The Pioneer is the best advertising medium in this section, it has nearly 1000 readers weekly.

The Pine County Pioneer.

The Pioneer has the largest bonafide circulation of any paper published along the "Duluth Short Line."

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

VOL. XVII. PINE CITY, PINE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1902. NO. 31

F. A. HODGE, President. JAMES D. BOYLE, 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.

FLOUR

We represent some of the best flouring mills in Minnesota and can always supply you with the very best goods on earth at right prices.

We have all kinds of Ground Feed and Coarse Grain. Salt of all kinds. Oatmeal, Cornmeal, etc. always on hand; and we are cash buyers of all kinds of products, and Live Stock.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE **J. J. Madden,** PROP.

Pine City Mercantile Company.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT STORE.

WE CARRY A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Maple Flooring, Yellow Pine Flooring and Ceiling, Sash and Doors, Casings, Blocks, Mouldings, Porch Posts, Brackets and Porch Trimmings, Building Paper, Roofing Felt, Lime, Cement, Hair and Hard Plaster, Nails, Locks, Knobs, and all kinds of Building Material at the

BIG STORE.

The Big Store closes at 8 o'clock every evening except Saturdays.

Pine City Mercantile Company.

PINE CITY, - - MINN.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 7th, 1902.

The visitor at the White House during the past week must have experienced surprise to find the chief Executive of a great nation transacting business in such wholly unsuitable and inadequate surroundings. The "temporary White House", which will remain the office and residence if he is in Washington, of the President until the renovation of the White House proper has been completed, is a very ordinary private residence which has been rented unfurnished, and no great attempt has been made at furnishing it. Some of the antiquated furniture, which did not look seriously out of place in the White House, has been placed in the rooms, where it appears singularly shabby and incongruous. What was the "front parlor" of the House is now used as a reception room and in it is a large table devoted to the use of the newspaper correspondents. The "back parlor" is used by Secretary Barnes as his private office was so used by Secretary Cortelyou while in the city, and the dining-room was used by the President for his private office and as "Cabinet Room." The second floor of the house is devoted to the private use of the President and the top floor is occupied by the regular clerical force of the White House.

† † † †

Secretary Cortelyou tells me that in Oyster Bay he has rented a building which will be used as an office by the President, as Mr. Roosevelt desires to be left to enjoy the privacy of his family in his summer home. In fact, Mr. Cortelyou said, the day he left Washington, that Mr. Roosevelt would appreciate the consideration of those persons who would leave him to enjoy a much needed rest during the time he would remain in Oyster Bay." Secretaries Cortelyou and Loeb have rented cottages in the town of Oyster Bay, although Mr. and Mrs. Cortelyou will be the guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt during a portion of July. Secretary Barnes remains in charge of the temporary White House and will be in communication with the Oyster Bay office by means of a long distance telephone which has just been installed. In so far as possible all business will be transacted at Washington. On August 4th, the President will start on the extended itinerary which will occupy his time up to the 8th of October, when he expects to return to Washington for the Grand Army Encampment. Mr. Roosevelt will first visit several points in New England and will then go West. He will be present in Saint Paul during the State Fair and will also attend the Illinois State Fair at Springfield.

† † † †

With the adjournment of Congress the measures which were so long pending in that body entered a new field of activity and energetic steps are being taken by all the departments to carry into effect the laws made by Congress. A conference was held recently at the White House at which were present the President, the Secretary of the Interior and Senator Hansbrough to consider means for carrying out the provisions of the Irrigation law. This law, from the fact that it requires no further legislation to make it effective, is, perhaps, the most complete bill passed by the Fifty-seventh Congress. There is already a fund of upwards of $6,000,000 with which to commence operations and there are numerous surveys in the office of the Geological Survey from which the first plans will be made.

† † † †

Before they left Washington, Senators Hanna, Lodge and Spooner held a conference with Secretary Hay looking to the furtherance of the Panama canal and as soon as Secretary Hay returns to the city, which will be in about a week, he will begin in a series of conferences with the Minister from Colombia at which a treaty will be negotiated and made ready for submission to the Senate for the short session. There appear to be some serious difficulties in the way of securing from Colombia such concessions as it is feared are made necessary by the provisions of the bill. The Spooner substitute provides that permanent control to the territory through which the canal will pass must be secured and the Constitution of Colombia, according to Senor Concho, her Minister in Washington, forbids the permanent disposal of any of the territory of the country. Senor Concha says that he has no doubt, however that a lease for two hundred years can be effected with possibly an agreement for the renewal of the lease for a like period. It is also possible that the opponents of any canal will be able to prevent the ratification of any treaty in the Senate as the control of but one-third of the votes in the upper chamber would accomplish its defeat.

† † † †

The Treasury Department has already prepared the necessary licenses, etc., which are made necessary by the oleomargarine law and it is expected that in the next week all the avowed manufactures of that product and of "process butter" will have taken out licenses. If there remain any who have failed to comply with the law, prosecutions will be immediately begun. The Department has been notified that a number of the dealers in oleomargarine have provided themselves with capsules, similar to those used in Denmark, and containing a coloring fluid which may be mixed with the oleo, thus giving it the color of butter, and I have been requested to point out that the use of this coloring matter in any oleo served to a boarder or furnished to any person for a consideration will render the person using the coloring liable to heavy penalty.

† † † †

The immediate result of the Philippine bill was the transfer on July 4th of the Governing authority in the Philippine Islands from the army to the Philippine Commission, where such had not already taken place, and the General Amnesty declared by the president to political prisoners. Hereafter the 18,000 troops who will remain in the Islands will have merely garrison duty such as the army has in the United States.

Moonlight

EXCURSION AND DANCE

Friday Eve.,

- JULY 18TH, 1902 -

The dance will take place on the pavillion at Bergman's, which has been repaired and is now in first class condition for the occasion. The Pine City Cornet Band will furnish the music. Tickets, $1.25, including excursion, dance and supper. The boats will leave the dock at 8:30 p. m. sharp.

ST. PAUL VIAVI CO., Room 208, 27 East Seventh Street. Office hours, 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. Correspondence invited. St. Paul, Minn.

Come to the

PINE COUNTY PIONEER

for your Fancy and Commercial Job Printing.

PERFECT SATISFACTION

is something that we are bound to give. Last January some people were longing for some of this warm weather. Now they want just the opposite. They can have it——

TO OUR SODA FOUNTAIN.

There is a strong suggestion of January's coldest day in the delicious and refreshing beveridges we are now serving. Our Soda Fountain Motto is, "PLENTY OF ICE." No objection to your adopting it for your own during this hot weather if you will kindly remember our

FOUNTAIN.

BRECKENRIDGE'S Pharmacy

Main St. - - Pine City, Minn.

THERE IS MONEY FOR YOU IN EVERY SACK OF PINE CITY FLOUR.

