

# 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, AUGUST 12, 1898.

NO. 35

**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. C. Trowbridge,**  
Dentist.  
Office opposite Physicians' Hotel. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 6 p. m.

**Dr. R. White,**  
VETERINARY SURGEON.  
PINE CITY, - MINNESOTA.

**Dr. E. L. Stephan,**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Office at Drug Store.  
Blackley, - - Minnesota.

**A. J. Stowe, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Graduate of the University of New York City, 1867. Office in new building first door south of Court House. Residence second north of Court House.  
Rush City, - - Minnesota.

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

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

**Robt. C. Saunders,**  
Attorney at Law.  
Hinckley, - - Minnesota.

**J. A. Oldenburg,**  
DEALER IN  
General Merchandise.  
Best Goods at Lowest Prices  
Finlayson, - - Minnesota.

**Willow River House.**  
MIKE HAWLEY, Manager.  
Willow River, - - Minn.

**Pine City Restaurant  
and Bakery.**

DINE AT  
**Veverka's**

(DON'T!)



First Door West of Kowalik's.

**Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies**  
Kept constantly on hand. Also a choice line of Confectionery, Sausages and Frits in season, as well as the finest brands of Cigars, and best grades of Tobacco manufactured everywhere call when in need of any thing in the above goods.  
JOS. VEVERKA.

**PINE CITY  
LIVERY STABLE**  
W. P. GOTTRY,  
Proprietor.

First-Class Livery Rigs Furnished at any hour.

## CORRESPONDENCE

**Gleaned for our Readers  
From All Sections of  
the County.**

**SURGEON LAKE.**  
Frank Chimielski returned from Nickerson Tuesday.

G. H. Cunningham will start his threshing machine this week.

Mr. Thompson of Willow River, who is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers, she is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

The converted wren, "Helen Blazes", is anchored at the Point. She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

The State Fair this year, a private letter from secretary Randall of the State Fair states that the prospect for a great show at the State Fair has never been better. While the managers keep in mind that the show is practical and educational, they always provide amusement, and this year, aside from great races for which Minneapolis and St. Paul each guarantee \$5,000, the special attractions are the finest ever engaged.

**BROOK PARK.**  
The Misses Alice and Mabel Nelson spent Sunday at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, of Pine City, spent Sunday in our town.

Misses Racine, Seymour, Snyder, Scofield and Harris and sons, started for Dakota this week.

Wedding cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Mabel Kelsey, formerly of this place, to Mr. Clive, son of Minneapolis.

Mrs. Jane Kelsey died last Friday at the home of her daughter Mrs. M. C. Scofield. Her remains were sent to Dakota, where she has many relatives and friends, to be interred beside her husband.

**ROCK CREEK.**

A. W. Kent is on the sick list.

J. Gilman and A. M. Matson spent Sunday at Braliam.

Geo. Walton has purchased another forty acres from the Edgerton estate.

It is claimed that Mirt Radant is about to engage in the glove business.

Hugh Algeire is already out with his threshing rig, having commenced the work of the week.

Miss Mattie Myers left here Tuesday morning for Minneapolis to be gone some time.

A. Holm, of West Superior visited his cousin, A. M. Matson, at this place the latter part of last week.

F. L. Peterson, Fred Norton and Will Tate have gone to Braliam, S. D., to join a threshing crew there.

A. E. and W. J. Stevens left on Tuesday for Hartland, Minn., where they will remain during the threshing season.

August Shogren of St. Paul, has purchased the property in front of Mr. Sherwood's, from the Edgerton estate, and has moved here this week. Let the good work go on—wended a few more yards.

**MISSION ISLAND.**

Fishing never was better in this section than at present.

Will Thomas captured an 18 pound (estimated weight) pickerel Monday.

The island is fast becoming one of the most popular camping resorts on the river.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. George and Mr. and Mrs. Olof Colborn visited the island on Sunday.

A progressive crazy chess party was given at Marco Castle, the summer residence of Gov. Russell.

City Marshal Thomas and Wm. Tierney were here Tuesday. Mr. Tierney is an expert angler and made several good catches.

The sound of heavy firing down the river last Monday morning, alarmed some of the campers, but it transpired that it was only Matt Hurley assassinating a skunk.

A phonograph concert was given in the ladies' cabin of the Helen Blazes on Monday evening, which was well patronized by the campers.

Jack and Chug Heywood, the Kowalik kids and the Thomas boys ate lunch with the Hurley Bros., at Camp Comfort during the week.

Chairman Kowalik and James Hurley, alderman from the Fourth ward, Pine City, came by Monday and remained several days, the guests of Commodore Mike Hurley.

They occupied luxurious berths on the Helen Blazes.

Geo. Vonhoven arrived last Sunday morning on the fast and staunch new boat "Hurt G." and put in the day fishing; the guests of Parson

Edwards, who has been camping on the island. He carried home a fine string of fish—12 pike and 15 black bass, many of which weighed 8 to 10 pounds.

George always tells the truth, but for safety's sake he has provided himself with an Owl Club license.

The converted wren, "Helen Blazes", is anchored at the Point. She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

She is now doing duty as a supply cook for the Old Camp Comfort campers.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8, '98.

President McKinley is so confident from the assurances he has received that the Spanish government will, as soon as it can with safety to itself, formally accept our terms of peace, that he is devoting considerable time to deciding upon just the right men to represent the U. S. upon the commission that will be charged with the important and delicate duty of negotiating the treaty of peace between the U. S. and Spain.

Notwithstanding his confidence, there is a limit to the time he is willing to give the Spanish government to square away with the people of Spain. The French Ambassador, who is representing Spain at Washington, has been told that unless the terms of peace are accepted in a given time, they will be withdrawn, and that if they are withdrawn, it is the intention of this government to carry the war into Spain at once, and that no such magnanimous terms will be again offered.

The news from General Miles continues good. More than half of Porto Rico is already in his possession and he is steadily extending his lines without fighting.

General Shafter's army is being brought away from Santiago just as fast as the ships at hand can get them away, in order to give the men a chance to recuperate.

President McKinley gave the two Cincinnati boys who started the idea of raising, by contributions from school children, the money to buy the finest battleship in the world, for presentation to the U. S., and to be named the American Boy, a letter endorsing their project and saying, "I am sure that the boys and girls will deem it a privilege to be numbered among the contributors to this patriotic undertaking."

Master W. Rankin Good, of Cincinnati, President of the National American Boy Fund, and a companion, had a very pleasant interview with the President—two of them in fact.

The Department of State has been officially notified that the instructions to Congress, for the purpose of discussing tariff legislation and the regulation of labor, will be held at Antwerp, Belgium, from Sept. 15th to 17th inclusive.

Public economists, socialists, manufacturers, merchants, employers and workmen are invited to take part. The points from which these questions are viewed by Americans and Europeans, are so wide apart that few Americans are likely to attend this Congress, except from curiosity.

Americans have a tariff system now that is bringing them great prosperity, and countries that are prosperous have little difficulty in the regulation of labor.

Not only is the American manufacturer holding his own market under the Dingley tariff law, but he is pushing his goods into all the markets of the world at a rate that must be astonishing to those who claim that a protective tariff would cause our manufacturers to lose all their foreign trade.

It was generally known long before the bureau of statistics could foot up the figures and announce the grand total, that our exportation of agricultural products during the last fiscal year, exceeded that of any other year, by nearly \$12,000,000, and reached in value the enormous sum of \$288,871,440, and what is still more gratifying, our imports of manufactured articles during the same period, were unusually light, showing that our merchants have gained control of the home market, which they practically lost under the democratic low tariff law, enacted by the democrats, as well as increased their foreign trade.

These are the sort of facts that will have to be forgotten before the people of this country vote the democratic party back into power, they are also the sort of facts that speak for themselves and need no laboring argument to make them understood.

Surgeon General Sternberg has written a general defense of the medical corps of the army and himself freed from attacks upon them, many of which he says were instigated by those who became offended at his opposition to sending female nurses to camps of instruction with the army in the field.

He says the only trouble with the medical corps is that there are not enough of them in the army, even in peace; that it is probable that in taking on about 300 contract surgeons, some incompetent ones may have crept in, owing to the hurried examinations.

Of the shortage of medical supplies at Santiago, he says that the principal reason was that the supplies were left behind when the army left Tampa, owing to the lack of transportation facilities, and one of the minor reasons was the delay in landing supplies at Siboney.



## ON TO SANTIAGO!

### The New Motor

Is not patented because hundreds of people have known for a long time that Soda-Water is a great propelling force for the wheel—relieves fatigue and quenches thirst. A strictly original invention, however, is our

## 1-CYCLE PHOSPHATE.

Nothing like it in taste and coolness in town. Made especially for wheelmen and ladies.

### 5 Cents a Glass Big-Glass.

## J. Y. BRECKENRIDGE,

Druggist,  
Main Street, Pine City, Minnesota.

## At Your Own Price.

All Summer goods in  
**Dry Goods, Clothing,  
Ladies' and Gent's Furnishings,**  
Will be Sold Regardless of Cost. Come  
and get what you need, and save money.

## G. A. Carlson

Rush City, Minn.,

## GEORGE KICK,

DEALER IN  
FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

For Fine  
Job Printing  
CALL ON  
**THE PIONEER.**  
Cheap rates and satisfaction guaranteed.

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  
CURED MEATS.  
Pine City, Minn.



# Pine Co. Pioneer.

W. P. GOTTRLY, Publisher.

PINE CITY, MINN.

CHARLES BRABRO, now in Havana, writes to a friend in New York that the "black flag" of Spain is now offered for sale in Havana by a Spaniard, who wants \$3,000 for it.

Several valuable pictures on their way back to France went down in the Bourgogne, the most important of them being "Crossing the Bay," by Jules Dupre, which was worth \$15,000, and had been bought by George Pettit, together with the "Zuluider," of Paris, and two canvases by Vibert, the total loss amounting to about \$20,000, which was covered by insurance.

A BROOKER column, inserted with a treaty between the Antiochians and Acraucanians in the third century before Christ, was found in the Deris temple discovered at Thermos by the Greek-archaeologists. The terra cotta groups that adorned the public end of the temple have also been found.

MOST Chinese Mandarins pass the whole of their lives without taking a single word of exercise. The late Nanking Viceroy (father of the late Qing Emperor) was considered a remarkable character because he always walked 1,000 steps a day in his private garden. Under the same circumstances whatever is a mandarin ever seen on foot in his own jurisdiction.

A BORNEO has just been made at Brintz in Silesia, in which the earth's crust has been penetrated to the depth of 2,510 yards. The temperature at that depth was made for scientific purposes. No unusual features, however, presented themselves, except that the thermometer indicated that that depth the pretty high temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

The reason why ships are not struck by lightning is attributed by German authorities to the general use which is now made of zinc for rigging purposes, as well as to the fact that the hulls of ships are usually constructed of iron or steel.

It is estimated that as many as 50,000,000 dozen, or 600,000,000 single clothes pins are manufactured in eastern and western factories every year. The product is superior in workmanship and finish to anything of its kind turned out anywhere in the world, and is shipped largely to all parts of Europe, where it can be sold cheaper than the rough and poorly made home article. Clothes pins made in this country principally out of beach and maple.

The confess of Castellan, formerly Miss Anna Good, is so disgusted with the conventional French manner, wherein the bride, to matter how humble, must bring a dowry to her husband, that she has organized a society for promoting matrimony among the lower classes without any such obligation. She realizes the amount of prejudice and the weight of custom she will have to overcome, and is credited with saying that if necessary, in meritorious cases, she will furnish the dowry herself.

During the last ten years the rapid growth of the rice stock industry, the continually decreasing price of cotton and the more general application of the advantages of the refining process have led to a marked increase in the production of corn and a corresponding increase in the importance of this crop in all of the southern states. This increase has not been sudden or irregular, but has come naturally with the gradual and constant change in conditions, and all indications point to a still greater increase in the near future.

The flag of Cuba, its colors and history that it tells, is in imitation of the flag of the United States. The five white and blue stripes represent the five original provinces of Cuba, just as the 13 white and red stripes of our flag represent the 13 original states. The flag is the creation of Gen. Lopez, who led the Cuban insurrection of 1811, and hung the banner of freedom over Caracas in that year. Gen. Lopez had for his object annexation of Cuba to the United States after freedom had been won, and for that reason adopted the red, white and blue.

"It has always been believed that violin, harp and banjo strings were made out of the viscera of the cat," explained a teacher of music, "but I have considered the matter, and there ever was a string so made. The gut of a cat is no more suitable for such use than that of a mouse, and as far as my investigation goes has never been so made. Violin strings are made of many kinds of skins, but principally out of sheep skin. The secret is to envelop the coils, which are always made in Italy, with all the fiber and better grades of strings are made."

It is said that a superior armor plate has been invented from a new fire plate based on the mica solution. British manufacturers have produced a fire either bullet-proof or fire which can resist even equal to that of the old solution. This new gun is fire-resistant and weighs only seven tons, which is much less than the weight of the old armor plate. It was recently blown with a velocity of 2,700 feet a second, and with a striking energy of 275 feet tons, which is 500 feet tons greater energy than that produced by the common gun.

# WAR PRACTICALLY OVER.

Complete Record of Events Told in a Few Lines Covering All Important News.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.  
The Terms of Peace Offered by the United States Accepted by the Spanish Government.

QUEEN REGENT GRANTS HER ASSENT.  
Spain's Answer Declares that the Proposals Are Accepted by Force—A Commission to Be Appointed—The Reply Reaches Washington.

