal to Theo. Buselmeier for $40.

—Don't forget the dance this evening in Connor's hall. Good music has been secured, and a royal good time is promised all those who attend.

—A. G. O'Neil, of Rush City, is a practical house-mover, contractor and builder, and will figure with you if you have anything to be done in his line. 21t4

Mr. Poechman, of Rush City, was a Pine City visitor on Wednesday. He has secured the contract for doing the work on the Murray and McLaughlin blocks.

—The news of the defeat of the Spanish fleet in the Philippine waters by Commodore Dewey's Asiatic squadron, was hailed with joy by the citizens of this place.

—The Ladies Guild, of the Episcopal church, of Rush City, met with Mrs. I. A. Collins at the Pioneer house Thursday evening. About twenty from Rush City were in attendance.

—Levi Ardner has the first floor laid in Murray and McLaughlin's new block, and the masons will commence the brickwork as soon as the brick arrives.

Capt. Webber launched the steamer "Stowe" on Saturday morning, and she made her first trip up the lake on Saturday afternoon, Pilot Barnes having charge of her.

—Miss Tillie M. Foglequist, who lives on the St. Croix road, near P. Stroinsky's saw mill left on Monday morning for Grass Lake, where she will spend the summer with her sister.

—See N. A. Crittenden's new advertisement on the eighth page. He has declared war on high prices, and those having need of anything in his line will do well to see him before purchasing elsewhere.

—In the spring time you'll need the wonderful strengthening, refeshing, and invigorating effect of Rockey Mountain Tea. It's the best of all spring tonics. For sale by J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City.

—Society girls are all taking Rockey Mountain Tea this month; brings rosy lips, lovely color, rich, creamy complexion. Cures pimples, blackheads and bad breath.— For sale by J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City.

—The Rev. J. J. Parish, of Rush City, will preach in the M. E. church at this place next Sunday morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:45. Young people's meeting at 7 o'clock. All are invited to these services.

—Services at the Presbyterian church next Sunday, May 8th, as follows: Morning at 10:30. Subject. "Measuring Redemption Ground." Evening at 7:45, "A Prosperous Man." Everybody invited.

—The dance given Friday evening last in Connor's hall was not a success financially. It was gotten up on very short notice, and not a great number attended, but those who were there report having had a good time.

—Little Howard Staples met with a serious accident the fore part of the week. The child fell on an upturned rake, several of the teeth peircing his hand. The wounds are very painful, but it is hoped no serious results will ensue.

—W. B. Nichols, of Meadow Lawn, was a Pine City caller Tuesday, and reports two new settlers in that vicinity. All the land around Meadow Lawn will soon be occupied, if settlers continue to come in as fast as they have this spring.

—L. M. Anderson, recently of Nebraska, is agent for Wannamaker & Brown, of Philadelphia, and will take your order for clothing, either ladies or gents. See his ad in another column. Mr. Anderson is for the present located at the Lake view hotel.

—It takes J. Y. Breckenridge to hunt up novelties, and he generally has something new on hand. His latest is a nigger boy—a genuine Alabama coon—in the south window of his drug store, and it is attracting a great deal of attention. You should see him.

—Mrs. Chubb and daughter Gene, who have been teaching in Minneapolis for the past year, arrived in this place last Wednesday, to spend a part of their vacation with Chas. Stephan and family. Mrs. Chubb and daughter are both well known here, and their many friends are pleased to see them.

—On Wednesday A. E. Webber was overhauling the boiler of the "Stowe," and expanded about half of her flues. Then he gets through with her, the Stowe will be just as good as ever, and on Saturday she will be in shape to accommodate all those who want to ride.

B. G. Murch, of Chengwatana, while helping to unload the new press for the Poker office, met with a severe accident, a heavy piece of the machinery falling on the two middle fingers of his right hand and jamming them so as to loosen the flesh on the first joint. Dr. Barnum attended to his injuries.

—Sunday evening next at 7:30 a series of meetings for the benefit of the German and Bohemian speaking members of St. Mary's church, this city, will commence. The subject for Sunday, at 7:30 p. m., is "The Duties of a Christian Husband." Monday and Tuesday the services are announced for 10 a. m. Tuesday and Wednesday are again entirely reserved for the Bohemian-speaking members. It is not necessary to state that an invitation is extended to everybody who desires to hear a sound and liberal exposition. The speakers engaged are from Minneapolis.

—The New York Illusion Company showed here on Tuesday evening in Hetzenecker's hall, to a large and appreciative audience. Some of Prof. Lindquist's illusions were very good, especially the decapitation act. If the Professor should ever come here again, we bespeak for him a full house.

—Arthur Shunert met with quite a painful accident on Tuesday, while pouring melted babbit into a box in H. J. Rath's saw mill. There was water or oil in the box and as soon as the hot babbit touched it it flew up, and struck Arthur in the face and eyes. Dr. Barnum attended him, and he is now doing as well as can be expected.

—A game of base ball will be played on the fair grounds on the north side of the river Tuesday afternoon between the "Young Reliables," of this place, and the Rush City ball team. All those who want to see a good exhibition of the national game should be sure to attend. This is the second game of the series, the first having been played in Rush City a week ago last Saturday, at which time our boys were beaten by a score of 33 to 11.

—On Tuesday morning at about 9 o'clock quite a serious accident happened to Fred Norton, at P. Stroinsky's sawmill. In some unaccountable manner Fred's left hand struck the saw, which split his thumb and cut the bone of the joint near the wrist in two, so that a piece of the bone was taken out. The saw then cut up the arm for about four or five inches on the inside, and three teeth went through so as to be seen on the outside of the hand and arm. Dr. Barnum dressed the injured hand. He says that he will try to save the thumb, but that it is an ugly cut, and will lay Fred up for some time.

Home-Seekers' Excursions Via St Paul & Duluth Railroad.

On May 3d and 17th, June 7th and 21st, 1898, the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad will sell Home-seekers Excursion Tickets to points in Arkansas, Colorado, Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, and other states, at one fare plus $2.00.

Call on agents for particulars, or address C. E. Stone, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

VILLAGE COUNCIL DOINGS.

Full Report of Last Two Meetings. The Pioneer Named as the Official Paper of the Village.

PINE CITY, April 12, 1898.

The common council met this day at the office of the recorder, pursuant to call. Meeting was called to order by the president, J. Y. Breckenridge. Present, Jos. Veverka, Robt. Wilcox, Jas. Hurley, Julius Dose and E. A. Hough, councilmen, and J. W. Axtell, recorder.

The official bonds of E. Veenhoven, village justice, and J. W. Axtell, village recorder, were approved and ordered filed with the clerk of the court.

The official bonds of Geo. Kick, treasurer, and John Sexton, street commissioner, were approved and ordered filed with the recorder.

The per diem of the street commissioner was fixed at $1.50 per day for the time he is actually engaged in his duties as street commissioner.

The salary of the recorder was fixed at $75.00 per year. S. G. L. Robers was elected as village attorney with a salary of $75.00 per year. Chas. Heywood was elected as assessor, salary to be $2.50 per day.

Jos. Thomas was appointed as marshal by the president, and appointment confirmed by the council, at a salary of $60.00 per month.

The president appointed Jos. Veverka, Julius Dose and Robt. Wilcox as street and park committee.

E. E. Barnum was appointed as health officer for the term of three years, at $10.00 per year, commencing April 12, 1898.

Upon motion the meetings of the council be held on the first Monday of each month for the ensuing year.

Council adjourned. Approved.

J. Y. BRECKENRIDGE,
President of Council.

Attest:
J. W. AXTELL,
Village Recorder.

PINE CITY, May 2, 1898.

The common council of this village met at the recorder's office for the transaction of regular business. Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. Members present, J. Y. Breckenridge, president of council; Jos. Veverka, Robt. Wilcox, Jas Hurley, Julius Dose, E. A. Hough, councilmen, and J. W. Axtell, recorder.

Minutes of last regular meeting were read and appoved.

Upon motion the bond of Jos. Thomas as marshal was approved and ordered on file with the recorder.

The following bills were allowed and the recorder instructed to draw orders for each specified amount, to-wit:

Claim of A. Richardson, for team work		$ 7.75
" Y. Furstenberg, 2½ days labor		3.13
" Burt Cochrane, 2 "	"	2.50
" H. Boettger, 3 "	"	3.75
" John Sheettler ½		.63
" John Sexton, 10½ "	"	13.75
" George Thomas, raking streets		1.00
" John Lambert	"	.50
" Geo. Williams	"	.25
" Jas. Heywood	"	.25
" Chas. Heywood, jr.,	"	.50
" Willie Boettger	"	.25
" Geo. Veenhoven	"	.25
" Wm. Stauty,	"	.25
" J. W. Axtell, salary month of April		6.25
" Jos. Thomas, " " "		40.00
" A. Pennington, plank		9.41
" E. A. Hough, looking after fire		1.00

Moved and carried that the matter of opening up of First avenue North be referred to the street committee.

