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

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F. A. HODGE, President. P. W. McALLEN, Cashier.

FIRST STATE BANK PINE COUNTY.

(INCORPORATED.)

Commercial Banking in all its Branches.

Insurance written in Reliable Companies.
Drafts on domestic points sold cheaper than express or postoffice money orders.
Drafts on Europe sold. Land Bought and sold.

Taxes Paid for Non-Residents.

PINE CITY, MINNESOTA.

Dr. E. E. Barnum,
(Graduate of University of Michigan—1876.)
Physician and Surgeon.
Office: night and day over Ryback's store. Night calls promptly responded to.
Pine City, - - Minnesota.

Dr. R L. Wiseman.
Physician and Surgeon
Office in the Rybak building, up stairs. Side entrance.

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

E. A Jesmer,
VETERINARY SURGEON
All diseases of domesticated animals treated in a scientific manner. Can be found night or day at my farm, three miles west of Pine City, on the Brunswick road.
PINE CITY, - MINNESOTA.

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

A. J. Stowe, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Graduate of the University of New York City, 1891. Office: in new building three door north of Postoffice. Residence second door north of office.
Rush City, - - Minnesota.

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

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

Robt. C. Saunders,
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,
First Door West of Kowalke's.
Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies
Kept constantly on hand. Also a choice line of Confectionery, nuts, and Fruits in season, as well as the finest brands of Cigars, and best grades of Tobacco manufactured. Gentlemen at call when in need of any thing in the above goods.
JOS. VEVERKA.

Groceries!
I Have just added to my stock a first-class and complete line of Groceries, which I will sell as Cheap as the Cheapest.
JOS. VEVERKA.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec 12, '98

President McKinley does not regard himself as personal guardian of Congress, as Mr. Cleveland did. Therefore he and almost the entire Cabinet, together with members of their families will go South tomorrow, to be away from Washington eight days, without any fear that Congress will be guilty of anything very naughty while they are away. His long service in Congress makes President McKinley know how to treat that body in such a manner as to keep the goodwill of its members, regardless of party. It is always a good thing to be able to put yourself in a man's place when you are dealing with him, equally good for both parties, as it tends to treating the other fellow as you would like to be treated yourself. This trip will be relaxation for President McKinley and no duty will be neglected, as the original copy of the treaty of Peace, signed Saturday night, cannot possibly reach Washington before he gets back.

Speaker Reed uses his wit without regard to the status of those who happen to be with him when he sees an opening for it. He was the guide of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a number of members and attaches of the Canadian American Joint High Commission, in their tour of the Capitol the day that Chairman Dingley entertained them at a luncheon in his Committee room. Mr. Reed procured his visitors admittance into numerous rooms that would not have been opened to ordinary visitors, or in fact to hardly anybody, except upon an order from the Speaker. This was appreciated by Sir Wilfrid, but when there was a slight delay at the dining room entrance, owing to some confusion in arranging the tables and chairs, he thought to have a little fun at the Speaker's expense, by saying: "Your authority here, Mr. Reed, doesn't seem to be absolute." The Speaker's eyes twinkled as he replied, in his customary drawl, "Oh, it isn't hair-trigger, but it will be all right in a minute." The delay was forgotten in the laughter that followed.

The House showed its intention to make this a business session by passing two bills—the deficiency appropriation bill and the anti-scalping bill during its first week, and it is now pegging away at the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.

Representative Berry, of Kentucky, although a democrat, is a red-hot expansionist. He said, "If we do not grow, there will be decay. Growth brings life, energy and development. As to the Philippines, I think a Military government should continue for a year until we can determine what kind of a permanent government is applicable."

The House Census Committee held its first meeting, this session today, and got right down to business. Chairman Hopkins of the Committee, says he hopes to be able to report a bill before the Christmas recess.

The Census bill that was passed by the Senate at the last session does not seem to meet the views of the members of the House Committee, in a number of more or less important particulars, but it has not yet been decided whether to amend the Senate bill, or to report an entirely new measure. One thing appears to be absolutely certain the employes of the Census Bureau will not be put under civil service rules.

In response to a request from Admiral Dewey, a number of light draft gunboats will be sent to him, they being more suitable to the work of cruising among the numerous Philippine islands than the large vessels he now has, the most of which will be ordered home as fast as they can be spared.

Christmas packages may be sent to U. S. soldiers in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, without the payment of tariff duties imposed upon other merchandise sent to those islands. By direction of President McKinley, the War Department has issued an official order to that effect.

Senator Morgan today called up his Nicaragua Canal bill, which now has exclusive right of way in the Senate until disposed of. He says he will push it until it is passed. There is no doubt of its passage as soon as a vote is reached. This bill makes this government, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, the sole owners of the stock of the Maritime Canal Company, which holds a concession to build the Canal, a majority of the stock to be held by this government, which is to guarantee $100,000,000 in the bonds of the Company, to be used in the construction of the Canal, with the exception of the $5,000,000 to be paid to the present stock-holders of the Company, for their concession and to recompense them for money they have already spent on Canal. The President alone will have authority to issue these bonds, and he may suspend their issue at any time he deems it prudent to do so. There is a strong lobby in Washington working against this bill, both openly and secretly. The secret work is the most dangerous, because it is apparently in the interest of building the Canal, and only against this particular bill; in reality it is against the building of the Canal.

LIST OF PATENTS

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

C. Carlson, Minneapolis, steam feed device for log carriages; L. Ender, Litchfield, weather-strip; J. Englund, Minneapolis, music rack; T. R. Gleason, Duluth, ball-cock; N. Hayden, St. Paul, stocking; K. Osel, St. Paul, door hanger; W. Porten, St. Paul, staging horse; O. C. Sanger, Blue Earth City, end gate.

For copy of any of the above patents, send ten cents in postage stamps, with date of this paper, to C. A. Snow & Co., Washington, D. C.

KUTLEDGE.

The young people have fairly good skating on the river now.

Mrs. Henry Watt has been entertaining her sister from Deer River.

Mrs. Dennie Driscoll, of Willow River, visited friends in town on Wednesday.

Dr. Stowe, of Rush City, was up Wednesday to see Mrs. P. Mongson, who was taken sick very suddenly that morning.

The children of the school will give a Christmas entertainment in the town hall next Friday night, to which all are cordially invited.

Miss Margaret Conway has not been able to attend to her school work this week on account of poor health. Her sister, Miss Ella, is taking her place for a few days.

Rev. W. H. Robinson, pastor of the M. E. church at Barnum, preached in the hall last Friday evening. He announced that he expected to make regular trips to this town in the future.

Messrs. Ed Douglas, of Winona, F. Weyerhaeuser, of St. Paul, and Wm. Saunders, of Stillwater, the stockholders in the Rutledge Lumber Co., held their annual meeting at this place last Tuesday.

John McDonald met with a fatal accident while out hunting, last Tuesday. In some way the gun was accidentally discharged from where it was setting in the brush behind him. The charge passed through and broke his arm near the shoulder. Dr. Smith was called from Willow River, and he took the patient to the hospital in Stillwater, where he died shortly after an operation had been performed.

HUSTLETOWN.

Chas. Glanville is now nicely settled in his new residence, opposite the school house.

Sam Glanville and John Workman last Sunday for the northern Minnesota pineries.

Royal Hunt and Z. M. Edwards represented Pine City in Hustletown last Saturday and Sunday.

A very pleasant dance was given at the Davis home last Saturday, which was largely attended by the residents of Meadow Lawn, Hustletown and the surrounding country. Music was furnished by the Hustletown orchestra.

Along about spring time our citizens will again be worried over the bridge question. The present bridge, erected by J. Frost, Esq., does very well for winter travel, but would not be very reliable for summer traffic.

Great Reduction on Skates From Now Until Christmas.

WE OFFER

Boys' 50 cent Skates	39c
Boys' $1.00 Skates	79c
Boys' $1.50 Skates	$1.19
Girls' $1.00 Skates	69c
Girls' $2.00 Skates	$1.59

F. E. SMITH,
Pine City, Minn.

Farmers' National Congress—Fort Worth, Texas—Dec 6-14, '98.

The St. Paul & Duluth Railway Company will sell tickets from Pine City for the above, for one regular fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Tickets to be limited for continuous passage in each direction, commencing on the date of sale and date of execution. Final limit for return, 26 days from date of sale.

A. GRIFT,
Local Agent.

Cheap Holiday Excursions—St. Paul & Duluth Railroad.

On December 24, 25, 26 and 31, and January 1 and 2, the St. Paul & Duluth railroad will sell excursion tickets to and from all stations at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets good returning until and on January 4, 1899. For particulars apply to any Saint Paul and Duluth agent, or address C. E. Stone, General Passenger agent, St. Paul.

Winter Tourist Tickets via St. Paul & Duluth Railroad

Are now on sale to principal points in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, California and Texas. For rates and full particulars, call on agents of the St. Paul & Duluth road, or write C. E. Stone, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn. 5t15

Homeseekers' Excursions, Dec. 6 to 20, 1898.

Homeseekers' tickets via St. Paul & Duluth Railroad will be on sale at principal stations Dec. 6 and 20, to points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Virginia, New Mexico, Wyoming and other points, at low rates. For particulars call on agents of the St. Paul & Railroad, or address C. E. Stone, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Thirty-Sixth Session Minnesota Education Convention—St. Paul, December 27-29, 1898.

The St. Paul & Duluth Railroad will sell tickets for the above occasion to delegates and others wishing to attend the meeting, one-way tickets to St. Paul or Minneapolis, and give them a certificate receipt. This certificate, when properly signed by J. D. Bond, secretary of the meeting, and stamped by the joint agent, will be accepted by our agents at St. Paul, or Minneapolis, if presented at any time not later than three days after the date announced as the close of the meeting, and tickets returning to original starting point on our lines at one-third fare furnished. No certificate will be stamped by the joint agent until a total of 100 (via all lines) has been presented.

A. GRIFT,
Local agent.

The Right Place.

After looking around town Santa Claus has discovered the right place, and knows where he can procure his supplies of

Christmas Presents!

For those who are expecting something extra this year. You will agree with him when you have looked over our stock of

Perfumes,
Toilet Articles,
Brushes,
Perfume Atomizers,
Toilet Sets,
Brush Sets,

And lots of little novelties like

Calendars, Ink Stands, Paper Knives, Toys, Etc.

Too many goods and too many prices to mention them here. You will have to visit us. You are invited!

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

W. F. Glasow

DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Pine City Minnesota.

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

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

When you are in need of

FLOUR,

Try that Made by

The Pine City Roller Mills.

Made from Western Hard Wheat.

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

Pine Co. Pioneer.

W. P. GOTTRY, Publisher.

PINE CITY, - - - MINN.

In the Sandwich islands there is a spot called the Rock of Refuge. If the criminal reaches this rock before capture he is safe so long as he remains there. Usually his family supply him with food until he is able to make his escape, but he is never allowed to return to his own tribe.

CONSUL WILLIAMS, reporting on the recent exports from the Philippines to the United States, says that during the quarter ended September 30, 1898, the value of the declared exports from that consular district to the United States were: Hemp, 4,000 bales, $37,062.53; hats, 19,803, at 20 cents, $3,960.60; cigars, 34 cases, $1,329.02; grass cloth, $156.41; total, $62,950.27.

A WESTERN inventor has patented a wagon which will turn around in a small space, the reach being double and X-shaped, with the ends attached to the axles by hinges, so that when one end of the forward axle is pulled ahead it draws the opposite end of the rear axle with it, until they are at an angle of 90 degrees or over.

THERE is no part of the world which has such a black record for wrecks as the narrow Baltic sea. The number in some years averaged more than one a day, the greatest number of wrecks recorded in one year being 425 and the smallest 154. About 50 per cent. of these vessels became total wrecks, all the crews being lost.

BAVARIA can boast of 28 pencil factories, which employ 10,000 people, including men, women and children. Together they produce no fewer than 4,000,000 black and 300,000 colored pencils per week. The total output last year reached the enormous quantity of 236,000,000 pencils, in the manufacture of which over 1,800 acres of cedar were used.

THE fact has recently been pointed out by a Russian geographer that the shores of Siberia are not flat and water-soaked as represented in the text books, and even on the latest maps, but on the contrary, are high, and in many places even hilly. With the exception of the Obi region and the deltas of a few rivers, Siberia meets the Arctic ocean with a bold and lofty coast line.

GERMAN experiments have succeeded in producing an alloy of aluminum, the precise composition of which is not revealed, that is said to be superior in many respects to pure aluminum. The statement is made that this alloy, which goes under the name of vastadium, weighs only one-third as much, bulk for bulk, as aluminum. It is white, can be easily polished and does not tarnish on exposure to the air.

COLLECTORS of antique furniture have struck a bonanza in Havana. In preparing to return to Spain army officers are placing on the market pieces of fine workmanship and ancient pattern, which are being eagerly snapped up by dealers. A correspondent cites a handsome old walnut wardrobe, with three full-length bevel mirrors, valued at $150, which sold for less than $15, and that is simply one of many examples.

THOMAS RYAN, whose discovery of the Republic mines in Washington converted a poor man into one of fabulous wealth, says of his find: "Thousands of experts would have passed the ledge as worthless, for the quartz is of such a peculiar appearance that not one miner in a million would have suspected that one ounce of gold could have been found in a ton of the stuff. I didn't at first.

IT has been decided by the trustees of the Chicago temple to make that institution a memorial to the life and work of the late Miss Frances Willard. To this end, Willard memorial circles will be formed all over the country, the purpose being to raise sufficient money to enable the temple trustees to buy all the outstanding stock and bonds held by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Building association.

A NEW experiment has been tried in the New York penitentiary on Blackwell's island, and so far it has proved wonderfully successful. A thousand entertaining and instructive volumes have been added to the library, and the prisoners are allowed to read from 5:30 to 9 p. m. The privilege is eagerly embraced. If a man be rebellious he is deprived of his respite in the reading-room, and as a consequence the number of insubordinates has dropped pretty nearly 75 per cent.

A NATIVE mendicant, who has been arrested in Patiala while eating an exhumed corpse of a child, has confessed that he and two comrades had subsisted for a quarter of a century on corpses exhumed from village cemeteries. Cases of actual ghouls who live on the flesh of corpses occur in India now and again. These Patiala horrors are not by any means unique, but it is not often that they are discovered at their hideous feast. Religion is at the root of the practice.

UNDER the Petersburg hill, at Maestricht, in Belgium, are the most extensive subterranean stone quarries in the world, there being 110,000 passages, each 30 feet high and 12 feet wide, and the whole covering a space 6 miles wide by 12 miles long. They are supposed to have been first worked by the Romans. The galleries, running generally at right angles, and lined by many thousand massive pillars, left by the excavators to support the roof, cross and intersect each other so as to render it exceedingly difficult to the way to find out, and it is dangerous to enter this singular labyrinth without a guide

THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

The National Law-Makers Assemble in Washington for the Third and Last Session.

SUMMARY OF THE DAILY PROCEEDINGS.

Several Measures of Importance Introduced in the Senate and Nominations Received — The House Passes the Urgent Deficiency and Anti-Scalping Bill.

Washington, Dec. 7.—In the senate yesterday Senator Vest (Mo.) introduced a joint resolution against the acquiring of territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies. Petitions were presented for reviving the grades of admiral and vice admiral and recognition of Rear Admiral Dewey.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The appointment of John Hay as secretary of state was confirmed by the senate yesterday. The deaths of Representatives Northway, of Ohio, and Love, of Mississippi, were announced and the senate adjourned as a mark of respect to their memories.

Washington, Dec. 9. — Senator Vest introduced a bill in the senate yesterday for a joint inquiry into the war scandals and also a bill opposing the appointment of senators on presidential commissions. Senator Mitchell introduced a bill amending the existing law in regard to volunteer soldiers' homes so as to admit volunteer soldiers who were disabled by the war with Spain. The nomination of Assistant Naval Constructor Richard P. Hobson to be naval constructor was received from the president. Twenty-six pension bills were passed. Adjourned to Monday.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Senator Vest made a speech in the senate yesterday in opposition to territorial expansion, and Senator Morgan began the debate on the Nicaragua canal bill. A bill was introduced authorizing A. A. Bartlett to raise the battleship Maine and transport it to the United States.

In the House.

Washington, Dec. 7.—In the house yesterday the urgent deficiency appropriation bill ($66,285,393) was reported. The report of the Hawaiian commission was referred to the committee on territories, together with a bill offered by Mr. Hitt to carry out the recommendations of the commission.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The house yesterday passed the anti-ticket scalping bill by a vote of 119 to 101. This action is the culmination of a ten years' struggle on the part of the railroads to put an end to the business of ticket scalping. A bill was introduced increasing the regular army to approximately 100,000 men, also a resolution tendering the thanks of congress to the officers and men of the North Atlantic squadron and the army of Cuban invasion for the meritorious service performed by them.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The urgent deficiency bill, to provide for the support of the military and naval establishments, was passed in the house yesterday. Adjourned to Monday.