Madrid, Aug. 8.—The cabinet council terminated after having completely confirmed the reply of the United States, which, it is said, accepts the American conditions. The reply will be telegraphed to Senor Leon Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, so that his ambassador, the French ambassador at Washington, will receive it today. The government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington government and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

The Queen Approves.  
Senor Sagasta, the premier, has concluded his conference with the queen regent. Her majesty approves the general lines of the reply of Spain to the American proposals, and Sagasta explained to her. The government believes that the United States will immediately approve of the proposals.

Reports from Manila state that Aguinaldo is showing a more friendly spirit toward the Americans and hope is entertained that trouble in that direction may be avoided. The port of Arroyo, Puerto Rico, is now in the hands of the Americans, and the Spanish garrison at Ponce, three ships, four boats and a battery of artillery, have been taken to the Spanish consul. Col. San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, has been court-martialed and shot for abandoning the place without a fight. The record in Manila, however, is not so bright.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.  
Rear Admiral Sampson will command the western squadron. It is the intention of the president to place himself under the protection of the United States. The president has ordered Gen. Shafter's troops to remain in Cuba until the peace proposals have been accepted. Reports from Manila state that Aguinaldo is showing a more friendly spirit toward the Americans and hope is entertained that trouble in that direction may be avoided.

Outline of the Answer.  
London, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondence of the Daily Mail telegraphically says that the answer of the Spanish government declares that Spain cannot discuss the American proposals but only accepts them because they are imposed on her by force. Only a few unessential changes in the American demands were asked for and it is not expected that President McKinley will refuse them. A commission composed of Spaniards and Americans will decide the question of the American debt, the dates and manner of evacuating Cuba and Puerto Rico and the protection of Spaniards and Spanish interests in Cuba. The commission will also decide whether Spain is to be allowed to withdraw her artillery and the remainder of her arms and ammunition from the colonies, while the question of the future of the Philippines will be settled by a conference between the two governments, subject to approval by the cortes, which will be convoked immediately. The cabinet council will appoint Spanish commissioners to meet the Americans to arrange as to the future of the Philippines and other details.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The concluding portion of the Spanish reply was received Monday evening, but it was not until late today that it was deciphered as a whole and gone over by the French ambassador. No discussion of the details of the reply to the United States government beyond a note to Secretary Day advising him that the document had been received, but not disclosing its contents. It is probable that the reply will be delivered to the president before the cabinet meeting to-day, although no hour has been fixed. There is complete reticence in all quarters as to the text of the reply, but there is reason to believe it is not an unqualified acceptance of the American terms, but is framed on the theory of accepting the conditions and trying to have the Rear-Admiral Sampson accept the terms for conciliatory spirit on the part of this government to moderate to some extent features which the Spanish government seems to regard as essentials.

A Bank Robbed.  
Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 6.—The village of Holland, west of this city, was the scene of a daring robbery early yesterday morning. Armed men forced an entrance to the Union savings bank in the village, and secured about \$10,000. The bank was owned by N. S. Whitney and P. H. Olney and was one of the most solvent in Michigan. This is the first time the bank has been robbed within a few weeks.

First American Ship.  
Santiago, Aug. 7.—The first American ship to arrive here since the war broke here is the H. H. Jarvis, vice president of the North American Trust company of New York city.

Death of Madame Weston.  
Paris, Aug. 6.—Madame Weston, a French woman, who died in March, 1893, and whose name is in the history of the North establishment, died Monday.

# WEEKLY WAR HISTORY.

Complete Record of Events Told in a Few Lines Covering All Important News.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.  
The Terms of Peace Offered by the United States Accepted by the Spanish Government.

QUEEN REGENT GRANTS HER ASSENT.  
Spain's Answer Declares that the Proposals Are Accepted by Force—A Commission to Be Appointed—The Reply Reaches Washington.

Madrid, Aug. 8.—The cabinet council terminated after having completely confirmed the reply of the United States, which, it is said, accepts the American conditions. The reply will be telegraphed to Senor Leon Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, so that his ambassador, the French ambassador at Washington, will receive it today. The government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington government and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

The Queen Approves.  
Senor Sagasta, the premier, has concluded his conference with the queen regent. Her majesty approves the general lines of the reply of Spain to the American proposals, and Sagasta explained to her. The government believes that the United States will immediately approve of the proposals.

Reports from Manila state that Aguinaldo is showing a more friendly spirit toward the Americans and hope is entertained that trouble in that direction may be avoided. The port of Arroyo, Puerto Rico, is now in the hands of the Americans, and the Spanish garrison at Ponce, three ships, four boats and a battery of artillery, have been taken to the Spanish consul. Col. San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, has been court-martialed and shot for abandoning the place without a fight. The record in Manila, however, is not so bright.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.  
Rear Admiral Sampson will command the western squadron. It is the intention of the president to place himself under the protection of the United States. The president has ordered Gen. Shafter's troops to remain in Cuba until the peace proposals have been accepted. Reports from Manila state that Aguinaldo is showing a more friendly spirit toward the Americans and hope is entertained that trouble in that direction may be avoided.

Outline of the Answer.  
London, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondence of the Daily Mail telegraphically says that the answer of the Spanish government declares that Spain cannot discuss the American proposals but only accepts them because they are imposed on her by force. Only a few unessential changes in the American demands were asked for and it is not expected that President McKinley will refuse them. A commission composed of Spaniards and Americans will decide the question of the American debt, the dates and manner of evacuating Cuba and Puerto Rico and the protection of Spaniards and Spanish interests in Cuba. The commission will also decide whether Spain is to be allowed to withdraw her artillery and the remainder of her arms and ammunition from the colonies, while the question of the future of the Philippines will be settled by a conference between the two governments, subject to approval by the cortes, which will be convoked immediately. The cabinet council will appoint Spanish commissioners to meet the Americans to arrange as to the future of the Philippines and other details.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The concluding portion of the Spanish reply was received Monday evening, but it was not until late today that it was deciphered as a whole and gone over by the French ambassador. No discussion of the details of the reply to the United States government beyond a note to Secretary Day advising him that the document had been received, but not disclosing its contents. It is probable that the reply will be delivered to the president before the cabinet meeting to-day, although no hour has been fixed. There is complete reticence in all quarters as to the text of the reply, but there is reason to believe it is not an unqualified acceptance of the American terms, but is framed on the theory of accepting the conditions and trying to have the Rear-Admiral Sampson accept the terms for conciliatory spirit on the part of this government to moderate to some extent features which the Spanish government seems to regard as essentials.

A Bank Robbed.  
Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 6.—The village of Holland, west of this city, was the scene of a daring robbery early yesterday morning. Armed men forced an entrance to the Union savings bank in the village, and secured about \$10,000. The bank was owned by N. S. Whitney and P. H. Olney and was one of the most solvent in Michigan. This is the first time the bank has been robbed within a few weeks.

First American Ship.  
Santiago, Aug. 7.—The first American ship to arrive here since the war broke here is the H. H. Jarvis, vice president of the North American Trust company of New York city.

Death of Madame Weston.  
Paris, Aug. 6.—Madame Weston, a French woman, who died in March, 1893, and whose name is in the history of the North establishment, died Monday.

# CLOSING IN ON SAN JUAN.

Complete Record of Events Told in a Few Lines Covering All Important News.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.  
The Terms of Peace Offered by the United States Accepted by the Spanish Government.

QUEEN REGENT GRANTS HER ASSENT.  
Spain's Answer Declares that the Proposals Are Accepted by Force—A Commission to Be Appointed—The Reply Reaches Washington.

Madrid, Aug. 8.—The cabinet council terminated after having completely confirmed the reply of the United States, which, it is said, accepts the American conditions. The reply will be telegraphed to Senor Leon Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, so that his ambassador, the French ambassador at Washington, will receive it today. The government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington government and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

The Queen Approves.  
Senor Sagasta, the premier, has concluded his conference with the queen regent. Her majesty approves the general lines of the reply of Spain to the American proposals, and Sagasta explained to her. The government believes that the United States will immediately approve of the proposals.

Reports from Manila state that Aguinaldo is showing a more friendly spirit toward the Americans and hope is entertained that trouble in that direction may be avoided. The port of Arroyo, Puerto Rico, is now in the hands of the Americans, and the Spanish garrison at Ponce, three ships, four boats and a battery of artillery, have been taken to the Spanish consul. Col. San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, has been court-martialed and shot for abandoning the place without a fight. The record in Manila, however, is not so bright.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.  
Rear Admiral Sampson will command the western squadron. It is the intention of the president to place himself under the protection of the United States. The president has ordered Gen. Shafter's troops to remain in Cuba until the peace proposals have been accepted. Reports from Manila state that Aguinaldo is showing a more friendly spirit toward the Americans and hope is entertained that trouble in that direction may be avoided.

Outline of the Answer.  
London, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondence of the Daily Mail telegraphically says that the answer of the Spanish government declares that Spain cannot discuss the American proposals but only accepts them because they are imposed on her by force. Only a few unessential changes in the American demands were asked for and it is not expected that President McKinley will refuse them. A commission composed of Spaniards and Americans will decide the question of the American debt, the dates and manner of evacuating Cuba and Puerto Rico and the protection of Spaniards and Spanish interests in Cuba. The commission will also decide whether Spain is to be allowed to withdraw her artillery and the remainder of her arms and ammunition from the colonies, while the question of the future of the Philippines will be settled by a conference between the two governments, subject to approval by the cortes, which will be convoked immediately. The cabinet council will appoint Spanish commissioners to meet the Americans to arrange as to the future of the Philippines and other details.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The concluding portion of the Spanish reply was received Monday evening, but it was not until late today that it was deciphered as a whole and gone over by the French ambassador. No discussion of the details of the reply to the United States government beyond a note to Secretary Day advising him that the document had been received, but not disclosing its contents. It is probable that the reply will be delivered to the president before the cabinet meeting to-day, although no hour has been fixed. There is complete reticence in all quarters as to the text of the reply, but there is reason to believe it is not an unqualified acceptance of the American terms, but is framed on the theory of accepting the conditions and trying to have the Rear-Admiral Sampson accept the terms for conciliatory spirit on the part of this government to moderate to some extent features which the Spanish government seems to regard as essentials.

A Bank Robbed.  
Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 6.—The village of Holland, west of this city, was the scene of a daring robbery early yesterday morning. Armed men forced an entrance to the Union savings bank in the village, and secured about \$10,000. The bank was owned by N. S. Whitney and P. H. Olney and was one of the most solvent in Michigan. This is the first time the bank has been robbed within a few weeks.

First American Ship.  
Santiago, Aug. 7.—The first American ship to arrive here since the war broke here is the H. H. Jarvis, vice president of the North American Trust company of New York city.

Death of Madame Weston.  
Paris, Aug. 6.—Madame Weston, a French woman, who died in March, 1893, and whose name is in the history of the North establishment, died Monday.

# CLOSING IN ON SAN JUAN.

Complete Record of Events Told in a Few Lines Covering All Important News.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.  
The Terms of Peace Offered by the United States Accepted by the Spanish Government.

QUEEN REGENT GRANTS HER ASSENT.  
Spain's Answer Declares that the Proposals Are Accepted by Force—A Commission to Be Appointed—The Reply Reaches Washington.

Madrid, Aug. 8.—The cabinet council terminated after having completely confirmed the reply of the United States, which, it is said, accepts the American conditions. The reply will be telegraphed to Senor Leon Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, so that his ambassador, the French ambassador at Washington, will receive it today. The government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington government and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

The Queen Approves.  
Senor Sagasta, the premier, has concluded his conference with the queen regent. Her majesty approves the general lines of the reply of Spain to the American proposals, and Sagasta explained to her. The government believes that the United States will immediately approve of the proposals.

Reports from Manila state that Aguinaldo is showing a more friendly spirit toward the Americans and hope is entertained that trouble in that direction may be avoided. The port of Arroyo, Puerto Rico, is now in the hands of the Americans, and the Spanish garrison at Ponce, three ships, four boats and a battery of artillery, have been taken to the Spanish consul. Col. San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, has been court-martialed and shot for abandoning the place without a fight. The record in Manila, however, is not so bright.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.  
Rear Admiral Sampson will command the western squadron. It is the intention of the president to place himself under the protection of the United States. The president has ordered Gen. Shafter's troops to remain in Cuba until the peace proposals have been accepted. Reports from Manila state that Aguinaldo is showing a more friendly spirit toward the Americans and hope is entertained that trouble in that direction may be avoided.

Outline of the Answer.  
London, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondence of the Daily Mail telegraphically says that the answer of the Spanish government declares that Spain cannot discuss the American proposals but only accepts them because they are imposed on her by force. Only a few unessential changes in the American demands were asked for and it is not expected that President McKinley will refuse them. A commission composed of Spaniards and Americans will decide the question of the American debt, the dates and manner of evacuating Cuba and Puerto Rico and the protection of Spaniards and Spanish interests in Cuba. The commission will also decide whether Spain is to be allowed to withdraw her artillery and the remainder of her arms and ammunition from the colonies, while the question of the future of the Philippines will be settled by a conference between the two governments, subject to approval by the cortes, which will be convoked immediately. The cabinet council will appoint Spanish commissioners to meet the Americans to arrange as to the future of the Philippines and other details.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The concluding portion of the Spanish reply was received Monday evening, but it was not until late today that it was deciphered as a whole and gone over by the French ambassador. No discussion of the details of the reply to the United States government beyond a note to Secretary Day advising him that the document had been received, but not disclosing its contents. It is probable that the reply will be delivered to the president before the cabinet meeting to-day, although no hour has been fixed. There is complete reticence in all quarters as to the text of the reply, but there is reason to believe it is not an unqualified acceptance of the American terms, but is framed on the theory of accepting the conditions and trying to have the Rear-Admiral Sampson accept the terms for conciliatory spirit on the part of this government to moderate to some extent features which the Spanish government seems to regard as essentials.