Pine county land has been fertilized by nature ever since Creation, and produces the Best Wheat in the World. We buy this wheat direct from the farmers and make into flour in a modern, up-to-date plant. Bread from this flour is more wholesome than that made from prairie wheat. It retains moisture longer and makes more bread from the same amount of flour. If your dealer tells you he has a flour that is as good or better than ours, you can know that he is trying to make money out of some other flour.

We employ Pine City labor, burn Pine City fuel, and grind Pine City grain. Don't you think it would pay you to use our flour? Give it a trial anyway. We guarantee it.

Pine City Mill & Elv. Co.

BLIHOVDE & ENGER

DEALERS IN

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture, Stoves, Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs, Cutters, and Agents for all kinds of——

FARM MACHINERY.

Rath Block,

Pine City, - - Minnesota.

Pine Co. Pioneer.

W. P. GOTTRY, Publisher.

PINE CITY, - - - MINN.

A. E. Dolbear, who has just received the degree of LL.D. from Tufts college, first came into prominence 40 years ago, when he invented a writing telegraph. In 1874 he invented a magneto telephone, in 1879 the static telephone, and as long ago as 1881 a system of wireless telegraphy.

Cuddled up in worm cotton at the foot of his mother's bed, on the top floor of the rear tenement on Eldridge street, lies the smallest baby in New York. The youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Weissbeerst weighed one and three-quarter pounds when he was born, and from the crown of his head to his heel, the size of a thumb-nail, he measures only ten inches.

In less than a week recently 7,000,000 pineapples reached New York. As fast steamers have reduced the voyage to three days, the fruit arrives green and is ripened in lofts, where the temperature is 110 degrees. Confectioners and candy-makers are among the largest purchasers, and it is estimated that at least 1,000,000 pineapples are used every year in this country to flavor ices.

There are some people who assert that the mariner's compass was first heard of from the famous traveler, Marco Polo, while others declare it to be of much later invention, but it was really invented centuries before the great traveler had been heard of. It is mentioned in the New Testament, "And from thence we fetched a compass and came to Rhegium" (Acts xxviii., 13.)

There appears to be a new field opening up for ambitious young men. It is the field of scientific forestry—one of the most important matters of the day. The young forester has prospects of a salary that equals that of the average college professor. To men of mental and physical vigor, who delight in nature and outdoor life, this would seem to be a congenial and lucrative occupation.

Not baffled by repeated precedents of failure, Paul Cienanth, of Buffalo, N. Y., has persevered for six years and has finally perfected what he claims to be a practicable piano typewriter, a machine which can be connected with a piano and made to transcribe in common musical characters any composition rendered upon the forte. The machine is intricate, having 3,000 more parts than a typewriter.

A bill now before congress provides that "the oldest enlisted man on the rolls of the army" be promoted to a second lieutenancy in order that he may retire with higher pay than he would otherwise receive. The name of the oldest enlisted man has not yet been ascertained, there being several claimants of the honor. One of them, James Condon, enlisted in 1838 as a drummer boy, having then been ten years old.

The cowhide is mightier than the law according to the recent ruling of a Virginia Judge who, after acquitting an aged minister brought before him on the charge of contempt of court, left the bench and proceeded to deal out with his own hand the thirty and nine. The offense of which the minister stood accused was the publication of an editorial in which he questioned the Judge's motives in permitting the sale of liquor in a prohibition district.

German scientists are excessively elated over the prospective capture of a living aepyornis, the greatest bird that has ever existed and hitherto regarded as extinct. Prof. Gottlieb August Krause, the distinguished naturalist of the University of Berlin, has started out with a large expedition to explore the interior of Madagascar in search of this monstrous bird. A full grown aepyornis stands 16 feet high and has legs larger than those of an elephant.

George Frederick Ernest Albert, prince of Wales, who will become sovereign of the British empire in the event of the death of Edward VII., is the second son of the present king. He was born June 3, 1865, and has therefore lately passed his 37th birthday. Prince George is a sailor by training and many years' occupation. Even in his nursery days, it is said, he was fond of the sea, that ancient heritage of England and the scene of her greatest actions in world history.

Thousand-dollar and ten thousand-dollar bills are the same size as $1 and $2 bills. The design is different, of course, but a man who could not read would see little difference between them except the figures. The $1,000 and $10,000 bills do not often get outside the banks. The principal use that is made of $1,000 bills, aside from keeping them in the vaults of national banks to represent the reserve required by law, is for making payments to people who do not want to take them.

After nearly seven years spent mainly in the wild regions of Borneo and Sumatra, John D. Gillinan, a mining engineer, arrived in New York a few days ago. Mr. Gillinan has become a convert to the Darwinian theory of evolution, for in his travels he saw many tailless black apes, many of whom, he says, have handsomer features than some human beings. They have, he says, a nomenclature of their own, which strongly resembles the dialects of some of the native tribes. The apes he claims, understand many things said to them.

HIGH WATER IN NEW YORK

Western Portion of the State Suffers Great Damage from Rain, Wind and Cloudbursts.

CREEKS AND RIVERS MADE TORRENTS.

Towns Under Water and Houses, Barns and Live Stock Swept Away—Genessee Valley Submerged—Crops Destroyed and Trees Uprooted—The Loss Will Be Immense.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 7.—A terrific rain and windstorm swept over western New York at an early hour Sunday. Rivers and creeks rose rapidly, overflowing their banks and sweeping away houses and barns and live stock. The loss will reach into hundreds of thousands of dollars. Telegraph and telephone wires are down, and communication with small towns in Wyoming, Niagara and Cattaraugus counties is difficult to establish. This city was not in the path of the storm.

One Drowned at Arcade.

A dispatch from Arcade says the flood at that place claimed one victim and did many thousand dollars' damage to property. Minnie Loper, who kept a bakery on the bank of the creek, was drowned early in the day. The downpour and the cloudburst above the village turned the creek into a torrent. The water rose very rapidly, and was several feet deep on the lowlands before any one realized the danger. Miss Lopper's bake shop was swept out into the street, but it had not gone far before it fell apart. Miss Loper's body was recovered.

Many Narrow Escapes.

There were many narrow escapes. At Yorkshire, two miles below Arcade, the approaches to the bridge were washed away, but the bridge is standing. Miles of roadway are so gullied or buried in debris that they will have to be rebuilt. At Sardusky, a few miles from Arcade, it is reported that two houses were washed away. From everywhere come reports of live stock killed. The loss to individuals will be very high, and the loss to the town from the destruction of bridges and roadbeds will also be high.

At Portage the river is a torrent a mile wide. At eight o'clock Sunday morning everyone living in the lower part of the town had to abandon their homes. The farms are laid waste, and no held crops can be saved. Houses and barns were swept down the river. The roadbed of the Pennsylvania railroad is washed out in many places.