Washington, Dec. 13.—In the house yesterday the larger part of the day was spent on District of Columbia affairs. The bill to relieve the condition of American seamen was taken up, but nothing was accomplished. Mr. Hepburn (Ia.) introduced a bill authorizing the president to acquire by purchase from the states of Costa Rica and Nicaragua full ownership, jurisdiction and sovereignty of such land as may be necessary to construct and defend a ship canal. The president is also directed to construct such a canal and the bill appropriates $140,000,000 to complete it.

VALUE OF IOWA'S CROPS.

It Will Aggregate Not Less Than $225,000,000—Enormous Yield of Corn.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 13.—The aggregate value of the soil products of Iowa for this year is not less than $225,000,000, says Director Sage, of the Iowa weather and crop service in his annual report just issued. Corn yielded 289,214,850 bushels, averaging 44.5 per acre, in many counties the yield being far above the previous estimates. About ten per cent. is unmerchantable. The total spring wheat yield is 19,152,352 bushels; winter wheat, 3,168,916 bushels, and oats, 139,915,346 bushels.

Killed by Express Train.

Burgettstown, Pa., Dec. 12.—Carl McBride and his wife were instantly killed by an express train at Raccoon Station, on the Panhandle road. They were driving in a sleigh from their home, near North Star, to this place and were crossing the track when the train dashed into them, both being terribly mangled and almost instantly killed. McBride and his wife had been married but a few weeks.

Public Buildings.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The annual report of James K. Taylor, supervising architect of the treasury, shows that during the last fiscal year ten public buildings have been put under contract and 15 have been completed and occupied.

Wholesale Butcheries.

London, Dec. 10.—Advices from Cape Town say that the Transvaal troops have committed wholesale butcheries of women and children and unarmed natives in the campaign against the rebel chief Mpefu.

To Adjourn for the Holidays.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The United States supreme court has announced its adjournment for the Christmas holidays, extending from Monday next until Tuesday, January 3.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending Dec. 13.

A Chicago packing firm is arranging to erect a cold storage warehouse in Cuba.

William Black, one of the most prolific writers of fiction, died in London, aged 57 years.

Samuel McKee, a member of congress from 1861 to 1869, died in Louisville, Ky., aged 65 years.

Smallpox is epidemic at Nebraska City and has been spread to many portions of eastern Nebraska.

Sir William Jenner, the distinguished pathologist and physician in ordinary to the queen, died in London.

Natural gas exploded in a store at Connersville, Ind., killing J. D. McNaughton and Patrick Ready.

The ashes of Columbus were transferred from the cathedral in Havana to a vault to be taken to Spain.

Counterfeit standard silver dollars of the year 1890 are in circulation in great numbers in the Mississippi valley.

John Andersen, the murderer of Mate Saunders, of the schooner Olive Pecker, was executed in the jail at Norfolk, Va.

The steamer Aurora, the finest wooden boat on the lakes, valued at $125,000, was burned near Bar Point, on Lake Erie.

The agricultural department figures place the 1898 crop of corn and oats as worth $85,000,000 more than the crops of 1897.

Rev. Theodore N. Morrison, pastor of the Epiphany Episcopal church in Chicago, has accepted the office of bishop of Iowa.

Kansas negroes are pushing a movement for the deportation of 2,000,000 negroes to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Africa.

Judge John William Showalter, of the Seventh judicial district of the United States circuit court, died in Chicago, aged 54 years.

In a fit of insanity William Hitchings killed John Hunt and wife and Thomas Haywood, of Free Soil, Mich., and then took his own life.

In a fire in a flat building in Brooklyn, N. Y., Joseph Noblett and his wife and her mother and Thomas Winne were burned to death.

David W. Hughes, a lumber dealer in Chattanooga, Tenn., filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $250,000 and assets of $1,000.

Henry Mortimer Platt died in New York, aged 76 years. He established in New York city the first gold and silver refinery in the United States.

Ephraim Keigwin, known far and wide as the "Marrying Squire," and who has wedded 12,000 couples, died in Jeffersonville, Ind., aged 67 years.

The report of the commissioner of fish and fisheries shows an expenditure of $187,800 for the propagation of food fisheries during the last fiscal year.

Karl Decker, known all over the country as the prince of forgers, was sentenced to seven years in prison at San Quentin, Cal., for defrauding a bank.

LABOR'S CHAMPIONS.

Eighteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor Meets in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 13. — The eighteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order in Strope's hall at ten o'clock yesterday morning. About 150 delegates from all parts of this country and two from across the water, namely, William Thorne and William Inskip, of London, representing the British Trades Union congress, were present.

After the usual preliminary matters of organization President Gompers delivered his annual address.

Treasurer John B. Lennon submitted his annual report showing total receipts of $21,588 and total disbursements of $19,197, leaving a balance on hand of $3,391, of which $1,000 is in the hands of the secretary.

Secretary Frank Morrison reported a gratifying increase of membership.

A RICH HARVEST.

Oat and Corn Crops Bring to Farmers of the United States $85,000,000 More Than in 1897.

Washington, Dec. 12.—On the basis of the farm prices on December 1, the agricultural department figures place the 1898 crop of corn and oats as worth $85,000,000 more than the crops of 1897. Statistician Hyde accredits this largely to the difference in prices. The corn crop is a trifle larger than in 1897, and the average price per bushel is 2.4 cents higher while the oat crop is similarly a little larger than in 1897, and the prices were 4.4 cents higher.

Awarded Heavy Damages.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 12.—One of the largest verdicts in a personal injury case obtained in the district court was rendered Monday in the case of Michael J. Keen, by his guardian ad litem against the street railway company. The verdict was for $10,500. The plaintiff is a 14-year-old boy. It is claimed that the car was overcrowded, and that he was pushed off the car and under the wheels. His foot was so crushed that a part of it had to be amputated.

He is Alive.

Middletown, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Andrew Smith, of Pharsalia, who went west last spring and was reported drowned, has returned to his home. His brother was arrested in Baldwin, Mich., last week charged with robbing a grave and palming off the body to an insurance company as that of Andrew Smith, but was acquitted for lack of evidence.

Fatal Railway Wreck.

Dubois, Pa., Dec. 10.—Three persons killed, three wounded and the mother of one victim dying of the shock caused by her son's death, is the result of two wrecks on the Clarion River railroad near Portland Mills, in Elk county.

PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED.

Commissioners Representing Spain and America Conclude Their Work in Paris.

IT CONSISTS OF SEVENTEEN ARTICLES.

Principal Features of the Article—President McKinley Sends Congratulations—The Expenses Incurred by the Americans—Protests Made by the Spanish Government.

Paris, Dec. 12.—The treaty of peace was signed at 8:45 Saturday evening. The treaty as signed consists of 17 articles, it having been found advisable to subdivide two or three of the articles in the draft agreed upon at the last meeting. The commissioners of the two nations wrote their signatures on two copies of the treaty, one copy being for the archives. The document was prepared by Secretary Moore, in behalf of the United States commissioners, and by Senor Villa Rutia for Spain, on account of the continued illness of Secretary Ojedia, of the Spanish commission. Each copy contains the English and Spanish texts of the treaty in parallel columns. The wording had been approved previously by the commissions without a joint meeting, so there was no controversy on this subject.

Principal Features.

The essential features of the peace treaty are as follows:

First—The customary preface of treaties in the nature of an expression of amity and of hope for perpetual peace.

Second—The relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over Cuba.

Third—The withdrawal of all Spanish troops.

Fourth—Relinquishment by Spain of sovereignty over Porto Rico.

Fifth—Spain's cession of the Philippines.

Sixth—The withdrawal of the Spanish troops there.

Seventh—Payment by the United States of $20,000,000 for the Philippines.

Eighth—The provision for the "open door" commercial policy in the Philippines.

Ninth—Cable station rights in other Spanish colonies.

Tenth—Release of Cuban and Philippine political prisoners.

Eleventh—Mutual abandoning of all claims for indemnity.

President Sends Congratulations.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The official news of the signing of the peace treaty was received in Washington a little later than the press reports. It was in cipher form, as usual, from Judge Day. It was at once transmitted to the president, who was alone at the time, but within a comparatively short time all the members of the cabinet had either called or sent their congratulations. The president's congratulations were promptly cabled to the commission.

The news of the signing had been so thoroughly discounted that the actual receipt of the official advices created little stir here. There was a general feeling of relief, however, that no unforeseen circumstance intervened at the last moment to block the peaceful close of the negotiations.

Expenses of the Commission.

The following figures give the estimated expenses incurred by the American members of the peace commission, now spending their seventy-first day in Paris, up to this time:

Salaries of commissioners $20,000; salary of secretary, $10,000; compensation of interpreters, legal advisers, etc., $25,000; steamship passage for party, $5,000; hotel accommodations, $10,000; personal expenses of party, incidentals, etc., $15,000; services of special employes, $10,000. Total, $100,000.

The American peace commission is composed of five members, a secretary, a score or more translators, typewriters, stenographers and a retinue of servants. In all, 32 persons were in the party.

Protest Approved.

Madrid, Dec. 12.—The government entirely approves the memorandum of protest against the action of the United States commissioners filed by Senor Montero Rios at Paris.

The memorandum protests against the refusal of the Americans to surrender the securities deposited in the treasuries of Cuba and Porto Rico by private Spaniards, remarking that "never has a civilized nation committed such an act of violence."

Secondly, it protests against the ultimatum demanding the Philippines.

Thirdly, it protests against the position in which those Spaniards are placed who desire to remain in Cuba.

Fourthly it protests against the reference to the destruction of the Maine in President McKinley's message to the United States congress. On this point the memorandum says:

"Spain has proposed arbitration but the United States refused to give her the right which is granted to a criminal, namely, the right of defending herself. The Spanish commissioners leave the care of fixing the responsibility for the explosion to the entire world, which will say whether those are responsible who desire the truth or those refusing to seek it."

Had a Good Time.

New York, Dec. 12.—President Rafael Iglesias, of Costa Rica, sailed from New York for France on the steamship La Gascogne. He said that he was very much pleased with his cordial reception in this country.

Poisoned Six Husbands.

Lawrence, Kan., Dec. 12.—Mrs. Lulu Johnston, of Pond Creek, O. T., is in jail and will be tried on the charge of poisoning her sixth husband in this city.

Preferred Suicide.

Louisville, Ga., Dec. 10. — Rather than take a whipping from his father, Percie Ponder, the 16-year-old son of E. E. Ponder, committed suicide.

Did Great Damage.

Brooklyn, Dec. 12.—By the bursting of a water pipe in this city property was damaged to the extent of $1,000,000.

Woman Jumps into a Well.

Franklin, Ill., Dec. 9.—Mrs. John Mann committed suicide by jumping into a well.

WEEKLY WAR HISTORY.

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

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7.

The 17,000 troops which are camped around Savannah, Ga., were reviewed by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

In accordance with the programme laid down at the time the Helena was ordered to Manila, the navy department cabled Admiral Dewey to relieve the Raleigh from further duty on the Asiatic station and send her home.

Gov. Wood reports that matters of every kind in Santiago are adjusting themselves to the new conditions; that people are returning to their homes and to work; that business is recommencing; that churches and schools are opening, and everybody looks to better and happier days.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8.

The United States cruiser New York arrived at Havana.

Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson will go to Manila to superintend the raising of the sunken war vessels.

The cruiser Buffalo left the anchorage off Tompkinsville for Manila, carrying 700 men for Admiral Dewey's fleet.

The United States transport Newport, bearing Gen. Miller and staff and several regiments, has reached Manila.

Attorney General Griggs in his annual report says the amount realized from the sale of captured vessels and cargoes condemned as prize in the Spanish war is $70,024.

A pension of $50 per month has been granted to Mrs. Harriet Vincent Gridley, widow of Capt. Charles Vernon Gridley, who commanded the flagship Olympia in the battle of Manila bay.

Secretary Alger says: "It is proposed to send regular regiments to relieve the volunteers in Manila just as soon as transportation can be arranged. The volunteers will be returned to the United States in the order in which they left."

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9.

The war department is placing guns along the coast from Maine to Florida.

It is said that Japan has offered this government $200,000,000 for the Philippine islands.

Maj. Gen. Wheeler has decided to resign his seat in congress and retain his commission in the army.

A great improvement in the health of the troops in Cuba and Porto Rico is shown by health reports to the war department from the commanding officers.

The steamer Roumania sailed from Savannah, Ga., carrying the entire First regiment of North Carolina to serve as part of the garrison of Havana.

The United States and the Spanish peace commissioners in Paris settled the terms of the treaty of peace, and the signing of the document will conclude the work.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10.

The Two Hundred and Second New York regiment, under Gen. Davies, numbering 1,500 men, arrived in Havana.

The soldiers of the Second Illinois regiment left Savannah, Ga., on the transport Michigan for Marianao, Cuba.

The Spanish transport Forgas sailed from Havana for Santander, Spain, with 1,487 repatriated Spanish troops on board.

A report that Japan had offered $200,000,000 for the Philippine group is denied by Washington authorities to be entirely without foundation.

Now that peace is again assured, the United States war vessels are to be restored to their former color and the "white squadron" will be revived.

Admiral Dewey reported to Washington a notable improvement in conditions in the Philippines since he left Manila, a better spirit among those factions of the natives which promised to give trouble.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12.

Gen. Lee and staff sailed from Savannah, Ga., for Cuba on the transport Panama.

The United States flag was unfurled over the city hall at Marianao, Cuba, by Col. Young.

Admiral Dewey's fleet will be strengthened shortly by the addition of some serviceable gunboats.

It is announced that Col. William Jennings Bryan, of the Third Nebraska regiment, has resigned.

The transport Saratoga with the first battalion of the Tenth infantry on board sailed from Charleston, S. C., for Cuba.

Maj. J. W. Conklin, of New York, has been designated by Secretary Gage to act as chief customs officer at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Action has been taken by Secretary Long to withhold information concerning American naval affairs from foreign governments.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13.

Secretary Alger has designated Gen. Ludlow to act as first military governor of Havana city.

Col. William Jennings Bryan's resignation as colonel of the Third Nebraska regiment has been accepted.

Spaniards and Cubans had a fight in the streets of Havana and three of the latter were killed and others wounded.

The Fourth regiment of United States infantry, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., has been ordered by Secretary Alger to proceed to Manila.

Henry Nelligan, cook, and George W. Beverly, bugler, of the First Florida regiment, killed each other in a quarrel at Huntsville, Ala.

The quartermaster's department of the army is called upon to face the very formidable task of transporting from the Philippines all of the Spanish soldiers who constitute the garrisons of the islands. There are about 15,000 of these.

Many Indicted.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 13.—A special to the Bee from Hot Springs, S. D., says: The grand jury has returned indictments against 32 stockmen for manslaughter in connection with the killing of John Rickman, a sheepman who was shot last spring because he refused to remove his sheep from the range. All have been arrested and pleaded not guilty.

Is Still Champion.

New York, Dec. 12.—Charles W. Miller, of Chicago, last year's six-day champion, won the great race at Madison Square garden again this year, beating the world's record, his own, by 24 miles, and leading the next man to him, Frank Waller, of Boston, by 22 miles. Miller's score was 2,007 miles; Waller's score, 1,985 miles.

Practically No Assets.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 12.—Ernest L. Hospes, of Stillwater, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with the clerk of the federal district court. The total debts given in the petition amount to $179,500, while the assets are nominal, amounting to no more than $875 claimed as exempt.

May Go to Cuba.

Washington, Dec. 12.—President McKinley, it is said, contemplates a trip to Cuba and Porto Rico at an early date. Mrs. McKinley and several members of the cabinet, with their wives, will probably accompany the president.

Fatal Explosion.

Wilmington, Del., Dec. 10. — Three men were killed and eight injured, three fatally, by an explosion in the Dupont powder works.

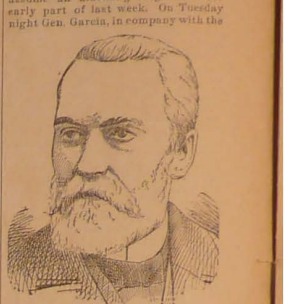
DEATH OF A CUBAN HERO.

Gen. Calixto Garcia, the Famous Warrior and Leader, Dies in Washington.

ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA PROVES FATAL.

His Life Was an Active and Varied One, Much of It Being Spent in Fighting for the Cause of Cuban Liberty—Brief History of His Eventful Career.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Gen. Calixto Garcia, the distinguished Cuban warrior and leader and the head of the commission elected by the Cuban assembly to visit this country, died here Sunday morning shortly after ten o'clock at the Hotel Raleigh, where the commission has its headquarters. The sudden change from the warm climate of Cuba, with the hardships he had there endured, to the wintry weather of New York and Washington is responsible for the pneumonia which resulted in his demise. He contracted a slight cold in New York, which did not assume an alarming stage until the early part of last week. On Tuesday night Gen. Garcia, in company with the



GEN. GARCIA.

other members of the commission, attended a dinner given in his honor by Gen. Miles, and it was a result of the exposure that night which culminated in his death.