A Bank Robbed.  
Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 6.—The village of Holland, west of this city, was the scene of a daring robbery early yesterday morning. Armed men forced an entrance to the Union savings bank in the village, and secured about \$10,000. The bank was owned by N. S. Whitney and P. H. Olney and was one of the most solvent in Michigan. This is the first time the bank has been robbed within a few weeks.

First American Ship.  
Santiago, Aug. 7.—The first American ship to arrive here since the war broke here is the H. H. Jarvis, vice president of the North American Trust company of New York city.

Death of Madame Weston.  
Paris, Aug. 6.—Madame Weston, a French woman, who died in March, 1893, and whose name is in the history of the North establishment, died Monday.

# WAR IS A COSTLY GAME.

Complete Record of Events Told in a Few Lines Covering All Important News.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.  
The Terms of Peace Offered by the United States Accepted by the Spanish Government.

QUEEN REGENT GRANTS HER ASSENT.  
Spain's Answer Declares that the Proposals Are Accepted by Force—A Commission to Be Appointed—The Reply Reaches Washington.

Madrid, Aug. 8.—The cabinet council terminated after having completely confirmed the reply of the United States, which, it is said, accepts the American conditions. The reply will be telegraphed to Senor Leon Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, so that his ambassador, the French ambassador at Washington, will receive it today. The government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington government and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

The Queen Approves.  
Senor Sagasta, the premier, has concluded his conference with the queen regent. Her majesty approves the general lines of the reply of Spain to the American proposals, and Sagasta explained to her. The government believes that the United States will immediately approve of the proposals.

Reports from Manila state that Aguinaldo is showing a more friendly spirit toward the Americans and hope is entertained that trouble in that direction may be avoided. The port of Arroyo, Puerto Rico, is now in the hands of the Americans, and the Spanish garrison at Ponce, three ships, four boats and a battery of artillery, have been taken to the Spanish consul. Col. San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, has been court-martialed and shot for abandoning the place without a fight. The record in Manila, however, is not so bright.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.  
Rear Admiral Sampson will command the western squadron. It is the intention of the president to place himself under the protection of the United States. The president has ordered Gen. Shafter's troops to remain in Cuba until the peace proposals have been accepted. Reports from Manila state that Aguinaldo is showing a more friendly spirit toward the Americans and hope is entertained that trouble in that direction may be avoided.

Outline of the Answer.  
London, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondence of the Daily Mail telegraphically says that the answer of the Spanish government declares that Spain cannot discuss the American proposals but only accepts them because they are imposed on her by force. Only a few unessential changes in the American demands were asked for and it is not expected that President McKinley will refuse them. A commission composed of Spaniards and Americans will decide the question of the American debt, the dates and manner of evacuating Cuba and Puerto Rico and the protection of Spaniards and Spanish interests in Cuba. The commission will also decide whether Spain is to be allowed to withdraw her artillery and the remainder of her arms and ammunition from the colonies, while the question of the future of the Philippines will be settled by a conference between the two governments, subject to approval by the cortes, which will be convoked immediately. The cabinet council will appoint Spanish commissioners to meet the Americans to arrange as to the future of the Philippines and other details.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The concluding portion of the Spanish reply was received Monday evening, but it was not until late today that it was deciphered as a whole and gone over by the French ambassador. No discussion of the details of the reply to the United States government beyond a note to Secretary Day advising him that the document had been received, but not disclosing its contents. It is probable that the reply will be delivered to the president before the cabinet meeting to-day, although no hour has been fixed. There is complete reticence in all quarters as to the text of the reply, but there is reason to believe it is not an unqualified acceptance of the American terms, but is framed on the theory of accepting the conditions and trying to have the Rear-Admiral Sampson accept the terms for conciliatory spirit on the part of this government to moderate to some extent features which the Spanish government seems to regard as essentials.

A Bank Robbed.  
Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 6.—The village of Holland, west of this city, was the scene of a daring robbery early yesterday morning. Armed men forced an entrance to the Union savings bank in the village, and secured about \$10,000. The bank was owned by N. S. Whitney and P. H. Olney and was one of the most solvent in Michigan. This is the first time the bank has been robbed within a few weeks.

First American Ship.  
Santiago, Aug. 7.—The first American ship to arrive here since the war broke here is the H. H. Jarvis, vice president of the North American Trust company of New York city.

Death of Madame Weston.  
Paris, Aug. 6.—Madame Weston, a French woman, who died in March, 1893, and whose name is in the history of the North establishment, died Monday.

# WAR IS A COSTLY GAME.

Complete Record of Events Told in a Few Lines Covering All Important News.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.  
The Terms of Peace Offered by the United States Accepted by the Spanish Government.

QUEEN REGENT GRANTS HER ASSENT.  
Spain's Answer Declares that the Proposals Are Accepted by Force—A Commission to Be Appointed—The Reply Reaches Washington.

Madrid, Aug. 8.—The cabinet council terminated after having completely confirmed the reply of the United States, which, it is said, accepts the American conditions. The reply will be telegraphed to Senor Leon Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, so that his ambassador, the French ambassador at Washington, will receive it today. The government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington government and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

The Queen Approves.  
Senor Sagasta, the premier, has concluded his conference with the queen regent. Her majesty approves the general lines of the reply of Spain to the American proposals, and Sagasta explained to her. The government believes that the United States will immediately approve of the proposals.

Reports from Manila state that Aguinaldo is showing a more friendly spirit toward the Americans and hope is entertained that trouble in that direction may be avoided. The port of Arroyo, Puerto Rico, is now in the hands of the Americans, and the Spanish garrison at Ponce, three ships, four boats and a battery of artillery, have been taken to the Spanish consul. Col. San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, has been court-martialed and shot for abandoning the place without a fight. The record in Manila, however, is not so bright.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.  
Rear Admiral Sampson will command the western squadron. It is the intention of the president to place himself under the protection of the United States. The president has ordered Gen. Shafter's troops to remain in Cuba until the peace proposals have been accepted. Reports from Manila state that Aguinaldo is showing a more friendly spirit toward the Americans and hope is entertained that trouble in that direction may be avoided.

Outline of the Answer.  
London, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondence of the Daily Mail telegraphically says that the answer of the Spanish government declares that Spain cannot discuss the American proposals but only accepts them because they are imposed on her by force. Only a few unessential changes in the American demands were asked for and it is not expected that President McKinley will refuse them. A commission composed of Spaniards and Americans will decide the question of the American debt, the dates and manner of evacuating Cuba and Puerto Rico and the protection of Spaniards and Spanish interests in Cuba. The commission will also decide whether Spain is to be allowed to withdraw her artillery and the remainder of her arms and ammunition from the colonies, while the question of the future of the Philippines will be settled by a conference between the two governments, subject to approval by the cortes, which will be convoked immediately. The cabinet council will appoint Spanish commissioners to meet the Americans to arrange as to the future of the Philippines and other details.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The concluding portion of the Spanish reply was received Monday evening, but it was not until late today that it was deciphered as a whole and gone over by the French ambassador. No discussion of the details of the reply to the United States government beyond a note to Secretary Day advising him that the document had been received, but not disclosing its contents. It is probable that the reply will be delivered to the president before the cabinet meeting to-day, although no hour has been fixed. There is complete reticence in all quarters as to the text of the reply, but there is reason to believe it is not an unqualified acceptance of the American terms, but is framed on the theory of accepting the conditions and trying to have the Rear-Admiral Sampson accept the terms for conciliatory spirit on the part of this government to moderate to some extent features which the Spanish government seems to regard as essentials.

A Bank Robbed.  
Battle Creek, Mich., Aug. 6.—The village of Holland, west of this city, was the scene of a daring robbery early yesterday morning. Armed men forced an entrance to the Union savings bank in the village, and secured about \$10,000. The bank was owned by N. S. Whitney and P. H. Olney and was one of the most solvent in Michigan. This is the first time the bank has been robbed within a few weeks.

First American Ship.  
Santiago, Aug. 7.—The first American ship to arrive here since the war broke here is the H. H. Jarvis, vice president of the North American Trust company of New York city.

Death of Madame Weston.  
Paris, Aug. 6.—Madame Weston, a French woman, who died in March, 1893, and whose name is in the history of the North establishment, died Monday.



# MILITARY HOSPITAL.

## Chamberlin's Famous Hotel at Old Point Comfort, Va.

By Order of Gen. Miles the Finest Inn in America is Being Converted Into a Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

(Special Washington Letter.) Twelve hundred soldiers of this republic were reported by Gen. Shafter as having been wounded in the battle before Santiago.

Have you thought of it, and considered what is being done for their relief and comfort. Their mothers and fathers and sisters and brothers throughout the land have looked with longing eyes and yearning hearts toward the bloody battlefield, and wondered whether they were being care-

fully nursed back into life and health, or if they were dying of neglect under the three southern sun.

During the civil war from 1861 to 1865 men were killed and wounded every day, because the war was continued by day and by night. Men were wounded on picket and skirmish lines, in reconnaissance, and in the terrific impact of battle.

On June 3, 1864, when Gen. Grant ordered an assault along the entire line at Cold Harbor, Va., 12,000 men fell in 15 minutes, almost as many men as Shafter had in his entire army when he landed on Cuba in 1898.

What to do with the wounded was a problem which it became necessary for the surgeon general of the army to solve early in the beginning of the civil war, and the result was the establishment of a system of field hospitals and general hospitals which was so well planned in all its appointments.

The soldiers wounded at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and other battles were taken to the Potomac, where they were taken to general hospitals at Fairfax Seminary near Alexandria, at the Army Square, Columbia and Kalorama hospitals in Washington, D. C., the Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Jeddo's Island, New York city, and at Harris' general hospital, Albany, N. Y.

There were scores of vessels fitted for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, which were called hospital ships, and they conveyed the soldiers from the battlefields to the general hospitals. In the latter part of the western armies were taken to the Cotton-Gin general hospital at New Orleans, the Gayoso at Memphis, No. 10 at Jeffersonville, and the Jefferson barracks at St. Louis, the Exton House at Knoxville, and the Douglas general hospital at Chicago, Ill.

At the beginning of the civil war the hospital system of our army was entirely inadequate, and thousands of lives were lost because the wounded soldiers did not receive prompt as well as skillful treatment. It is well known that promptness is an important as well as such emergency. Because there was not promptness at the beginning of the civil war many of our soldiers died of traumatic fever.

Men experienced in affairs in the national capital were not only surprised but amazed when they saw the plan proposed for a hospital ship after the first battle of Santiago. Ordinary common sense would seem to have dictated to the military authorities in Washington the necessity of having a hospital ship before the battle took place, because men are always wounded, if not killed, whenever a battle takes place, and provision should have been made for that contingency. The writer has heard no statement of any expense for the negligence and carelessness which produced this state of affairs at Santiago.

But since the war has begun the office of the surgeon general has been diligently engaged in making preparations to meet emergency in the future, so that hereafter it cannot be said that the soldiers in our army were not taken care of in the hospital in which they were wounded. In large bodies of men in the open field there is always a percentage of sickness, and sick men require as prompt and skillful attention to preserve their lives as wounded men.

In actual warfare many men die from various causes because they have not proper surroundings during their convalescence. Major Gen. Miles, in command of the army, has taken upon himself the responsibility of attending to a part of the work which should have been performed by the surgeon general. He has prepared a plan for the sick and wounded which will become the most complete military hospital in the world, and which will be the most beautiful place for the convalescing soldiers upon the face of the earth.

On the point of the Virginia peninsula, running out into Chesapeake Bay, is Fort Monroe. From this immense

that this has been known along the Atlantic coast of the Old Point Comfort. Every foot of the soil of Old Point Comfort belongs to the United States government. It was ceded to the United States by the state of Virginia for the purpose of local and national defense. Across the spur of the great Virginia peninsula Fort Monroe stretches six acres of ground. Many years ago the government permitted the Hygeia hotel company to build there, and as a pleasure and health resort the Hygeia hotel has long been famous.

John Chamberlin recently deceased, was for many years the proprietor of a popular hotel in Washington which was a sort of club for prominent men. He was a very popular man himself, and, although without money, he induced millionaires to subscribe large sums for the purpose of building a magnificent hotel on Old Point Comfort near the Hygeia hotel. He lived long enough to complete his plans and opened his hotel with a grand banquet in the presence of the secretary of the navy, postmaster-general, Admiral Buxton, and other prominent men. He was a very popular man, and his death was a great loss to the country. He was a very popular man, and his death was a great loss to the country.

The hotel with its furnishings cost \$1,300,000. It is without exception the most perfect hotel on the Atlantic coast, and that means the most perfect in the entire world. The ground upon which the Hygeia hotel and Chamberlin's hotel stand belongs to the United States government. The leases were given to the Hygeia hotel and Chamberlin's hotel stand belongs to the United States government. The leases were given to the Hygeia hotel and Chamberlin's hotel stand belongs to the United States government.

Gen. Miles has taken possession of both of these hotels, and has set them apart for military purposes. They will be used as hospitals for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers of the army of the United States. At no time in the past, under no circumstances have the sick and wounded soldiers of any army been provided for in such a magnificent manner.

A well known man who was at one time a prominent Washington correspondent recently visited Old Point Comfort and beautifully described the beautiful place by saying: "Some faint idea of the character of Chamberlin's hotel, which the mained soldiers will find most comfortable. The hotel stands on a high point of land, and is built of brick and stone. The building is of a unique character, and is built of brick and stone. The building is of a unique character, and is built of brick and stone.