W. P. Guiry made a proposition to the council to do the printing for the year commencing April 1st, 1898 for the sum of $20.00. Said proposition was accepted, and the Pine County Pioneer was declared the official paper of the village for the year 1898.

It was moved and carried that the matter of the board of health brought before the council be referred to the village attorney to be reported at the next regular meeting.

Moved and seconded that John Sexton be appointed as pound-master for the ensuing year.

Upon motion the price paid for labor on the streets be fixed at $1.25 per day, and $2.50 for man and team.

There being no further business, the council adjourned. Approved.

J. Y. BRECKENRIDGE,
President of Council.

Attest:
J. W. AXTELL,
Village Recorder.

BARNEY H. HARRIS,

Rush City, Minn.

If you have lived in this vicinity long enough to become thoroughly acquainted, you won't think of buying any article before looking at our assortment. If a new-comer or a neighbor, they will tell you what nearly everyone knows, that we are headquarters of THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

$1.25 fancy suitings, 44-inch wide, per yard, only 84c
75 and 70c black or blue worsted dress goods, 44-inch, per yard 55
60c black serge, 44-inch per " 45
35c figured brilliantine, " 25
15c and 20c dress goods in light shades, per yard, only 12¼

Wash Goods.

12½ gingham, in blue, pink and other colors, per yard, only 9c
12½c percales, " " 10
15c " " " 12¼
Best apron gingham, per yard, 5
Calico we sell for 5c per yard and 4
Outing flannels for 9c, 8c and 5
Ladies' ribbed summer vests, our prices each, 20c, 15c, 10c and 4
Ladies' silk mitts, per pair, 40, 25 15
$1.75 ladies' kid gloves, black, tan and ox-blood, per pair $1.00
Ladies' belts we sell for 35, 25, 10c
Ladies', misses' and children's hose, per pair, 25, 20, 15, 10 & 5c

Capes and Jackets.

Ladies' fine silk capes, latest styles, from $7.50 down to 2.50
Ladies' spring jackets, silk lining, from $6.00 to $5.00 each.
Misses' and children's jackets we sell at from $5.00 to $1.75 each.
Ladies' skirts—our prices are from $4.00 to $1.25 each.

CLOTHING.

$22.00 and $20.00 extra fine black dress suits, frocks or sacks, only $17.00
$17.00 and $16.50 fine black suits, round or square cut, 13.50
$14.50 fine suits, square-cut, made of birds-eye cloth, we sell them for 11.25
Our extra fine summer suits in brown plaids, retailed for $15.00, our price only 12.00
Our $10.50 brown plaid spring suits we sell for 8.50
Black Clay worsted suits we sell for $10.00, $8.50 and 6.00
$7.00 suits in black or blue cheviots, square cut, only, 5.25
5$5.5 suits in brown tricots for 3.50

Boys' Suits.

Our boys' suits, sizes 11 to 19, we sell from $8.50 to $2.25 a suit.
Children's suits from $3.25 to $1.00

Hats and Caps.

Our men's hats are from $2.25 to 50c each.
Boys' and children's hats we sell at $1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c.
Our men's, boys' and children's caps from 50c down to 25c.

Shoes.

Cut prices on men's, ladies', misses' and children's shoes

We take pride in posting our customers on what goods are worth, and showing them how to save money.

BARNEY H. HARRIS,
RUSH CITY, MINN.

G. A. CARLSON,

Rush City, Minn.,

Dress Goods.

Nw fancy dress goods, in all the new shades, in prices from 15c up to $1.25 per yard,

Kid Gloves.

New line of kid gloves in black, tan, green, brown and wine color for 90c., $1.25 and $1.50 per pair.

Ladies' Shirt-Waists.

A more complete line of ladies' shirt-waists was never shown in Rush City before. New styles, new patterns, neat and pretty, in prices at 25c, 40c, 50c, 70c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25 $1.50 and $1 75.

BELTS.

New line of belts in all the latest designs at 10c, 15, 20, 25, 40 and 50c.

Ladies' New Umbrellas.

Our line of ladies' parasols are now in, and we can show you the best line and at the very lowest prices, in all the latest shades, for 40c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.400.

Ladies' Collars & Cuffs.

We have the new styles in ladies' collars and cuffs, and at the right prices. Come and look at them.

New Wash Goods.

Our line of wash goods can't be beat. We have new goods, new patterns, and the best of all at the right prices.

Black Skirts.

Another lot of ladies' black skirts just in, plain or figured, in prices from $1.00, $1.25, $1 75, $2 00, $2.50, $3 00 $4 00 and $5 00.

Capes and Jackets.

Our ladies' capes are the cheapest and best we ever had, and we ask you to come and look at our line before you buy, as we are sure to save you money. Ladies' capes at $1 50, $1 75, $2 50, $3 00, $5, $6 and $8.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS—In brown mixture for 75c in blue, with white braid trimming, all w ool at $1.85, and in gray mixture with green trimming for $2 00.

Underwear and Hosiery

we have a complete line of ladies underwear and hosiery at right prices.

Clothing.

Why are we selling so much clothing? Simply because we have the goods, and our prices are always the lowest. Another lot of men's black clay worsted suits, regular $8.50 quality, but will sell them to you for only $6.00. Our $7.00 suits can't be beat—strictly all-wool and in neat patterns. All told, we carry the biggest line of clothing on the St. Paul & Duluth road, and of best make, and always of the newest style.

HATS.

We have a complete line of men's, boys' and children's hats at 15c, 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c, $1 00, $1 50, $2 and $3.

UNDERWEAR.

Come and look at our underwear line, and see if we can't save you money. Balbriggan underwear, 35c. 75c wool underwear at 50c. 50c French balbriggan underwear, 40c.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Gent's collars and cuffs in all the latest styles, from 10c up.

SWEATERS.

Men's wool sweaters at 89c, in black, green, navy and maroon. Men's cotton sweaters at 45c, in black, green, navy and maroon.

GENT'S HOSE—Cotton hose at 4c. 10c, 15c, 20 and 25c a pair.

A Careful Inspection

will show you that what we say is what we do. Always in for good goods and low prices.

G. A. CARLSON,

Rush City, Minn.

W. F. Glasow

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Pine City Minnesota.

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

Especial attention paid to the farmers' trade. When in city call at the new store and look over my goods and prices and seethe bargains I am offering,

When you are in need of

FLOUR,

Try that Made by

The Pine City Roller Mills.

Made from Western Hard Wheat.

We guarantee our Fancy Patent to be equal to any Manufactured.

THE CINCHING OF OJO BLANCO

By CELIA LYNN.

OJO BLANCO was not a man, but a horse, and he was not afflicted with one of those distressing complaints that we read of in patent-medicine testimonials, but was the victim of the dangerous and inconvenient habit of turning back handsprings. Perhaps some of the readers of this narrative will wonder why a horse may not indulge with impunity in this harmless amusement, which is encouraged and applauded in the festive boy.

Without question our faithful friend, the horse, should be allowed to follow his own tastes and inclinations, provided only that these do not conflict with his business engagement with his owner. This was the difficulty. Ojo Blanco did not enliven his leisure moments by turning elephantine somersaults. It was only when he was saddled, and bridled, and his hard-working master mounted him, preparatory to a long day's ride over the range, that he showed any inclination to execute gymnastic feats. At such times, when his master was fairly in the saddle, he rose on his hind legs and threw himself forward, with a reckless disregard of his own safety and an evident desire to smash his rider. Only a man accustomed to riding wild horses, and well versed in the many tricks to which they resort to unseat their riders, could have the skill and agility to kick himself free from the falling horse and escape being crushed. Sam Walker had done this so many times that it was quite a mechanical action with which he freed himself from the saddle during these performances.

Ojo Blanco was a lean, long-legged, Roman-nosed sorrel, well past the prime of life, with a drooping head and dejected air, which deceived strangers into thinking him devoid of spirit. His name, which in plain English is White Eye, was given him because nature had bestowed on him a pair of white, expressionless eyes, with nevertheless a sinister gleam in their cold depths, which to the experienced meant "Don't trifle with me, I'm dangerous."

A couple of years previous, Sam Walker had purchased him from a man who declined to risk his life any longer in the exciting pastime of riding an acrobatic horse. Perhaps the fact that this man had recently taken unto himself a wife had something to do with Ojo Blanco's change of ownership, for it is a fact that men who seem to delight in reckless deeds and hair-breadth escapes become suddenly careful of their persons when they attain to the dignity of the head of a household. At any rate, the horse was offered for sale at a very low figure, and Sam Walker, who was well acquainted with Ojo's pet weakness, and who prided himself that no horse had ever got the best of him, did not hesitate to become his owner.