Brief History of His Career.

Gen. Garcia, whose name will be ever linked with those of other patriots who have fought against unequal odds for the freedom of his country, has had a most active and varied life, much of which has been spent in fighting for the cause of Cuban liberty, which he had the satisfaction of seeing accomplished so short a time before his death. He was a man of culture and refinement, of splendid education and came from a distinguished family of Jiguani, of Santiago de Cuba province. He was born in Cogquin, October 14, 1839, and was therefore in the sixteenth year of his age. Gen. Garcia was educated in Havana and in Spain. In 1864 he was married to Isabel Velez. Gen. Garcia was the original conspirator in the uprising of the Cubans against Spain in 1868 and in that war under Gomez he attained the rank of a brigadier general. In October of 1868 he captured the towns of Jiguani and Baire and recruited many hundreds of patriots. He had command of the eastern department during that revolution after 1873 and won many notable victories, including those at Melones and Aiera. While the revolution was in a critical state in the other provinces and its outcome was uncertain he maintained it with vigor in the territory under his command.

At Maceo's death Garcia was elected lieutenant general of the Cuban army which position he held to the close of the war. During this command he organized and took by siege Tunas, Guisa and Guaimaro, and cleared the interior of his department of Spanish troops. After declaration of war between the United States and Spain, Gen. Miles, commanding the American army, sent his representatives to Gen. Garcia and subsequently the American and Cuban generals cooperated in their movements against Santiago.

All the officers who participated in the active work around Santiago bear testimony to the great ability, assistance and loyalty manifested by Gen. Garcia during the campaign. When the Cuban assembly met at the close of the war Gen. Garcia was one of the principal advisers and was elected chairman of the commission appointed to come to the United States and confer with the authorities here with reference to the work in hand.

Weekly Steamer Service.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—The steamer City of Panama, which has just arrived from Central American ports, brings the news that the Pacific Mail Steamship company and the Red Said American de Vapors have completed arrangements by which a weekly service between Valparaiso, Panama and Oeos will begin at once.

Kills a Big Little Sister.

Danville, Ill., Dec. 10.—Orvill Willis, aged six years, accidentally killed his three-year-old sister with a shotgun Friday afternoon at their home in Rossville. The top of the child's head was blown entirely off. The children were alone in the house at the time of the accident. The boy stated they were playing soldier.

Barrios' Widow at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—Among the passengers from Central America on the steamship Panama was Mme. Argena de Rayne Barrios, widow of the late president of Guatemala, with two children and a number of attendants. She will probably make her future residence in this city.

Will Manage the Giants.

New York, Dec. 13.—John B. Day, formerly owner of the New York club, at the height of its success, has been secured as manager of the Giants for next year. Such was the announcement made Sunday by Andrew Freedman, president of the New York club.

Extra Police at Paris.

Paris, Dec. 13.—Several thousand extra police and republican guards have been distributed about this city in view of the anti-Picquart demonstrations which are expected in view of the reports that the colonel is to be prarisionally released.

A GRAND CATHEDRAL

To Be Erected at Washington, D. C., by the Episcopalians.

When Completed, It Will Be One of the Finest and Most Artistic Sacred Edifices in the Christian World.

[Special Washington Letter.]

The Episcopal convention recently held in this city transacted a great deal of church business, and also dedicated the site of the new Episcopal cathedral. Moreover, a committee was appointed to transfer to the cathedral site the remains of Bishop Thomas John Claggett, the first Protestant Episcopal bishop consecrated in America. He was also the first chaplain in the United States army.

The ceremony of reinterring, amid solemn and sacred services, the remains of Bishop Claggett, which have rested in the old family graveyard at Croom, Md., for nearly a century, was conducted at Mount Saint Albans, the site of the Episcopal cathedral, by Bishop Satterlee and a concourse of clergy. The ceremonies were attended by more than 50 descendants and relatives of the distinguished Episcopalian, whose ashes, together with those of his wife, were sealed in a vault under the chancel of the church of Mount Saint Albans, in the District of Columbia.

The two caskets, which had been brought from the old burial place at Croom, were carried into the church and placed just outside of the chancel rail at 3:30 o'clock, and Bishop Satterlee, attended by 12 clergy of the diocese of Washington, and several from Maryland, opened the funeral services. The members of the family occupied the front seats of the church, the remainder of the auditorium being filled with family acquaintances.

The services were opened with the reading of the burial psalm, and, instead of the commandments, Bishop Satterlee read the beatitudes. The collect for All Saints' day was read, and Rev. Dr. Aspinwall read the epistle. The Gospel was read by Rev. Dr. Stewart. Then followed the creed.

Bishop Satterlee made a few remarks upon the occasion, stating that, with the consent of the members of the family, the remains of Bishop Claggett and those of his wife had been translated from the family burial place to Mount Saint Albans within the cathedral close, and with reverend care were to be placed in the vault beneath the chancel which had been specially prepared as a temporary resting place for the caskets. When the cathedral is completed it is the purpose to place the remains of Bishop Claggett in a handsomely carved tomb, surmounted by an effigy of the bishop in the chancel.

The clergy and descendants of Bishop Claggett signed the burial record in the parish register. A notable feature of the service was the fact that the book from which Bishop Satterlee read the service was the same that had been used by Bishop Claggett, and was published in the last century.

When it was decided to divide the diocese of Maryland and the District of Columbia into two sections an organization known as the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of St. Peter and St. Paul was formed, and a board of trustees named, with Rt. Rev. Dr. William Paret, bishop of the combined diocese, at its head. Dr. George W. Douglas, who was chosen dean of the new parish, Dr. Randolph H. McKim and Dr. Mackay-Smith, three well-known ministers in this city, and Gen. Casson, Col. A. T. Britton, Col. Wilson, and eight other laymen, completed this board.

It was decided to have plans drawn at once for the proposed cathedral, and Dr. Douglas, Col. Britton and Col. Wilson were selected as a building committee. To avoid the delays and annoyances of a tedious competition, the committee agreed upon Forest Flagg, of New York, as their architect, and he was asked to submit two sets of plans, one for a Gothic cathedral and one in the Renaissance style.

The two plans were submitted in due time, and the building committee were unanimously in favor of the Renaissance style of architecture. The matter was laid before the bishop, and he added his approval to that of Dr. Douglas and his associates.

When the matter came up before the board of trustees, however, strong opposition was encountered from a few of the board. Dr. Smith, Dr. McKim and one of the laymen were strongly in favor of the Gothic design. They were voted down, however, by twelve to three. The decision of the board was final and the new cathedral will be of Renaissance design.

"It really made no difference to me," said Mr. Flagg, "which design they accepted, though I personally prefer the Renaissance school. It seems to me foolish to copy the Gothic style of the old cathedrals when the highest development of architectural art in Europe lies in the French Renaissance."

The plans for the new cathedral include much more than the one great place of worship. Twenty acres of land out in the direction of Woodley, one of the suburbs of the capital, have been secured, and this has a frontage of 1,000 feet on the Woodley road, the name of which will be changed to Cathedral avenue.

The Washington board of street opening has planned a number of fine thoroughfares to lead out from the city to the extensive grounds of the new cathedral, and many improvements are being made in the neighborhood. On the newly acquired property will be built, beside the great cathedral, a theological seminary, a boys' and girls' school, two chapels, the bishop's "palace," the deanery, a chapter house and convention hall, residence for the canons and many smaller buildings. The entire cost of the buildings planned by Mr. Flagg will be in the neighborhood of $4,000,000, the cathedral proper costing upwards of $2,500,000.

Miss M. E. Mann, a philanthropic woman of this city, was the first to endow the new foundation, and she gave a piece of property in the capital for this purpose. She and other Washingonians also raised the money to buy the land. Only one other endowment, that of Mrs. Hearst, has been received as yet toward the immense sum needed to carry out the elaborate plans made, though the counsel for the foundation says that he has already drawn up wills through which several millions of dollars will come to the cathedral foundation when the testators die.

The new cathedral is to be built upon an eminence overlooking the city of Washington, and the imposing structure will be a landmark of magnitude when completed. It will be built probably of white marble, and the four great spires will rise 312 feet, and the main dome 280 feet.

The ground plan of the structure is nearly square, a niche in front and the choir in the rear adding somewhat to the length. The extreme length will be 272 feet, and the extreme breadth will be 200 feet. The inside of the cathedral will be built in cruciform, of course, and the dimensions of the interior are 224 by 176 feet. The rotunda in the center will be 205 feet in height, while the lantern inside will hang 156 feet from the floor of the church.

PROPOSED CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, WASHINGTON.

A better idea of the size of the structure may, perhaps, be had from the statement that more than 3,500 people will be able to see and hear the bishop under the great roof. This is in excess of the seating capacity of the enormous Madison square garden at New York. The cathedral will be about the same size, though much higher and more massive than the garden.

The entrance to the new cathedral will be most imposing. The western front will have a great niche about 80 feet in diameter, its vaulted roof being lined with beautiful mosaics and supported by a series of Corinthian columns. The interior of the main structure will be lighted chiefly from three great semicircular stained glass windows in the transepts and nave. There will also be 12 windows in the drum of the dome, which will light the upper part of the rotunda.

The altar will stand in the center of the apse, with a semicircular window pierced in the vault directly over it, which, though not visible from the body of the church, will throw a bright light upon the altar. At the end of the nave a pediment will be provided for groups of statuary representing Christ in Mercy, while at either side of the great niche there will be smaller niches for statues of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Under the main dome, on the outside of the structure, will be a series of columns, each bearing a statue of heroic proportions. These statues will represent the 12 apostles and the 12 children of Jacob. The entire inside of the church, except in a few places where mosaics will be used, will be decorated in fresco. SMITH D. FRY.

Aloof

Gladys—What's become of Mabel?

Belle—She's joined the great majority.

Gladys—You don't mean to say she's dead?

Belle—Oh, no! Married a man named Smith.—*N. Y. Journal.*

ASPIRING OKLAHOMA

Its Progressive Citizens Clamoring Loudly for Statehood.

A Great Community Which Sprang Into Existence in a Single Day, an Event Unparalleled in History.

[Special Guthrie (O. T.) Letter.]

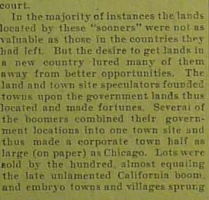
Oklahoma territory is perhaps the strangest section of the United States, and its brief history is the most remarkable. The territory is only nine years old, dating its history from the time it was thrown open to settlement by the white people and civilization. Before that time it was an open prairie, inhabited by Indians, wild animals and a few outlaws who fled from justice from the "states." When the country was opened for settlement it began with a population of about 50,000, exclusive of the uncivilized Indians and renegade white people, whom the Indians refused to receive as fellow citizens. The "boomers" and "sooners" waited upon the edge of the territorial line for the signal from the government officials announcing that the white man may rush in, and at the drop of the flag they swarmed in from every direction like excited people rushing to a fire. The territory was at once peopled, and in one day had a population equal to that of the sagebrush state of Nevada, which has two United States senators in congress.

HOLDING DOWN LOTS IN EARLY DAYS.

This sudden springing of a territory into existence in one day has not a parallel in the history of this country. On several occasions since on the opening of different strips of Indian reservations for settlement, the population of the territory has been increased 50 per cent. in one day.

Whenever these "openings" were announced the "boomers," "sooners" and "rough riders" would assemble on the "dead line" like boys at marbles, all armed. Then the grand rush was made, and each selected a vacant spot of land where he might happen to stop in his mad race, and by the force of arms he held it until he could post a notice to the effect that he had located it under the law opening the territory to settlement. Many murders were committed, and there were thousands of litigated titles, and many of them are still in court.

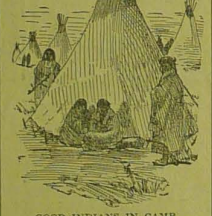
In the majority of instances the lands located by these "sooners" were not as valuable as those in the countries they had left. But the desire to get lands in a new country lured many of them away from better opportunities. The land and town site speculators founded towns upon the government lands thus located and made fortunes. Several of the boomers combined their government locations into one town site and thus made a corporate town half as large (on paper) as Chicago. Lots were sold by the hundred almost equaling the late unlamented California boom, and embryo towns and villages sprung up everywhere. Finally many of them were turned into ranches and others were left to the prairie dogs and jackrabbits. Some of them, however, grew into importance. Towns sprung up in a day with 2,000 or 3,000 population where the day before the wild Indian hunted deer. Within a week the new town was a "business center," with one or two newspapers, a dozen saloons and as many "dance houses."



GUTHRIE, FIVE DAYS AFTER OPENING.

Some of these "cities" doubled their population in one day and others lost almost as rapidly, when new sections were opened up or a rival town secured the county site or a railroad station. The "dugout" and cottonwood "shack," or "shanty," has given way to substantial buildings, many of them brick, and the once "frontier" settlements now have electric lights and all modern conveniences. Those that were located in unwisely selected neighborhoods are but sad wrecks of tumbledown shanties, reminiscent of human wrecks who have spent aimless lives because they started wrong. Where Guthrie, the territorial capital, now stands the howling coyote and jackrabbit were the only settlers in the spring of 1889. On the day that the country was opened for settlement 30,000 people camped upon the country. This had been selected for a town site and capital, hence the grand rush. Of course all of them could not get town lots, and those that did held them at the muzzle of a Winchester until a public meeting was held and law and order was resolved upon. The country was settled for ten miles in every direction, each man staking off as much land as he thought he could hold, which was estimated by the size of his arsenal. Gradually the "sooners" thinned out and established other towns and settlements, leaving only a few thousands of people in possession—the lucky "sooners" who had got in on the basement floor and were able to "hold down" their claims. At another time since, on the opening of a "strip," Guthrie has increased its population 50 per cent. in one day. The city now has a population of 12,000.

Oklahoma is now pleading for statehood—a territory eight years old, for it was not erected into a territory until one year after the opening for settlement. The people argue that with a population of 300,000, and a voting strength of 60,000, they are entitled to statehood. While there is no constitutional requirement for a specified population, they think that they have enough to be admitted as a state. Nevada has not 60,000, and at the last general election did not poll 11,000 votes, and many of these are miners who have no particular home, and whose votes are purchasable. Our statesmen, however, seem to think that Oklahoma and Indian territory should be united and both come in as one state. The territory politicians object to this, as there would not be enough offices. The people are divided upon the issue, some favoring a large state and small taxation, while others think that the people of each territory are rich enough to maintain a state government. But the Indian territory will not be ready for statehood for several years, and Oklahoma does not want to wait. This division question has resulted in a riot at more than one territorial convention, and promises to be a live issue for several years. Oklahoma contains 13,000 Indians, and these are known as the "five civilized tribes." The Indian territory is full of them. For this reason Oklahoma prefers to be alone. The wealth of this territory is estimated at $100,000,000, and the people are better able to support a state government than some of the small states, but perhaps the country would not be so prosperous if it had more officeholders to feed and to rob them.



GOOD INDIANS IN CAMP.

The Indians of this territory are more civilized than those in any other section of the United States, and they are more prosperous and industrious. They are increasing in numbers, while everywhere else they are decreasing. This is specially so in the cases of those who have had their land allotments. They have built comfortable houses, cultivate farms and send their children to school. Those who live in tribal relations are not so prosperous—they depend upon the government for everything. Supplies are withheld from those who will not work, but it has no effect upon them, just as some white men will almost starve before they will labor.

Each tribe will have separate schools, and some of the Indians have progressed far enough to become teachers. Attendance is compulsory at the government schools, and this is no doubt the cause of the disappointment of these Indians. The system would doubtless work well among the pale faces. There are a number of private schools, to which the more prosperous and wealthy Indians send their children. The Osage tribe, the richest of the five tribes, have finer school buildings than any other tribe in the United States. And they are the wealthiest. They have about 1,500,000 acres of land, and lease the most of it to cattle men, which, in addition to the income from their farms and herds, enables these aborigines to live in luxurious idleness. They are the richest aborigines in the world, and are the only independent tribe, if a treaty counts for anything. Under this treaty with the general government no laws or territorial or state jurisdiction over them without their own consent. There are about 2,000 of these aristocratic Indians, who live upon their incomes, a part of which is five per cent. interest on $8,000,000 to their credit in the United States treasury. They will oppose statehood for the territory, as they wish to live alone in their baronial independence and communal government. It may be a novelty to see white men working for these Indian nabobs, the owners of the soil. They have held it against all boomers and "sooners," and have ever refused to sell it to the government, or to permit government control over their affairs. This is the only treaty of that nature in existence.

J. M. SCANLAND.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Prison Affairs.

The board of prison managers, in their biennial report, gave a thorough history of the binder twine business transacted during the past two years, saying in part:

We have increased the capacity of our twine factory from 2,500,000 to 5,000,000 pounds per annum, adding new machinery of latest improved pattern, and making other important changes for the gradual extension and improvement of the plant. We can say with pardonable pride that we now have one of the best twine plants of its size and second to none in the United States. We have made gradual progress in the quantity and quality of all grades of twine manufactured, and our product is now generally conceded to be as good as the best twine that can be found on the market.