Town of Pike Under Water.

At daybreak Sunday the town of Pike was under four feet of water. Almost every bridge over creeks in Niagara and Allegheny counties, and in the southern part of Wyoming county was washed away. It is estimated that the damage in this town and in the immediate vicinity will amount to a quarter of a million dollars. Much stock was killed.

Tobacco Raisers Suffer.

Elmira, N. Y., July 7.—The greatest rainstorms in years visited this valley. 3.86 inches of rain falling from eight o'clock Saturday morning to seven o'clock Sunday evening. Sunday afternoon a terrific hailstorm destroyed many tobacco crops south of the city, uprooted trees, overturned tobacco barns and outhouses and accomplished much destruction of property.

Loss at Warsaw $100,000.

Warsaw, N. Y., July 7. — The loss from floods in this city will reach $100,000. Oatka creek, flowing through the center of the village, burst its bounds and, making a channel through the principal streets, carried devastation in its path, wrecking houses and barns, many of which were swept bodily down stream, together with an immense amount of debris brought down from the surrounding hills.

Brother and Sister Killed.

Waseca, Minn., July 8.—Adam Bishman, Jr., and his sister were killed while milking cows in the basement of a barn. The barn was torn asunder by a windstorm. Two others were buried in the debris for over two hours, but were rescued by the neighbors before they suffocated.

Well-Known Landlord Dead.

Chicago, July 5.—J. Irving Pearce, proprietor of the Sherman house for 20 years, died Friday at the age of 75. Business reverses and death of his wife were the indirect cause of his illness. He was president of the former Third national bank.

Aeronaut Killed.

Mount Vernon, Ill., July 5.—An aeronaut named Hallbrook, from St. Louis, was instantly killed here Friday. He made a balloon ascension and the parachute failed to work. He fell 100 feet and was dashed to death.

Town Destroyed by Fire.

Guthrie, Okla., July 8.—The town of White Horse, an old Indian trading post off the railroad in Woods county, was destroyed by fire Sunday. The loss is estimated at $100,000. A. Phillips, a farmer, was fatally burned.

Tarred and Feathered.

Mount Morris, Ill., July 5.—Mourners at the funeral of Mrs. John Seibert at this place tarred and feathered the widower and the sister of the deceased for improper actions.

Thirteen Killed.

Gloversville, N. Y., July 7.—Thirteen persons were killed and many hurt in a wreck due to a runaway car on a mountain side near here.

"THE GLORIOUS FOURTH."

Independence Day is Generally Observed—Some Notable Celebrations.

Chicago, July 5.—Dispatches from all over the United States show that Fourth of July celebration accidents due to gunpowder killed 21 persons and injured 2,172. Three persons were killed in Chicago and 111 injured. The total fire loss for the day, due to celebrations, was over $80,000.

Chicago, July 5.—Over 5,000 persons left Chicago Friday by lake and railroad; 7,200 crossed the lake to St. Joseph. The principal celebration was the unveiling of Independence fountain at Douglas park and Garfield boulevards, by Gov. Yates. Over 10,000 persons witnessed the exercises.

Philadelphia, July 5.—As has been the custom for years, the city of Philadelphia celebrated the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in this city by holding patriotic open air exercises in Independence square. The celebration was of unusual interest, because of the presence of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who delivered the oration.

New York, July 5.—Tammany Hall on Friday celebrated the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of American independence. The programme differed little from that of the Fourth of July celebrations held at the Wigwam in former years.

Manila, July 5.—President Roosevelt's proclamation was read at noon Friday in English and Spanish, from a flag-draped stand on the Luneta, after a parade of 6,000 Americans and Filipinos.

London, July 5.—Several hundred Americans attended the reception given by the United States ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, in honor of the Fourth of July. It lasted from four to six p. m. Two floors of Mr. Choate's Carlton house terrace were packed with Americans.

STORM IN IOWA.

Southwestern Portion of the State Swept by a Tornado That Destroys Crops and Kills People.

Council Bluffs, Ia., July 7. — Southwestern Iowa was visited Saturday evening by the worst storm of the year. In several towns it amounted to a tornado and it is known that there has been a heavy loss of life. The damage to corn and unharvested small grains has been very great. In some places the rain which followed the storm amounted almost to a cloudburst. At Rockwell City the rain fell in blinding sheets for an hour and the whole country is under water. Crops were beaten into the ground and are a total loss in many cases. At Oakland, in this county, there was a deluge of water, accompanied by a heavy fall of hail, which did much damage. Other places send in similar reports of destructive storms, but in the district principally affected communication is cut off.

Whiting, Ia., July 7.—A small tornado Saturday evening demolished half a dozen buildings and seriously injured Mrs. R. W. Campbell and two members of the family of William Barber. A number of live stock were also killed. Trees were blown down in all directions and crops were badly damaged. At Anthon, a town of 1,000 inhabitants, 20 buildings were entirely demolished and it is feared loss of life has occurred.

Two Drowned at Benton Harbor.

Benton Harbor, Mich., July 7.—Two men were drowned here Sunday, making a total of five lives lost here in this way in the past 24 hours. Robert Wilson, of Detroit, was drowned in the St. Joseph river in the morning while trying to swim. Sunday afternoon, Ward Kiser, aged 17, of South Bend, Ind., was seized with heart failure while bathing in Lake Michigan, and drowned before help could reach him.

Three Perish in St. Joe River.

Chicago, July 7.—Three Chicagoans, husband, wife and sister, were drowned in the treacherous sands of the St. Joe river at the Carl Tabor resort, 15 miles south of St. Joseph, Mich., Sunday. In attempting to wade across the river the sister stepped off the end of a sand bar, and the other two lost their lives in attempting her rescue. The victims were Rudolph Steffeck, Mrs. Rudolph Steffeck and Miss Marie Steffeck.

Boat Capsizes; Three Drown.

Detroit, July 7.—Three young boys, Tony Henkel and Oscar Rosenberg, of Detroit, and a boy whose name is not known, were drowned Sunday in the middle channel at the St. Clair flats by the capsizing of a sailboat. The accident occurred about 200 feet from Savage's Hotel, where young Henkel and Rosenberg were stopping.

Badly Injured.

Marquette, Mich., July 5. — State Legislator John R. Gordon had a hole torn through his hand Friday night by a sky rocket. At the last session of the legislature Gordon presented a bill to prevent the use of fireworks, but was induced to withdraw it before action was taken. He says he will reintroduce the bill at the next session.

Three Men Killed.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., July 5.—Three woodsmen met death near Gilchrist by being run over by Soo line passenger No. 7. The dead are: James Heath, Charles Hartwright and William Cushman.

Boys Drowned While Fishing.