At the beginning of the civil war the hospital system of our army was entirely inadequate, and thousands of lives were lost because the wounded soldiers did not receive prompt as well as skillful treatment. It is well known that promptness is an important as well as such emergency. Because there was not promptness at the beginning of the civil war many of our soldiers died of traumatic fever.

Men experienced in affairs in the national capital were not only surprised but amazed when they saw the plan proposed for a hospital ship after the first battle of Santiago.

But since the war has begun the office of the surgeon general has been diligently engaged in making preparations to meet emergency in the future, so that hereafter it cannot be said that the soldiers in our army were not taken care of in the hospital in which they were wounded. In large bodies of men in the open field there is always a percentage of sickness, and sick men require as prompt and skillful attention to preserve their lives as wounded men.

In actual warfare many men die from various causes because they have not proper surroundings during their convalescence. Major Gen. Miles, in command of the army, has taken upon himself the responsibility of attending to a part of the work which should have been performed by the surgeon general. He has prepared a plan for the sick and wounded which will become the most complete military hospital in the world, and which will be the most beautiful place for the convalescing soldiers upon the face of the earth.

On the point of the Virginia peninsula, running out into Chesapeake Bay, is Fort Monroe. From this immense

# THE MERCILESS DONORS

## An Interesting Leaf from the History of Louisiana.

### Organization of the First Republic on American Soil Followed by the Massacres of the Movement.

(Special New Orleans Letter.) The first rebellion in this now Louisiana was against the Spaniards in Louisiana and its failure is marked by one of the most cruel deeds in the history of this country. This rebellion against Spanish authority was the first attempt on this continent to organize an independent republic, antedating the American revolution by ten years.

After France had failed to colonize Louisiana successfully after a half a century's effort and the expenditure of many millions of francs, she gave the country to Spain. But the prime motive of the gift was to prevent Louisiana from falling into the possession of Great Britain. The French did not like the transfer of themselves with the territory, as chattels, as they termed the change of sovereignty. At that time New Orleans and the adjacent river districts were settled by French, German, Swiss, Italians and about 1,000 Acadians, who had been exiled from Acadia by the British government.

The French decided to resist the Spanish occupation. At the same time they were being driven away by their paternal government, they must organize another. It should be an independent republic. The idea of a republic was suggested by Capt. Pierre Marquis, a Swiss soldier of fortune, and the scheme was readily adopted by the French and Acadian republicans. The Louisiana republic was to be modeled after the Swiss republic, and the chief was to be styled "protector." Nicolas Chauvin Lafreniere, an exiled Acadian, was one of the leading conspirators.

The conspirators were led to believe that their only punishment would be exile in the statements of Spanish detectives. At a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested, and this at a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested, and this at a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested.

The conspirators were led to believe that their only punishment would be exile in the statements of Spanish detectives. At a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested, and this at a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested, and this at a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested.

The conspirators were led to believe that their only punishment would be exile in the statements of Spanish detectives. At a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested, and this at a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested, and this at a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested.

Men experienced in affairs in the national capital were not only surprised but amazed when they saw the plan proposed for a hospital ship after the first battle of Santiago.

But since the war has begun the office of the surgeon general has been diligently engaged in making preparations to meet emergency in the future, so that hereafter it cannot be said that the soldiers in our army were not taken care of in the hospital in which they were wounded. In large bodies of men in the open field there is always a percentage of sickness, and sick men require as prompt and skillful attention to preserve their lives as wounded men.

In actual warfare many men die from various causes because they have not proper surroundings during their convalescence. Major Gen. Miles, in command of the army, has taken upon himself the responsibility of attending to a part of the work which should have been performed by the surgeon general. He has prepared a plan for the sick and wounded which will become the most complete military hospital in the world, and which will be the most beautiful place for the convalescing soldiers upon the face of the earth.

On the point of the Virginia peninsula, running out into Chesapeake Bay, is Fort Monroe. From this immense

and gentlemen discussing delicate suppers or a dance in full swing.

Finally the "commercial regulations" of the Spaniards became so oppressive that a revolution was decided to strike. A written protest was unheeded with the usual Spanish haughty and then at a general meeting of the conspirators the "Republic of Louisiana" was declared to be in existence. A legislative council was next organized, naming Lafreniere as president of the republic. The conspirators assembled at the Pines Armas (now Jackson square) and raised the banner of their republic—a white flag with one star. The crown of the new world informed the Spanish governor that his authority had ended, and that the soil of this country was now for the "Holy Inquisition."

The governor, Don Antonio de Ulloa, did not resist, though his force was larger than the band of conspirators could rally and, in addition, he had two ships of war. After he had rather hurriedly retreated to one of his vessels his departure was a trifle hurried by one of the conspirators cutting a cable which the vessel drifted from its moorings amid the howlings of the conspirators and jeers at the "broad band" of Spain.

The departing governor with much gravity saluted the insurgents and threatened to return and avenge this "insult to Spanish honor."

After investigating and learning that Louisiana was not a gold mine, it is doubtful whether Spain would have returned the expensive gift to Louisiana. But "honors" had rather been insulted, and with Spain that outweighs everything—except gold. The price of the French Creoles must be humbled. According to a report of the conspirators with about 5,000 men was dispatched to Louisiana, under the command of a monster whose name is too infamous to live in history. It was in the black history of Spain. The city was panic-stricken by the arrival of the "monster" one morning in July, 1769. His mission was announced as "Spanish honor!"

The treacherous commander having discovered that he would be benighted almost overnight, no opposition was made to his authority—the leading conspirators having been led to believe that their only punishment would be exile in the statements of Spanish detectives. At a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested, and this at a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested.

The conspirators were led to believe that their only punishment would be exile in the statements of Spanish detectives. At a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested, and this at a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested, and this at a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested.

Men experienced in affairs in the national capital were not only surprised but amazed when they saw the plan proposed for a hospital ship after the first battle of Santiago.

But since the war has begun the office of the surgeon general has been diligently engaged in making preparations to meet emergency in the future, so that hereafter it cannot be said that the soldiers in our army were not taken care of in the hospital in which they were wounded. In large bodies of men in the open field there is always a percentage of sickness, and sick men require as prompt and skillful attention to preserve their lives as wounded men.

In actual warfare many men die from various causes because they have not proper surroundings during their convalescence. Major Gen. Miles, in command of the army, has taken upon himself the responsibility of attending to a part of the work which should have been performed by the surgeon general. He has prepared a plan for the sick and wounded which will become the most complete military hospital in the world, and which will be the most beautiful place for the convalescing soldiers upon the face of the earth.

On the point of the Virginia peninsula, running out into Chesapeake Bay, is Fort Monroe. From this immense

# MINNESOTA NEWS.

## For the Week Ending Aug. 9.

### Charles Clyburn was hanged at Prescott, Ark., for assaulting a girl. Rosa Reynolds, born at Cape Town, Africa, 105 years ago, died at Knoxville, Tenn.

The tug Nimrod went down in a gale off Cape St. Blas and 13 of her crew were drowned.

Fluke Fleming was hanged at Little Rock, Ark., for killing Sol Rollins, a deputy sheriff.

Princess Chunkaloff and two lady friends were murdered by robbers in Minneapolis, Minn.

Elmer E. Green, of Goldfield, Cal., shot his wife and himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

Mrs. Helen Kelley, aged 108 years, was buried to death at her home in Hancock county, Tenn.

Five persons were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the Picaquea river near Dover Point, N. H.

Brig. Gen. John S. Poland, of New York city, died of typhoid fever at Asheville, N. C., aged 62 years.

Fire damaged the St. Louis (Mo.) Dressed Beef plant to the extent of \$50,000 and 30 persons were cremated.

Five persons were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the Picaquea river near Dover Point, N. H.

Brig. Gen. John S. Poland, of New York city, died of typhoid fever at Asheville, N. C., aged 62 years.

Fire damaged the St. Louis (Mo.) Dressed Beef plant to the extent of \$50,000 and 30 persons were cremated.

# MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

## For the Week Ending Aug. 9.

### Charles Clyburn was hanged at Prescott, Ark., for assaulting a girl. Rosa Reynolds, born at Cape Town, Africa, 105 years ago, died at Knoxville, Tenn.

The tug Nimrod went down in a gale off Cape St. Blas and 13 of her crew were drowned.

Fluke Fleming was hanged at Little Rock, Ark., for killing Sol Rollins, a deputy sheriff.

Princess Chunkaloff and two lady friends were murdered by robbers in Minneapolis, Minn.

Elmer E. Green, of Goldfield, Cal., shot his wife and himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

Mrs. Helen Kelley, aged 108 years, was buried to death at her home in Hancock county, Tenn.

Five persons were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the Picaquea river near Dover Point, N. H.

Brig. Gen. John S. Poland, of New York city, died of typhoid fever at Asheville, N. C., aged 62 years.

Fire damaged the St. Louis (Mo.) Dressed Beef plant to the extent of \$50,000 and 30 persons were cremated.

Five persons were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the Picaquea river near Dover Point, N. H.

Brig. Gen. John S. Poland, of New York city, died of typhoid fever at Asheville, N. C., aged 62 years.

Fire damaged the St. Louis (Mo.) Dressed Beef plant to the extent of \$50,000 and 30 persons were cremated.

GEORGE M. STERNBERG

(Surgeon General of the United States Army.)

By nursed back into life and health, or if they were dying of neglect under the three southern sun.

During the civil war from 1861 to 1865 men were killed and wounded every day, because the war was continued by day and by night. Men were wounded on picket and skirmish lines, in reconnaissance, and in the terrific impact of battle.

On June 3, 1864, when Gen. Grant ordered an assault along the entire line at Cold Harbor, Va., 12,000 men fell in 15 minutes, almost as many men as Shafter had in his entire army when he landed on Cuba in 1898.

What to do with the wounded was a problem which it became necessary for the surgeon general of the army to solve early in the beginning of the civil war, and the result was the establishment of a system of field hospitals and general hospitals which was so well planned in all its appointments.

The soldiers wounded at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and other battles were taken to the Potomac, where they were taken to general hospitals at Fairfax Seminary near Alexandria, at the Army Square, Columbia and Kalorama hospitals in Washington, D. C., the Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Jeddo's Island, New York city, and at Harris' general hospital, Albany, N. Y.

There were scores of vessels fitted for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, which were called hospital ships, and they conveyed the soldiers from the battlefields to the general hospitals. In the latter part of the western armies were taken to the Cotton-Gin general hospital at New Orleans, the Gayoso at Memphis, No. 10 at Jeffersonville, and the Jefferson barracks at St. Louis, the Exton House at Knoxville, and the Douglas general hospital at Chicago, Ill.

At the beginning of the civil war the hospital system of our army was entirely inadequate, and thousands of lives were lost because the wounded soldiers did not receive prompt as well as skillful treatment. It is well known that promptness is an important as well as such emergency. Because there was not promptness at the beginning of the civil war many of our soldiers died of traumatic fever.

Men experienced in affairs in the national capital were not only surprised but amazed when they saw the plan proposed for a hospital ship after the first battle of Santiago.

GEORGE M. STERNBERG

(Surgeon General of the United States Army.)

By nursed back into life and health, or if they were dying of neglect under the three southern sun.

During the civil war from 1861 to 1865 men were killed and wounded every day, because the war was continued by day and by night. Men were wounded on picket and skirmish lines, in reconnaissance, and in the terrific impact of battle.

On June 3, 1864, when Gen. Grant ordered an assault along the entire line at Cold Harbor, Va., 12,000 men fell in 15 minutes, almost as many men as Shafter had in his entire army when he landed on Cuba in 1898.

What to do with the wounded was a problem which it became necessary for the surgeon general of the army to solve early in the beginning of the civil war, and the result was the establishment of a system of field hospitals and general hospitals which was so well planned in all its appointments.

The soldiers wounded at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and other battles were taken to the Potomac, where they were taken to general hospitals at Fairfax Seminary near Alexandria, at the Army Square, Columbia and Kalorama hospitals in Washington, D. C., the Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Jeddo's Island, New York city, and at Harris' general hospital, Albany, N. Y.

There were scores of vessels fitted for the transportation of sick and wounded soldiers, which were called hospital ships, and they conveyed the soldiers from the battlefields to the general hospitals. In the latter part of the western armies were taken to the Cotton-Gin general hospital at New Orleans, the Gayoso at Memphis, No. 10 at Jeffersonville, and the Jefferson barracks at St. Louis, the Exton House at Knoxville, and the Douglas general hospital at Chicago, Ill.

At the beginning of the civil war the hospital system of our army was entirely inadequate, and thousands of lives were lost because the wounded soldiers did not receive prompt as well as skillful treatment. It is well known that promptness is an important as well as such emergency. Because there was not promptness at the beginning of the civil war many of our soldiers died of traumatic fever.

Men experienced in affairs in the national capital were not only surprised but amazed when they saw the plan proposed for a hospital ship after the first battle of Santiago.



made to his authority—the leading conspirators having been led to believe that their only punishment would be exile in the statements of Spanish detectives. At a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested, and this at a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested.

Men experienced in affairs in the national capital were not only surprised but amazed when they saw the plan proposed for a hospital ship after the first battle of Santiago.

But since the war has begun the office of the surgeon general has been diligently engaged in making preparations to meet emergency in the future, so that hereafter it cannot be said that the soldiers in our army were not taken care of in the hospital in which they were wounded. In large bodies of men in the open field there is always a percentage of sickness, and sick men require as prompt and skillful attention to preserve their lives as wounded men.

In actual warfare many men die from various causes because they have not proper surroundings during their convalescence. Major Gen. Miles, in command of the army, has taken upon himself the responsibility of attending to a part of the work which should have been performed by the surgeon general. He has prepared a plan for the sick and wounded which will become the most complete military hospital in the world, and which will be the most beautiful place for the convalescing soldiers upon the face of the earth.