Sam was noted for his skill as a "bronco-buster" in a country where cattle raising was the chief industry and good horsemen abounded, and though he had many a dangerous tussle with vicious horses, he had never been thrown, and under his influence even the most confirmed bucker grew manageable. It was somewhat disconcerting, therefore, to this veteran rider, when his new acquisition, without resorting to any of the devices with which he was familiar, promptly rolled him in the dust, and lay regarding him with a look of wicked triumph which seemed to say: "Found your match at last."

Aside from any matter of pride, Sam got an extra five dollars a month for riding his own horse, and it would be hard to find a better vaquero horse than Ojo Blanco. As Sam said, he was "too mean to die;" he had wonderful endurance and did the work of two ordinary horses, and in working with cattle he showed as much sense as a man. After relieving his feelings in the morning by upsetting himself and his rider he would travel over the range all day, with no food and scarcely a pause for rest, coming home at night with the same energy with which he started out. No wonder, therefore, that Sam was willing to humor his failings in view of his excellent staying qualities.

Ojo Blanco never bucked. He left such undignified gymnastics to colts and horses with uncertain tempers and no brains. He felt that he was master of a specialty which had given him a wide reputation, and which, moreover, saved him the indignity of being ridden by a miscellaneous assortment of people. No one dared mount him except Sam, and as Sam always treated him with deference and respect he desired no better master.

It may be that Ojo Blanco's extraordinary behavior was due to chronic dyspepsia, for it is hard to believe that nature could have endowed any horse with the quiet and persistent malevolence that he showed. It is well known that an attack of indigestion will render the best-tempered man morose and irritable, and when a horse is similarly afflicted how much larger a field there is for the circulation of anguish. Perhaps it was only after a night of restless misery, when his ration of hay had refused to be submitted to the usual operations, that Ojo Blanco regarded all men as enemies, and when the cruel cinch tightened around his troubled insides, the impulse to wreak vengeance on his tormentor grew too strong to be suppressed.

At last a day came when Sam's patient spirit, grown accustomed to literally groveling in the dirt, rebelled against such treatment and wrought the cure of Ojo Blanco's peculiar habit. There was a picnic and barbecue, to which all the country-side gathered, and here appeared Sam resplendent in his best suit of clothes, a red silk handkerchief around his neck, and his newly-shaven face wearing a festive air. With him came Ojo Blanco, washed and groomed till his rough coat fairly shone, a brand new hair rope knotted around his neck and the silver ornaments on his bridle glistening in the sun. All the morning he had been overflowing with good humor, even omitting the customary tumble, and now he seemed to be imbued with the spirit of the occasion, for he held his head high and pranced a little so as to show off Sam's horsemanship.

The time went by with the usual talk, laughter and devotion to the inner man, and when the people had in a measure recovered from the torpor incident to a hearty picnic meal some one proposed a horse race. A dozen young fellows at once came forward, eager to show off the speed of their horses and their own skill. With them came Sam Walker, but he was greeted with shouts of derision.

"Do you think that old crowbait of yours can run?" asked one scornful youth; he might do for a slow race, but he won't be in it with those horses."

"Never you mind," answered Sam; "Ojo can run. There isn't a horse in the country that can beat him when he's after a wild steer."

"He'll fall over with you and spoil your looks," jeered another.

"No, he won't. He never does that except in the morning when I am starting out. Go ahead and get ready. Ojo and I are right in this," and Sam took his place with a determined air that silenced the incredulous.

"Now, boys," said the starter, "each of you stand by this horse with a hand on the reins while I count three, and when I say 'mount,' jump on and ride as fast as you can."

At the given word every man was in his saddle and off like a flash, with the exception of Sam, who found, too late, that he had reckoned without Ojo Blanco. As Sam leaped into the saddle Ojo stiffened himself, and, as the other horses darted away, he rose majestically on his hind legs and subsided over backward, rolling Sam, Sunday clothes and all in the dusty road. For a moment Ojo lay there, grunting derisively, then he struggled to his feet and stood regarding his crestfallen master out of the corner of his glassy eye. Amid roars of laughter from the men and exclamations of dismay from the women Sam picked himself up, swearing heartily under his breath the while, and vowing to get even with that confounded horse if he broke his own neck.

All the rest of the day he was unusually abstracted, paying little attention to the unmercifgul chaffing of his companions, which, as a general thing, he was quick to return with interest. They concluded that the public humiliation had made him morose, and so let him alone; but he was merely revolving in his mind various schemes of vengeance on Ojo Blanco.

"Boys," he said, the next morning, as half a dozen of them were saddling to go in search of cattle, "meet me on the bluff by the river at noon to-day, if you want to see some fun. I'm going to break this horse of his cussedness, if I have to break his neck to do it."

Of course the boys were more than ready to see fun, and at the specified time they met on the bluff. At this point the bank of the river rose in a sheer wall 40 feet high, and at its foot the water was about six feet deep, but shallower on the other side. To the edge of this precipice Sam led the unsuspecting Ojo, turned him with his tail to the river and proceeded to adjust the old saddle which he had thoughtfully provided.

Ojo stood there, his eyes half closed and his mind far away, probably dreaming of home and an extra large ration of ground barley, when he was brought rudely back to earth by a vicious jerk on the cinch that surrounded his digestive apparatus. Another jerk, and another, till it seemed to the startled and indignant Ojo that his precious vital organs were compressed by an iron band. Never before had his cinch been touched with other than a reverent hand, and it had always been laid gently around his form and moderately tightened. All the pride of Ojo's nature rose in rebellion at the indignity offered him, and, blind with rage, and not noticing that his master had not mounted, he reared and threw himself viciously backward.

Those present say that there was a look of intense surprise on Ojo Blanco's countenance as he fell through space, and it is quite safe to surmise that he was surprised when, instead of landing comfortably on solid ground, he felt himself whizzing through the air with dizzying rapidity, his dignified form revolving like a cartwheel the while, to alight at last with a tremendous splash in a pond of very wet water.

The breathless watchers on the cliff above affirm that Ojo tried to cheat himself with the belief that all was as usual by lying motionless for a time. Now, it is one thing to lie on dry land and shoot glances of defiance at your enemies, and it is quite another thing to do it under six feet of water, as Ojo soon found. Snorting with wrath and dismay, he struggled to his feet and waded to the bank on the other side, where he turned and regarded his persecutors with keen reproach.

So convulsed with laughter that they could scarcely stand, they had no eyes for anything but Ojo Blanco's sorry figure, as he stood with water streaming down his side and dripping from his Roman nose; as for Sam, he felt that this moment amply repaid him for all the humiliation heaped upon him in the past.

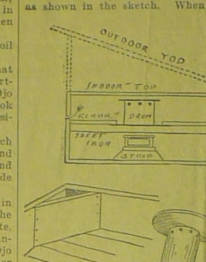
The lesson had the desired effect, for never again did Ojo Blanco turn a back-handspring with his master. Sometimes the impulse seized him to throw his now haughty rider in the dust, but, recalling that sickening sensation of falling through the air and the dreadful plunge at the bottom with a shiver of horror, he would refrain.—San Francisco Argonaut.

FARM AND GARDEN.

HOMEMADE BROODER.

It Is Effective and Constructed on Simple and at the Same Time Correct Principles.

A plan is shown herewith that gives a brooder constructed on simple and at the same time correct principles. The diagram (Fig. 1) is very nearly self-explanatory. A box three feet square or thereabouts has in the bottom a brooder lamp or stove. Above this is a sheet of sheet iron as large as the inside of the box and supported at the four sides, and by an iron prop near the lamp, if it is inclined to sag. Make the edges air-tight with cement, so that no fumes from the lamp can get up above the sheet iron. Have a sheet iron drum made as indicated in Fig 3 and set this into the brooder floor, filling in the rest of the floor about the drum with cement, that there may be no danger from fire. The drum need not be over six inches in height. It has a half dozen openings under the top, as shown in the sketch. When the



CROSS SECTION OF BROODER. CORNER AND DRUM.

lamp is lighted air enters at one side above the sheet iron, is heated and rises in the drum, passing out through the openings into the chick chamber, and is diffused about it. Three or four ventilating holes are in the wall near the floor for the exit of cold air. This gives a constant movement of warm air into the brooder. These openings can be partly closed when desired. An opening in the side near the bottom of the lamp chamber and one near the top on the opposite sides give fresh air for the lamp and an exit for its fumes. The lamp is inserted through a small door in the side of the box. One whole side of the brooder chamber is a drop door, for the easy sweeping out of the floor. The top (in door) can have a pane of glass in it, so one may see the chicks and the thermometer hanging against one side. Glass on two sides gives light. The top must fit very tightly. If this brooder is to be used out of doors a roof must be added, as indicated by dotted lines. The corners of the brooder are cut off, as seen in Fig. 2, so that the chicks may not crowd into them and the weak be trampled upon and smothered by the stronger, should the chamber ever become cold.—Farm and Home.

SOME VALUES COMPARED.

Result of Tests to Determine the Feeding Power of Various Kinds of Animal Foods.