Early the past season the conditions were as usual. Orders for twine were sent in by dealers and in clubs, after which prices suddenly jumped up. It must be conceded by all fair minded and honest men that to have canceled the orders which had been received would have been a great injustice to honest dealers who could have bought elsewhere at the time orders were placed, at prices but little above the prices finally fixed by the board of managers.

The fact that the twine industry has been a success to the state financially and through it a direct benefit to all the taxpayers, and by its competitive effect has lessened the prices of other twine sold in the state, ought to be proof that the affairs of the plant have been honestly and faithfully conducted.

Was a Success.

The beet sugar factory at St. Louis Park has closed its first run and the experiment has proved a complete success. The mill ran night and day for seventy-five days, and a daily average of 550 tons of sugar beets were used. About 2,500,000 pounds of sugar were manufactured, and nearly all was sold in the Twin Cities. So great was the demand for the native Minnesota product that the managers of the St. Louis Park plant were compelled to go into the market themselves to fill requisitions from outside points.

The farmers who sold beets to the factory received on an average of $4 a ton and are well satisfied with their part in building up the new industry. One hundred and ten men were employed by the mill when in operation. Next year the mill will probably run at least 160 days and use 400 tons of beet roots daily. The managers of the plant hope that the farmers will see the advisability of keeping the factory well supplied. The beets raised this year contained a larger quantity of saccharine matter than those of any other state except California.

Thayer Goes to Stillwater.

Link Thayer was taken to Stillwater to serve the 20 year sentence imposed by Judge Searle for the hold-up of the Great Northern train near Carlisle. To a man of his age the sentence virtually means life imprisonment. The sheriff delayed his departure a few days to enable Thayer to bid his friends farewell. The prisoner has the utmost confidence in the ability of his attorneys and still hopes for a new trial. He attributes his conviction to the fact that public sentiment was averred against him, and claims the Great Northern used money lavishly to induce his witnesses to absent themselves from the trial. This is Thayer's first sentence to Stillwater, although the other members of the gang have interesting prison records. The detectives regard him as the best man in the lot and will be very much disappointed if his companions do not follow him to Stillwater.

Robbery Attempted.

The mail hack between Rochester to High Forest, via Stewartville, is a daily trip each way, the driver reaching his home in High Forest at 7 o'clock in the evening. When about half a mile from the little town the other night, just between two forks of the river, a man stepped out from a clump of underbrush, bidding him halt and throw up his hands. He thought it was one of the local bums trying to get a joke on him, and answered promptly: "Go to the devil." Immediately a revolver flashed in his face, and a stinging pain in his leg assured him it was no joke. The driver answered with four quick shots from his own protector and dashed on, not knowing the fate of the would-be robber.

News in Brief.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Valley Medical association was held at Mankato with a large attendance.

S. O. Starkson, while crossing the railway tracks near Canby, was struck by a train and badly injured.

Wm. J. Birmingham, a clerk at Winona, was killed by falling from a high stepladders.

Thomas Nelson, a storekeeper at Owatonna, was indicted for receiving stolen goods.

The Brainerd & Northern railroad is completed to Bemidji.

John G. Lennon, postmaster at Bloomington, was arrested by the U. S. authorities, charged with a shortage in his accounts.

Burglars broke into the store of W. S. Sullivan, at Swansville. Morrison county, blew open the safe and secured about $400 in money and some clothing. Three hundred dollars of the money belongs to the Northern Pacific, whose safe was located in the store.

In a Winona grocery store, Mrs. Loftus assaulted Kate Minaire with a catsup bottle, beating her into insensibility. It was a family row.

Romeo Saucy was robbed by highwaymen of $5.40 and a package of laundry in St. Paul.

The cash earnings for the state prison in November were the largest in its history, being $15,074.11.

BIG JOB ON HAND

Quartermaster's Department Preparing to Send Spanish Soldiers Home from Philippines.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The quartermaster's department of the army is now called upon to face the very formidable task of transporting from the Philippines all of the Spanish soldiers who constitute the garrisons of the islands. There are about 15,000 of these, according to the best information possessed by the war department. All of the government transports in serviceable condition are required for the movement of the United States army, so the war department will be obliged to invite proposals from transportation companies to carry the men.

The officials, from the secretary down, have become so thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of the policy they pursued in the transportation of the Santiago prisoners that they are disposed to repeat the experiment if suitable terms can be made. In that case the Spanish Transatlantic company, a government aided transportation line, was awarded the contract for carrying the troops to Spain. Though this at the time caused some criticism by friends of American lines, it soon became manifest that the war department had relieved itself of an enormous responsibility. Placing the sick and unhealthy Spaniards in the hands of their own people, it avoided any charge of ill treatment of the men, that almost certainly would have been made when the ships came into the Spanish home ports with a large number of dead and dying men aboard. To carry the Santiago soldiers home cost $513,860, and it is scarcely to be expected that the Philippine service can be rendered for much less than double that sum, owing to the great distance of transportation.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Increased Activity Is Reported, Demand in All Lines Is Growing, and No Feeling of Uneasiness Exists.

New York, Dec. 16.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "The most significant thing this week has been the entire absence of the customary nervous fright before or after the meeting of congress, the president's message and the treasurer's report. No one showed the least alarm, and nobody could find a reason for any. Money and stock and grain markets moved on exactly as if the government were automatic, certain to do or say no more than the people had already decided and expected, and so the gradual betterment since October continues. There is a larger demand for products in nearly all the great industries, larger export demand for foreign needs, a more healthy domestic demand since seasonable weather arrived, and a comforting conviction that November business, the biggest ever done in this country in any month, was but a step toward something better.

"Exports last year in December were marvelous, but this year are starting far ahead. The Atlantic wheat exports, flour included, have been for the week 5,626,767 bushels, against 4,312,127 last year, and Pacific exports 256,622 bushels, against 973,081 last year, and prices have gone up 2¼ cents for cash, but western receipts are 133,169 bushels, against 6,217,471 from last year's great crop stops argument. The wheat does not come out at low prices if the people have less to sell than last year at 30 cents more per bushel. So the corn exports were 4,151,981, against 3,313,086 last year, and such a foreign demand at prices much higher than last year and with wheat cheaper, is proof of a state of things abroad which Americans hardly appreciate. The price declined only one-fourth cent with enormous receipts.

"This week's failures have been 248 in the United States, against 212 last year, and 17 in Canada, against 22 last year."

TROOPS ENTER HAVANA.

Intense Feeling of Joy Displayed by Cubans Upon Entrance of a North Carolina Regiment.

Havana, Dec. 13.—The First North Carolina regiment, which arrived here Sunday morning on the United States transport Roumanian, disembarked Monday morning and marched through the city with band and colors to camp at Marianao. By the time the regiment had reached the suburb of Cerro many hundreds of men, women and children were following, all showing deep emotion, the men embracing one another, the women weeping from excessive pleasure and the children shouting endearing names as the North Carolinians marched along. The troops were amazed at the intensity of feeling displayed. Several hundred Cubans followed the regiment all the way to Marianao, a distance of seven miles. The troops, in heavy marching order, made a fine appearance.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 13.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 40	@ $5 40
Hogs	3 60	@ 3 75
Sheep	3 00	@ 4 20
FLOUR—Winter Straights	3 45	@ 3 50
Minnesota Patents	3 65	@ 3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	73¼	@ 74⅛
No. 2 Red March	73⅞	@ 74⅝
CORN—No. 2	40⅝	@ 41
Oats	30¾	@ 30¾
OATS—No. 2	30¾	@ 31
BUTTER—Creamery	17	@ 24
Factory	12	@ 18½
CHEESE	10	@ 10¾
EGGS—Southern	22	@ 24
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Christmas Steers	$3 75	@ 6 00
Texas Steers	2 30	@ 4 75
Stockers	2 50	@ 4 20
Feeders	2 50	@ 4 20
Butchers	2 30	@ 4 00
HOGS—Light	3 30	@ 3 40
Heavy	3 30	@ 3 45
SHEEP	3 00	@ 4 20
BUTTER—Extras	19	@ 19½
Dairies	12½	@ 17
EGGS—Fresh	19	@ 19½
POTATOES—New (per bu.)	20	@ 25
PORK—January	$7 12½	@ $7 15
LARD—January	4 20	@ 4 22½
RIBS—January	4 12½	@ 4 15
GRAIN—Wheat, May	67⅞	@ 68⅜
December	67⅛	@ 67⅜
Corn, May	33⅝	@ 33¾
Oats, May	26	@ 26¼
Rye, No. 2 Cash	52½	@ 53
MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, Northern	$ 65½	@ 66
Oats	27½	@ 28¼
Rye, No. 1	51½	@ 52
Barley, No. 2	46	@ 48½
KANSAS CITY.		
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard	$ 66½	@ 67½
Corn, No. 2 Mixed	30½	@ 31
Oats, No. 2 White	25½	@ 25¾
Rye, No. 2	48	@ 48½
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 25	@ $5 40
Texas Steers	2 25	@ 4 25
HOGS—Packers	3 25	@ 3 35
Butchers	3 25	@ 3 35
SHEEP—Native Muttons	3 50	@ 4 00
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 10	@ $5 65
Cows	2 00	@ 4 20
Feeders	3 40	@ 4 75
HOGS—Heavy	3 32	@ 3 37
SHEEP—Native Muttons	3 50	@ 4 15

PINE COUNTY PIONEER

J D C GOTTRY Editor and Prop.

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

PINE CITY, MINN., DEC. 16, '98.

THE Twenty-First Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Dairymen's Association convened at Austin on Monday last.

NORTH BRANCH is making a strong effort to take the county seat of Chisago county away from Centre City.

THE contest of the will of the late Isaac Staples was taken up in the district court Tuesday. The entire morning was consumed in the selection of a jury and there was a great deal of sparring between the attorneys as to acceptance or rejection of juryman, as that is a more than ordinarily important feature of this particular case. As was related in the Dispatch at length during the time the will was before the probate court, the contest is made on the ground that Mr. Staples was of unsound mind at the time the will was made, August, 1896, and that his son, I. Edwin Staples, who recently died, dictated its terms. The contestant is E. S. Bronson whose mother was Mr. Staples daughter, but others of the heirs are desirous of having the will broken.—Dispatch

THE geological survey of the Inter-State park at the Dalles of the St. Croix has just been complete by the Interior Department under the supervision of of G. H. Ronshave. The government agents have just returned to Washington, and their report will soon be in the hands of the secretary. While it is thought that the government will give the park some aid, to further certain investigations being made by the interior department, the next legislature will be asked to make quite a large appropriation to assist the state in acquiring additional land, which will extend the limits of the park to about 500 acres of land on the Minnesota side of the St. Croix River. The Park Association has been given assurance that if Minnesota makes further improvements in the park, the Wisconsin legislature will purchase the 1,000 acres on the Wisconsin side of the river, completing the park with a total acreage of about 2,000 acres. To purchase the additional land on the Minnesota side of the river will require an appropriation of $8,500, and to make necessary improvements about $10,000 additional for 1899, and $5,000 for 1900. Last summer, G. H. Hazzard says, people visited the park from all parts of the world. While many have visited the park for scientific study, the great bulk of the travel has been of the pleasure-seeking class.—St. Paul Globe.

SENATOR DAVIS is the heroic figure among American statesmen in the controversy of the United States with Spain. He wrote the joint resolutions of the Senate which summoned Spain to relinquish her possession of Cuba. Resolutions which were virtually a declaration of war, and the report of the senate committee on foreign relations which prefaced those resolutions and formed the historic justification of our intervention in behalf of Cuba. If he was the high priest who opened the temple of Janus in these memorable resolutions, he was conspicuous among those who made its close a glorious epoch in American history. As one of the peace commissioners sent to Paris by our government, he unobtrusively exercised a controlling influence in so shaping the conditions of peace as to make the results of the war a glorious triumph for humanity and for the exaltation of his country to the front rank of the great powers of the world. One of the first to grasp and proclaim the true secular significance of Dewey's victory at Manila, he was no doubt, chiefly instrumental in impressing the full breadth of that significance upon the government of the United States and upon the treaty which recorded its ultimatum to Spain. He is on his way home, and it is to be hoped, notwithstanding the pressure of his duties at Washington in connection with the ratification of the treaty, that he will find time to come home during the holidays and receive the congratulations of his fellow citizens.—Pioneer Press.

JOURNALISTIC SNAP SHOTS.

Items of Interest, Wise and Otherwise, Gleaned From the Pioneer's Exchanges.

Clerk of Court Sausen is likely to reap a harvest from the naturalization of voters previous to the settlement of the county seat question. It is estimated that six or seven hundred need second papers.—Taylors Falls Journal.

I. C. Crusoe came up from Grass Lake Sunday to spend the day with his family. I. C. is now holding a lucrative position with the Eastern Minnesota railroad company as clerk, timekeeper and manager of the railroad supply store. He engaged the services of several local carpenters who left Monday morning to erect shops, barns, sheds etc. at Grass Lake.—Mora Times.

The editor of a Kansas paper tuned his lyre and got off the following: "The horrid news comes from Col. R. W. Norton's farm Elsberry, Kansas, that a young man climed a corn stalk last Monday to see how the ears were getting along and now the corn is growing up faster than he can come down. The men have undertaken to cut down the corn stalk, but owing to its rapid growth it is feared they will not succeed in time to prevent the young man's death from starvation. He is sustisting on raw corn and has already thrown down 4 bushels of cobs and it is now thought his supply is almost exhausted.

Theo. has said a word here about his experience recounted by the Milaca Times: T. L. Martin had an experience during the recent cold snap that he doesn't care to repeat. While going to North Branch he changed cars at Hinckley and by some mistake got on the blind baggage of the St. Paul & Duluth flyer. Another passenger followed his example and when they discovered their mistake the train was going at full speed. They were obliged to ride about fifteen miles in the freezing air and as a result Mr. Martin's ears and hands were quite badly frostbitten; in fact it looks as though he may lose one of his ears, it is so badly injured.

Unless congress takes a decided step to squelch Mormonism for all time to come it will soon have a worse foe than Spain staring it in the face. Utah has elected a bigamist to congress, one having four wives and three score or more children, and advocates Mormon principles in defiance of the Constitution of the United States. If congress allows Roberts, the bigamist, a seat it might as well throw open the doors of every state to polygamy. The only thing for congress to do is to effectually stamp it out and stop its growth. It has now spread into Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada, and should be checked before it goes so far or gets such a foot-hold as slavery did in the south, or it will likely oust the United States as much to put it down as it did slavery.—Morris Republican Times.

Mrs. Anna Severtson, wife of Nelson Severtson, of Brunswick township, was brought into Judge Nelson's probate court Monday to undergo examination as to her sanity. The examination was conducted by County Attorney Pope and Drs. Lewis and Caldwell and Miss Nordgren. The condition of Mrs. Severtson was certainly pitiful, she being not only mentally but physically broken down. She is not a maniac, but was very quiet, her mind seeming to be weak and wandering. The opinion of the physicians was that her entire constitution was broken down and require treatment. Family troubles and brute treatment, of which there is considerable talk in the community in which she lived, is attributed to an extent to the cause of her condition. Accompanied by Sheriff Johnson and Miss Nordgren, Mrs. Severtson was taken Tuesday morning to the hospital for insane at Fergus Falls, where it is hoped she may receive such treatment that will restore her reasoning powers and physical condition.—Mora Times.

—The Woodmen of this place hold their next regular meeting on Saturday evening. All members of the Camp should bear it in mind and be present as there is a candidate to be adopted. All visiting Neighbors will be made welcome.

A Valuable Forestry Manual.

Under the title of "Forestry in Minnesota," the Minnesota Forestry Association has just published a very comprehensive treatise on this subject. It is made up entirely of new matter prepared by Prof. S. B. Green, Professor of Horticulture and Forestry in the State University. It is really a compilation of the lectures and notes on this subject which he has found useful in his classes in the School of Agriculture. It makes a book of over 300 pages, with suggestive side heads, and contains 60 full-page plates, made from carefully prepared drawings illustrating as many of our native trees, besides 33 other figures. It is divided into two parts—Part I, "Elementary Forestry," and Part II, "Forest Trees of Minnesota."

Part I, containing eight chapters, treats in a very thorough yet concise manner on the following subjects and their numerous sub-divisions: The Tree and Tree Growth; Forest Influences; Tree Planting; Forest Management and Rate of Increase on Trees; Durability and Fuel Value of Wood; Propagation; Nursery Work; and Injuries to Tree growth.

Part II is devoted to the description of the trees of Minnesota, native and introduced, that have gained some considerable attention in this state. Over 100 species and varieties of trees are described, sixty of which are illustrated by full-page plates. Notes are given with each species on hardiness, distribution, propagation, properties of wood and uses of the tree and its produms in the arts and in ornamental and in timber planting.