On the point of the Virginia peninsula, running out into Chesapeake Bay, is Fort Monroe. From this immense

made to his authority—the leading conspirators having been led to believe that their only punishment would be exile in the statements of Spanish detectives. At a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested, and this at a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested.

The conspirators were led to believe that their only punishment would be exile in the statements of Spanish detectives. At a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested, and this at a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested, and this at a banquet to which they had been invited by the Spanish commandant, his guests were arrested.

Men experienced in affairs in the national capital were not only surprised but amazed when they saw the plan proposed for a hospital ship after the first battle of Santiago.

But since the war has begun the office of the surgeon general has been diligently engaged in making preparations to meet emergency in the future, so that hereafter it cannot be said that the soldiers in our army were not taken care of in the hospital in which they were wounded. In large bodies of men in the open field there is always a percentage of sickness, and sick men require as prompt and skillful attention to preserve their lives as wounded men.

In actual warfare many men die from various causes because they have not proper surroundings during their convalescence. Major Gen. Miles, in command of the army, has taken upon himself the responsibility of attending to a part of the work which should have been performed by the surgeon general. He has prepared a plan for the sick and wounded which will become the most complete military hospital in the world, and which will be the most beautiful place for the convalescing soldiers upon the face of the earth.

On the point of the Virginia peninsula, running out into Chesapeake Bay, is Fort Monroe. From this immense

Secretary of Agriculture received a letter from the American section of the joint high commission, which was held at Quebec, Aug. 10, asking for information in regard to the reciprocal privileges between Minnesota and Canada in protecting the fish preserves in international waters.

At the last session of congress an act was passed providing for a high commission to act in conjunction with a similar commission appointed by the Canadian government to secure a uniformity of the laws of all the boundary states with those of Canada, and also the government along the same lines.

The commission will also take up the matter of the use by both governments of canals crossing and near the border lines of the two countries.

Charles J. Evans, a prominent farmer of Douglas county, was kicked to death by a mule.

A mysterious poisoning occurred at Fane station, three miles south of Milaan, N. Myers, a farmer, was found dead and his wife claimed he erred, and his wife shot the dead mule poison himself. They did not live happily together.

Hans S. Bentrude, living near Pellissippi, was kicked to death by a horse.

According to the new city directory Winona has a population of 24,000.

Charles J. Evans, a prominent farmer of Douglas county, was kicked to death by a mule.

A mysterious poisoning occurred at Fane station, three miles south of Milaan, N. Myers, a farmer, was found dead and his wife claimed he erred, and his wife shot the dead mule poison himself. They did not live happily together.

Hans S. Bentrude, living near Pellissippi, was kicked to death by a horse.

According to the new city directory Winona has a population of 24,000.

Louis V. Olson fell three stories through an elevator opening in a new building at Red Wing. He broke an arm and received other injuries.

Lightning killed nine head of cattle and two sheep for Fred Willner near Clouet.

The Winona board of education has decided to issue \$100,000 worth of bonds for school enlargement.

A branch office has been established at Duluth for the sale of Internal revenue stamps.

The body of Charles Nelson was found in the river at St. Paul.

Chief Fire Marshal Andrews states that there is scarcely a year of the best quality of white pine now standing in the state, and that there was promise that there would be 100,000 worth of the best would be cut in Minnesota during the fall and winter.

Hans Hanson, from Turtle Lake, Wis., was killed by the cars at Elk River. He was on his way to Dakota to get work.

Charles Clyburn was hanged at Prescott, Ark., for assaulting a girl. Rosa Reynolds, born at Cape Town, Africa, 105 years ago, died at Knoxville, Tenn.

The tug Nimrod went down in a gale off Cape St. Blas and 13 of her crew were drowned.

Fluke Fleming was hanged at Little Rock, Ark., for killing Sol Rollins, a deputy sheriff.

Princess Chunkaloff and two lady friends were murdered by robbers in Minneapolis, Minn.

Elmer E. Green, of Goldfield, Cal., shot his wife and himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

Mrs. Helen Kelley, aged 108 years, was buried to death at her home in Hancock county, Tenn.

Five persons were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the Picaquea river near Dover Point, N. H.

Brig. Gen. John S. Poland, of New York city, died of typhoid fever at Asheville, N. C., aged 62 years.

Fire damaged the St. Louis (Mo.) Dressed Beef plant to the extent of \$50,000 and 30 persons were cremated.

Five persons were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the Picaquea river near Dover Point, N. H.

Brig. Gen. John S. Poland, of New York city, died of typhoid fever at Asheville, N. C., aged 62 years.

Fire damaged the St. Louis (Mo.) Dressed Beef plant to the extent of \$50,000 and 30 persons were cremated.

Five persons were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the Picaquea river near Dover Point, N. H.

Brig. Gen. John S. Poland, of New York city, died of typhoid fever at Asheville, N. C., aged 62 years.

Fire damaged the St. Louis (Mo.) Dressed Beef plant to the extent of \$50,000 and 30 persons were cremated.

Five persons were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the Picaquea river near Dover Point, N. H.

Brig. Gen. John S. Poland, of New York city, died of typhoid fever at Asheville, N. C., aged 62 years.

Fire damaged the St. Louis (Mo.) Dressed Beef plant to the extent of \$50,000 and 30 persons were cremated.

Five persons were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the Picaquea river near Dover Point, N. H.

Brig. Gen. John S. Poland, of New York city, died of typhoid fever at Asheville, N. C., aged 62 years.

Fire damaged the St. Louis (Mo.) Dressed Beef plant to the extent of \$50,000 and 30 persons were cremated.

Five persons were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the Picaquea river near Dover Point, N. H.

Brig. Gen. John S. Poland, of New York city, died of typhoid fever at Asheville, N. C., aged 62 years.

Fire damaged the St. Louis (Mo.) Dressed Beef plant to the extent of \$50,000 and 30 persons were cremated.

Five persons were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the Picaquea river near Dover Point, N. H.

Brig. Gen. John S. Poland, of New York city, died of typhoid fever at Asheville, N. C., aged 62 years.

Fire damaged the St. Louis (Mo.) Dressed Beef plant to the extent of \$50,000 and 30 persons were cremated.







**PINE COUNTY PIONEER**

PINE CITY, MINN., AUG. 12, '98

**CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.**  
Local Chips Picked up Around Town and Shavings Clipped From Our Exchange.

The new fire engine house is about completed.  
—Born—To the wife of Joseph W. Nauhauser, a daughter.  
—Bring your Potatoes to the Wilcox Mercantile Co. a store.  
—Remember the Maecese excursion and dance this evening.  
—F. A. Hodge spent Monday at North Branch on business.  
—W. W. Browne, of Biwabik, was a visitor in this village on Tuesday.  
—The Wilcox Mercantile company want potatoes, and want lots of them.  
—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.  
—Silas Loucks left on Saturday last for Bird Island, to work during harvest.  
—MONKY TO LOAN. In small sums on improved farm lands. Apply at this office.  
—Dr. R. L. Wiseman has moved into his new quarters in Rybak's building.  
—Highest market price paid for potatoes, by the Wilcox Mercantile company.  
—Mrs. J. H. Bell and daughter, of St. Paul, is visiting at the residence of A. H. Lambert.  
—Farm wanted—Send full particulars, price etc., at once. A. H. Russell, Akron, O.  
—Theo. Buselmeyer has improved the appearance of the brewery by giving it a coat of paint.  
—J. Y. Breckenridge and family spent a couple of days this week at the Pokegama Park hotel.  
—The summer term of the German Lutheran school has opened and will continue until further notice.  
—Byron Mosier, of "E. B." fame, spent Tuesday in Pine City. He was accompanied by his daughter.  
—Dr. Forbes will preach at Rock Creek in the afternoon of Sunday next at 2:30. Everybody welcome.  
—Miss Kelly of Park avenue, St. Paul, and Miss Hays of Rush City, visited Mr. and Mrs. Watt last week.  
—Services in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning, Aug. 14, as usual, at 10:30. Everybody invited.  
—We acknowledge a pleasant call from Misses Lillie Lambert and Mamie Hurley on Tuesday. Call again ladies.  
—On Wednesday evening the Band Boys were entertained in a royal manner by Dr. Robert. White and his estimable wife.  
—J. D. Vaughn has a crew of carpenters at work remodeling the property he recently purchased from Mrs. M. Murphy.  
—Miss Lillie Lambert returned the latter part of last week from St. Paul, where she has been visiting relatives and friends.  
—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.  
—J. H. Hay and S. G. L. Roberts left on Wednesday last to spend the balance of the week at Pokegama Lake, camping and fishing.  
—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.  
—A. P. Brackett, Robt. Hoffman and Arthur Shultz started on Saturday last for Dakota, where they went to work in the harvest fields.  
—The DuPontia Society will hold their annual picnic at the residence of William Peters, in the town of Royallton, Sunday, August 28.  
—Born—To the wife of Jess Plimmer, on Sunday morning, Aug. 7th, 1898, a daughter. Mother and child are doing well, and Jess is happy.  
—D. Greeley has routed the Thos. Rice property, and will move into the same as soon as J. D. Vaughn has his horse ready for occupancy.  
—Miss Alvina Brandes returned from Fergus Falls last Tuesday. She was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Win Staples, and son Howard, who will remain for a few weeks.  
—Society girls are all taking Rocky Mountain Tea this month, brings rosy lips, lovely color, rich, creamy complexion. Cures pimples, black heads and bad breath. —For sale by J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City.  
—Misses Jennie and Lizzie Badger are attending summer school at Minneapolis. They are engaged to teach their old schools the coming year, at Pine City and Rock Creek.—Taylor's Pails Journal.  
—F. J. Rybak has been busy for the past week, arranging his immense stock of merchandise, and is now ready to do business with his old, as well as new customers.  
—Wm. Thornley, Otto Kowalko and James Hurley spent the beginning of the week at Mission Island, camping with the Hurley boys, who have been up for the past couple of weeks.  
—"Your wife is a jewel." Keep her "bright and shining." Now's the time—"stringing." Give her Rocky Mountain Tea; make's the whole family well. Woman's best friend. For sale by J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City.

Mrs. John Bartlett, of North St. Paul, and Mrs. Fred Wolf, of Harris, spent Saturday and Sunday in Pine City, visiting at the residence of H. Brandes. They returned home on Monday.  
—The Forbes' appointments for next Sunday are as follows: Morning at Rush City, at 10:30; afternoon at Rock Creek, at 2:30; evening at Pine City, in the M. E. church at 7:45.

—The Wilcox Mercantile Co. have decided not to occupy the north store of J. C. Miller's new brick block, and the same is now for rent. For terms apply to J. C. Miller, Pine City, Minn.

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

—On Tuesday Dr. Wiseman was called to Sandstone to hold a funeral for the late Mrs. J. C. Brown of Hinckley. The funeral was held from St. Mary's Church Thursday, with interment in a family cemetery.

—James Waudel and Herman Borchers have greatly improved the appearance of their dwellings by adding a new wire fence, which is neat and attractive. Mr. Waudel has also given his house a coat of paint.

—Prof. Page and wife, of Minneapolis, arrived on Tuesday and at once left for their summer cottage at Mission farm, to remain the balance of the month. Prof. Page is Professor of Law in the State University and has spent the past two summers here.

—Mrs. Geo. Cox, of Lincoln, Neb., spent Monday visiting her sister, Mrs. W. J. Axtell, and departed on Tuesday afternoon train for St. Paul accompanied by Mrs. Axtell, where this evening she will be met by Mrs. Cox on her way home from Duluth, where she has spent some time.

—The ladies of the M. E. church desire to express their appreciation of the music rendered by the Pine City band, and by others who assisted in the musical entertainment at Dr. Saranus' home on Tuesday evening, and their thanks to the public for their liberal patronage.

—Andrew J. Billstrom wishes to inform the public that he will take contracts on open ditch work and draining. Mr. Billstrom has had a good deal of experience in this class of work, and can give the best of recommendations. Any one in need of his services can leave word at this office.

—The game of ball played here last Saturday night resulted in a victory for the home team. Lack of space forbids us giving a detailed account. The following is the score by innings:  
North Branch 1 0 0 3 0 9 1 11  
Pine City 1 0 0 3 0 7 0 2 x 13  
Batteries, Isbell, Booth and Gifford, Brooks and Lambert.

—Divine service will be held in the M. E. church on Sunday, Aug. 14th, as follows: Morning at 10:30—subject, "A New Creation in Christ Jesus or, 'What is the Government Implied of the Christian?'" In the evening the Rev. Dr. Forbes, LL. D., will preach, service to commence at 7:45. Let everybody come and hear the Doctor.

—The Maecese give an excursion, picnic and dance. Today following is the program: Steamer Stowe leaves as follows: At 1:30 p. m. with picnic party for the head of Cross Lake; at 5:30 p. m. to picnic grounds and return at 7:00 p. m.; at 7:30 p. m. with large and music for dance and excursion on Cross Lake. Rates—For men only 25 cents. For excursion, including picnic and dance, gentlemen 35c., ladies, 25c. Parties must take their own boats.

—While in conversation with a merchant from a neighboring village this week, he informed us that he was wishing to dispose of his property and business in the village in which he now resides, and if he can do it, he will come here and open up a large general store at once. He is a hustler, and is willing to staple all he has on the future of Pine City, believing that it is the coming city of northeastern Minnesota, and is bound to make a town surpassing anything in this section of the state.

**Killed At Seattle, Washington.**  
The following is a communication received from J. B. Ferguson:  
ATACAPPA, Wash., Aug. 7, 1898.  
ERRON POWER—Louis P. Ferguson was killed Aug. 5th, 1898, by a Seattle Northern train by the pilot bar on the engine.