The earthy, or inorganic, matter in plants is as necessary for animal growth as the organic matter. The bony skeleton consists chiefly of calcium phosphate, with a little calcium carbonate and other mineral substances derived from plants. While plants contain everything necessary for animal growth some portions are richer in salts and nitrogenous material, and are therefore considered to be of more value, as the grain of wheat, corn and oats. Foods differ greatly in value, as every farmer knows. Many experiments have been made to determine the feeding power of various kinds of food, and elaborate tables have been drawn up to express their comparative value. Every farmer practically constructs such a table for himself; at least, he sets a different value on different substances, and buys and sells accordingly. In the following table common hay is taken as the common standard, and the numbers opposite each substance show how many pounds of each contain nourishment equivalent to ten pounds of hay:

Common hay	10
Clover hay	8 to 16
Green clover	45 to 50
Wheat straw	40 to 50
Oat straw	20 to 40
Pea straw	10 to 15
Potatoes	20
Turnips	50
Cabbage	20 to 30
Peas and beans	3 to 5
Wheat	5 to 6
Oats	4 to 7
Corn	5
Oil cake (linseed)	2 to 4

Of course, such tables represent only general results. Much depends on the quality of the food, the form in which it is given, the condition of the animal to which it is fed, and other circumstances which the intelligent farmer understands.—Western Plowman.

Rational Diet for Chickens.

If it is desired to create a glossy plumage for exhibition purposes, a little millet and sunflower seed may also be thrown occasionally into the scratch pile. Bright red combs and wattles come with good health, and are found among laying hens. Good health comes as a result of good sanitary conditions, pure feed, fresh water, and clean quarters. Corn is a very wholesome article of debt for chickens, at times, and under certain circumstances. But the common practice is to use it to the exclusion of all other forms of food. Wheat is by far the best grain, and is always permissible.—Rural World.

NOTES FOR BEEKEEPERS.

With good management it costs little to keep a few hives of bees.

Do not neglect to look for the queens or brood when opening the hives in the spring.

No matter when bees are moved, they should be fastened up so that none can escape.

To a very considerable extent spring dwindling is the result of poor winter management.

One advantage of the modern hive is that the bees can readily be kept in the center of the hive.

When it can be avoided the hives should never be shifted on the stands. This confuses the bees and often causes trouble.

Have the entrance to the hives and the vicinity around them clean and convenient for the bees to get out and in readily.

The life of bees during the working season is very short, and it requires a good laying queen to keep up the force of bees in the hive.

The proper time to transfer bees from box hives to movable frames is early in the spring, before the comb becomes heavy with brood and honey.

Hives should be located in good season in whatever particular location they are expected to occupy in readiness to receive the swarms as they come off.

If any colonies are found too weak in the spring to take care of a frame of brood give them bees from the strongest colonies, but be careful not to give them the queen.

When the weather gets warm enough for the bees to fly without becoming chilled give them finely ground cornmeal, wheat or the finer parts of sifted ground oats.

The secret of large honey crops is strong colonies and plenty of room for the bees to store honey. Give each frame in the hive exactly one and a half inches of space.

Do not open the hives to excite the bees when it is too cold for them to fly. The best time to remove surplus for brood frames is after two or three days of good honey weather.

Do not open the hives to excite the bees when it is too cold for them to fly. The best time to remove surplus for brood frames is after two or three days of good honey weather.

If in the spring any of the colonies are found without queens give them a frame of brood. Do not allow the colonies to rear queens until drones are hatched to insure mating.—St. Louis Republic.

EARLY CULTIVATION.

It Means Much Hard Work, But It Is Work That Pays for Itself More Than Twice Over.

With all cultivated crops it is the early cultivation that is the most important. The weeds are easiest killed when they first make their appearance above ground, and if the weeds can be kept down and the soil in good tilth until the plants get well started to growing it is much easier to maintain a good growth. One decided advantage in having the soil well prepared when the seed is planted is that it will be possible to begin the cultivation earlier.

In most cases when the cultivation is commenced in good season in the garden a sharp steel rake or prong hoe, and, in the field, a good smoothing harrow will be found the best and most economical implements. Properly used, they will destroy the weeds that may have started up and at the same time will fine the soil and keep it in a good tilth. With all crops the cost of cultivating is quite an item, and when the condition of the soil will admit using them in no way can the weeds be killed out so effectually and the soil be so thoroughly fined as when these implements are used.

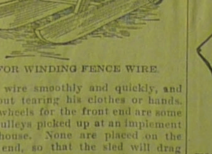
Then the cultivator can be used, taking pains to work as close to the plants as possible. There is no advantage in working the soil deep. Thoroughly stir the surface, and a better growth can be secured than by stirring deep, while shallow cultivation is easier on man and team.

Under ordinary conditions one good harrowing and three good cultivations should be given within the first six weeks of plant growth. Once the plants get well started to growing, it is comparatively easy to keep them growing.—St. Louis Republic.

FENCE-WIRE WINDER.

With This Tool One Man Can Do Lots of Work Without Tearing His Hands or Clothes.

Last fall I made the device for winding up fence wire, shown in the accompanying illustration. It is a troublesome job to move a wire fence, but with this tool one man can wind up



FOR WINDING FENCE WIRE.

barb wire smoothly and quickly, and without tearing his clothes or hands. The wheels for the front end are some old pulleys picked up at an implement warehouse. None are placed on the rear end, so that the sled will drag a little harder to increase the tension. Fasten the end of the wire to an empty spool, and place the spool on a crowbar, run through holes in the standards. Stand behind, between the runners, and turn the spool, which will wind up the wire and draw the sled along.—Sebastian Meyer, Jr., in Farm and Fireside.

Fabulous Wealth.

The "incalculable mineral wealth" of newly found mining regions largely run by syndicates and promoted by transportation companies is in too many instances really a fable. The products of industry in legitimate fields of enterprise nearer home are far surer and promise more stable rewards. No one will go unrewarded in the matter of improved health who use regularly Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, &c.

From Two Sides.

"My son," said the philosopher, "you know the adage, don't you? Never put all your eggs in one basket. Then if an accident happens only a portion of them will be broken. So with your money. Don't put it all in one bank."

"Yes," returned the son, who knew a few things, too, "but in scattering your money around among banks you only increase the chances of getting left by cashiers."—Chicago Evening News.

In the Arid District.

Kansas Druggist—I can't sell you whisky without a prescription, stranger.

Col. Dreyer (a visitor from Kentucky)—I prepared fo' that, sah, when I set out for this benighted country—I had a prescription tattooed on my arm.

"That's all right, then! Come in and I'll fill you."—Puck.

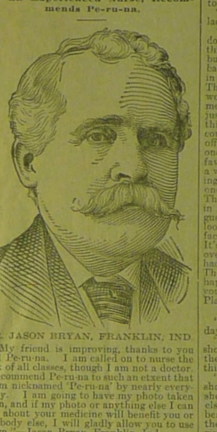
Comment.

Maud—Cholly hasn't been quite himself, of late.

Rose—No? I hadn't noticed any improvement.—Puck.

MR. JASON BRYAN,

As an Experienced Nurse, Recommends Pe-ru-na.



MR. JASON BRYAN, FRANKLIN, IND.

"My friend is improving, thanks to you and Pe-ru-na. I am called on to nurse the sick of all classes, though I am not a doctor. I recommend Pe-ru-na to such an extent that I am nicknamed 'Pe-ru-na' by nearly everybody. I am going to have my photo taken soon, and if my photo or anything else I can say about your medicine will benefit you or anybody else, I will gladly allow you to use them."—Jason Bryan, Franklin, Ind.

The nurse is often brought to a closer observation of the effect of any medicine than the doctor himself. In constant attendance upon the patient day and night, he observes the effect of every dose of medicine, while the doctor only sees the patient occasionally and must rely, more or less, upon the reports of the nurse. Pe-ru-na is in high favor with the nurses. It is a specific for catarrhal diseases of all varieties. It cures catarrh of the head, catarrh of the throat, catarrh of the lungs, catarrh of the stomach, catarrh of the kidneys, and that form of catarrh so common among women, known to the profession as pelvic catarrh, ordinarily called female complaint. Pe-ru-na cures these troubles promptly and permanently.

Every woman should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on female catarrh, entitled "Health and Beauty." Sent free to women only by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

A Peculiar Feeling.

The sensation of homesickness has been variously described, but never more graphically than by a little girl, who, miles away from home and mamma, sat heavy-eyed and silent at a hotel table.

"Aren't you hungry, dear?" asked her aunt, with whom she was traveling.

"No."

"Does your head ache?"

"No."

"What is the matter?"

The child's lip quivered, and she said, in a tone to grieve the heart: "I'm so seasick for home!"—Albany Argus.

Why don't girls employed in match factories get married sooner than other girls?—Chicago Daily News.

Why is it that men always look at the face of a bride and women at her clothes?—Chicago Daily News.