This is not only the best work ever published by the Forestry Association, but it is one of the best Manuals on Forestry for the student or the tree grower. The ability and reputation of its author is sufficient guarantee of the merits of the work. It is for gratuitous distribution, but to get it by mail five cents must be sent to Geo. W. Straud, Secretary, Taylors Falls, Minn., to pay postage. The edition is limited to ten thousand, hence early orders are necessary to positively secure a copy.

Two Pointed Questions Answered.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you can not get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one reliable remedy for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by J. Y. Breckenridge.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders

are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food, but medicine, and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. Y. Breckenridge & Co.

—In another column of this paper you will find a good offer to those in arrears on the PIONEER, and to new subscribers. Read it and take advantage of the same, as the offer only holds good until Jan. 1st, 1899. We are desirous of increasing the subscript on list of the Pioneer sufficient to warrant us in getting a power press. We now have the most complete job office on the line of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad, and we intend by the first of April to increase our job material so that we will be second to no job office outside of the twin cities, and we want to give our subscribers as good a paper as there is in the country. With a power press we will be enabled to get out a better paper, as we will have more time to devote to it, the time saved in running being quite an item. We will take cordwood or produce, such as potatoes, hay, oats or anything we can use from those that are in arrears, so as to assist them in paying up and taking advantage of this offer.

Lost Part of His Nose.

Andy Norton came down from Knife Lake Monday with his face bandaged up. He reported that a half-breed buck Indian had bitten off a part of his nose. It seems that on Saturday evening a number of Indians from Mille Lacs lake joined with others at Knife Lake, and proceeded to have a hilarious time with the aid of an unlimited amount of fire water. Some time during the night a fight ensued, Andy became mixed up with the above result. The nose was the principal feature of the event, and Andy left for St. Paul to have it repaired.—Mora Times.

ON October 12, Frank A. Munsey, proprietor and publisher of Munsey's Magazine, in an address delivered before the Sphinx club at New York, said:

"The man who does not take advantage of the products of the printing press—take advantage of all that science and invention and thought have evolved—cannot meet the competition of the man who does take the advantage of these. I don't believe there is a man any where who is manufacturing for the people, merchandising for the people, who can afford not to talk to the people about what he has for them—to put himself in touch with them, to make them know him and have confidence in him. The best equipped establishment, whether it be that of the manufacturer or merchant, every thing else being equal, will crush out the competition of the inferior equipment. This is a great, big vital fact. The cost of maintaining such an equipment—the fixed charges covering the proprietor's living expenses, rents, taxes, insurances, interest, salaries, counting room expenses, all these are so great and so inexorably certain that one must reach out and out and always out to a wider market. And this can be done best by talking to the people."

Tetter, Salt Rheum and Eczema.

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.

Estray Notice.

Came into my premises, on Section 22, Township 45, Range 31, on or about September 1st, 1898, one eighteen months old heifer, dark red with a little white under stomach.

Owner please call for same, pay charges, and take same away.

JONAS JOHNSON,
Town of Birch Creek, Minn.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor: ..... Douglas Greeley
Treasurer ..... G. J. Albrecht
Register of Deeds ..... James Wanzer
Clerk of Court ..... C. H. J. Koch
Judge of Probate ..... E. Veenhoven
Sheriff ..... Jas. McLaughlin
Attorney ..... T. H. McKusick
Coroner ..... Dr. R. L. Wiseman
Court Commissioner ..... J. F. Stone
Supt. of Sch. ..... R. W. Blackenship
Surveyor ..... A. G. Decker
Commissioners—Oth. Kowalke, chairman; Frank Chmielewski, R. S. Simmons, John Lyden, John K. Anderson.

PINE CITY DIRE TORY.

CHURCHES.

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

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

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST.—Regular services every Sabbath. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Other services immediately following. No regular pastor.

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

ST. MARYS CHURCH.—First and third Sundays, services regularly. 8 a. m. Low Mass; High Mass at 10 a. m. Second and third Sunday, Low Mass at 10 a. m. Week day Mass at 8 a. m. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 p. m. Vespers at 7:30 p. m. These hours are subject to change.
REV. T. L. SANSTEDEN, Priest.

GEORGE KICK,

DEALER IN

FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

We keep constantly on hand the Following Meats:

Beef, Veal, Pork, Mutton, Poultry,

AND GAME IN SEASON.

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

GEORGE KICK,
Pine City, Minn.

How to Get THE PINE CO. PIONEER

From Now Until Jan. 1, 1900,

For $1.00!

CUT OUT THIS COUPON,

and Present it at THE PINE COUNTY PIONEER Office, accompanied by ONE DOLLAR, and we will send you THE PINE COUNTY PIONEER until January 1st, 1900.

REMEMBER—This offer will only hold good until January 1st, 1900.

Lands. - Lands. FOR SALE.

The undersigned has for sale 1200 acres of good land near Pine City. Any one wishing to buy should see these lands and get prices from

S. KILCORE,
Pine City, Minn.

First publication Dec. 16, '98.14

Order for Hearing Proof of Foreign Will.—Law '93.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Pine.

In Probate Court, Special Term, Dec. 10, 1898.

In The Matter of the Estate of John Underwood, Deceased.

Whereas, Certain writings purporting to be duly authenticated copies of the Last Will and Testament of John Underwood, late of Wayne county, Indiana, deceased, and the probate thereof in the Wayne Court of common Pleas of the County of Wayne, State of Indiana, have been delivered to this Court;

And Whereas, John I. Underwood has filed therewith his petition, representing, among other things, that said John Underwood lately died in said county of Wayne, Indiana, leaving assets in said state, situated in said county of Pine, in which the said will may operate, and that said petitioner is one of the executors named in said will, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued to said John I. Underwood and Thomas Underwood the executors named in said will, and that letters of administration, with the will annexed, be issued thereon, and if the request for twenty days after their appointment, as such executors, to file their oaths and bonds as required by law, then that letters of administration with the Will annexed, be issued to Al Breckenridge, of the County of Pine, State of Minnesota, granted.

It is ordered, That the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this Court, at the Probate Office, in said County, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest the probate of said instrument.

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

Dated at Pine City, Minn., the 10th day of December, A. D. 1898.

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

First Publication Dec. 16, '98. 14.

Order for Hearing Proof of Foreign Will.—Law '93.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Pine.

In Probate Court, Special Term, December 10, 1898.

In the Matter of the estate of Christiana Underwood, Deceased.

Whereas, Certain writings purporting to be duly authenticated copies of the last Will and Testament of Christiana Underwood, late of Wayne County, Indiana, deceased, and the probate thereof in the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, State of Indiana, have been delivered to this Court;

And Whereas, John I. Underwood it has filed therewith his petition, representing, among other things, that said Christiana Underwood lately died in said County of Wayne, Indiana, leaving assets in said state, situated in said county of Pine, in which the said will may operate, and that said petitioner is one of the executors named in said Will, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued to said John I. Underwood and Thomas Underwood, the executors named in said will, and that they be required to file their oaths and bonds within twenty days after their appointment as such executors, and that letters of administration, with the Will annexed, be issued thereon, and if the request for twenty days after their appointment, as such executors, to file their oaths and bonds as required by law, then that letters of administration with the Will annexed, be issued to Al Breckenridge, of the County of Pine, State of Minnesota, granted.

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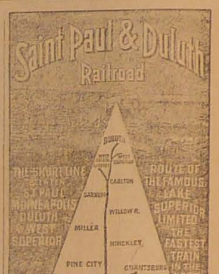
Dated at Pine City, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1898.

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

— When in need of Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Business Cards, or in fact, job printing of any kind, call on the PIONEER.



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

GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
No. 5	2.00 a. m	No. 6	4.22 a. m
No. 3 limited	8.14 a. m.	No. 4	2.55 p. m
No. 1	4.00 p. m.	No. 2 limited	4.30 a.m.
No. 9 accommodation	9.00 p. m	No. 10 accommodation	7.50 a. m.

Daily except Sunday.

GEO. N. OSBORNE, Agent
Pine City Minn.
C. F. STONE, Gen'l Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

TRY THE NEW HOME

WRITE FOR CIRCULARS showing the different styles of the Sewing Machines we manufacture at prices cheaper than you purchase any other.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
Orange, Mass.
28 Union Square, N. Y. 165 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 88 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. 32 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
San Francisco, Cal.
FOR SALE BY
FRANK J. RYBAK,
Pine City, Minn.

For Fine Job Printing CALL ON THE PIONEER.

Cheap rates and satisfaction guaranteed.

—If you have any wood for sale call on Louis Petricka. He wants all the wood he can get. Terms, cash.

For Sale.

I have for sale at my farm at Rock Creek, 46 good ewes, and one full blood Shropshire buck.

GEO. L. STEVENS,
Rock Creek, Minn.

PINE COUNTY PIONEER

TERMS $1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

PINE CITY, MINN., DEC. 16, 98.

FOR SALE All my household furniture, consisting of stoves, bedroom suite, book case, chairs, etc. Goods are at my late residence, and must be sold by Tuesday next. Goods go cheap for cash.
H. N. WELCH.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

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

—There is a crying need for more snow.

Bring your Potatoes to the Wilcox Mercantile Co.'s store.

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

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

—George Knight, of Rush City, was a Pine City visitor on Tuesday last.

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

—Bernie Vaughan still continues to improve, and it is hoped that he will be able to sit up in a short time.

—We are pleased to announce that Mrs. E. L. George is improving daily, and at this writing is able to sit up.

—Sheriff Hawley, of Hinckley, is in the county seat about every day. Would it not be better to move down, R. J?

—August J. Anderson, internal collector of this district, was in this village on Tuesday, transacting business.

—Born.—To the wife of Thos. Ling, on the night of Friday, Dec. 9, a boy. Mother and child are doing nicely.

—Services in the Presbyterian church next Sunday as usual. Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Everybody invited.

—Edward Gardner, an old-time resident of Cloquet, died at that place Tuesday of a general complication of diseases.

—Aug. Bergman, of Pokegama Lake hotel fame, departed for the Twin Cities on Wednesday, to be absent for a few days.

—Sam Simpson and Chas. Griffith spent the latter part of last week in St. Paul on business. They returned on the Sunday night train.

—Do you want repairs for your stove? F. E. Smith, the Hardware man, will furnish you repairs for any stove made in the United States.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by J. Y. Breckenridge.

—The Woodmen of Willow River will give a grand ball at their hall on New Years eve, Dec. 31st. All members of the fraternity are invited to be present.

—A brother and two sisters of Rochester, this state, are visiting, N. Hendricks and family, at their residence in Hazel Park, on the north side of the river.

—We will send THE PIONEER and "Word and Works," Rev. Irl Hick's famous publication, to any address for one year, for $2.00. This offer only holds good until Jan. 1 next.

—It fills the arteries with rich, red blood, makes new flesh, healthy men and women. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea will do.
J. Y. Breckenridge.

—A man that wants his wife to treasure with pleasure and delight at his home-coming should be strong. Rocky Mountain Tea brings new life to weak men. J. Y. Breckenridge.

—The ladies of the G. A. R. will give a ball in the court house hall on the evening of Monday, January 2d, 1899. Ryder's celebrated orchestra of St. Paul, will furnish the music.

—Don't be persuaded into taking something said to be just like Rocky Mountain Tea. There's nothing made or sold like it. It alone is nature's wonder. J. Y. Breckenridge.

—Levi Arden, who has been at Mora for the past couple of months, erecting a new dwelling for Wm. Staples, returned Tuesday. The house he erected is by far the finest house in Mora.

—H. N. Welch returned on Tuesday, after moving his family to Winnebago City, where they will make their future home. H. N.'s many friends are pleased to see him, if it is only for a week.

—Alfred Rice, our new milk man, has more customers than he can possibly supply. This is a new industry in our village, and we are pleased to know that he is meeting with such good success.

—Work on the dam was completed on Monday, and the crew have left for their homes. They left the stringers on the dam so that a bridge can be put over the same with a small amount of work.

—The mill at Meadow Lawn will be ready to start up in about a week. A large number of logs are already at the mill, waiting to be sawed. Most of the logs so far are of pine, though some oak is coming in.

—Father Rabsteinek performed two private marriage ceremonies at the parochial residence last week. The contracting parties were Frank Woondrachek and Antonia Lorenz; Adam Stradel and Rozena Shucha.

—The Woodmen of this place hold their next regular meeting on Saturday evening. All members of the camp should bear it in mind and strive to be present. All visiting Neighbors will be made welcome.

—The Burning question is, "When can I buy the right kind of a stove at the right price?" F. E. Smith, the hardware man, has them. Acorn Cooks and Steel Ranges, $8.00 to $40.00. Heating stoves, $2.00 to $25.00.

—Miss Mildred Furman returned from North Yakima the first of the week. She brought some very fine apples with her, a sample of which C. H. Furman her father brought to this office, for which he has our thanks.

Services at the M. E. church as usual next Sunday. Morning service, at 10:30; Sunday School at 11:45. Epworth League at 6:45 p.m. Evening services at 7:30. Everybody is cordially invited to attend these services.

—We observe by the Taylors Falls Journal that Representative Stevens has secured orders from the post-office department for an inspector to investigate the needs of North Branch and Centre City, for a free delivery system.

—The new Methodist Episcopal church at Rock Creek will be opened on Sunday, Dec. 18, 1898. Service at 10:30 a. m. and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. On Monday Dec. 19, supper will be served, and a good program rendered. Everybody cordially invited.

—At the dinner, supper and sale of fancy articles, held in Hurley's hall on Thursday by the Ladies of the M. E. church, they add as a result about $50.00 to their treasury. They wish through the columns of this paper to thank the public for their liberal patronage.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by J. Y. Breckenridge.

—The monthly fair held last Saturday was a success in every way. M. S. Watt should receive the thanks of all the citizens, and the support of our merchants for the part he has taken in making the fair what it is. We have been informed that he will have about two car loads of furniture to dispose of at auction to the highest bidder. All those in need of furniture should not fail to attend this sale, the date of which will be given through these columns.

—Jas. Bauer, the successful canvasser, informs us that he has orders to the amount of nearly $800.00 to deliver before Christmas. Jas. began canvassing about two years ago and has been meeting with splendid success. THE PIONEER wishes him unbounded success, as he is an honest upright young man, and so crippled as to be unable to do any manual labor. "Canvassing is about the only thing that he can do, and all those in need of anything he has to sell, should patronize him.

—At a meeting of Riverside Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R., held in G. A. R. hall on Tuesday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.... Mrs. Sarah Wilcox
Sr. Vice Pres.,. Mrs. Breckenridge
Jr. " " Mrs. Mary Gamble
Treasurer..... Mrs. Nettie Miller
Conductor..... Miss Nellie Sloan
Guard..... Mrs. Cora Wilcox

The installation of the foregoing officers will take place at the residence of Mrs. F. A. Hodge, followed by a reception. Mrs. Boutel, of Minneapolis, will perform the ceremony, which will take place Tuesday Dec. 27.

—At a special meeting of Pine City Camp, No. 3179, M. W. A. held Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Consul, W. J. Gottry; Advisor, J. D. Wilcox; Banker, J. H. Wandell; Clerk, E. L. George; Escort, H. L. Wiseman; Guard, J. W. Neubauer; Sentry, M. S. Watt; Physician Dr. Wiseman; Manager for three years, Julious Dossy.

—We notice this morning that Miss Nellie Sloan now occupies the position recently held by Laurence Poferl in the post office. Miss Nellie will undoubtedly make a good assistant for our popular postmaster J. Y. Breckenridge, as she has held a position in a telephone office for quite a while. Nellie is a smart, bright young lady, pleasant and obliging, and should do well in her new position.

—Mrs. S. T. McDowell and son Joseph, depart today to join her husband at Fairfax, this state, where he went about two months ago. Mrs. McDowell will spend a few days with her parents at Hudson, Wis., after which she will go to Fairfax, which place they will make their future home. We are sorry to lose Mac and his estimable wife, but what is our loss is others' gain. The PIONEER wishes Mac and family success, no matter where they may go.

—Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Miss Jean Greig to Mr. Levi Ardner, the ceremony to take place on Friday, Dec. 23, 1898. Miss Greig came to this place with her parents a little over two years ago from Stewart, in this state. She is an excellent young lady—one of Pine City's best. Mr. Ardner is an honest, hard-working young man who has made this place his home for a number of years back, and is in every way worthy of the prize he has won.

—Mr. Hardin Norris, clerk of the drug store of R. Shoemaker, Perry, Ill., says: "A man came into our store the other day and said, 'I want a bottle of that stuff that saves children's lives. I read in the News about it. The children may get sick when we can not get the doctor quick enough. It's the medicine you sell for croup.'" He alluded to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and bought a bottle before he left the store. For sale by J. Y. Breckenridge.

THE PIONEER is very pleased to announce to the public that a grand Christmas Entertainment will take place Sunday evening. Father Rabsteinek, assisted by a large number of young ladies and gentlemen, is carefully preparing the plays entitled "The Holy Night," an Xmas idyl in two acts, and the second is Xmas at Kerchef's. "The Holy Night" is an operetta brim full of songs and touching scenes, and the cast of characters is fine. The PIONEER is happy to state that it is the first operetta ever attempted in this city, but it will be a success. The preparations demand patient work.