—Mr. Ferguson was born at Omro, Wisconsin, in 1858 and was therefore in the 40th year of his age.  
—He leaves a wife and two children, a son of 14 and a daughter of 18 years, a father, mother and a sister in Nebraska, Mrs. M. M. Martin, beside a large number of friends to mourn his loss.

—He left Minnesota December 25th, 1893, coming to this place. He followed the occupation of brakeman, and was now working at the time of his death.  
—He was buried in Fern Hill Cemetery, Saturday, August 6.

Yours Respectfully,  
J. L. FERGUSON.  
—Louis Ferguson was well known in Pine county, he lived for quite a number of years at Rock Creek, Mission Creek and Hinckley.

—The Pioneer sympathize with the many friends of the afflicted family extending condolence.

**AN ALLEGED DAM NUISANCE.**

Farmers Around Lake Pokegama Protest Against the Rebuilding of the Chongwatana Dam.

A meeting of those owning land along the Snake River was held at the school house at the head of Pokegama Lake on Wednesday evening, Aug. 10th, for the purpose of protesting against the rebuilding of the Chongwatana dam.

A. Bergman was chosen chairman of the meeting and P. H. Anderson, secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were read by the chairman, and on motion adopted:

**WHEREAS**, It is reported that the owner of the Chongwatana dam site is about to rebuild at that point the dam, recently destroyed by the floods and to again raise and maintain level of water upon said dam, thereby nullifying upon the property owners and residents of a large portion of this county an intolerable and unwarranted nuisance.

**AND WHEREAS**, The head of water, as it has been maintained upon said dam, submerges and renders valueless more than ten thousand acres of fertile and valuable meadow lands, and transforms thousands of acres adjacent to the lands that are so submerged into swamps and quagmires, constituting a menace to the health of the people, and destroying their crops, and obstructing the use and cultivation of their lands, and preventing the laying out and constructing of necessary roads, and damaging and destroying those already opened and in use, all of which has and will, if said water is again raised, result in incalculable loss, not only to the numerous farmers in this section, but to the towns and villages dependent upon the farms, and retard, as well, the settlement and development of the country.

**AND WHEREAS**, The character of the country adjacent to Snake River is such that the raising of the water in said river obstructs the natural drainage of vast territory adjacent to said river, thereby creating swamps and sink holes wherein the water is at all times stagnant, and all of which is a menace to the health and an injury to the property of a vast number of residents of this and Kanabec Counties.

**AND WHEREAS**, the drawing off of the water in said river during the past summer has demonstrated to the most casual observer that the river is far more attractive in its natural stage, and that the raising of the water in said river destroys its natural beauty and renders the water of the river stagnant, filthy and unsightly.

**AND WHEREAS**, Some of us have in the past patiently submitted to the burden and annoyance of the high water, feeling that the lumbering interests of the state in a measure, if not wholly, justified its maintenance, but that now the land had been to a large extent settled and improved and the lumbering interest has dwindled into nothing in comparison with the farming interests.

**AND WHEREAS**, The burden and annoyance to the farmers caused by the high water has reached the point where many farmers contemplate leaving their farms here and setting elsewhere, and the imminent danger confronts us of this section of the county being again abandoned to the wilderness unless said dam is permanently abated, therefore we it

**Resolved**, That we hereby publicly protest against the rebuilding of the Chongwatana Dam, and that notice of this protest and a copy of these resolutions be served upon the owner of said dam site.

**Resolved FURTHER**, That immediate steps be taken to prevent the rebuilding of said dam, and that if it is rebuilt in spite of the protests and objections of the people, that all our energies and all the resources at our command be devoted to the abatement of said dam by legal procedure or in such other manner as may be expedient.

**Tetter, Salt Rheum and Itch.**

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases, is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts per box. For sale by J. Y. Breckenridge & Co.

**Easter Lilies, or Fairy Lilies.**

Florida is the home of the famous Easter Lily. During the blooming season, in some places, the ground is almost white with their beautiful, lily-white flowers, and thousands of them are picked by the colored children and carried to market. Before coming north I had in my lot of the lily bulbs dug, and brought them with me; they make lovely house plants and are sure to bloom. Any one who would like two of these lily bulbs can have them by sending a stamp to pay postage. You are indeed very welcome to send, as I can get more when I return to Florida next fall.  
Address Mrs. F. A. WARNER, Saginaw, East Side, Michigan.

**For Sale**, stock and grain farm—1000 barrels berries; 10 acres potatoes, and 40 tons of grass.  
H. A. LOBY,  
Maple Ridge, Minn.

**New Store!  
New Goods!**

**F. J. RYBAK'S**

Elegant New Store is now open and ready for business. He carries a full line of

**General Merchandise,  
Boots, Shoes, Etc.**

Also Farm Produce, Flour and Feed, Lime and Plastering Hair.

Thanking the public for their liberal patronage in the past, and soliciting a continuance of the same, I remain, The People's Friend,  
F. J. RYBAK,  
Pine City, Minn.

**ORDINANCE NO. 40.**  
An Ordinance Amending Section No. Two of Ordinance No. Thirty eight.  
The Common Council of the Village of Pine City do hereby enact as follows:  
Section 1. That Section No. 2 of Ordinance No. 38 and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:  
Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to erect or construct within the fire limits prescribed in Section 1 of this ordinance any building or structure other than solid brick or stone or brick veneered with exclusively fire proofing material, provided character shall be created to the owner or his agent, in writing, by the fire department, or by a competent observer that the building or structure, warehouse, wood shed, privy, and outhouse, shall be constructed of fire proof material, provided that no buildings of any kind shall be constructed from the common Council to be destroyed by fire, and that the same shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.  
Passed the 1st day of August, A. D. 1898.  
Approved,  
J. Y. BRECKENRIDGE,  
President of Council.  
Attest:  
J. W. Axtell,  
Recorder.

**Pillsbury Academy**  
Begins its Twenty-first year Sept. 21st, with a Faculty of 13 Teachers.

**Three Full Courses of Study,**  
Also Graduating Courses in Music and Art.  
Physical Culture, Military Drill, Home for Ladies. Boarding Department open to young men.

**Principal's Certificate admits to Many Colleges, 55 Graduates This Year.**  
Send for Catalogue.  
JAMES W. FORD, Principal.  
1810 Orontionia, Minn.

**Special Sale**

**Superior Advantages at Reasonable Rates.**  
—ON—  
Send for Catalogue.  
JAMES W. FORD, Principal.  
1810 Orontionia, Minn.



**St. Paul & Duluth Railroad.**  
Time Table at Pine City.  
GOING NORTH:  
No. 1, 7:00 a. m. No. 2, 11:30 a. m.  
No. 3, 1:30 p. m. No. 4, 5:30 p. m.  
No. 5, 7:30 p. m. No. 6, 11:30 p. m.  
GOING SOUTH:  
No. 7, 7:00 a. m. No. 8, 11:30 a. m.  
No. 9, 1:30 p. m. No. 10, 5:30 p. m.  
No. 11, 7:30 p. m. No. 12, 11:30 p. m.  
Daily except Sunday.  
A. J. ARCHER, Agent.  
C. E. STONE, Gen'l. Passenger Agent.  
St. Paul, Minn.

**W. F. Glasow**

DEALER IN  
**GENERAL**

**MERCHANDISE,**

Pine City Minnesota.

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

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

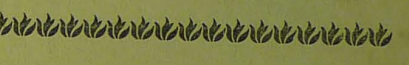
When you are in need of

**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.



**Wilcox Mercantile Co.**

**SPECIAL SALE**

**Ladies' Oxford Shoes.**

Worth from \$1.00 to \$1.25,  
To close out at 69 cents.

**8 Bars Lenox Soap, 25 Cents.  
11 Bars Champion Soap, 25c.**

Highest Market Prices Paid for

**Butter, Eggs & Potatoes.**

WE BUY ALL KINDS OF PRDUCE.

**WILCOX MERCANTILE CO.**



## TESTING A SPY.

By Herford Graham Wood  
Illustrated by William J. Jeffords

I WAS the first sergeant in company D, Seventh Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1863. I was one of the thousands of soldiers under Grant and Sherman fighting our way north toward Vicksburg. Spies were necessary and I was called upon to do spy service.

Col. Raymond said he wanted 30 young men who had nerve, and who would go into the enemy's lines, ready to die if necessary, without whimpering or divulging of secrets. He also informed me that several confederate spies had recently been hanged at Corinth and that the enemy would surely retaliate on federal spies. I agreed to go.

That afternoon each of us was instructed in the particular information we was to get, and the respective part we was to play as a civilian in the enemy's camp.

I was given the task of observing some topographical facts and seeing what artillery Gen. Johnston's army had. I was instructed to be a deaf mute. The surgeon on Gen. Grierson's staff had been the head of a deaf and dumb school at Cleveland, and he spent several hours in drilling me as a dummy.

I was to go over to Jackson with a satchel full of shoe blacking, shaving soap, paper collars and notions, apparently carrying my bellows and selling my wares to confederate soldiers. A pencil and slate were my mode of communication.

I started out from the Grand Gulf late on the night of May 5. I knew that I would be suspected of being a spy, and that the indication that my hearing was at all good would forfeit my life.

I was within the enemy's lines by noon the next day. Late in the afternoon I was going along a road near a hamlet known as Griggsville. I heard a troop of cavalry coming down the road behind me. I put on a blank expression and turned along with my black satchel over my shoulder.

A lieutenant rode up to me and called: "Hello, here! where are you going?" I had time to prepare myself for this test. I started as if at the appearance of the horse under my eyes, and looked vacantly up at the cavalryman.

He repeated his question. In a second I had my pen set out, and handed it courteously to the officer. The other men in the troop laughed and said: "Who are you and where are you going?"

I wrote that I was Daniel Freeman, and that I was peddling for a living. Several of the troop remarked that it was foolish to waste time on such a peddler. I handed them a tin of black nutmeg-head as I, for I had caught anyhow, and the troop galloped away.

I saw a camp of July 1, 1863 confederates down in a valley. I knew that my presence would be reported at headquarters by the cavalrymen, and it would be folly to go past a camp if I were really seeking trade. I was stopped by a sentinel about the camp. I wrote for him my name and business on my slate. He growled something about luncheon dummies wandering about in war time, and catching me by the coat sleeve, led me to the officer of the guard. The sentinel explained that I was deaf and dumb, and went away.

The officer had evidently known that the role of dummy was not uncommon with up-to-date spies. "Stand over there a second, till I finish this," said he in the most artificial of hand, easy manner.

My knees did more slightly, and I almost stepped a foot. But I caught myself while the cold chills chased up and down my spine as I listened for getfulness, and I resolved not to raise my neck so easily again. "Your hand is bloody," said he, turning carelessly to me. I stood like a post, looking vacantly at him.

"He's about as dumb as they make 'em," said the officer of the guard, when it was seen how obvious I was to all their tests of my hearing. "Isn't it strange that such a poor scoundrel should go peddling around the lines of warfare. He'll get over a couple of dollars, and it'll go hard with him some of these days."

Two days later I was seven miles farther in the enemy's country. I find met hundreds of confederate soldiers on the way, but the fact that I had passed an outlying camp all right was an indication that I was a genuine fool dummy.

I was standing in the door of a shanty cookhouse in a camp, and without a moment's warning down came about five gallons of cold water over my head and shoulders. I shudder now when I think how near I came to causing the confederate soldiers who stood about to watch me.

Instead of saying a word I purlined a lot of inharmonious sounds of flight, and looked the more like a thing of wood. In another camp I was squatting on the ground, mechanically showing my soaps and tobaccos, and playing dead to the thousand and one questions rapidly put to me, when I saw by a soldier's eyes that some test of my hearing was to be made.

"That moment I heard the click of a pistol being brought to bear, and the weapon was discharged within three inches of my ear. I never had to hold myself together more than then. I slowly turned my head and looked longingly about at the smoke of the discharge.

## PRETTY WORK-CASE.

How an Old Shoe May Be Transformed into a Handy and Useful Handy Article.

It is surprising what a number of useful articles can be made out of old shoes that we generally discard and regard as altogether useless. Many of the things that are thus rescued and utilized are the real housekeeper's and the handy person who can turn to good account articles which are usually the prey of the junkman.

In every house there are bound to be several old shoes lying about in corners and under the bed. If you have a pair of clever hands, can be metamorphosed into something that serves at the same time for use and ornament. A lady's work case out of an old shoe sounds rather funny, but anyone following the directions here given for making such a case will be astonished and delighted at the result.

Take the shoe and remove with a sharp knife all the upper except that portion at the end known as the toe-cap. Then trim very carefully with the knife or with a sharp pair of scissors the rough free edge of the toe-cap until you have the projecting edge quite smooth.

Next stand the shoe on a piece of cardboard and mark the outline in pencil. This is to be cut out, as is also another piece of exactly the same size. Each piece thus obtained is placed one inside and one outside the shoe and the whole covered very neatly with some pretty material, velvet or satin preferred, the striped side being turned out. Cut out some pieces of flannel to put needles in, and sew them to the front of the shoe, just under the ribbon bow shown in the illustration.

Now for the top. Cut a piece of paper like the top of your shoe, so that it has the cardboard sole, and then use it for a pattern to cut the cardboard with. You will need no more pieces, and this is to be covered with material to match the sole, lined neatly and sewn to the sole.

A pretty cord is then to be sewn right around the edge of the shoe, a loop left to hang up by, and a ribbon bow tied in the middle of the shoe.

Put buttons and cotton in the pockets, needles in the flannel and pins in the top, just under the hanging loop, and you have a workcase that will not disgrace any room.—N. Y. Herald.