Experience

And Not Experiments, Should be Your Aim in Buying Medicine.

Let others experiment; you should be guided by experience. Experiments are uncertain in result; experience is sure. Experiments may do you harm; experience proves that Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you wonderful good. Thousands gladly tell what Hood's has done for them. They want you to know and they urge you to try it. That is what is meant by the vast number of testimonials written in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla. They give the results of experience and prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

FROM HER VIEW.

A Lady Passenger Chats Very Interestedly About Street-Car Etiquette.

A man standing on the back platform of an east-bound Euclid car was much amused by a conversation he couldn't help overhearing between two well-dressed women. It was six o'clock and, of course, the car was crowded. There were several ladies on the platform and the two who talked were close to the involuntary listener.

"Dreadful, isn't it, out here?" said one lady.

"Yes," said the other, but what can you do? I'm dreadfully ashamed to go home at this time of the afternoon. We have no business on these cars. I declare it's too bad. Just see all those men standing up in the car and all the women sitting down. They should be ashamed of themselves—the women, I mean. I'm glad that some of the men don't get up. They serve the women just right. Men are so foolish about such things—I mean giving up their seats. Of course nine gentlemen out of every ten will offer their seats, but I never want to accept one. We have no right to expect such favors. And yet what can you do? It makes a woman look so foolish, hemming and hawing and trying to refuse a seat. I tried it once or twice, and then sat down after all. The trouble is the men don't believe we are in earnest when we refuse a seat—and I guess most of the time they are right. There, look in the car now and see the poor, pale-faced man giving the stout woman his seat. It's too bad. That man has been bending over a desk all day, and I suppose the woman has been out to some afternoon euchre party. These things are unjustly arranged. Perhaps times will even them up. Oh, this is your street? Good night."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Say, Hiram, be you agoin' to town to-day?"

"Yes, Uncle Bill, I got to git the mare shod and do some high old shoppin' fer the wimmen folks besides. Can I git anything fer you?"

"Well, yes, you see your Aunt Lucy says she wants a heap of stuff to the store, but she don't reckon she'd trust me nor no one else to buy her the new caliker dress she's bent on havin', so she's got ter go and do the selectin' of it herself and if you just give her a lift there and back it'll save me hitchin' up."

"All right, Uncle Bill, I'll be mighty glad of the opportunity, fer I promised Mandy and all three of the gals a ginuine surprise all around if things panned out satisfactory on the sale of that wheat, which they did, and now I propose to keep my promise in good shape and Aunt Lucy, she knows just the very kind of colors the gals like in print goods and what ter select and how much fer each dress and I want them and Mandy to have the very best there is; the kind of dress goods I heerd Aunt Lucy say was always marked on the tags with the name of William Simpson & Sons. She says that's the kind that always looks bright and wears well and don't fade. I tell you what, Uncle Bill, they ain't nobody enjoys seein' well dressed wimmen folks around the house no better than me and when Aunt Lucy and I get through buyin' print goods and calico today I guess William Simpson & Sons 'll think this town ain't no slouch for well dressed gals and wimmen."

Greatness Recognized.

Stranger—What's going on here to-day? There seems to be a celebration of some kind in progress.

Native—Yes; we're givin' Cy Simpson a little blow-out on gittin' back from the city without buyin' a gold brick. He's the first citizen of this place that ever done it.—Chicago Evening News.

Manhood.—Obedience, submission, discipline, courage—these are among the characteristics which make a man.—Samuel Smiles.

Take care of your pennies and some one will come along with a scheme to take care of your dollars for you.—Chicago News.

Man is the architect of his own fortunes, and he doesn't have to move every spring.—Chicago Record.

ATTRACTIVE WOMEN.

Fullness of Health Makes Sweet Dispositions and Happy Homes.

[EXTRACTS FROM MRS. PINKHAM'S NOTE BOOK.]

Woman's greatest gift is the power to inspire admiration, respect and love. There is a beauty in health which is more attractive to men than mere regularity of feature.

To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband, should be a woman's constant study. At the first indication of ill health, painful menses, pains in the side, headache or backache, secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and begin its use. This truly wonderful remedy is the safeguard of women's health.

Mrs. Mabel Smith, 345 Central Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J., writes:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I can hardly find words with which to thank you for what your wonderful remedy has done for me. Without it I would by this time have been dead or worse, insane; for when I started to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was in a terrible state. I think it would be impossible for me to tell all I suffered. Every part of my body seemed to pain some way. The pain in my back and head was terrible. I was nervous, had hysterics and fainting spells. My case was one that was given up by two of the best doctors in Brooklyn. I had given up myself; as I had tried so many things, I believed nothing would ever do me any good. But, thanks to your medicine, I am now well and strong; in fact, another person entirely."

If you are puzzled about yourself, write freely and fully to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and secure the advice which she offers free of charge to all women. This is the advice that has brought sunshine into many homes which nervousness and irritability had nearly wrecked.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills

MINNESOTA SOLDIERS

Three Thousand Minnesota Boys Now Awating Orders at Camp Ramsey

Thrilling Scenes as the Boys March Away From Home—Camp Ramsey Is Now Their Home—A Great Day in the North Star State.

St. Paul, April 29.—St. Paul woke up early this morning, with a new brightness about his halo that astonished the sedate old fellow not a little. As early as 6 o'clock the local volunteers put in an appearance at the armory and completed preparations for their departure. When the first outside companies, those from Duluth and Princeton, put in an appearance shortly after 7 o'clock thousands of citizens lined the streets and bade them welcome with tumultuous cheers. During the night the appearance of the city underwent great changes, patriotic citizens and business men decorating their places with flags and bunting, and the scene presented more the appearance of a gay holiday than the prelude of grim war.

The Third regiment was first on the ground, notwithstanding the fact that they had the greatest distance to come. By 9 o'clock all the companies of the Third had formed on Sibley street opposite Smith Park, and, headed by Seibert's Third regiment band, took up the line of march to the state capitol.

Co. K, of the First, was next to arrive from Stillwater over the St. Paul and Duluth in a special train. The K boys were given a royal send-off by their fellow townsmen. The city of Stillwater turned out en masse to bid them Godspeed, and the patriotic ladies nearly smothered them with roses and carnations, which the boys affixed to their caps.

The Minneapolis companies came in on the Northern Pacific at 9:30 and were received at the foot of Fourth street by the St. Paul companies. This completed the regiment, with the exception of the Crookston company, which did not arrive until Saturday, and, headed by Watson's First Regiment band, they marched up Sibley to Sixth, to Wabasha and thence to the capitol through a crowd of admiring people who cheered them lustily.

The appearance of the recruits, who brought up the rear, was a surprise. They marched like veterans, and carried themselves in a splendid manner.

The last regiment to arrive was the Second, and they were all on hand promptly at 10:35, when the last of them came in over the St. Louis road from Albert Lea. They were marshaled by Maj. Head at Smith Park, and immediately commenced their march on the capitol.

It is a strange coincidence that it was just 37 years ago, April 29, 1861, that the First Minnesota was inspected by Gov. Ramsey and assembled at Fort Snelling amidst the waiving of flags, the cheering of a multitude, and the soul stirring words of the then great man of the state. It was April 16 that Mr. Donnelly, governor ad interim, called for 10 companies of volunteers to report to the adjutant at St. Paul. The call met with enthusiastic response from every part of the state, and in 13 days the muster was complete, 10 companies assembling.

At noon, April 29, up went the stars and stripes over the fort, the cannon thundered, dinner was served on tables of rough boards, crowds of visitors sharing. Capt. Anderson D. Nelson inspected the men and mustered them into the service.

Gov. Ramsey was present April 29, and announced the field officers, colonel, Willis A. Gorman; lieutenant colonel, Stephen Miller. Drilling at once began, but it was May 3 before any of the companies were ordered away, having been put in good condition by that time. May 9 the government uniformed the men in red flannel shirts, black pants and black felt hats, which was the uniform complete at that time.

The camp at the fair grounds is named "Camp Ramsey," in honor of Hon. Alexander Ramsey.

The camp will be under command of Col. Joseph Bobleter.

The departure of almost the entire membership of the Minnesota National Guard in the Minnesota volunteer regiments leaves the state without military protection, and Governor Clough will take immediate steps to organize new militia. Details have not been arranged, but it is said that there will be one less regiment than before, and that there will be a large allowance of companies to country towns. One object of the organization will be to have men ready and drilled in case the president should make a second call for volunteers for the war with Spain. Adjutant-General Muelberg will recruit the new Minnesota guard. The equipment of the present National Guard will be used as far as possible in fixing out the new companies, and as it is expected that the general government will equip the volunteers from this and other states, the new guard will have a fairly good outfit to start with.

The march to Camp Ramsey did not commence until 11:30 o'clock, when the troops passed in grand review before the governor and staff. They were two hours en route.