—A story is going the rounds to the effect that a few days ago a big, strapping specimen of the genus hobo applied at the residence of a prominent down-town citizen for a hand-out. The lady of the house informed him that if he would saw some wood in payment, she would give him a square meal, to which proposition his tramship readily assented, stipulating, however, that he should have the meal first, as he was very hungry. After finishing his meal, he started for the gate, but was called back by the lady, who asked him if he was not going to saw that wood. "Madam," answered the tramp, "just tell them that you saw me, but you didn't see me saw!" and then he vanished in the great out-of-doors.

—C. P. Liebau, the oldest farmer in this section of the country, moved his family to California this week, leaving here Thursday. Mr. Liebau came to this county in 1866, and settled at Chengwatana, where he resided for six years, being employed in making shingles. He purchased the farm he now owns on the banks of Cross Lake 26 years ago from Mr. Adhiph Munch, paying $12.50 per acre, and when he started farming he was the only farmer in this section of the county. Mr. Liebau has held the office of town clerk of the town of Chengwatana during nearly all of his stay here. He served as a soldier during the civil war, enlisting from Michigan, where he then lived, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Liebau's many friends join with the PIONEER in wishing him success in his new home, and hope to see him back before long.

WOODMEN VISIT MORA.

A Merry Party From the Local Camp Make their Konabee County Neighbors a Fraternal Call.

On Wednesday afternoon six of the Woodmen of this place boarded a sleigh, and with the camp paraphernalia, wended their way to Mora. Everything went along smoothly until Grass Lake was reached, and then their troubles began, the boys having to walk about half the way from Grass Lake to Mora on account of the poor sleighing, but they made the best of it, taking everything as it came, and at about a quarter past 7 o'clock arrived in Mora, all feeling in the best of spirits. After having had an oyster supper at the Conger house, they adjourned to Williams Hall, where the Woodmen of Mora hold their meetings. Upon getting inside the hall they found about sixteen of the Mora neighbors present, and three neighbors from Sandstone, viz: Neighbors Ketan, Webb and W. W. Jesmer. At the appointed time three new neighbors were adopted. After the ceremony a lunch prepared by Mora Camp was served, after which the regular routine of business, including the election of officers for the ensuing year was transacted. For social entertainment every one of the visiting neighbors had something to say, and a great many of the members of the Mora camp as well. The business all being transacted, the camp adjourned at about 2 a. m., all those present expressing themselves as thankful that they had been permitted to be present at the meeting, and going away with a firm resolve to work harder than ever before for Woodcraft.

After the camp adjourned the neighbors from Sandstone left for the depot, and the boys from this place went to the Conger house, where accommodations had been prepared for them, and stayed until 9 o'clock Thursday morning, when they started for home, arriving here at about 1-30.

The boys who went from here report a fine time, and say they were well pleased with the entertainment furnished by the Mora Neighbors, and hope that the acquaintance made with the Mora Woodmen will result in the two camps visiting back and forth quite often during the winter.

CHIPS.

—If you want to see C. H. Furman laugh, ask him how he put out the light at the Conger house at Mora on Wednesday night.

—Dr. Wiseman showed his ability as a poet by composing a verse of poetry while en route to Mora on Wednesday afternoon, and as a vocalist by singing it for the edification of the Camp at Mora that evening.

Benjamin MacPherson, the popular blacksmith of Mora has the thanks of the Woodmen of this place, who attended the adoption of the three candidates on Wednesday evening, for the pains he took to make their visit to Mora pleasant.

The boys at the supper and breakfast tables in Mora, Wednesday evening and Thursday morning were quite anxious to know—first one and then the other would ask if the others were acquainted with Sam Simpson, our popular young creamery man.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks,

Annual Almanac and monthly paper, WORD AND WORKS, are now known from sea to sea. We are pleased to call the attention of our readers to the Almanac for 1899, now ready. It is a splendidly printed and illustrated book of 116 pages, and the storm forecast and diagrams and astronomical and scientific matter are superior to anything that has ever been seen before in a 25 cent book. His monthly journal, WORD AND WORKS, is one of the best literary, home and scientific magazines in the country, besides containing his monthly storm forecasts with explanations. The subscription price of WORD AND WORKS is $1.00 per year and a copy of Hicks' Almanac is sent as a premium to every yearly subscriber. Single copies of WORD AND WORKS, 10 cents. Price of Almanac alone, 25 cents. Send your order to WORD AND WORKS PUB. CO. 2201 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

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

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This is a complete and graphic panorama of Cuba, and exhibits the comedy, tragedy, splendor and pathos of the Pearl of the Antilles, in a series of photographs taken on the spot by the artist and brilliant writer, Mr. Gilson Willets, author of "Anita, the Cuban Spy," and "His Neighbor's Wife." The panorama is intensely interesting and portrays the domestic life of the people, the streets of Havana, with characteristic groups of Spanish officers, civilians, military, Morro Castle, Cabanas Fortress and Spanish warships; the starving reconcentrados, the primitive modes of locomotion, etc., etc. In addition to the pictures, a mass of instructive information relating to the history, population, resources, climate, labor, military condition, products and exports of the island is given. This is the best, the most interesting and the most authentic album of Cuba in the market.

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It has been aptly called the "Farmers' Daily." Its Telegraphic, Congressional and Northwest News is the same as found in the great Metropolitan Dailies.

Markets--The Market Page covers all the leading markets of the world, gathered by telegraph and furnished fresh to its readers twice a week.

Fashions--The Twice-a-Week Tribune is the only Western Weekly that makes a specialty of the Fashion Page. The beautiful illustrations are many and of the best quality. This page keeps the women posted on all the latest styles.

Serials---The Stories found in The Tribune are the productions of the very best authors of current literature. They are new and wholesome; in fact, they are literary gems.

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THE STORY TELLER

CAUGHT IN A CYCLONE

By Eva J. Beede.

"I D'NO', Luther, but you'll hev ter git ye a wife," remarked Mrs. Sargent, sitting opposite her son at the breakfast table, one beautiful Sunday morning in May.

"Why, ain't ye feelin' 's well's common, mother?" asked the son, somewhat alarmed. His mother had never liked to think of his bringing home a wife, and if he ever mentioned any of the girls some criticism was sure to follow.

"Wall," said she, with a sigh, "you must remember't I'm gittin' 'long in years, an' you can't hev me allus. I sh'll be 74 come the sixteenth day of next month, 'f I sh'd live."

"I don't see but your vittles's good's ever. These beans is sweetened jest right," said he, filling his plate the second time; "an' I declare if you hain't put plums into the brown bread."

"Seems kinder 'strav'gant, but I know'd't you liked 'em. Hev a doughnut? Them's extry good, 'f I do say it."

"Letty Fisher's a pretty girl," ventured Luther, drinking his coffee.

"Mercy sakes!" said the mother. "I shouldn't want ter git into that fam'ly. Ole Gran'ther Fisher wuz tew lazy ter injoy good health, an' Tim's a chip o' the ole block. None o' Susan's folks ever had any gumption, nuther. I know 'em all, root an' branch."

"Fanny Murray sings well," suggested Luther.

"An' that's all she does do," said Mrs. Sargent, "sing an' play on the organ. They say her mother don't put no work on her't all, but lets her lay abed till nine o'clock in the mornin', an' keeps her breakfast warm. She's spi'lin' the gal. I s'pose it's because all the rest died."

"How do you like Ellen Lundy?"

"Good land! but Ellen's a smart gal, considerin' what she sprung from. Though her mother wuz Lucy Jane Edwards, in the day ov her, an' time wuz when she held her head's high's anybody's. Everybody wondered her mer-ryin' Joe Lundy, but she got dis'p'inted poor soul. She set her life by John Newton, an' 'spected ter merry him, but he went orf down below to work, an' fell in love with a down country gal with a rich father. It broke Lucy Jane ell up. Folks said John wouldn't prosper, an' he didn't. His children all died with the diptherry. I heerd t'other day't Alice Stuart wuz a comin' up to her Aunt Malviny's agin this summer."

"Oh, Alice wouldn't look at me, she's too high toned for country folks," said Luther.

"Well, she hain't no call to put on airs. Her father went inter trade down here t' the corner, an' failed up, an' yer par lost $50 by him, clean cash. They say Sophy Goodwin's a dretful enpable gal," resumed Mrs. Sargent, changing the subject.

"Yes," assented the son, "Sophy's a nice girl, but she's so bashful. I never could get much acquainted with her. Like 'nuff she wouldn't care for such an old bachelor's I am."

Now Luther had been thinking of Sophy the day before, when he was washing the buggy and oiling the harness; then, besides, when he had braided up Charlie's mane, he had whispered a secret into one of his beautiful pointed ears.

"S'pose you're goin' to meetin' today," he remarked, as he got up from the table.

"Yes," was the response. "Mis' Greene's trimmed me up a dretful tasty bunnit with a laylock ribbon on it (I didn't want no ole woman's bunnit), an' I told her't I sh'd be out to-day to christen it, if 'twuz fair weather."

Elder Abbott lived at the corner, and preached at the brick church every other Sunday morning, and at the old meeting house at the Falls, three miles away, on the alternate Sunday afternoons. This was his day at the corner, and it being pleasant the house was well filled. Sophy was there, wearing one of the triumphs of Miss Greene's skill, a sun-burned leghorn of the year before, which had been bleached and pressed, the blue ribbon turned and an ornament added. "Nobody'll mistrust t'aint bran new," said the little milliner to the fair wearer, "and the shape's so becomin'."

From the kindly face of Elder Abbott, above the high desk, the eyes of Luther Sargent wandered to the pretty face of Sophy Goodwin, across the aisle. She was listening attentively to the sermon, which was on the observance of the Sabbath, but he wasn't hearing a word of it.

The Goodwins lived in a neat white cottage, a little off from the road, about half way between the corner and the Falls. They usually went to church both Sundays, in the morning, but seldom attended the evening services.

In her pretty little room upstairs Sophy sat by the open window reading her Sunday school book, while in the sitting-room below Mrs. Goodwin sat in the great rocking chair, her spectacles pushed back on the top of her head, and nodded now and then at the Congregationalist spread out on her ample lap. "Father" was stretched on the lounge in the kitchen, and his breathing indicated that his nap was not likely to be finished before milking time. The boys, Sam and Dick, taking advantage of the situation, had made an early start for the cows down in the south pasture. This unusual promptness was due to a suggestion from Sam, they take a swim in the pond.

As Sophy read on, in the biography of the missionary, her eyes now and then wandered from the book around the neatly-kept room, from the yellow-painted floor, almost covered with braided mats, to the pink and white bed quilt, and to the little pictures and keepsakes here and there, then out through the dimity curtains into the world beyond. A beautiful world it was, in all the glory of spring. The trees were just smoothing out their crumpled leaves, and down in the wood lot, the hobble-bushes gleamed like drifts of snow in the shimmer of faintest pink and dazzling green. Along the grassy banks of the brook, winding through the opposite field, great bunches of violets held up their purple bonneted heads; through the apple orchard the pink buds were bursting into white blossoms, and by the roadside patches of bluets looked like tiny sheets of snow, defying the spring sunshine. The dooryard was dotted with May-weed and flecked with dandelion gold, while through the still air, now and then, a sweet bird note sounded.

Just as the clock in the kitchen struck five, Sophy saw Luther Sargent drive down the hill and turn into the lane. She ran quickly downstairs to tell her mother, saying: "What if he asks me to go to ride with him?"

"Wall, it's a pleasant day. Slip off that pink calico, put on your new dress an' best hat, an' go."

"What will father say to my going Sunday night?"

"Oh, I'll make it all right with your father. You go to the door, an' invite Luther into the parlor. Roll up the green paper curtains first; mind you don't tear 'em," said Mrs. Goodwin, as she dropped her gingham apron, disclosing a white one underneath, a precaution which she always took in case a neighbor might drop in.

In response to Sophy's "Walk in," Luther said: "Guess I won't step inside. I'll stay by Charlie; he don't like to stand very well. I jest drove round to see if you wouldn't like to go to ride a little ways, the weather's so fine."

Mrs. Goodwin came out, sat down on the door rock, and inquired how Luther's mother was this summer, if she had commenced to make cheese yet, and how many acres of corn he was "calc'latin'" to plant.

In a few minutes Sophy was ready. "It seems to be cloudin' up a little over there in the west, but I s'pose I hev hain't no need o' your takin' an umbrell," said Mrs. Goodwin, as the couple drove off.

Soon they were so busy talking of other things that the weather was forgotten. Sophy loved horses, and Charlie turned back his pretty ears to listen to her praises of his glossy coat and beautiful wavy mane.

Suddenly Luther exclaimed: "It's sort o' breezin' up!" and looking around, he saw a large black cloud, of a peculiar shape, rolling up in the sky. "Sure's preachin', Sophy, there's a shower a comin'. It's furder back to your house than 'tis to ourn. Guess you'll hev to go home with me an' wait till it's over."

Just then Charlie felt the whip on his back, an unusual sensation, but apparently taking in the situation, he started for a race with the storm. Soon the dust whirled in clouds, the tender new leaves were flying through the air, and the big drops began to fall.

"Tain't no use," said Luther, "we sh'll hev to drive up to the next house here. You know Leander Perry's folks, don't ye? An' their barn door's open."

Leander Perry had been "raised" in that neighborhood, but had afterwards gone west, where he had remained several years, with varying fortunes. When asked why he returned to his old home, he had said: "As soon's I get a little ahead, 'long 'ud come a cyclone an' sweep away everything, so I reckoned I'd come back to New England, where they didn't hev such things."

Leander came hurrying out of the barn to greet his guests, saying: "Wall, ef I wuz out west I sh'd say we wuz in fur a reg'lar cyclone."

Luther jumped out, but Sophy, feeling rather bashful, as she was not acquainted with Mrs. Perry, said she would rather sit in the buggy. So they fastened Charlie in the farther corner of the barn, next the shed. Soon, however, the women folks came out, and prevailed upon Sophy to go in with them.

No sooner were they seated in the sitting-room than the storm grew rapidly worse. The rain swept in blinding sheets across the field, and it grew so dark that they could barely see the outlines of the swaying trees across the road. The old house fairly rocked with each gust of wind, then came a sharp flash of light, followed by a terrific crash that almost stunned them. When they recovered sufficiently to look from the windows the clouds were lifting, and the returning light revealed the dooryard scattered with bricks from the great chimney and broken branches from the trees, while the great barn was lying in a heap, only a little corner next the shed still standing.

Charlie whinnied and stretched out his neck as he heard his master's step approaching, but his eyes protruded wildly, and he was trembling all over. Hemmed in by piles of rafters and broken boards, they found him unharmed, however, save for a few scratches. A big beam had fallen across the seat of the buggy; "right where you'd a been settin', Sophy," said Luther, and they shuddered as they thought of the narrow escape.

"Might as well a staid out west as ter come on here to git rid o' cyclones," remarked Mrs. Perry. "I reckon we fetched 'em back with us."

"Wall, I'm mighty thankful we hedn't no live stock in that barn," said her husband. "I'd no thought, but we've lost old Bath. I found her with a couple o' kittens up on the hay mow yesterdy. I meant to a drowned 'em, but it slipped my mind. What's that?" and approaching the object in question he found it to be the remains of a very small gray kitten. "We shall miss old Ruth, she was such a good mouser," he added. Then his little daughter, Susie, began softly calling: "Ruthie, Ruthie, kitty, kitty, kitty," and her gentle blue eyes filled with tears. In a few minutes, however, there came slowly creeping out from under the woodshed an old three-colored cat with a black kitten in her mouth.

Luther was obliged to borrow Mrs. Perry's wagon to take Sophy home, and on the way they counted five great barns that lay like huge piles of kindling wood by the roadside.

"I've been all up'n arms 'bout ye!" exclaimed Mrs. Goodwin, as she came running out at the sound of wheels. "But father said, of course, you'd drove in somewhere's."

The Goodwin home, fortunately, was on the outer edge of the storm, and so knew little of its fury.

"I must hurry home and see 't mother's all right," said Luther, calling something in a low voice to Sophy, at which she blushed and nodded. When he had driven away she said:

"I guess I've spoilt my hat, an' I'm 'frald my dress'll crush. What did father say? I s'pose 't I'd been killed he'd thought 'twas a judgment for going Sunday night."

"Law, child! He never said a word. He allus sot a sight by the Sargents. Never mind your hat, it's ben done over, 'taint's 't 'twas new. Now run right upstairs and take off them damp clothes. I've got a fire in the kitchen to dry 'em by. Jest look a little bilin' an' I'm goin' to fix you up some hot drink."

When Sophy came down, wearing her second best dress, with a bright new ribbon at her throat, the boys were just coming in with their foaming pails of milk.

"Whew, Soph!" exclaimed Sam, "what ye dressed up so for, jest bed time?"