**Good Looks and Health.** Those who desire to be beautiful should do all they can to restore their health; if they have lost it, or keep it if they have it. It is impossible for anyone to lay down specific rules for other people in these matters. The work which one may do, the rest, exercise, baths, are matters for individual consideration, but none of these things must be carefully thought of and never neglected. As a rule, when a person feels well, he looks well, and vice versa. There are times when one can guess without looking in the glass that the eyes are dull and the skin is mottled. This is a case of an external application, to have a fresh complexion and bright eyes, even to have white hands and a graceful figure, you must be well. Here, and under the hanging loop, comes from it are the true secrets of beauty.—N. Y. Ledger.

**Keep a Long Neck Covered.** Nothing so positively stamps a bodice with the hall-mark of good work as its having not only the neck finish that is in harmony with the overtrimming, but also that one which is becoming to the wearer. The woman with the extremely long throat emulates the courage of the beautiful princess of Wales, and never allows herself to wear a frock cut low in the neck. The woman with a short full throat may have her gown cut a little low and finished with a collar, if that style is suited to her, and if it is not, she will have a high neck arrangement about the throat, which, while it gives the proper effect, will not make her look thick-throated.—N. Y. Ledger.

**Head Toward the Engine.** The woman who is going out and going about when sleeping in a sleeping car should have her berth made up so that their heads will be toward the engine. This is because the direction of the train is always from front to rear, and when your head is toward the engine you are better protected, while getting in and out of the berth, and in the other position, in hot summer weather those who sleep with a head on with perfect safety have a screen put over the back of the foot of the berth, and thereby only by a constant supply of cool, fresh air.

**Painters in China.** A Chinese traveler applying for a passport must have his hair brushed over with oil, and then with a brush in thin damp paper, which retains an exact impression of the lines on his head.



## MOMMY

INFANTS IN SUMMER.

They Require More Care Than and Cause More Worry Than Any Other Time of Year.

We are apt to think of summer as the season of life and growth and of winter as the season of natural death and the death of life. Yet the opposite is the case. The rate of mortality among little children and in all human life increases as the days of the summer increase in intensity. The chill breezes of winter and the cold mantle of snow which purify the air with frost, are more kindly than the warm breezes of summer, laden as they are with the germs of disease arising from decaying animal and vegetable matter.

Infants require special care in summer. The dangers to infancy which arise from summer heat are more than doubled when the little one is fed artificially. It is clearly the mother's duty, where the milk from her breast is sufficient to nurse her child. Exercise in abundant fresh air and good, plain, but wholesome food, which will keep the mother in health, will keep the milk in good condition under normal circumstances, until the child is nine or ten months old. About this time the artificial feeding by the mother, usually begins to deteriorate. Much, however, depends upon circumstances. No mother should wean a baby at the beginning of hot weather, unless she is absolutely compelled to do so. It is never wise to disturb the digestion of a nursing baby by making any change in its food, or by giving it any additional food to that which it is accustomed to, in July, August, or even in September. If the child is well, the early spring months is a good time to make a change from the food nature has provided to artificial food. Do not wean a child suddenly. Accustom it gradually to being fed with artificial food. Try a different preparation of milk if the first does not agree with the little one. No one food agrees with all babies. What agrees with one baby will not necessarily agree with others. When the proper food is obtained do not make any changes until the child has teeth enough to be fed more substantial food than milk. It is better to begin at the beginning and feed a child that is being gradually weaned with a spoon. Do not use a bottle unless it is positively necessary.—N. Y. Tribune.

**DAINY LITTLE DRESS.** Something for the Youngest Sister to Wear While She Goes Visiting in the Afternoon.

For morning and for play occasions the little eight-year-old girl can have a choice of dresses. The summer gowns, blouses, muffs, lawns, ducks and chambrays are so numerous that a wide variety is offered her. But for a nice

portion at the end known as the toe-cap. Then trim very carefully with the knife or with a sharp pair of scissors the rough free edge of the toe-cap until you have the projecting edge quite smooth.

Next stand the shoe on a piece of cardboard and mark the outline in pencil. This is to be cut out, as is also another piece of exactly the same size. Each piece thus obtained is placed one inside and one outside the shoe and the whole covered very neatly with some pretty material, velvet or satin preferred, the striped side being turned out. Cut out some pieces of flannel to put needles in, and sew them to the front of the shoe, just under the ribbon bow shown in the illustration.

Now for the top. Cut a piece of paper like the top of your shoe, so that it has the cardboard sole, and then use it for a pattern to cut the cardboard with. You will need no more pieces, and this is to be covered with material to match the sole, lined neatly and sewn to the sole.

A pretty cord is then to be sewn right around the edge of the shoe, a loop left to hang up by, and a ribbon bow tied in the middle of the shoe.

Put buttons and cotton in the pockets, needles in the flannel and pins in the top, just under the hanging loop, and you have a workcase that will not disgrace any room.—N. Y. Herald.

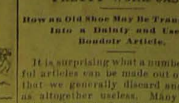
**Good Looks and Health.** Those who desire to be beautiful should do all they can to restore their health; if they have lost it, or keep it if they have it. It is impossible for anyone to lay down specific rules for other people in these matters. The work which one may do, the rest, exercise, baths, are matters for individual consideration, but none of these things must be carefully thought of and never neglected. As a rule, when a person feels well, he looks well, and vice versa. There are times when one can guess without looking in the glass that the eyes are dull and the skin is mottled. This is a case of an external application, to have a fresh complexion and bright eyes, even to have white hands and a graceful figure, you must be well. Here, and under the hanging loop, comes from it are the true secrets of beauty.—N. Y. Ledger.

**Keep a Long Neck Covered.** Nothing so positively stamps a bodice with the hall-mark of good work as its having not only the neck finish that is in harmony with the overtrimming, but also that one which is becoming to the wearer. The woman with the extremely long throat emulates the courage of the beautiful princess of Wales, and never allows herself to wear a frock cut low in the neck. The woman with a short full throat may have her gown cut a little low and finished with a collar, if that style is suited to her, and if it is not, she will have a high neck arrangement about the throat, which, while it gives the proper effect, will not make her look thick-throated.—N. Y. Ledger.

**Head Toward the Engine.** The woman who is going out and going about when sleeping in a sleeping car should have her berth made up so that their heads will be toward the engine. This is because the direction of the train is always from front to rear, and when your head is toward the engine you are better protected, while getting in and out of the berth, and in the other position, in hot summer weather those who sleep with a head on with perfect safety have a screen put over the back of the foot of the berth, and thereby only by a constant supply of cool, fresh air.

**Painters in China.** A Chinese traveler applying for a passport must have his hair brushed over with oil, and then with a brush in thin damp paper, which retains an exact impression of the lines on his head.

**Duration of Marriages.** The average duration of marriages in England is 28 years; in France and Germany, 20; Norway, 24; Russia, 30.



## MOMMY

INFANTS IN SUMMER.

They Require More Care Than and Cause More Worry Than Any Other Time of Year.

We are apt to think of summer as the season of life and growth and of winter as the season of natural death and the death of life. Yet the opposite is the case. The rate of mortality among little children and in all human life increases as the days of the summer increase in intensity. The chill breezes of winter and the cold mantle of snow which purify the air with frost, are more kindly than the warm breezes of summer, laden as they are with the germs of disease arising from decaying animal and vegetable matter.

Infants require special care in summer. The dangers to infancy which arise from summer heat are more than doubled when the little one is fed artificially. It is clearly the mother's duty, where the milk from her breast is sufficient to nurse her child. Exercise in abundant fresh air and good, plain, but wholesome food, which will keep the mother in health, will keep the milk in good condition under normal circumstances, until the child is nine or ten months old. About this time the artificial feeding by the mother, usually begins to deteriorate. Much, however, depends upon circumstances. No mother should wean a baby at the beginning of hot weather, unless she is absolutely compelled to do so. It is never wise to disturb the digestion of a nursing baby by making any change in its food, or by giving it any additional food to that which it is accustomed to, in July, August, or even in September. If the child is well, the early spring months is a good time to make a change from the food nature has provided to artificial food. Do not wean a child suddenly. Accustom it gradually to being fed with artificial food. Try a different preparation of milk if the first does not agree with the little one. No one food agrees with all babies. What agrees with one baby will not necessarily agree with others. When the proper food is obtained do not make any changes until the child has teeth enough to be fed more substantial food than milk. It is better to begin at the beginning and feed a child that is being gradually weaned with a spoon. Do not use a bottle unless it is positively necessary.—N. Y. Tribune.

**DAINY LITTLE DRESS.** Something for the Youngest Sister to Wear While She Goes Visiting in the Afternoon.

For morning and for play occasions the little eight-year-old girl can have a choice of dresses. The summer gowns, blouses, muffs, lawns, ducks and chambrays are so numerous that a wide variety is offered her. But for a nice

portion at the end known as the toe-cap. Then trim very carefully with the knife or with a sharp pair of scissors the rough free edge of the toe-cap until you have the projecting edge quite smooth.

Next stand the shoe on a piece of cardboard and mark the outline in pencil. This is to be cut out, as is also another piece of exactly the same size. Each piece thus obtained is placed one inside and one outside the shoe and the whole covered very neatly with some pretty material, velvet or satin preferred, the striped side being turned out. Cut out some pieces of flannel to put needles in, and sew them to the front of the shoe, just under the ribbon bow shown in the illustration.

Now for the top. Cut a piece of paper like the top of your shoe, so that it has the cardboard sole, and then use it for a pattern to cut the cardboard with. You will need no more pieces, and this is to be covered with material to match the sole, lined neatly and sewn to the sole.

A pretty cord is then to be sewn right around the edge of the shoe, a loop left to hang up by, and a ribbon bow tied in the middle of the shoe.

Put buttons and cotton in the pockets, needles in the flannel and pins in the top, just under the hanging loop, and you have a workcase that will not disgrace any room.—N. Y. Herald.

**Good Looks and Health.** Those who desire to be beautiful should do all they can to restore their health; if they have lost it, or keep it if they have it. It is impossible for anyone to lay down specific rules for other people in these matters. The work which one may do, the rest, exercise, baths, are matters for individual consideration, but none of these things must be carefully thought of and never neglected. As a rule, when a person feels well, he looks well, and vice versa. There are times when one can guess without looking in the glass that the eyes are dull and the skin is mottled. This is a case of an external application, to have a fresh complexion and bright eyes, even to have white hands and a graceful figure, you must be well. Here, and under the hanging loop, comes from it are the true secrets of beauty.—N. Y. Ledger.

**Keep a Long Neck Covered.** Nothing so positively stamps a bodice with the hall-mark of good work as its having not only the neck finish that is in harmony with the overtrimming, but also that one which is becoming to the wearer. The woman with the extremely long throat emulates the courage of the beautiful princess of Wales, and never allows herself to wear a frock cut low in the neck. The woman with a short full throat may have her gown cut a little low and finished with a collar, if that style is suited to her, and if it is not, she will have a high neck arrangement about the throat, which, while it gives the proper effect, will not make her look thick-throated.—N. Y. Ledger.

**Head Toward the Engine.** The woman who is going out and going about when sleeping in a sleeping car should have her berth made up so that their heads will be toward the engine. This is because the direction of the train is always from front to rear, and when your head is toward the engine you are better protected, while getting in and out of the berth, and in the other position, in hot summer weather those who sleep with a head on with perfect safety have a screen put over the back of the foot of the berth, and thereby only by a constant supply of cool, fresh air.

**Painters in China.** A Chinese traveler applying for a passport must have his hair brushed over with oil, and then with a brush in thin damp paper, which retains an exact impression of the lines on his head.

**Duration of Marriages.** The average duration of marriages in England is 28 years; in France and Germany, 20; Norway, 24; Russia, 30.



## MOMMY

INFANTS IN SUMMER.

They Require More Care Than and Cause More Worry Than Any Other Time of Year.

We are apt to think of summer as the season of life and growth and of winter as the season of natural death and the death of life. Yet the opposite is the case. The rate of mortality among little children and in all human life increases as the days of the summer increase in intensity. The chill breezes of winter and the cold mantle of snow which purify the air with frost, are more kindly than the warm breezes of summer, laden as they are with the germs of disease arising from decaying animal and vegetable matter.

Infants require special care in summer. The dangers to infancy which arise from summer heat are more than doubled when the little one is fed artificially. It is clearly the mother's duty, where the milk from her breast is sufficient to nurse her child. Exercise in abundant fresh air and good, plain, but wholesome food, which will keep the mother in health, will keep the milk in good condition under normal circumstances, until the child is nine or ten months old. About this time the artificial feeding by the mother, usually begins to deteriorate. Much, however, depends upon circumstances. No mother should wean a baby at the beginning of hot weather, unless she is absolutely compelled to do so. It is never wise to disturb the digestion of a nursing baby by making any change in its food, or by giving it any additional food to that which it is accustomed to, in July, August, or even in September. If the child is well, the early spring months is a good time to make a change from the food nature has provided to artificial food. Do not wean a child suddenly. Accustom it gradually to being fed with artificial food. Try a different preparation of milk if the first does not agree with the little one. No one food agrees with all babies. What agrees with one baby will not necessarily agree with others. When the proper food is obtained do not make any changes until the child has teeth enough to be fed more substantial food than milk. It is better to begin at the beginning and feed a child that is being gradually weaned with a spoon. Do not use a bottle unless it is positively necessary.—N. Y. Tribune.