When the last company had passed, the column was halted to give the governor and his staff an opportunity to gallop to the head, which was then resting at University avenue and Rice street. From then on they were frequently halted in order that they might "rest up." And bending under the weight of guns and outfits weighing seventy pounds, they certainly needed relaxation. At intervals along University avenue the marchers were greeted with patriotic songs from groups of school children. They entered the grounds at 1:40 and went at once to the locations assigned to them.

On reaching the ground, the troops again passed in review before the governor and his staff, and were then directed to their quarters. The Second regiment took up its stand on the old Gun Club grounds, and within an hour's time a tented city marked its location. The First and Third regiments were assigned to the buildings in which prize horses and cattle are quartered during fair time. They were soon converted into very comfortable barracks. Before getting things into ship shape the men took time to partake of the one day's rations with which they had been instructed to provide themselves, and to which their sharpened appetites did full justice.

Quartermaster John Lind of the Second regiment was being praised on all sides for the efficiency with which he discharged his duties. With admirable forethought, he had secured all of the necessities of camp life, and commenced issuing rations at once, the result being that all of the men of the regiment fared very well for supper.

This is the list of articles receipted for by each company:

Tents, 29; tin cups, plates, knives and forks, 100 of each; axes, hatchets and spades, 2 of each; bed ticks, 100; kettles, 4; water barrel, 1; straw, 3,000 pounds; wood, 1 cord; coffee, 40 pounds; pickles, 20 quarts; vinegar, same; soap and salt, 20 pounds each; pepper, 20 ounces; potatoes, 500 pounds; beans, 75 pounds; candles, 7½ pounds; bacon and salt pork, 75 pounds each; and fresh bread, 100 loaves, weighing 18 ounces each.

Colonel Bobleter established his brigade headquarters at the club house, and soon after the occupation of the grounds issued general orders No. 1, as follows:

Headquarters Camp Ramsey, St. Paul, Minn., April 29, 1898.—General Orders No. 1.

(1)—In pursuance with general orders No. 10, C. S., adjutant general's office, state of Minnesota, Colonel Joseph Bobleter hereby assumes command of Camp Ramsey.

(2)—The following daily routine will be observed: Reveille, 6 a. m.; breakfast, 6:45 a. m.; fatigue, 7:30 a. m.; sick call, 7:45 a. m.; special brigade guard mounting, 8 a. m.; squad and company drills, 9 a. m.; first sergeants' call, 11:30 a. m.; dinner, 12 m.; officers' school, 2 p. m.; squad and company drills, 3 p. m.; supper, 5:45 p. m.; guard mounting, 6:45 p. m.; retreat, 7:30 p. m.; tattoo, 9 p. m.; taps, 9:30 p. m. Until further orders, parades and regimental and battalion drills will not be held.

(3)—Each regimental commander will establish his own camp guard.

(4)—Officers will not absent themselves from camp without permission from their respective regimental commanders.

One field officer with each regiment and one company officer with each company must be in camp at all times.

(5)—To not exceed twenty-five enlisted men from each company leave of absence from 5:30 to 11 p. m. may be granted by company commanders; but they will be held strictly accountable for the conduct of their men during such absence.

(6)—Captain E. A. LeMay, Second regiment, is detailed acting assistant adjutant general, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

—By Order of Colonel Bobleter.

A meeting of the field, staff and company commanders was held at headquarters during the evening and a vote of thanks tendered to the jockey club for their kind action in donating their building to the governor and brigade officers during the present camp. The question of what is to become of the national guard when it is mustered out of the service of the state and mustered into the service of the government was also taken up and the field officers of the brigade were appointed as a committee to wait on the governor this morning at 9 o'clock and ask that he refrain from organizing new companies to take their places in the national guard, as it would be an injustice to the boys who have now volunteered to go to the front to come back and find their old company letter and quarters gone, and no place for them in the old organization.

The opinion was generally expressed that when the governor thoroughly understood their position he would not hesitate a moment to grant their request. In St. Paul the armory building is owned by the present national guard companies, and should they object their armory could not be taken by new organizations. The same state of affairs exists in several cities. Every national guardsman has a deep interest in this question, and they all hope that the matter will be satisfactorily settled. No objection is made to new companies being organized for a second call using the present armories so long as their rights are not interfered with.

Winona, Minn., April 29.—All Winona turned out this morning to see companies C and E of the Second regiment start for the place of rendezvous of the state troops at St. Paul. All the factory whistles were blown and bells rung at 4 o'clock, arousing people pretty generally from their slumbers. The militia slept at their armories, and shortly after 4 o'clock, headed by brass bands, marched to Pythian hall, where a farewell banquet had been arranged by leading citizens and ladies.

New Ulm, Minn., April 29.—This morning just as the clock struck six, Captain Steinhauser gave marching orders to Company A, consisting of 140 men. The company was escorted to the depot by the G. A. R. and about 2,000 citizens with a band.

Red Wing, Minn., April 29.—The citizens of Red Wing turned out en masse last evening and gave the volunteers of this city and the Zumbrota company a rousing reception. The Zumbrota boys arrived shortly before 8 o'clock and spent the night in the city. They were met at the depot by the local company and the training school band.

Buffalo Lake, Minn., April 29.—At 3 o'clock this morning the citizens of Buffalo Lake were all up, and the streets were alive with people, preparing to see and meet Company H of the Third regiment which passed through here at 4:30 o'clock this morning on its way to St. Paul.

Camp Notes.

Co. I, of Minneapolis, is feeling about as frisky as any company at camp, and its members have the idea that they are a little better than any others at camp. They would probably accept a challenge to a football game if any company in the Second regiment feels to incline to issue a challenge.

There was more enthusiasm at the camp Monday than any day thus so far, as the news from Manilla stirred up the companies everywhere. Bulletins were read in the different barns and at the Second regiment tents, and the grounds resounded with cheers all day long.

Capt. Sweigert, Second cavalry, who will muster in three regiments, was a caller at the camp.

The guardhouse has been established in the Duluth building, and has had occupants.

The tents on the hill withstood the storm in good shape, and the men, who crept into them for shelter, fared much better than might have been expected.

WORK DONE IN CONGRESS

Busy and Exciting Times for the National Law-Makers in the Fifty-Fifth Congress.

DAILY SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Cuban Question Is the One of Greatest Importance in Both the Senate and the House—Other Matters That Are Being Considered and Disposed Of.

Washington, April 27. — The nomination of William R. Day to be secretary of state was confirmed by the senate yesterday. The conference report on the army reorganization bill was agreed to and the measure engrossed and signed, and 74 private pension bills were passed.

Washington, April 28.—The senate was in session but an hour and a half yesterday, during which time no important business was transacted.

Washington, April 29. — Senator Butler (N. C.) introduced a resolution in the senate yesterday providing that the United States bonded indebtedness should not be increased, but the cost of the war should be defrayed by taxing incomes.

Washington, April 30.—The report of the conferees on the naval appropriation bill was agreed to in the senate yesterday. The measure as perfected carries a little more than $57,000,000. Adjourned to Monday.

Washington, May 3.—The emergency war deficiency bill ($35,720,945) was passed in the senate yesterday, as was also a bill to amend the postal laws relating to the use of postal cards so that persons using cards may provide them, under certain restrictions, and mail them by placing upon each a one-cent stamp. Adjourned to the 4th.

House.

Washington, April 27. — The contested election case of Wise vs. Young from the Second Virginia district was decided in the house yesterday in favor of the contestant, Dr. Wise, who is a republican. The senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill were nonconcurred in and a conference requested.

Washington, April 28.—The three days' debate on the war revenue measure was begun in the house yesterday, Mr. Dingley (Me.) opening the discussion.

Washington, April 29. — The debate on the war revenue bill was the feature of the day in the house yesterday, though an urgency war measure was passed by unanimous consent to repeal the limitations upon the purchase of quartermasters' supplies during the existing war with Spain.

Washington, April 30.—In the house yesterday the war revenue bill was passed after a sharp partisan debate by a vote of 181 to 131. The democrats attacked the bond feature of the bil.

Washington, May 2. — The time was devoted in the house Saturday chiefly to consideration of the conference report upon the naval appropriation bill. The report was rejected after three hours of debate and further conference will follow.

Washington, May 3.—In the house yesterday the emergency war appropriation bill was passed, as was also a resolution providing for the creation of a congressional commission to make an exhaustive examination into the postal service and report to congress.

WIND BRINGS DEATH.

Cyclone Which Swept Over Iowa and Other States Caused Loss of Life and Property.

Sioux City, Ia., May 2.—A tornado Saturday night which originated in the northeastern part of Nebraska passed in a northeasterly direction across the southeastern corner of South Dakota, doing considerable damage in the vicinity of Elk Point. One man, John P. Johnson, was killed. The storm passed into northwestern Iowa, destroying a score or more of houses in the towns of Maurice, Sheldon, Akron and Ashton. Two children named Lemkahl were killed near Sheldon.