Lakeview, Mich., July 3.—Frank Youngs and J. Reynolds, aged 14, while fishing in Pickerel lake Tuesday, were drowned by the capsizing of their boat. Both bodies were recovered.

HAS SIGNED EVERY BILL.

President Roosevelt Puts His Name to All Measures Before Adjournment of Congress.

BREAKS ALL THE PREVIOUS RECORDS.

Over Fifteen Thousand Bills Were Introduced During the Session—States to Receive Cash for Civil War Claims—Farm Statistics—Other Notes of Interest.

Washington, July 8.—The records at the capitol show that every bill presented to President Roosevelt was signed by him before congress adjourned. This is exceptional, as it generally happens that some measures are overlooked or forgotten in the hurry. The total number of bills introduced in the house during the recent session was 15,330. Three committees of the house handled two-thirds of these bills, the committee on war claims having 2,488 of these, the committee on invalid pensions 6,509, and the committee on military affairs 2,338.

Cash for the States.

Washington, July 3.—The treasury department has issued warrants in favor of the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Vermont and Ohio aggregating $3,218,584. These warrants cover the claims of these states for expenses incident to the raising and equipping of troops during the civil war, recently allowed by the comptroller of the treasury and for which congress made the necessary appropriation Tuesday. The amounts which are being paid the several states are as follows: Illinois, $1,005,129; Indiana, $635,859; Iowa, $465,417; Michigan, $382,167; Vermont, $320,452; Ohio, $458,559. It is anticipated that several other states which have claims similar to those already allowed will file them with the comptroller, asking for favorable action.

Farm Statistics.

The census report on agriculture in Wisconsin for the census year 1900 shows 169,795 farms in the state, valued at $686,147,660. Of this value 77 per cent. was in land and all other improvements than buildings. The value of farm implements and machinery was $22,237,010, and live stock $96,327,649. The total value of farm property was $831,712,319. The total value of farm products for 1899, which exceeds 1889 by 122 per cent., was $157,445,713, of which 50 per cent. was in crops, including forest products cut or produced on farms. The gross farm income in 1899 for the state was $115,861,967, and gross income on investment 14 per cent.

Shipbuilding Statistics.

Washington, July 3.—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, the bureau of navigation reports that 1,657 vessels of 473,981 gross tons were built in the United States and officially numbered, compared with 1,079 vessels of 499,656 tons for the previous fiscal year.

Guests of the King.

London, July 7.—The poor of London to the number of 400,000 were King Edward's guests Saturday afternoon. They were scattered in about 400 halls, schools and parks in varying numbers, the greater number of the royal beneficiaries being at Stepney, where no less than 45,000 enjoyed a dinner such as they seldom partake of. King Edward continues his progress toward recovery.

Farmer Breaks His Neck.

Galesville, Wis., July 4.—Nelson Herried, a farmer, fell from a load of hay and broke his neck. He was the father of Gov. Herried, of South Dakota, who is here to attend the funeral.

Immigration at New York.

New York, July 3.—Figures prepared by the official statistician of Ellis island give the number of immigrants landed at this port in the first six months of this year as 116,711.

Many Buildings Burned.

Wilmington, N. C., July 7.—Fire at Clinton, N. C., destroyed 43 stores and residences, causing a loss of $100,000, on which there was little insurance.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

Finishes the Work of the First Session After Disposing of All Important Measures.

Washington, July 2.—The first session of the Fifty-seventh congress came to a close yesterday, both houses adjourning at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The final hours both in the senate and the lower branch were busy ones and much routine work was rushed through. The Philippine government bill finally was agreed to and has been signed by the president.

President Roosevelt went to the capitol to facilitate the work and sign the bills passed in the final sessions.

In each house the last scenes were most interesting, and the galleries were crowded. When Speaker Henderson dropped the gavel in the house there was an outburst of enthusiasm not witnessed since the Spanish war. Members joined in singing patriotic songs, and a roar of cheers drowned out the chorus when Speaker Henderson and Representative Hooker embraced each other during the singing of the stirring air of "Dixie." Speaker Henderson, in closing the session, said no house of representatives since the adoption of the constitution had done so much work as this one.

During the last hours of the senate there was a tart debate on the Philippine question, participated in by Messrs. Carmack, Spooner, Culberson, McComas and Lodge. Senator Allison announced that the appropriations for the session were $800,193,837, against $720,338,575 last year.

Both President Pro Tempore Frye, of the senate, and Speaker Henderson, of the house, were formally thanked for their services and duly applauded. As rapidly as possible senators and members are leaving town.

THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM.

Uncle Sam—Talk About Trusts and the Tariff! They Are Infants 'Longside This Question.

BIG STRIKE ON.

Nearly Nine Thousand Freight Handlers in Chicago Quit Work and Paralyze Trade.

Chicago, July 8.—Nearly 9,000 freight handlers, at a signal given by members of a secret committee, stopped work and went on strike at 9:30 a. m. Monday. Officials of the "Interior Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's union say every depot in the city is tied up, and that not a pound of freight will be delivered to or taken away from the various houses until the railroad companies concede the demands of the men. The strike order came as the result of a refusal on the part of the various railroads entering Chicago to concede a wage scale contained in a schedule presented by the unions recently.

Sent to Prison.

St. Louis, July 8.—Julius Lehmann, former member of the house of delegates, recently convicted of perjury in connection with the franchise bribery cases, was on Monday sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the state penitentiary. A motion for a new trial had been denied by Judge Ryan, who, before passing sentence, overruled a motion in arrest of judgment. Lehmann's attorney gave notice of appeal to the supreme court, giving bond in the sum of $10,000.

A Damaging Storm.

Hartland, Wis., July 8.—Sunday night's storm was the worst that ever visited this section of the country, doing great damage to crops and property. A barn on George Molster's farm, near Merton, blew down, killing two of Mr. Lemke's children.

Killed Two Brothers.

Richmond, Va., July 8.—Sunday night near Clifton Forge, John Crawford shot and killed two brothers named Cash, of Lowmoor. Crawford, who has been arrested, claimed one of the Cash boys threatened to cut his throat.

Tragedy in Chicago.

Chicago, July 7.—In a drunken frenzy Theodore Oelfener shot and killed his wife and 14-months-old baby and wounded Lizzy Stramm, his stepdaughter, and after arrest hanged himself in his cell.

Brothers Drowned.

Rock Island, Ill., July 5.—Emil and Edgar Lindberg, 13 and 11 years old, were drowned Friday afternoon. The lads were on a raft which capsized in a ravine which had been filled by the recent rains.

A CYCLONE CAUSES RUIN

Cuts a Swath Ten Miles Long and Half a Mile Wide in Racine County, Wisconsin.

MAN KILLED IN HIS WRECKED HOME.

Scores of Buildings Blown Down and Much Stock Killed—Crops Are Under Water—Illinois, Indiana and Other States Suffer from Wind and Rain.