**DAINY LITTLE DRESS.** Something for the Youngest Sister to Wear While She Goes Visiting in the Afternoon.

For morning and for play occasions the little eight-year-old girl can have a choice of dresses. The summer gowns, blouses, muffs, lawns, ducks and chambrays are so numerous that a wide variety is offered her. But for a nice

portion at the end known as the toe-cap. Then trim very carefully with the knife or with a sharp pair of scissors the rough free edge of the toe-cap until you have the projecting edge quite smooth.

Next stand the shoe on a piece of cardboard and mark the outline in pencil. This is to be cut out, as is also another piece of exactly the same size. Each piece thus obtained is placed one inside and one outside the shoe and the whole covered very neatly with some pretty material, velvet or satin preferred, the striped side being turned out. Cut out some pieces of flannel to put needles in, and sew them to the front of the shoe, just under the ribbon bow shown in the illustration.

Now for the top. Cut a piece of paper like the top of your shoe, so that it has the cardboard sole, and then use it for a pattern to cut the cardboard with. You will need no more pieces, and this is to be covered with material to match the sole, lined neatly and sewn to the sole.

A pretty cord is then to be sewn right around the edge of the shoe, a loop left to hang up by, and a ribbon bow tied in the middle of the shoe.

Put buttons and cotton in the pockets, needles in the flannel and pins in the top, just under the hanging loop, and you have a workcase that will not disgrace any room.—N. Y. Herald.

**Good Looks and Health.** Those who desire to be beautiful should do all they can to restore their health; if they have lost it, or keep it if they have it. It is impossible for anyone to lay down specific rules for other people in these matters. The work which one may do, the rest, exercise, baths, are matters for individual consideration, but none of these things must be carefully thought of and never neglected. As a rule, when a person feels well, he looks well, and vice versa. There are times when one can guess without looking in the glass that the eyes are dull and the skin is mottled. This is a case of an external application, to have a fresh complexion and bright eyes, even to have white hands and a graceful figure, you must be well. Here, and under the hanging loop, comes from it are the true secrets of beauty.—N. Y. Ledger.

**Keep a Long Neck Covered.** Nothing so positively stamps a bodice with the hall-mark of good work as its having not only the neck finish that is in harmony with the overtrimming, but also that one which is becoming to the wearer. The woman with the extremely long throat emulates the courage of the beautiful princess of Wales, and never allows herself to wear a frock cut low in the neck. The woman with a short full throat may have her gown cut a little low and finished with a collar, if that style is suited to her, and if it is not, she will have a high neck arrangement about the throat, which, while it gives the proper effect, will not make her look thick-throated.—N. Y. Ledger.

**Head Toward the Engine.** The woman who is going out and going about when sleeping in a sleeping car should have her berth made up so that their heads will be toward the engine. This is because the direction of the train is always from front to rear, and when your head is toward the engine you are better protected, while getting in and out of the berth, and in the other position, in hot summer weather those who sleep with a head on with perfect safety have a screen put over the back of the foot of the berth, and thereby only by a constant supply of cool, fresh air.

**Painters in China.** A Chinese traveler applying for a passport must have his hair brushed over with oil, and then with a brush in thin damp paper, which retains an exact impression of the lines on his head.

**Duration of Marriages.** The average duration of marriages in England is 28 years; in France and Germany, 20; Norway, 24; Russia, 30.



## MOMMY

INFANTS IN SUMMER.

They Require More Care Than and Cause More Worry Than Any Other Time of Year.

We are apt to think of summer as the season of life and growth and of winter as the season of natural death and the death of life. Yet the opposite is the case. The rate of mortality among little children and in all human life increases as the days of the summer increase in intensity. The chill breezes of winter and the cold mantle of snow which purify the air with frost, are more kindly than the warm breezes of summer, laden as they are with the germs of disease arising from decaying animal and vegetable matter.

Infants require special care in summer. The dangers to infancy which arise from summer heat are more than doubled when the little one is fed artificially. It is clearly the mother's duty, where the milk from her breast is sufficient to nurse her child. Exercise in abundant fresh air and good, plain, but wholesome food, which will keep the mother in health, will keep the milk in good condition under normal circumstances, until the child is nine or ten months old. About this time the artificial feeding by the mother, usually begins to deteriorate. Much, however, depends upon circumstances. No mother should wean a baby at the beginning of hot weather, unless she is absolutely compelled to do so. It is never wise to disturb the digestion of a nursing baby by making any change in its food, or by giving it any additional food to that which it is accustomed to, in July, August, or even in September. If the child is well, the early spring months is a good time to make a change from the food nature has provided to artificial food. Do not wean a child suddenly. Accustom it gradually to being fed with artificial food. Try a different preparation of milk if the first does not agree with the little one. No one food agrees with all babies. What agrees with one baby will not necessarily agree with others. When the proper food is obtained do not make any changes until the child has teeth enough to be fed more substantial food than milk. It is better to begin at the beginning and feed a child that is being gradually weaned with a spoon. Do not use a bottle unless it is positively necessary.—N. Y. Tribune.

**DAINY LITTLE DRESS.** Something for the Youngest Sister to Wear While She Goes Visiting in the Afternoon.

For morning and for play occasions the little eight-year-old girl can have a choice of dresses. The summer gowns, blouses, muffs, lawns, ducks and chambrays are so numerous that a wide variety is offered her. But for a nice

portion at the end known as the toe-cap. Then trim very carefully with the knife or with a sharp pair of scissors the rough free edge of the toe-cap until you have the projecting edge quite smooth.

Next stand the shoe on a piece of cardboard and mark the outline in pencil. This is to be cut out, as is also another piece of exactly the same size. Each piece thus obtained is placed one inside and one outside the shoe and the whole covered very neatly with some pretty material, velvet or satin preferred, the striped side being turned out. Cut out some pieces of flannel to put needles in, and sew them to the front of the shoe, just under the ribbon bow shown in the illustration.

Now for the top. Cut a piece of paper like the top of your shoe, so that it has the cardboard sole, and then use it for a pattern to cut the cardboard with. You will need no more pieces, and this is to be covered with material to match the sole, lined neatly and sewn to the sole.

A pretty cord is then to be sewn right around the edge of the shoe, a loop left to hang up by, and a ribbon bow tied in the middle of the shoe.

Put buttons and cotton in the pockets, needles in the flannel and pins in the top, just under the hanging loop, and you have a workcase that will not disgrace any room.—N. Y. Herald.

**Good Looks and Health.** Those who desire to be beautiful should do all they can to restore their health; if they have lost it, or keep it if they have it. It is impossible for anyone to lay down specific rules for other people in these matters. The work which one may do, the rest, exercise, baths, are matters for individual consideration, but none of these things must be carefully thought of and never neglected. As a rule, when a person feels well, he looks well, and vice versa. There are times when one can guess without looking in the glass that the eyes are dull and the skin is mottled. This is a case of an external application, to have a fresh complexion and bright eyes, even to have white hands and a graceful figure, you must be well. Here, and under the hanging loop, comes from it are the true secrets of beauty.—N. Y. Ledger.

**Keep a Long Neck Covered.** Nothing so positively stamps a bodice with the hall-mark of good work as its having not only the neck finish that is in harmony with the overtrimming, but also that one which is becoming to the wearer. The woman with the extremely long throat emulates the courage of the beautiful princess of Wales, and never allows herself to wear a frock cut low in the neck. The woman with a short full throat may have her gown cut a little low and finished with a collar, if that style is suited to her, and if it is not, she will have a high neck arrangement about the throat, which, while it gives the proper effect, will not make her look thick-throated.—N. Y. Ledger.

**Head Toward the Engine.** The woman who is going out and going about when sleeping in a sleeping car should have her berth made up so that their heads will be toward the engine. This is because the direction of the train is always from front to rear, and when your head is toward the engine you are better protected, while getting in and out of the berth, and in the other position, in hot summer weather those who sleep with a head on with perfect safety have a screen put over the back of the foot of the berth, and thereby only by a constant supply of cool, fresh air.

**Painters in China.** A Chinese traveler applying for a passport must have his hair brushed over with oil, and then with a brush in thin damp paper, which retains an exact impression of the lines on his head.

**Duration of Marriages.** The average duration of marriages in England is 28 years; in France and Germany, 20; Norway, 24; Russia, 30.

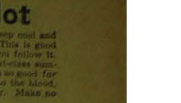


## MOMMY

INFANTS IN SUMMER.

They Require More Care Than and Cause More Worry Than Any Other Time of Year.

We are apt to think of summer as the season of life and growth and of winter as the season of natural death and the death of life. Yet the opposite is the case. The rate of mortality among little children and in all human life increases as the days of the summer increase in intensity. The chill breezes of winter and the cold mantle of snow which purify the air with frost, are more kindly than the warm breezes of summer, laden as they are with the germs of disease arising from decaying animal and vegetable matter.



## MOMMY

INFANTS IN SUMMER.

They Require More Care Than and Cause More Worry Than Any Other Time of Year.

We are apt to think of summer as the season of life and growth and of winter as the season of natural death and the death of life. Yet the opposite is the case. The rate of mortality among little children and in all human life increases as the days of the summer increase in intensity. The chill breezes of winter and the cold mantle of snow which purify the air with frost, are more kindly than the warm breezes of summer, laden as they are with the germs of disease arising from decaying animal and vegetable matter.

Infants require special care in summer. The dangers to infancy which arise from summer heat are more than doubled when the little one is fed artificially. It is clearly the mother's duty, where the milk from her breast is sufficient to nurse her child. Exercise in abundant fresh air and good, plain, but wholesome food, which will keep the mother in health, will keep the milk in good condition under normal circumstances, until the child is nine or ten months old. About this time the artificial feeding by the mother, usually begins to deteriorate. Much, however, depends upon circumstances. No mother should wean a baby at the beginning of hot weather, unless she is absolutely compelled to do so. It is never wise to disturb the digestion of a nursing baby by making any change in its food, or by giving it any additional food to that which it is accustomed to, in July, August, or even in September. If the child is well, the early spring months is a good time to make a change from the food nature has provided to artificial food. Do not wean a child suddenly. Accustom it gradually to being fed with artificial food. Try a different preparation of milk if the first does not agree with the little one. No one food agrees with all babies. What agrees with one baby will not necessarily agree with others. When the proper food is obtained do not make any changes until the child has teeth enough to be fed more substantial food than milk. It is better to begin at the beginning and feed a child that is being gradually weaned with a spoon. Do not use a bottle unless it is positively necessary.—N. Y. Tribune.

**DAINY LITTLE DRESS.** Something for the Youngest Sister to Wear While She Goes Visiting in the Afternoon.

For morning and for play occasions the little eight-year-old girl can have a choice of dresses. The summer gowns, blouses, muffs, lawns, ducks and chambrays are so numerous that a wide variety is offered her. But for a nice

portion at the end known as the toe-cap. Then trim very







# CRITT, the Clothier.

Prices Knocked to Smithereens!

Not a Whole Price Left in Our Clothing Department.

Everything Goes, Regardless of Cost!

If you will buy a suit of us you will save enough to buy a good pair of shoes, worth from \$1.50 to \$4.00, which will cost you now \$1.25 to \$3.00; and we have a few lines in Shoes in Ladies', Gent's and Boys' sizes, to close out at 98c.; worth \$1.50 per pair--a Bargain.

Now is your time to buy, for room we must have. Consequently **Everything Goes**, and at **Your Own Price**. Men's \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00 Suits at \$7.00. Boy's Suits, Any Old Price.

**A Splendid Line of Ladies' and Gent's Macintoshes,**

From \$1.98 up to \$6.00, and they are good enough for a King or Queen to wear.

Now come and see us. It costs nothing to show goods. Everything as represented, or no sale.

**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.



The McCormick Binder and Mowers  
Work where others won't



**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.

**Dr. Fenner'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, impaired blood, etc. For building up the system it is impossible to find a rival. The first bottle is guaranteed to give satisfaction, by J. Beckwith.



**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.

## Best Binder Twine 11c

We have just purchased a lot of 600 ft. Manila Twine stored in St. Paul, Minn., from the Eastern manufacturer. We guarantee the quality of this twine.

Order by MAIL or TELEGRAPH

No money necessary unless you prefer to send it. We will ship from St. Paul 24 hours after your order reaches us.

Instruct us which bank to send our draft and bill of lading to. Upon arrival of twine examine it and pay draft if satisfied.

SEND ORDERS TO  
**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.**  
111 to 120 Michigan Ave.,  
CHICAGO.

**YOU CAN PATENT**  
anything you invent or improve; also get  
TRADE MARK, COPYRIGHT or DESIGN  
PROTECTION. Send model, sketch, or photo  
for free examination and advice.  
**BOOK ON PATENTS FREE.** No Atty's  
fees. Patent taken through Munn & Co. receive  
10% of what you pay.  
Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D.C.  
**C. A. SHAW & CO.**

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE  
**PATENTS**  
TRADE MARKS  
DESIGNS  
COPYRIGHTS &c.  
Anyone sending a sketch and description may  
quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an  
invention is probably patentable. Communications  
should be addressed to Munn & Co., Patent  
Attorneys, 351 Broadway, New York.  
Branch Office, 225 F St., Washington, D. C.

## Herman Borchers

Carries the most complete stock of  
Ladies' and Gent's  
Fine Boots and Shoes

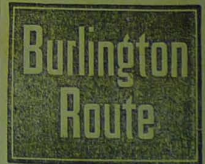
Ever Brought to this village.

Also Carries a First-Class Line of  
Rubbers and Slippers.

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

**POKAGAMA PARK HOTEL.**  
A. Bargman, Manager.

Beautifully located on the shores of  
Lake Pokegama, about five miles  
from Pine City. Best of accommo-  
dations furnished at reasonable  
rates. Steamers run regularly be-  
tween Pine City and the lake.



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 neat  
and promptly done.  
PINE CITY, MINN.