THE MARKETS.

New York, May 3.

LIVE STOCK—Native Steers	$4 65 @ 5 25
Sheep	3 50 @ 4 70
Hogs	4 15 @ 4 35
FLOUR—Minnesota Patents	6 20 @ 6 60
Minnesota Bakers'	4 60 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 20¼ @ 1 20½
May	1 17½ @ 1 19
CORN — No. 2	47 @ 47½
May	39 @ 39¼
OATS — No. 2	35 @ 37
BUTTER — Creamery	15 @ 17
Factory	12½ @ 15
CHEESE — Part Skims	4 @ 5½
EGGS	10¾ @ 11¾
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Native Shippers	$4 45 @ 4 75
Texas Steers	3 75 @ 4 65
Stockers	3 75 @ 4 25
Feeders	4 30 @ 4 85
Bulls	2 90 @ 4 00
HOGS — Light	3 65 @ 3 77½
Mixed	3 92½ @ 4 12½
SHEEP	3 80 @ 4 60
BUTTER — Creamery	12 @ 16½
Dairy	12 @ 15
EGGS	9¾ @ 10½
POTATOES (per bu.)	60 @ 75
PORK — Mess, July	11 17½ @ 11 40
LARD — July	5 80 @ 5 87½
RIBS — July	5 57½ @ 5 62½
FLOUR — Patents	4 80 @ 5 50
Straights	4 40 @ 4 90
GRAIN—Wheat, May	1 17¼ @ 1 20
Corn, May	33¼ @ 33⅝
Oats, May	31 @ 31½
Rye, No. 2	60 @ 60½
Barley, Fair to Good	45 @ 48
MILWAUKEE.	
GRAIN—Wheat, May	$1 13¼ @ 1 13¾
Oats	32½ @ 33¼
Rye, No. 1	63 @ 63¼
Barley, No. 2	51½ @ 52
DETROIT.	
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Red	$1 10½ @ 1 11
Corn, No. 2	36¼ @ 36½
Oats, No. 2 White	32 @ 32½
Rye, No. 2	62 @ 62¼
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 35 @ 5 25
Texas Steers	3 40 @ 4 60
Stockers and Feeders	4 00 @ 4 50
HOGS — Packers	3 85 @ 4 05
Butchers'	4 00 @ 4 10
SHEEP	4 00 @ 4 65
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00 @ 4 80
Cows and Heifers	3 25 @ 4 25
Western Steers	3 80 @ 4 50
HOGS	3 90 @ 3 95
SHEEP	3 60 @ 4 50

FIRE GRENADE AGENT FOOLED.

The Proprietor of the Hotel Lost a Good Customer.

The proprietor of a suburban hotel has a son whose sense of humor seems likely to result in the destruction of the business of the house. Recently one of the guests was the traveling representative of a fire grenade manufacturing house. The grenades are green glass bottles filled with a compound that is said to smother fire. They are hurled into the center of the blaze, and, bursting with the force of the impact render an engine and a line of hose unnecessary.

The fire grenade agent remained several days at the hotel and advertised that before his departure he would give a grand exhibition of the efficiency of the green glass bottles. Early in the evening when the exhibition was advertised to take place a large and curious crowd gathered in front of the hotel. The agent caused a fire to be built in the street, boxes and barrels being piled many feet high. After seeing that the fire was roaring merrily the agent made his appearance bearing an armful of fire grenades. He hurled the bottles one after another into the blazing pile, but instead of smothering the flames the grenades seemed to have the opposite effect. The fire blazed up nearly twice its former height, and the surrounding buildings began to shed their paint, while the crowd drew back from the fierce heat.

The agent was the most astonished man in the group until he learned that the son of the hotel proprietor had extracted the grenades from the sample case, poured out the contents and then filled them with gasoline. The crowd soon found out that the grenades had been "doctored," and yells of derision nearly drowned the protests of the agent as he attempted to persuade the hotel proprietor that the house should pay the costs of the indulgence of the small boy's humor.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A WOMAN'S BURDEN.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

The women of to-day are not as strong as their grandmothers. They are bearing a burden in silence that grows heavier day by day; that is sapping their vitality and clouding their happiness.

Mrs. Alexander B. Clark, of 417 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, is a typical woman of to-day. A wife with such ambition as only a loving wife can have. But the joys of her life were marred by the existence of disease.

Suffering as thousands of her sisters have suffered, she almost despaired of life and yet she was cured.

"I became blind."

"For five years I suffered with ovarian trouble," is Mrs. Clark's own version of the story. "I was not free one single day from headache and intense twitching pains in my neck and shoulders. For months at a time I would be confined to my bed. At times black spots would appear before my eyes and I would become blind. My nerves were in such a state that a step on the floor unsettled me.

"Eminent doctors, skillful nurses, the best food and medicine all failed. Then I consented to an operation. That, too, failed and they said another was necessary. After the second I was worse than ever and the world was darker than before.

"It was then I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I heard that they had cured cases like mine and I tried them.

"They cured me! They brought sunshine to my life and filled my cup with happiness. The headache is gone; the twitching is gone; the nervousness is gone; the trembling has ceased, and I have gained twenty-six pounds. Health and strength is mine and I am thankful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People for the blessing."

These pills are a boon to womankind. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, they restore the requisite vitality to all parts of the body; creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the nervous system. The pallor of the cheeks is changed to the delicate blush of health; the eyes brighten; the muscles grow elastic, ambition is created and good health returns.

Owner Wanted.

During the past week some one has left seven pounds of gold-dust in an oyster can in our office, and it has been kicking around under foot ever since. If the owner does not call and take it away within a week we shall heave it into the back yard. This office is no junk shop.—Klondike Hustler.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, nervous, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. *Try it to-day.* Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

When a woman marries a man to reform him she soon wishes she had left the job to the police.—Washington Democrat.

ASTHMA'S PROGRESS.

From Cold to Cure.

No relief in other remedies.

There are many medicines that palliate asthma. There are few that do more than relieve for a time the oppressed breathing of the sufferer. There are few diseases more troublesome and more irritating than asthma. It interferes alike with business and with pleasure. It prevents enjoyment of the day and makes the night a terror. A remedy for asthma would be hailed by thousands as the greatest possible boon that could be offered them. There is a remedy for asthma. Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has cured hundreds of cases of this disease, and testimonials to its efficacy from those who have tried the remedy are multiplying with every year. The cases presented in the testimonials that follow, may be taken as exemplifying the quick and radical action of this great remedy.

"About a year ago, I caught a bad cold which resulted in asthma so severe that I was threatened with suffocation whenever I attempted to lie down on my bed. A friend recommending Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I began to take it, and soon obtained relief, and, finally, was completely cured. Since then, I have used this medicine in my family with great success for colds, coughs, and croup."—S. Hutter, Editor "Rolink" (Polish), Stevens Point, Wis.

"While on the Gasconade River, Ga., I caught a severe cold which resulted in asthma. After taking doctors' prescriptions for a long time without benefit, I at length made use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was completely cured."—H. G. Kitchell, Greenwood, Miss.

"Some time since I had a severe attack of asthma, accompanied with a bad cough and a general soreness of the joints and muscles. I consulted physicians, and tried various remedies, but without getting any relief. Finally I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and in a very short time was entirely cured."—J. Koselis, Victoria, Tex.

Dr. J. C. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is known the world over as one of the most effective medicines for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, asthma, bronchitis, and all affections of the throat and lungs. It is not, as are so many cough medicines, a mere "soothing syrup," a temporary relief and palliative, but it is a radical remedy, dealing directly with disease and promptly healing it. In response to a wide demand Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is now put up in half size bottles, sold at half price—50 cents. More about Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in Ayer's Curebook. A story of cures told by the cured. Sent free, on request, by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE POT CALLED THE KETTLE BLACK BECAUSE THE HOUSEWIFE DIDN'T USE

SAPOLIO

RHEUMATISM

Permanently cured by using DR. WHITEHALL'S RHEUMATIC CURE. The surest and the best. Sample sent FREE on mention of this publication. THE DR. WHITEHALL MEGRIMINE CO., South Bend, Indiana.

How's This?

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

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

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

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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

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

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

His Objection.

Wheeler—One thing about the bicycle is that it puts you in touch with the world.

Clumsyton—Yes, but I dislike to be touching it almost exclusively with the top of my head.—Truth.

A New Alaska Line.

St. Paul, May 2.—Travel in Alaska is picking up again, owing to the opening of the Yukon river route, for which steamers will begin leaving Seattle early in May. The newest and most important addition ever made to Alaskan service is the Empire Line, which includes five ocean steamers, the "Ohio," "Indiana," "Pennsylvania," "Illinois," and "Conemaugh," formerly of the American Line between Philadelphia and Liverpool. These will connect at St. Michael with river boats for Circle City and Dawson. The river boats in the "knock down" passed through here last week on the Great Northern for Seattle.