Racine, Wis., July 3.—A path ten miles long and about half a mile wide, extending from the town of Raymond on the east to Husher, in the township of Caledonia, was swept by a cyclone late yesterday afternoon. One man was killed, many persons injured, over 40 houses and barns wrecked, scores of live stock killed and hundreds of trees blown down, while the damage to crops and farm lands cannot yet be estimated. Gus Thysen was killed in his house—a frame building ten miles north of Racine, which was wrecked.

Took a Diagonal Course.

The cyclone swept through the township of Caledonia diagonally. It struck the village of Raymond at 4:30 p. m., carrying the roofs of buildings and many insecure sheds and barns with it, depositing the broken timbers and splintered boards a mile or more out of the town.

Telephone lines are down through the country and farmers are out with horses and wagons. The 40 or 50 people who are left without shelter will be cared for. It is the worst since the cyclone of 1883, which blew away the northern portion of Racine.

The storm spent its force along the lake shore and blew down wires, unroofed frame buildings and covered the country with the broken limbs of trees in the vicinity of Kenosha and River Forest.

Crops Under Water.

Kenosha and Kenosha county was visited by a cloudburst. More than two inches of water fell in three hours. The damage to crops and to property is estimated at many thousand dollars. Throughout the country the grain and corn is leveled or else buried under the water that is backing up from the streams. The streams are out of their banks and the low lands are completely inundated.

Severe Storm in Illinois.

Minonk, Ill., July 3.—A disastrous wind and rainstorm visited this region yesterday afternoon. A fierce whirlwind laid flat and tangled up all standing vegetation, doing thousands of dollars' worth of damage to the crop. The lightning was severe and killed a number of horses and cattle. One and one-half inches of water fell in the afternoon, which makes a total of almost seven inches during the last week.

Three Reported Killed.

Chicago, July 8, 3 a. m.—A terrific windstorm passed over Momence, Ill., yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Meager particulars received here report three men killed. No more particulars are obtainable.

Kills One in Michigan.

Detroit, Mich., July 3.—A terrific storm swept through the southwestern portion of Michigan late Wednesday afternoon and in the early evening, killing one man, injuring many and resulting in great damage to property. At Leonidas it is reported that a farmer living near there was dashed to death against a telegraph pole. Reports from Battle Creek, Marshall, Mendon, Wasepi, Kalamazoo, Dowagiac and other towns state that wires are down and crops and property have sustained great damage.

Damage in Indiana.

Fort Wayne, Ind., July 3.—A severe storm of wind, rain and lightning swept across this part of Indiana, doing enormous damage. Trees were blown down, crops were destroyed, and the heavy rain deluged the fields, ruining the hay in many sections. Lightning also did much damage. At Auburn, Frank Karns, a mail carrier, was struck by a falling tree and perhaps fatally hurt. No other casualties were reported.

Crops Ruined by Floods.

Warsaw, Ind., July 3.—Heavy rains during the last four days have flooded this section and seriously damaged the wheat and oats crops. Many fields of almost ripened grain have been submerged. Lakes and streams have risen over four feet and are still rising on account of the heavy downpour. Tippecanoe river is higher than for 20 years.

Cyclone in West Virginia.

Cumberland, Md., July 3.—The fertile Middle Fork valley, 30 miles below Elkins, W. Va., traversed by a branch of the Tygarts Valley river for a distance of six miles, has been devastated by a cyclone, and houses, farms and forests are wiped out.

Died of Her Injuries.

Oberlin, O., July 7.—Mrs. D. L. Leonard, the wife of a prominent Congregationalist minister of this city, died Sunday from the effects of burns received late Saturday afternoon while starting a bonfire.

Famous Actress Dead.

New York, July 7.—Ada Gray, aged 52 years, the noted actress who made the play "East Lynn" famous in every corner of this country and in England, died at her home in Brooklyn, N. Y., after a long illness.

Killed by the Cars.

Des Moines, Ia., July 5.—Mrs. Robert Seney and 12-year-old daughter were killed and her son, aged nine, and guest, Mrs. P. Bantz, were badly injured by a Milwaukee train which struck their carriage at Sioux City.

THE HUMBERT CASE.

Most Stupendous Swindle the World Has Ever Known.

Ten Million Dollars Obtained by a Clever Woman by Keeping Up a Mystifying Game for Two Decades.

[Special Paris Letter.]

THE Humbert-Crawford swindle still is agitating Paris, and will be a prolific source of conversation for some time to come. And well it may, for it is without doubt the greatest confidence game the world has ever known. In it are involved, besides the principals, judges, lawyers, statesmen and bankers of the highest standing who were made innocent accessories by Mme. Humbert, chief engineer of the conspiracy, which yielded a harvest of $10,000,000.

Should a novelist attempt to base a story upon a plot as flimsy as that just exposed by the French courts he would be pronounced an idiot by the critics and a fool by the reading public. Yet

MME. THERESE HUMBERT.

the woman who hatched it imposed with remarkable success, and for the period of 20 years, upon shrewd business men and learned jurists and lived in luxury upon funds supplied by her victims.

The story, as revised up to date, is about as follows: About 25 years ago one Henry Robert Crawford died at Nice, leaving his entire fortune to Mlle. Therese d'Auvignac, who had nursed him in his last illness. That at least was her claim, and she produced a will to prove it. Just before entering upon possession of the property mademoiselle married Frederic Humbert, advocate of the court of appeal and son of the late M. Humbert, minister of justice, president of the Cour des Comptes and vice president of the senate. Before she had a chance to enjoy her wealth two gentlemen, Henry and Robert Crawford, appeared upon the scene and informed her that they were the nephews of the late R. H. Crawford. They produced a will which was dated exactly like hers, and stipulated that the Crawford property should be divided into three equal parts—one-third for Marie d'Auvignac, one-third to Henry Crawford and the other third to Robert Crawford, on condition that the latter place in France a capital sufficient to provide a life annuity for Therese d'Auvignac of 30,000 francs a month. The Crawford brothers were generous, however. They were, moreover, rich, and cared more for carrying out their uncle's wishes than for his money. Therefore they proposed she should marry one of them.

Mme. Humbert told them that she already had a husband, whereupon they offered to marry her sister, Marie d'Auvignac, who was then only a school girl. But the brothers

M. FREDERIC HUMBERT.

were in no hurry and proposed to let matters rest until Marie had attained her majority. Meanwhile they allowed Mme. Humbert an annuity of 365,000 francs, stipulating that the remainder, capital and accumulated interest, should be the dowry of her sister on her marriage. An immense safe was bought and built into the wall of Mme. Humbert's mansion, 65 Avenue de la Grande Armee, in a room adjoining her bedroom; and into this safe were locked envelopes in which the Crawfords had sealed the whole fortune of $20,000,000.