"Let her beau's comin' back, he's watch," slyly whispered Dick, as Mrs. Goodwin looked into the parlor to see if there was plenty of oil in the big lamp.

Luther found that his house was not in the path of the cyclone, and, save for uneasiness on his account, his mother had not been disturbed by it. So, after giving Charlie his supper, and hurriedly doing the chores, he hitched Fan into the old wagon and drove back to finish out his call on Sophy, a. he told his mother. That good woman said to herself, as she locked up and went to bed, at early candlelight: "I vum, 't he hain't started out'n airnest!"

Sam and Dick slept in the open chamber, and long after they were supposed to be sound asleep they crept noiselessly down the back stairs, tiptoed across the kitchen and out round the corner of the house, under the parlor windows, but the green paper shades were down tight, and reflected no shadows. Softly the boys stole upstairs again and tumbled into bed.

"How sho'd you like to be ridin' out with your gal, an' git ketched in a cyclone?" giggled Sam. "Guess we'd got ketched in a cyclone 'f dad'd knowed we'd been in swimmin' Sunday night," answered Dick. "Our Soph's got a feller, 's true's you live," yawned Sam, and dropped off to sleep.

One afternoon, when his mother and sister had gone strawberrying, the mischievous Dick went into the parlor and pushed a hole in the paper curtain at the window next the orchard. The next Sunday night the boys climbed out on the roof of the shed, dropped down into the grass, and crept along to the parlor windows. For about 15 minutes they took turns peeping in through the hole in the curtain, but the couple inside were simply conversing in a very staid and proper manner.

"There they set, straight's two sticks, one on one side o' the room, an' one on t'other!" impatiently, exclaimed Sam. "This hain't no fun. Come on! Le's go back to bed."

Luther had said to Sophy: "The hot weather's a takin' holt o' mother more'n common this year, but I guess she can git along whilst the Fourth."

Mrs. Abe Johnson, the nearest neighbor, as soon as she heard the news, dropped in to talk it over. "Pears to me they've made quick work on't," said she. "Guess Luther's a makin' up lost time. S'pose his mother needs help in hayin'. You're pleased with it, hain't ye?" and she drew a melancholy sigh.

"I guess anybody'd be proud to git into that family," answered Mrs. Goodwin, with a toss of her head. "One o' Luther's great grandsires on his mother's side was governor o' the state." And poor little Mrs. Johnson sighed again, for she had an only daughter, too, and hers hadn't married well."

On the glorious Fourth of July, Sophy, in a pretty white muslin dress and a white leghorn hat with white ribbons and a long white feather, came out to meet Luther, who had just driven up with Charlie, whose proudly arched neck bore the waviest of manes. The buggy had been repaired by honest Zeke Felch, the wheelwright, who had said: "I'll warrant it jest as good's new."

As they drove along the beautiful river road towards Elder Abbott's they spoke of that Sunday night when they were overtaken by the storm.

"I come pretty nigh bein' on ye, right in the fust on't, didn't I?" said Luther.

"I guess we'll never forget the cyclone," responded Sophy.

That evening the good neighbors gathered at the Sargent homestead to congratulate the newly-married couple, for there hadn't been a wedding in the neighborhood, "since they didn't know when." The bridal boys came up from the Corner and played a serenade, then all were treated to lemonade and cake; each young girl keeping a piece of the wedding cake to put under her pillow and dream on.

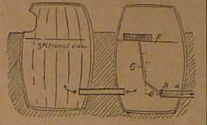
A few of the friends had brought some modest gifts to the bride, but little Susie Perry's present delighted her most of all. It was a small black kitten, and his name was Cyclone.—Good Housekeeping.

LIVE STOCK

WATERING THE HOGS.

A Homemade Automatic Trough That Is Superior to Many Expensive Devices.

Patented devices for watering hogs nearly all have the fault that the hogs may hold the tap spring down and allow water to run out. A homemade automatic trough, as good as any I have seen on the markets, has given good satisfaction at my piggery. Place a barrel about three-fourths of its length in the ground, with the pipe (a) from the supply tank entering at one side with a stopcock or valve (b) on the end of pipe. Attach a small iron rod (c) in such a manner that when the outer end of the rod is raised it will



AUTOMATIC WATERING TROUGH.

stop the flow of water, and when it is lowered the water begins to fill the barrel. Take a board (f) about a foot square, and attach a wire (g) from end of rod to the center of the board, so that the board will be on top of the water, and the rod will be drawn up when the water is at the desired height, thus stopping the flow.

Place another barrel at some convenient point, with holes cut in (d) large enough to admit a hog's nose. Connect the two barrels with pipe (e) and regulate the height of water by the length of the wire (g). If you have little pigs running about it is best to put small boards across the drinking barrel, a couple of inches under water, to keep the pigs from drowning should they accidentally get in. After the water height is once regulated there will be no difficulty in using this device. The barrel used to drink from should be cleaned out quite often.—James Pearson, in Farm and Home.

THE DEMAND FOR PIGS.

They Command Not Only the Highest Price, But No Other Kind of Pork Is Wanted.

Among the many radical changes in farm management during the last quarter of a century there are few that have brought the farmer greater profit than that of marketing pigs at six or seven months old, instead of keeping them three times as long. The best market demand at present is for good, fat pigs, and they command the highest price. It has been demonstrated over and over again, that the cost per pound increases with the age of the pig, and so it is in the line of economy to push the pigs from the start and sell early. I have no data to determine exactly what the saving is, but I venture the assertion that a ton of pork can be made from pigs six to seven months old, for one-third less money than from mature hogs, says Waldo F. Brown, in Practical Farmer. Probably the best reason I can give for this is that in adding 100 pounds to the weight of a pig after it reaches 200 pounds, you must furnish food for support to repair the waste of the 200 pounds while adding the extra weight. Again, the gain in the first place is made up of growth as well as fat to a much greater extent than when hogs near maturity are fed. The risk of loss from disease is reduced at least in proportion to the shortest time the hogs are fed, and I believe even more than this, for I find it easier to keep young growing hogs thrifty than those of mature age. There is also a saving in labor, for every farmer knows that there is a large amount of hard work in feeding logs that must be attended to every day, and it is much easier to feed 200 days than 400.

Feeding Salt with Fodder.

It is difficult to feed cut cornfodder so as to have it all eaten, and the difficulty is increased if there are nubbins of corn in the cut fodder to scatter grains through it. Cattle and horses will nose this over to get the grains of corn, and when the fodder has been thus nosed over only the small, fine pieces will be eaten. The better way is to grind the nubbins, corn and cob together, and apply this to the fodder after it has been moistened by steam. In this way most of the cut fodder will be eaten, and what is left can be made more palatable by sprinkling more meal on it and adding some salt. By feeding salt with unpalatable fodder a great deal of nutrition may be secured from what would otherwise be wasted.—American Cultivator.

Artificial Pollenization.

Artificial pollenization of fruit blossoms has not usually been attempted, except to secure new varieties of fruit. But it has a great field in securing much larger crops of melons, squashes and pumpkins, all of which, especially in rainy seasons, set too little fruit and run too much to vine. Bees and insects do a good deal of this work and charge nothing for their services. But in rainy weather bees and insects strike work. If the blossoms are artificially fertilized, the vines will require extra supplies of manure. But this can be easily and profitably afforded if the melon, squash or pumpkin crop can be doubled or trebled on the same vine or ground, as we believe it often may be.—American Cultivator.

THE SWINE PLAGUE.

Some Excellent Results Obtained from the Serum Treatment of Dr. D. E. Salmon.

During the past two years the department of agriculture has conducted a series of experiments in the use of a serum as a remedy for hogs affected by cholera or swine plague. The experiments were conducted by Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, and the results were eminently satisfactory, proving that the dreaded disease can be successfully treated easily and inexpensively. The losses suffered by the farmers of the United States annually from hog cholera aggregate an enormous sum. In Iowa alone, during 1896, it is estimated that the hog raisers lost through the ravages of the disease $15,000,000. The department of agriculture conducted experiments in Page county, Ia., the results showing a loss of only 20 per cent. of the affected droves. This year the experiments were more extensive and far reaching. The bureau treated 922 hogs. Of these, 176 head died; the number saved being 81 out of every 100. The animals comprised 17 droves, and of these six droves had only one hog each. On the other hand, 1,107 hogs in other droves were served and not subjected to the serum treatment. Of these, 879 died, showing a loss of 79.8 hogs out of every 100. The cholera serum is procured by keeping apart for treatment an animal—a horse or a cow—and injecting into its blood a small amount of the blood of a cholera diseased hog. This will sicken the subject, but he will recover, when another dose will be administered, and so on for a time, until finally his blood becomes so impregnated as to render him practically cholera proof. Then his blood is let and the clot drawn off, leaving the thin yellowish portion, which is the serum. This is used to inject the diseased hogs, and operates to render them likewise cholera proof, or even cures them of the disease.

NOTES FOR SHEPHERDS.

It may be laid down as a rule that sheep never gain anything as long as they are fed where their feed gets mussed with filth.

Sheep are all-round weed eaters. When the dew is on, scatter a little salt of burdock and many other weeds, and they will skin them nicely.

Have you cut up a nice lot of bright fodder for the sheep? It will be a nice change for them when the snow comes, even though there be plenty of good hay.

Sheep more than any of our domestic animals require a variety of foods, and they will not long relish or do as well upon any single grain or course food as they will if given a variety.

There is a good deal of complaint from some quarters about lambs dying from stomach and intestinal worms. The wonder that comes always to our mind is this: Do they have all the salt they will eat?

The breeder who is wise will cull his flock of breeding ewes closely from year to year. Where such culling does not receive constant and careful attention there will be unsatisfactory results, more especially at the lambing season.—Western Plowman.

DOUBLE FARM BARN.

A Great Amount of Available Loft Room Is Said to Be Its Distinguishing Feature.

The accompanying illustration shows a plan for a barn with double driveways in which the distinguishing feature is the great amount of loft room. Four gables added to the main roof space

BARN WITH LOTS OF LOFT ROOM.

give almost another story's capacity to the barn, making it possible to use nearly the whole of the lower floor for stock. With a silo and the root cellar that will be found in the basement it will be possible to carry a large stock on the fodder that can be stored beneath the roofs. There are many conveniences about a double barn, and when one is to be built the form here given will prove an excellent one to follow.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Legumes in Feeding Rations.

The Storrs experiment station of Connecticut, basing the statement on many trials in that state, says that the legumes, such as clovers, peas, soy beans, etc., should be more largely grown and more largely used in making up feeding rations. The larger the proportion of these nitrogenous coarse fodders used in the ration the less will be the quantity of concentrated nitrogenous grain feeds which need to be purchased and used. In other words, the more these leguminous crops are grown and used the cheaper will be the ration fed, if the best results are desired.

Assuring a Steady Income.

The man who keeps cattle, sheep and hogs, and breeds his work mares regularly, has his business so arranged that money is coming in at all seasons. His cattle and wool go to market in the spring and early summer, and his hogs and mutton sheep go in the fall and winter. If prices are not best for all, they are sure to be good for one thing or another. His corn and hay are all fed, and he still has his wheat to sell for cash. His income comes to him at such times that he has no use for the money lender, and he has no notes to meet or interest to pay.—Grange Bulletin.

Sharp Pains

Darting from one point to another, stiff and swollen joints, inflammation, intense suffering, are characteristics of rheumatism. All these painful symptoms are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which therefore introduced and neutralizes the acid which is the cause of rheumatism. Why continue to suffer when you may be relieved?

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

The Modern Idea.

A teacher in a local primary school in an endeavor to inculcate a moral lesson in the receptive minds of her little charges asked them what they would do if they had a great deal of money. With remarkable unanimity the pupils replied that they would donate it to pleasing charity. They didn't say so in chorus, but the answers ran down the line in about this fashion:

"I'd buy a present for pa."

"I'd get something nice for mamma."

"I'd spend it for my baby brother."

"I'd buy a nice clock for grandma."

And so it ran on until it reached little Jimmie Peters, the last boy in the line.

"Well, Jimmie," queried the teacher, "what would you do if you had lots of money?"

"Burn it," said Jimmie.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Can You Solve This Puzzle Verse?

"A simple pun between one and two,
Without a thought of pride,
I part the gathered thoughts of men,
And liberally divide.
I set the soul of Shakespeare free,
To Milton's thoughts give liberty.
Bid Sidney speak with freer speech,
Let Spenser sing and Taylor preach.
Though through all learning swift I glide,
No wisdom doth with me abide."

If you can solve the foregoing, and send the correct answer to George H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Old Colony Building, Chicago, together with a two-cent stamp, he will send you what it calls for.

Blood.

The duke was beside himself with rage.

"Your family have only plebeian blood in their veins!" hissed his grace.

"Well, you ought to know; you've bled them enough," replied the duchess, the fair American—her mien quite in keeping with the haughty legend, "Nom Cura, Non Merces," upon the trade-mark of her father's justly celebrated Combined Hair Vigor and Stove Polish.—Detroit Journal.

Gracious Offering.

Elderly Passenger—Here, miss, take this seat.

Stout Young Woman—Oh, I could not think of depriving an old—I mean I could not think of depriving you.

"You go ahead and take it, an' don't argue. I know you fat girls always has lame feet."—Indianapolis Journal.

Derailment.

"Am I disturbing a train of thought?" asked the canvasser, with a cheerful assumption of comradeship and good humor.

"Disturbing it?" responded the professor, looking up from his table of logarithms, "you are holding it up, sir!"

And the abashed canvasser withdrew.—Chicago Tribune.

His Way of Advertising.

Charles—I don't see how Blank can make any money out of that tobacconist's business of his. He's always smoking the best cigars himself.

Fred—Oh, that's his method of advertising.

"How so?"

"Puffing his goods."—Stray Stories.

A perfect type of the highest order of excellence.

TRADE-MARK

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Delicious--Nutritious.

COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A CUP.

Be sure you get the genuine article made at Dorchester, Mass.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

$5 FOR YOU! If you want an ORGAN you want it Good.

A cheap organ is the most useless thing on earth. We have a few warerooms Bargains in every respect. Organ $5, $10, $15, $20, $25 up. Piano Bargains, Organ $5.00 up. Sheet music, Books, Violins, Guitars, Strings, Sent anywhere. Write us. Mention this paper. W. J. DYER & BRO., ORGAN BUILDERS, Musical Block, ST. PAUL, MINN.

As Black as Your | **DYE Your Whiskers**

A Natural Black with Buckingham's Dye.

50 cts. of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

A Christmas CHANCE FOR EVERYBODY!

Do you want to earn something? Perhaps you are just in the way of making $14, without interfering with your occupation. Does children earn $5 between school hours. Something entirely new and original. Not to be confounded with anything else. $25 cents will be mailed, prepaid on receipt of 2-cent stamp. Productive box 2447, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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

MALE HELP WANTED—Salesman $90 weekly or commission, expenses advanced; Nurseries, Rochester, Ladder goods; we pay promptly. Columbia Cigar Co., Chicago.

LARAWAY'S SWEAR-OFF

By G. B. Dunham.

On a cold and starless March evening, in the face of a keen northwest wind, we were riding home to the ranch. We had been to the railroad with a bunch of beeves, and preferred night riding to making another camp. The cow-ponies jogged steadily along, and the men, tired and chilled, sat stiffly in their saddles. There was no talk between man and man, but to his mount each spoke a word from time to time—a word of encouragement when he lagged, or of reproof if he stumbled.

Toward ten o'clock, when nearing the gate of the pasture, a light appeared ahead and to the left of our course. As we came up to the fence, we saw that it was a lantern hung on a fence-post some 30 rods off the road, and swinging in the wind. By its fitful flare a man in a long ulster was digging in the hard soil with a short-handled spade. In the uncertain light he looked to be of enormous size, and as he thrust the spade with quick strokes again and again into the frozen ground, the long tails of his coat swished about him or streamed in the wind.

"Looks like the devil a-dancing," said one of the men as he got down to open the gate.

"The devil is making him dance, no doubt about that," replied the foreman.

No more was said. The man engrossed in his task had not seen or, at least, had not noticed us. The loose horses turned in at the gate, struck up a lively gallop; there was a general shaking up of bridle-reins and a ringing of spur-chains. Up a long hill and down a steep short one, and we were at the ranch-house, and the grumbling cook was turning out to get us a hot supper. He always grumbled—that cook—about getting meals after hours, but once when a couple of us sneaked in late and went to bed without waking him, he raised such a ruction that we never tried it again.

Half an hour later we were well warmed and eating a good meal in the mess-house.

"Laraway is digging up his Bible again," remarked the cook, as he poured strong black coffee into big cups.

"I know it," said the foreman.

Frank Laraway was a better man by half than half the men you know. He had spent as much will-power in resisting the drink habit as would suffice to carry two average men through life in honorable careers, surrounded by friends and family, and pass them on with At credentials to a better world. After wrestling with, and being periodically thrown by, the appetite for liquor for many years, he left his work in the city and took to a ranch life. On the ranch and range he became a valued employe, but twice or more each year he would disappear for a time, returning haggard, shrunken, and dead broke, and with a fresh determination to conquer the appetite. "I don't want to be good, or great, or rich,' said he; "I just want to be my own boss."