It is wonderful to think what the presence of one human being can do for another—change everything in the world.—Story of William and Lucy Smith, George S. Merriam.

Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

A man's way of expressing his utter contempt for a thing is by saying he wouldn't give a chew of tobacco for it.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii.

A portfolio, in ten parts, sixteen views in each part, of the finest half tone pictures of the American Navy, Cuba and Hawaii has just been published, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has made arrangements for a special edition for the benefit of its patrons and will furnish the full set, one hundred and sixty pictures, for one dollar. In view of the present excitement regarding Cuba these pictures are very timely. Send amount with full address to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent C. M. & St. P. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

His Little Game.

Askins—How is it that Slicksmith seems to make an instantaneous hit with every lady to whom he is introduced?

Teller—Oh, he calls the married ones "miss" and the single ones "Mrs."—Judge.

Fortify Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The gray matter behind the other fellow's brow causes many a man to feel brow beaten.—Chicago News.

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

OLD SORES CURED

Allen's Ulcerine Salve is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, White Swelling, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Boils, Carbuncles, Piles, Salt Rheum, Burns, Cuts and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small, 35c; large, 65c. Book free. J. P. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

To Alaska Gold Fields

by new EMPIRE LINE 8,500 ton steamers "Ohio," "Pennsylvania," "Illinois," "Indiana," "Conemaugh." Specially fitted with steam heat, electric lights and all modern improvements.

SEATTLE TO ST. MICHAEL,

appointed to sail about June 15, 22, 29; July 13, 20, 27. These large ocean steamers, so well known in the transatlantic business, in connection with our own fleet of 18 New Vessels for the Yukon River traffic, furnish by far the best route to Dawson City and all other Yukon River points.

"ALL WATER ROUTE."

REMEMBER that this line enables passengers to reach the heart of the Gold Fields without enduring the hardships, exposure, severe toil and danger to life and property encountered on the Overland routes. Apply to

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607 First Ave., SEATTLE, WASH., or to
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
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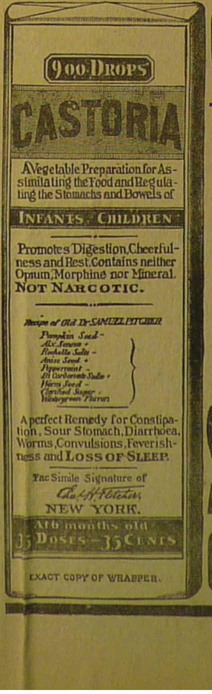
or their agents in the United States or Canada.



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The Kind You Have Always Bought

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FITS STOPPED FREE.

PERMANENTLY CURED. Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to DR. KLINE, Ltd., Bellevue Institute of Medicine, 933 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SALESMEN WANTED We want two or three good men in every county in the Northwest to sell our Minnesota Fruits, Seeds, etc. THREE PLANS, PAY WEEKLY. THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minn.

GIVEN AWAY A Well-Made AMERICAN WATCH, not a toy, to anybody sending TWO annual subscriptions at $1 each to the OVERLAND MONTHLY, SAN FRANCISCO. This magazine is the size of McClure's and is superbly illustrated.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

7,000,000 ACRES—Farms, Timber, Mineral, Colony lands; South; cheap, easy terms. FREE CATALOGUE. W. H. CRAWFORD & CO., Nashville, Tenn.

BLOOD! Every bottle of Minnesota Household Sarsaparilla is guaranteed; the best blood purifier and spring tonic on market. All druggists.

WELL MACHINERY—The KIND that EARNS Money. Loomis & Nyman, Tiffin, Ohio.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

War is Declared

Against High Prices

At "CRITT," the Clothier's Place.

Everybody Come,

And get dressed up and look well. Make a good appearance, young men. If your best girl don't smile on you O. K., perhaps the trouble is your clothes are not new enough, or don't fit on you right. Now come to our place. We will make you look well, feel well, and oh, so happy. Then, if the opposite sex continue their coolness toward you our advice to you is to enlist at once. Go, young men,

We will Take Care of the Girls

for you, for we have a very nice line of Ladies furnishings, consisting of Skirts, Shirt Waists, Hosiery, Shoes, etc. Come and see us ladies, and dress up. Perhaps it will be the means of keeping your best fellow from going to war; for you perhaps would prefer to have a live man than a dead hero. Now you old men, middle aged men and boys, come and see us, and get dressed up. Bring your wives, your daughters, and boys, and your neighbors, your neighbors' wives, and daughters and boys.

In other words, Come. Come one--come all. Come--Everybody--Come.

Our goods are going at your own price, SO TO SPEAK, as you all know by this time that Critt don't care any more for a dollar than some folks do for a yoke of cattle.

Come and see us and get acquainted. If you don't want any goods, we will visit.

Yours, with big trade and small profits,

N. A. CRITTENDEN,

Pine City Minnesota. Opposite Bank.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

Farm and Spring Wagons, Bicycles,

And all kinds of Farm Machinery.

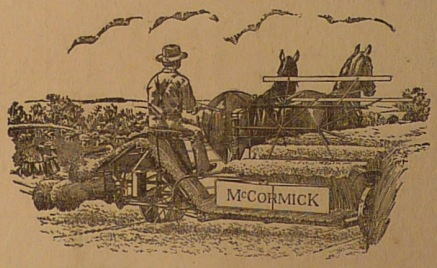
A FULL LINE OF

Plows, Harrows, Seeders, Etc.

WE CARRY THE

CELEBRATED MANSFIELD PUMPS.

BEST ON THE MARKET.



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GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

In this line of business we are strictly on deck. All kinds of blacksmith work and repairs done neatly and promptly.

Horse-Shoeing a Specialty.

ADAM BIEDERMANN,

Pine City, Minn.

FROM FAR ALASKA

[Continued from First Page.]

proud that my forefathers were born on the sturdy rocks of Norway. I was never in better health, never a day sick, and never missed a meal.

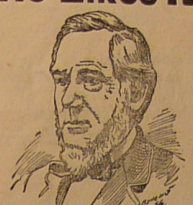
I saw today about twenty big whales rolling and spouting water near our boat. We are now moving slowly up toward Port Valdez, under the careful orders of Capt. Doran, a man who draws a salary of $200 per month—a careful, painstaking seaman. Our party consists of 38 passengers, three of whom are women. We are for the first time on our journey passing mountains capped with snow clear down to the water line. Let no man who has not boots full of courage undertake this trip. There are several in our party who have the blues already, though we have not yet landed. But we vikings shall push for the Tanana river in all haste, where in July we expect to join Captain Crowell and his big crew of Iowans and Chicagoans, hoping to find many a gold nugget on our trip.

Capt. Hopkins of Boston, and myself, have enough courage that if the men will follow us we shall, by June 10th be on the Tanana river, and we bid adieu to the outside world for awhile anyway. Respectfully,

—E. G. MELLEN.

—"Your wife is a jewel." Keep her "bright and shining." Now's the time.—"springtime." Give her Rocky Mountain Tea; make's the whole family well. Woman's best friend. For sale by J. Y. Brekken-ridge, Pine City.

He Likes It.



HON. W. McKINSTRY
Fredonia, N. Y.,
The Veteran Editor of the Fredonia Censor, writes Dr. Fenner:

"I have been using your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, and desire to say that I like it.

I find it an admirable remedy for the biliousness, languor and nervous depression incident to the changing seasons, sufficiently physicing and yet not debilitating but strengthening instead."

THE WINDSOR HOTEL, ST. PAUL, MINN.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

RATES AMERICAN PLAN REDUCED TO $2.00 PER DAY AND UPWARDS.

EUROPEAN PLAN $1.00 PER DAY AND UPWARDS. 50 CENTS PER DAY FOR ADDITIONAL PERSON OCCUPYING SAME ROOM.

RESTAURANT AT POPULAR PRICES.

"Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure,

Just as the name suggests, this valuable remedy cures certainly and speedily all ments of the back, kidneys, bladder and urinary passages. It removes sediment from the urine and kidneys, thereby giving you strong, vigorous feeling, where now you feel dull and sluggish. ases of weak backs so commonamong men. It has never been known to fail. T rat bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction, ckenridge.

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Carries the most complete stock of

Ladies and Gents Fine Shoes and Shoes

Ever Brought to this village.

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Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

Boot and Shoe Repairing a Specialty,

PINE CITY, MINN.

POKEGAMA PARK HOTEL.

A. Bergman, Manager.

Beautifully located on the shore of Lake Pokegama, about five miles from Pine City. Best of accommodations furnished at reasonable rates. Steamers run regularly between Pine City and the lake

Burlington Route

Finest Trains on Earth From

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS TO St. Louis.

Electric Lighted and Steam Heated

JOHN HEYDA,
Merchant Tailor.

Fine Custom work a specialty. Perfect fit guaranteed. Repairing and cleaning neatly and promptly done.

PINE CITY, MINN.