When Mlle. Marie reached her majority she refused to marry either of the Crawfords. A compromise was then entered into with regard to the fortune, but Mme. Humbert claimed that the nephews refused to carry out their part of it, and this was the starting point for the litigation that has been going on for 20 years. According to the deed entrusting her with the custody of the fortune, Mme. Humbert could not touch a penny of it without forfeiting her rights. Therefore she and her husband began to borrow money on the strength of the securities in the safe.

From then on until the discovery of the swindle every bank in Paris, from the largest to the smallest, and every financier of note made advances to Mme. Humbert, and the extraordinary case has left a trail of misfortunes and wrecked fortunes. The clever confidence woman secured possession of a magnificent mansion in the Avenue de la Grande Armee, a chateau at St. Germain, another at Melun, a third at Villiers-en-Brieres, a hunting box at Orsonvile, a 1,000 acre vineyard at Narbonne, a steam yacht, horses, carriages and automobiles. These properties existed for her pleasure. But all over Paris she owned houses and property of every description. She was at the head of a large wine business and founded an insurance company, the Rente Viagere, which she directed personally. She bought property in Madagascar; owned 4,000 acres of vines in Tunis, and held land in the Caucasus. Her social entertainments were perfect. All the artists of the Comedie Francaise and the Opera recited or sang at her receptions. Her gallery of pictures was superb. And still the flood of gold kept pouring forth. The famous safe, with its 100,000,000 francs, hypnotized the financial world.

Any doubt regarding the almost incredible legend were stilled by the authoritative statements of the most respected members of the French bar, by councillors of state and experienced notaries. Then was she not the daughter-in-law of M. Humbert, ex-minister of justice in the Freycinet cabinet, and wife of M. Frederic Humbert, deputy for the Seine et Marne department? And did not statesmen, officers, artists, men of science—everybody that was anybody—frequent her house? And so, for 20 years, the game went on.

And then came the crash. Some impatient creditors brought suit against Mme. Humbert; and M. Forrishon, president of the civil tribunal, insisted upon proof of the actual existence of the Crawford brothers and declined to allow their lawyer to defend the case until their exact address was known. Then another creditor moved that the fortune be removed from the custody of Mme. Humbert and placed in the hands of some man named by the court. This the court ordered done and appointed a day and an hour. At the time set for the opening of the famous safe a crowd of 3,000 peo-

MLLE. MARIE D'AUVIGNAC.

ple filled the street in front of the house. The notaries arrived to witness the opening, only to be informed that Mme. Humbert and her husband were gone.

When the door of the safe was broken open it was found to contain a red leather jewel case, in which was a paste diamond brooch worth 10 francs, some worthless mining shares and a few newspapers. Warrants were issued for the arrest of M. and Mme. Humbert, Mlle. Marie d' Auvignac and a brother. M. Parmentier, the legal representative of the mythical Crawford brothers, who was present at the opening of the safe, was taken into custody, and every person connected with the case was arrested as soon as possible.

With the Humberts vanished the whole fabric. There were no millions. The magnificent hotel she inhabited had been privately sold 18 months ago, and she was only occupying it until July next. Her famous gallery of pictures was a myth. All the masterpieces had been secretly sold, one after the other, and their place on the walls taken by cleverly executed copies. Her vineyards had never been paid for, her chateaux and houses were mortgaged up to the hilt, the wine business in Bercy was bankrupt, and the insurance company, the Rente Viagere, tumbled in like a card house.

But for this last institution, which has spread ruin and desolation by swallowing up the savings of thousands of poor people, Mme. Humbert would be almost popular in Paris. The news of the opening of the famous safe was received with bursts of laughter. No sympathy is felt for the financiers who advanced her money at a usurious rate of interest.

What people most admire, however, is the absolute genius of the plump and plucky brunette who, for two decades, kept this strange mystification going and made it bring in millions, upon a foundation of not even a plausible story. Her husband, who fled with her, is a thin, slightly bald fellow of the French type, with a face much worn by anxiety. Marie d' Auvignac, the girl who "jilted" the non-existent Crawfords, is described as being a blotched face, without the trace of genuine beauty.

WILLIAM WALTER WELLS.

No. 1020.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.
To R. W. Kitching:
You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Southwest quarter of Southwest quarter (S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼) in Section 31 in Township 39 North, of Range 19 West, is now assessed in your name; that on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1898, at the sale of lands pursuant to the Real Estate Tax Judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1898 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1896 for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of $1.82, and on the 10th day of May, 1902, the County Auditor of said County, by direction of the State Auditor, sold and conveyed said land in fee simple for the sum of $21.21, the amount due thereon, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $21.21, and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from said 10th day of May, A. D. 1902, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax deed has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of May, A. D. 1902.
(Official Seal.) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota.

No. 1027.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.
To D. M. Sabin:
You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot Four (4) in Section 9 in Township 39 North, of Range 19 West, is now assessed in your name; that on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1898 at the sale of land pursuant to the Real Estate Tax Judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1898 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1896 for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of $1.02, and on the 10th day of May, 1902, the County Auditor of said County, by direction of the State Auditor, sold and conveyed said land in fee simple for the sum of $2.54, the amount due thereon, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $2.54 and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from said 10th day of May, A. D. 1902, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax deed has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of May, A. D. 1902.
(Official Seal.) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota.

No. 1028.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.
To Laird, Norton Co.:
You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot two (2) in Section 2 in Township 40 North, of Range 20 West, is now assessed in your name; that on the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1898 at the sale of land pursuant to the Real Estate Tax Judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1898, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1896 for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of 79 cents, and on the 10th day of May, 1902, the County Auditor of said County, by direction of the State Auditor, sold and conveyed said land in fee simple for the sum of $8.21, the amount due thereon, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $8.21 and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from said 10th day of May, A. D. 1902, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax deed has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of May, A. D. 1902.
(Official Seal.) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota.

No. 1037.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.
To S. F. Boyce:
You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot four (4) in Section 2 in Township 40 North, of Range 20 West, is now assessed in your name; that on the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1898, at the sale of land pursuant to the Real Estate Tax Judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1898 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1896 for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of $1.33, and on the 10th day of May, 1902, the County Auditor of said County, by direction of the State Auditor, sold and conveyed said land in fee simple for the sum of $16.78, the amount due thereon, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $16.78, and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from said 10th day of May, A. D. 1902 to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax deed has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of May, A. D. 1902.
(Official Seal.) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota.

No. 1015.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.
To D. M. Sabin:
You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: Lot five (5) in Section 9 in Township 39 North, of Range 19 West, is now assessed in your name; that on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1898, at the sale of land pursuant to the Real Estate Tax Judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1898, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1896 for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of $1.82, and on the 10th day of May, 1902, the County Auditor of said County, by direction of the State Auditor, sold and conveyed said land in fee simple for the sum of $20.77, the amount due thereon, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $20.77 and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from said 10th day of May, A. D. 1902, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax deed has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of May, A. D. 1902.
(Official Seal.) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota.