It chanced one day that Laraway, then sobering up in a little railroad town, heard a man say: "I'm going to swear off this time on the biggest Bible in town." He asked if he might go, too.

"Sure," said the man, becoming communicative at once; "I've swore off on numbers of them little Bibles; I've swore off before Judge Blank and Father Ryan. This time I'm going to the big church."

The two men went to a pastor's study and the section-hand, requesting him to produce the large pulpit Bible, was solemnly sworn, with his hand on its open page, to abstain forever from all intoxicating beverages.

"That is a long while," was Laraway's comment.

"Do you keep the Bible locked up?" asked the Irishman, anxiously.

"The building is always closed when not in use," replied the pastor.

"Why did you ask him that?" demanded Laraway, when they had come away.

The Irishman marveled at the question. "Why, don't you see?" said he; "it's because if I can get at the book when the t'irst is on me I can get let off."

"Swearing off" is a common industry in a frontier town, but it had never before come to Laraway's notice. It seemed to him, on reflection, to promise some assistance to himself in his perpetual fight. He bought a Bible and he promised himself, with his hand upon it, that he would taste no liquor for six months. Then he came home and went to work. He wrote the date in the book, and kept the book in his pocket. He kept the promise to the letter and the day. After that spree he made an entry on the fly-leaf agreeing to abstain for one year. This time he did not carry the book in his pocket; he took it out on the range and buried it.

"That crazy Irishman's notion about getting let off if he can lay hands on the book don't go for a cent with me now," said Laraway; "but before the year is up I'll be a crazy Irishman myself."

The one-year pledge proved too hard to keep. Twice since its making, at intervals of six or eight months, Laraway had dug up his Bible, canceled his pledge, and got drunk. To-night we had seen him overcome for the third time. We liked him well, and we were grieved, but what could we do?

"Why don't some of you make a sneak on his Bible and cache it where he can't find it?" asked the Kid. (He is always asking fool questions.) The men had thought of that, but no one had the nerve.

"Oh, he would kill the man that touched it, and get drunk just the same," declared the cook.

"Well, I'd like to see it tried," persisted the Kid.

"Why not do it yourself?" asked the foreman. "Nobody is holding you."

"What, me?" said the Kid, in a shaky voice; "I'm only a boy," and went away to bed.

We sat around the table some time longer, smoking and drinking hot coffee. As the clock struck for midnight the mess-house door was flung open—as I thought by a stronger gust of wind. Turning to look, I found myself looking into the muzzle of one of Laraway's guns. He stood in the doorway with his eyes afire and a gun in either hand.

"Which one of you dogs has got my Bible?" he cried. "It's not in the hole, and I'll give you just ten seconds to produce it."

"Now, Laraway," said the foreman, in a smooth tone, "you got the drop on us all right, but I tell you it's God's truth that not a man here knows anything about your Bible. We thought you had dug it up and was half way to town by now."

"Stop that driveling and get the Bible," growled Laraway, and the hammers went "click, click," as he raised them both. "I'll put a few of you before you get out of this."

It looked as though some one was going to get hurt. All the hot coffee I had been drinking came to the surface in perspiration. Every man in the room was looking square at Laraway. And to every man it seemed that the pistols were looking square at himself.

The Kid always was sandy—and freckled. Half an hour before he had slunk off to bed. Now, just at the right moment, he slunk up behind Laraway, jumped onto his back like a cat, put both his freckled hands to the man's throat, and brought him down. The guns went off through the roof.

Mr. Laraway was tied to his bed that night and many nights after. He had a severe attack of brain fever, from which he came out as weak as a baby. During his convalescence he never spoke of his Bible, and he had an aversion to liquor. During those days a strong and quiet friendship grew up between Laraway and the Kid.

The "old man" was visiting his ranches that season, and took a great interest in the sick man; told him to go off somewhere and get well and hearty before trying to work again; said his pay should go on exactly as though he were in the saddle. But Laraway said: "I've no place to go that I like half so well as this old ranch, and no friends so good as these." So he stayed around camp and made hair bridles and cinches, and read books, and helped the cook, and did all those things that a man (var. cowboy) does only when he is invalided.

Among the visitors whom the "old man" entertained at the ranch that spring was Mitchell, the famous mind-reader. One Sunday afternoon he volunteered to show the boys what he could do. He gave us a show that couldn't be beaten on any stage. We had objects all over the place and kept him chasing around for an hour.

At last Mitchell said: "This is all dead easy for me; it doesn't amuse me. You all know where these things are placed, and the trail is hot to them. Now," said he to the Kid, who had been one of the most interested participants; "you fix your mind on something whose whereabouts is known only to yourself, and which you don't want me to find."

He took the Kid's hand and began to wander around the buildings. Twice he circled the corrals, then, getting his bearings, made a bee-line for a small, bowlder-strewn butte a quarter-mile away. By this time he was fairly dragging the reluctant Kid along, and the cook, who had often charged the boy with raiding the commissary at night, rejoiced openly.

"I'll bet a boiled dinner," said he, "that we find a cache of canned goods up in these rocks."

The mind-reader halted at the first big bowlder, and the boys quickly turned it over. The bed of the rock was a rounded hole, some three feet deep, and at the bottom lay a small black book—Laraway's Bible. At sight of it we fell back a step and stood about the hole as solemnly as at a grave. The Kid was blubbering. "I didn't mean no harm," said he.

Laraway had been in the second rank of those who followed the mind-reader up the hill; now he crowded to the front and looked in.

"My Bible, by God," he cried, and jumped into the hole. As he came out with the book in his hand, and strode down the hill without a word to anyone, he tore out the fly-leaf upon which he had written his pledges. I picked it up and kept it as a record of noble endeavor.

"You've got the sand," presently said the foreman to the Kid, who was still sniveling.

"But it did no good," sobbed the boy.

"Nothing will ever do him any good," asserted the foreman, gloomily.

We turned our back to the Kid's cache, now despoiled, and walked slowly down the hill. For some time there was no comment on the foreman's conclusion. We heard a clatter of hoofs on the hard road as Laraway spurred away toward town.

Then the Kid lifted his head (he was *ever* a stubborn youngster). "I'll save him yet," he said.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Safe Criticism.

Cardinal de Retz asked Menage, the celebrated French critic and scholar, to give him some idea of poetry, that he might be able to form a sort of judgment of the poems that were brought to him. "Sir," said Menage, "this is a matter that would occupy more time than you could spare; but I'll tell you what you may do. Whenever they read any of their poems to you, you say at venture: 'That's very bad'—you'll seldom be wrong."—Detroit Free Press.

The Gulf Stream.

The maximum temperature of the gulf stream is 86 degrees.

CURRENT TOPICS.

STEAMBOATS are displacing gondolas in Venice.

AUSTRALIA possesses one-fifth of the world's stock of sheep.

IN 1850 England's death rate was 22.4 per 1,000. In 1895 it was 18.7 per 1,000.

IT is now proposed to erect in Paris a monument to the Roman emperor, Julian.

AMONG the 780,000 persons employed in Russia's factories about 200,000 are women.

SERIAL attempts have been made recently to assassinate ex-King Milan, of Servia.

WHEN a Tartar wants to invite a man to eat or drink with him he takes him by the ear.

THE HOPE OF THE CONTINENT.

Western Canada the "Bread-Basket of the Empire."

The attention directed to the wheat fields of western Canada during the past year has caused thousands of settlers from different parts of the United States to make their homes there during the past few months. They report that their experience corroborates what had been told them of that wonderful country, and they are sending back to their friends most favorable reports. During the past summer a number of Wisconsin and Michigan and Minnesota editors visited western Canada, and the following extracts are from a very flattering letter written to the Germania of Milwaukee by its able contributor, Prof. Sheridan.

"The numerous elevators along the line, towering so far above the surrounding country that they may be seen for many miles distant, sufficiently indicate that the chief industry is the growing of wheat. At about 8 miles of Indian Head, more than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat were marketed last year. This was but a fraction of the amount of the same product marketed at the larger cities of Brandon and Regina. At Indian Head the representative of the Germania was told by a farmer that he was about to harvest his third crop of wheat from the farm upon one plowing given it the fall of 1893; the crops of the current year and of last year having been sown upon the stubble of the preceding crop. This farmer expected a yield of not less than 40 bushels to the acre. The farms are very large. The absence of hills and rocks contributes to making farming on a large scale an easy matter. There was an abundance of evidence that the country surrounding the cities named above is an extensive region of fertile lands furnishing as great an opportunity for cattle raising and dairying as for the growing of wheat."

"We were surprised to find here a rich growth of nearly every species of cultivable plant known in Wisconsin. Various species of trees were growing, showing that its soil and its climate are favorable to the growth of forests. The writer had never seen a more promising growth of wheat, oats and garden vegetables than was observed here. The experimental farm of Wisconsin, located at Madison, produces nothing better."

"The people along the line of the railroad, however, assured us that we were still far distant from the northern limit of the wheat growing belt, and that 500 miles farther north, wheat and other agricultural products were cultivated with success. The inhabitants do not depend solely upon the growing of wheat, but utilize vast acres in raising cattle. The growing grain and vegetables showed that a plentiful supply of rain had fallen during the current year."

"From this city (Calgary) our party was taken north 200 miles to Edmonton, a town of 5,000 people, situated on the north Saskatchewan river. The country at this point is beautiful, presenting very much the appearance of many sections in central and southern Wisconsin. The people are engaged in mining for gold, and in raising wheat, potatoes and cattle. Dairying is also followed. This valley seems to be favored with sufficient rainfall to produce a luxuriant growth of grain and vegetables. The soil is very fertile and timber is abundant. Fields of wheat were observed that promise a yield of 40 bushels per acre. The many good farmhouses seen from the railway are evidence of the prosperity of the settlers. Edmonton is the terminus of the road and the place where the overland expeditions start from for the Yukon, it being about 800 miles from Dawson City."

"The members of the association made the acquaintance of the Canadians of the northwest and learned something of the vast extent of their territory and of its great resources, which are destined to make it our most formidable commercial competitor in the world's markets for the sale of agricultural products. We learned that the northwest territory of Canada, instead of being a barren waste as taught by our geographies of a quarter of a century ago, is capable of sustaining an empire of 50,000,000 people."

Too Big a Risk.

"Yes, I've made up my mind to have my life insured."

"Any particular reason for it?"

"Going to be married next week."

"Let's see, you're one of these popular fellows, I guess, Ned."

"Why, I fancy I'm pretty well known."

"Well, we can't insure you until after the wedding is over."

"Why not?"

"Because there's no telling what your fool friends will do to you before you get out of town."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Worthy of Worship.

"Taw gwacious sake, deah boy, who was that common fellaw you let shake youah hand?"

"Deah boy, he may have been a common look, but he has a great soul. He is the fellaw who designs the new collaws."—Indianapolis Journal.

Some men even pretend to be well informed by pretending to forget what books they have read.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Railroad Trains to Run Slower.

Railroad officials claim that it is very expensive to run their lightning express trains, and are talking about reducing the speed. It is likewise expensive to the health to rush and struggle and compete in business affairs as men do nowadays. The brain, the nerves, the muscles, the whole system gives out. For restoring strength after business worries, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the proper remedy. It is an ideal tonic for the tired, the run-down and the weak.

To Be Determined Later.

Reed—Ah, I see you are busy. Writing for publication?

Wright—I don't know yet.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

How's This!

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

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An Authority.

Willie—Mamma, what does making a bad break mean?

Mother—Ask your father, Willie."—Indianapolis Journal.

At once use St. Jacobs Oil for sprains. At once it will cure. Athletes know this.

A Village Pessimist.

Si—I didn't see you follerin' our new band this mornin'.

Rube—Yes, I didn't have no gun.—Indianapolis Journal.

Are you bruised? Use St. Jacobs Oil and You won't be long. Shortest way.

There is a man in this town so stingy that he won't talk any more than he has to, on account of wearing out his teeth.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Cameras and Kodaks.

Send for our special bargain list in Cameras and Supplies for the holidays. All the styles at greatly reduced rates. Catalogue free on application. Co. O. E. Peck, Minneapolis, Minn.

We have noticed that when girls form a Spinsters' club, not one of them is more than 20 years of age.—Atchison Globe.

As it certainly cures it, St. Jacobs Oil is the Master Cure for rheumatism.

There is quite a difference between bonds and vagabonds.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

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

He who goes with wolves learns how to howl.—Spanish Proverb.

Sudden cold brings soreness and stiffness. St. Jacobs Oil brings a cure.

The politician who cannot lie may as well be out of the world.—Spanish Proverb.

Like Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

He is a fool who thinks that another does not think.—Spanish Proverb.

The proof of it is thousands say St. Jacobs Oil cured me of neuralgia.

A hypocrite makes more trouble in the world than a fool.—Atchison Globe.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. Townsend, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, '94.

He who wants a mule without fault must walk on foot.—Spanish Proverb.

With a rub or two lumbago is often cured By St. Jacobs Oil. Small cost, big profits.

For everyone who is robbed on the road 100 are in the inn.—Spanish Proverb.

Did you ever See a Snow Storm in Summer?

We never did; but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snowstorm.

No need of this snowstorm.

As the summer sun would melt the falling snow so will

Ayer's Hair Vigor

melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: it prevents their formation. If there is still other mischief, it will restore color to gray hair in just ten times out of every ten cases.

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We have a book on the Hair and Scalp. It is yours, for the asking.

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which Dr. Hayes cured by the use of constitutional alteratives and tonics, and Mr. Randolph has **stayed cured** for six years. The idea that Asthma is incurable because physicians generally can do no more than give temporary relief, is a most deplorable error. The use of **symptom drugs** is so universal, and their failure so inevitable, that people are slow to believe that the disease can be cured at all. But Dr. P. Harold Hayes, of Buffalo, N. Y., quotes hundreds and even thousands of cases from his practice similar to the above.

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SETTLED AT LAST.

The public will be pleased to learn that the question of extending the powers of the interstate commerce commission has been finally settled, and that hereafter that cumbersome piece of governmental machinery will confine itself and its operations within certain well-defined bounds and attend to its business in a decorous and discreet way. If the interstate commerce commission had known that the St. Paul chamber of commerce was camping on its trail it would probably have begun to behave itself sooner; as it is, it can only do its best to avert the frightful consequences following in the wake of the chamber's discussion and conclusions.

At its meeting the Chamber took up the interstate commerce commission under a resolution calling upon congress to extend the scope of its scope, or increace the powers of its increase, or something of that sort—it really doesn't matter as to the wording of the resolution, for it was only a pretext for settling the matter, anyhow. The matter was discussed at great length and in very learned fashion by the total membership of the Chamber, and, although it "went over" as everything does in that calm deliberative body, it was manifest from the tone of the speeches that the Chamber, as a whole, was agin the resolution. And when the Chamber makes up its mind on a question of this kind it wastes no time and makes no bones of the matter but goes right straight to congress and tells congress what it thinks about that and other things.

And congress listens too. Why no longer ago than yesterday congress listened to some memorials from the Chamber. Congress gets a chance to do this sort of thing every once in a while, and some times twice.

For a long time the public has felt the iron heel of the interstate commerce commission upon its yielding rubber neck, and it will rejoice that relief is at hand. The interstate commerce commission need not lay the flattering unction to its soul that, because the resolution "went over" that is the end of it. A good many things have been permitted to go over that way, but none has yet escaped the silent search and vigil long of a Chamber treasuring up a wrong. Some day when the interstate commerce commission least expects it, that resolution will be yanked from its retirement in a pigeon-hole, and the total membership of the Chamber will jump on the commission, each with both feet, and when the carnage is over with, that commission will look more like thirty cents than it did when it came up here to indict the railroad companies for hauling wheat at less than forty cents per bushel.

If the interstate commerce commission is wise, it will consider this matter as settled, and govern itself accordingly. If it knows the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, it must know that that body will stand no foolishness. And if it doesn't know the Chamber of Commerce, the sooner it gets acquainted with it the better.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Change in the Northwestern Cycle Company.

The Northwestern Cycle Company of Minneapolis, one of the best known cycle houses in the northwest, has undergone a change in ownership, the interest of Mr. Fawkes having been purchased by Chas. Litzky, who for many years has occupied a responsible position in the executive department of the Soo railroad. The Company have secured the exclusive agency for one of the best wheels manufactured, and are better prepared than ever to meet, both in price and quality, the wishes of wheelmen. Do not purchase a wheel without asking the Northwestern Cycle Company, corner of 6th St. and 1st Ave., Minneapolis for their catalogue. The repair and supply department has been made more complete than ever. Mr. J. F. Rivers, who founded the company, continues associated with Mr. Litzky in the business.

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Cheap holiday excursion tickets will be on sale by the Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad, Dec. 24, 25, 26 and 31, and January 1 and 2, good returning until and on January 4, at one fare and a third for the round trip. See St. Paul & Duluth agents for details, or address C. E. Stone, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

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