No. 1021.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.
To J. Stinson:
You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, towit: South half of Northeast quarter in Section 5 in Township 39, North, of Range, 19 West, is now assessed in your name; that on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1898, at the sale of land pursuant to the Real Estate Tax Judgment duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1898, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1896 for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of $2.51, and on the 10th day of May, 1892, the County Auditor of said County, by direction of the State Auditor, sold and conveyed said land in fee simple for the sum of $41.36, the amount due thereon, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $41.36 and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from said 10th day of May, A. D. 1902, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax deed has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of May, A. D. 1902.
(Official Seal.) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota.

No. 1022.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.
To J. Stinson:
You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Southeast quarter (S. E. ¼) in Section 7 in Township 39 North, of Range 19 West, is now assessed in your name; that on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1898, at the sale of land pursuant to the Real Estate Tax Judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1898, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1896 for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of $7.79, and on the 10th day of May, 1902, the County Auditor of said County, by direction of the State Auditor, sold and conveyed said land in fee simple for the sum of $91.90, the amount due thereon, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $91.90 and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from said 10th day of May, A. D. 1902, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax deed has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of May, A. D. 1902.
(Official Seal.) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota.

No. 1023.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.
To J. Stinson:
You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Southwest quarter (S. W. ¼) in Section 8 in Township 39 North, of Range 19 West, is now assessed in your name; that on the 2nd day of May, A. D 1898, at the sale of land pursuant to the Real Estate Tax Judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1898, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1896 for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of $6.64, and on the 10th day of May, 1902, the County Auditor of said County, by direction of the State Auditor, sold and conveyed said land in fee simple for the sum of $87.28 the amount due thereon, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $87.28 and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from said 10th day of May, A. D. 1902, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax deed has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of May, A. D. 1902.
(Official Seal.) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota.

No. 1024.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.
To D. M. Sabin:
You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot Three (3) in Section 9 in Township 39 North, of Range 19 West, is now assessed in your name; that on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1898, at the sale of land pursuant to the Real Estate Tax Judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1898 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1896 for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of $1.94, and on the 10th day of May, 1902, the County Auditor of said County, by direction of the State Auditor, sold and conveyed said land in fee simple for the sum of $22.45, the amount due thereon, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $22.45 and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from said 10th day of May, A. D. 1902, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax deed has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of May, A. D. 1902.
(Official Seal.) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota.

No. 1025.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.
To R. W. Kitching:
You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot three (3) in Section 29 in Township 39 North, of Range 19 West, is now assessed in your name; that on the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1898, at the sale of lands pursuant to theReal Estate Tax Judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1898 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1896, for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of $1.82, and on the 10th day of May, 1902, the County Auditor of said County, by direction of the State Auditor, sold and conveyed said land in fee simple for the sum of $25.80, the amount due thereon, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $25.80 and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from said 10th day of May, A. D. 1902, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax deed has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of May, A. D. 1902.
(Official Seal.) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota.

No. 1047.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.
To C. Long:
You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The Southwest quarter (S. W. ¼) in Section 13 in Township 38 North, of Range 20 West, is now assessed in your name; that on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1899 at the sale of land pursuant to the Real Estate Tax Judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1899 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1897 for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of $17.08, and was on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1902, duly assigned by the State of Minnesota for $102.75, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $102.75 and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from said 24th day of April, A. D. 1902, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of May, A. D. 1902.
(Official Seal.) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota.

No. 1048.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.
To T. E. Edmund and Carlen:
You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit:: The East half of the South East quarter of South East quarter in Section 14 in Township 38 North, of Range 20 West, is now assessed in your name; that on the 1st day of May, A. D 1899 at the sale of land pursuant to the Real Estate Tax Judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1899, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1897 for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of $2.37, and was on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1902 duly assigned by the State of Minnesota for $13.32, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $13.32 and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from the said 24th day of April, A. D. 1902, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of May, A. D. 1902.
(Official Seal.) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota.

No. 1050.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.
To A. D. W. Smith & Hill:
You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The East half of the South West quarter in Section 7 in Township 39 North, of Range 20 West, is now assessed in your name; that on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1899, at the sale of land pursuant to the Real Estate Tax Judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1899, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1897 for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of $5.32, and was on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1902, duly assigned by the State of Minnesota for $25.97, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $25.97 and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from said 24th day of April, A. D. 1902, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of May, A. D. 1902.
(Official Seal.) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota.

No. 1051.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.
To A. D. W. Smith & Hill:
You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The South East quarter of the North West quarter in Section 7 in Township 39 North, of Range 20 West, is now assessed in your name; that on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1899, at the sale of land pursuant to the Real Estate Tax Judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1899, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1897 for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of $2.77, and was on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1902, duly assigned by the State of Minnesota for $13.13, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $13.13 and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from said 24th day of April, A. D. 1902, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of May, A. D. 1902.
(Official Seal.) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota.

No. 1052.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.
To A. D. W. Smith & Hill:
You are hereby notified that the following described piece, or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The North West quarter of the South West quarter in Section 19 in Township 39 North, of Range 20 West, is now assessed in your name; that on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1899 at the sale of land pursuant to the Real Estate Tax Judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1899 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1897 for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of $2.11, and was on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1902, duly assigned by the State of Minnesota for $10.10, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $10.10 and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from said 24th day of April, A. D. 1902, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of May, A. D. 1902.
(Official Seal.) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota.

No. 1053.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.
To A. D. W. Smith & Hill:
You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The South West quarter of the South West quarter in Section 19 in Township 39 North, of Range 20 West, is now assessed in your name; that on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1899, at the sale of land pursuant to the Real Estate Tax Judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1899, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1897 for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota, for the sum of $2.25, and was on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1902, duly assigned by the State of Minnesota for $10.42, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $10.42 and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from said 24th day of April, A. D. 1902, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of May, A. D. 1902.
(Official Seal) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota.

No. 1054.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.
To Chas. F. Franson:
You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The North East quarter of the South West quarter in Section 12 in Township 41 North, of Range 19 West, is now assessed in your name; that on the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1899, at the sale of land pursuant to the Real Estate Tax Judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1899 in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1897 for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of $3.78, and was on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1902, duly assigned by the State of Minnesota for $15.37, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $15.37 and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from said 24th day of April, A. D. 1902, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of May, A. D. 1902.
(Official Seal.) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota.

No. 1055.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.
To Chas. F. Franson:
You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine, and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The North West quarter of the South East quarter in Section 12 in Township 41 North, of Range 19 West, is now assessed in your name; that on the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1899, at the sale of land pursuant to the Real Estate Tax Judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1899, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1897 for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of $3.78, and was on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1902, duly assigned by the State of Minnesota for $15.37, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $15.37 and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from said 24th day of April, A. D. 1902, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax certificate has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.
Witness my hand and official seal this 28th day of May, A. D. 1902.
(Official Seal.) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota.

PATENTS
DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED
ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

PINE COUNTY PIONEER.

ED. C. GOTTRY, Editor and Prop

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

PINE CITY, MINN. July 11, 1902.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
SAMUEL R. VAN SANT,
of Winona.

For Lieutenant Governor,
RAY W. JONES,
of Hennepin County.

For Secretary of State,
PETER E. HANSON,
of Litchfield.

For State Auditor,
SAMUEL G. IVERSON,
of Fillmore County.

For State Treasurer,
J. H. BLOCK,
of St. Peter.

For Attorney General,
W. B. DOUGLAS,
of Clay County.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
C. A. PIDGEON,
of Wright County.

For Railroad Commissioner,
C. F. STAPLES,
of Dakota County.

Congressional.

For Member of Congress—8th Dist.,
J ADAM BEDE,
of Pine City.

Legislative.

For the Senate,
L. H. McKUSICK,
of Pine City.

For the Legislature,
JOHN L. OLESON,
of North Branch.
FRANK W. ROWE,
of Lindstrom.

THE editor of the Hinckley Enterprise in last week's issue displayed his ignorance of base ball by the following article:

"Bill Gottry" base ball authority and bad boy, of Pine City, gushes grandiloquently as to Pine City's ability to do Hinckley on ball. Now our boys are not afraid to meet the Pine City team at any time. Bill you take too much "valuable" space in explaining sprained ankles. You know the old saying, "if the dog hadn't stopped—he would have caught the rabbit". 6 to 5 was not a very rad beat, was it.

Now Bro. Folsom before you go to criticising the PIONEER, attend a few ball games and learn the game. Everyone who knows anything about base ball knows that a short-stop with a lame ankle cannot play his position in a manner that would do credit to himself, and they also know that on the short-stop, is a great measure, the result of the game depends. Read the record of the two games played here Friday and Saturday afternoons against the J. H. Allen & Co. team, one of the fastest teams in the state and then see if we had not a right to the claim we made in our last issue. And Mr. Folsom why did not your team come down and play the return game as they promised to?

The Minneapolis Journal has a scheme whereby any one subscribing to that paper for one year can get a $1,000 accident policy the cost of the paper. They also are offering $25,000 in cash prizes for the nearest guess on the total vote of New York, Pennsylvaniania and Michigan this fall. Every three months paid in advance is good for one guess. Address,

The Minneapolis Journal.

Grasshoppers.

Important Suggestions to Farmers. Grasshoppers are appearing and doing some damage in localities. It is now too late for effective plowing; the grasshoppers are too large, and farmers afflicted with this pest must resort to the hopperdozers.

The State entomologist is prepared this year as before to furnish a limited amount of kerosene oil to those who own hopperdozers. Those can best be used when the day is bright and warm. They can be made at a minimum cost of four or five dollars each for smaller size complete. Your county commissioner is authorized to help you and you obtain your oil through him. Consult him in this regard.

Last year's unploughed stubble is the chief source of all the trouble, and farmers are asking for a law obliging the plowing of all such land. Your county commissioner will be glad to hear your views upon this subject.

If necessary, the State Entomologist or his representative will visit the infected locality.

Respectfully yours,
F. L. Washburn,
State Entomologist.

A WIFE WANTED.

I am a good looking young man age 30, height 6 feet, weight 168, light mustache, blue eyes. I am honest and upright, don't use any kind of strong drink, and am as true as steel. White, American-born, have lots of sand and want a good wife age from 15 to 40. If she is a widow she must have a farm or $2,000, must be white, height 5 ft. 8 inches, or 5 ft. 10 or 6 ft. Write and learn more.

Mr. John W. Detrick,
King of Prussia,
Montgomery County, Penn.

List of Letters,

Remaining uncalled for in the post office at Pine City, Minn., for week ending July 5, 1902:

Gentlemen's List.

Mr. Harry Hach, Mr. H. E. Leach, Thos. Griffin, Esq., and Chas. Franke, Esq.

Persons calling for the above, will please say "Advertised" and give the date of this list.

J. Y. BRECKENRIDGE,
Postmaster.

Summer School Announcement.

The Teachers' Training School for Pine and Kanabec counties, will open at Pine City on July 14th, 1902, at 2:00, p. m. and will continue for a period of four weeks.

Text-books are furnished free, but I would request that all who have Frye's Geography, McMaster or Montgomery's History and Overton's Physiology, bring them along.

For list of boarding places, and full particulars, write to Supt. Gumar Naumann Mora, Minn., or to the undersigned Pine City, Minn.

Assuring you that the faculty will do all in their power to make your stay at Pine City profitable, and that the citizens will put forth every effort to make it pleasant, you are cordially invited to attend.

Very respectfully,
R. H. BLANKENSHIP,
Supt. of Pine County.

LIST OF PATENTS

Granted to Minnesota inventors this week, reported by C. A. Snow & Co.,

J. J. Daniels, New Londer, track for pocket gophers; W. S. Hunkins, Merriam Park, garment supporter; A. C. Johnson, Winona, Semaphore; B. E. Lindberg, Faribault, kindergarten loom; O. O. Morgan, Redwood Falls, metal sawing apparatus; L. M. A. Munz, Winona, respirator; J. E. Painter, Minneapolis, kindergarten loom; P. Plotnik, Delano, hay rack; O. Schell, New Ulm, attachment for beer coolers; W. N. Williams, Welcome, sleigh runner.

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

WANTED.

A young man to act as Local Advertising and business Manager. Send reference and 4 cents in postage stamps for particulars and catalogue of goods we manufacture.

Swartzenburg Manufacturing Co.,
1234 Central Ave. N. E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Builders of Gasolene Engines, Dynamos and Motors. Pleasure Boats and launches. Wood and Iron turning lathes.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

Order to Examine Accounts.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. } ss.
County of Pine.

In Probate Court, Special Term, July 8th 1902.

In The Matter of the Estate of Henry Cherrier, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Mrs. Agnes Cherrier administrix of the estate of Henry Cherrier deceased, representing among other things, that she has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is Ordered, That said account be examined, and petition be hear I, by this Court, on Monday the 4th day of August A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Probate Office, in the Village of Pine City in said county.

And It Is Further Ordered, That notice thereof 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 the 8th day of July A. D. 1902.

By the Court,
(SEAL) E. VEENHOVEN,
Judge of Probate.
31-34

Notice of Cancellation of Contract.

Office of
NORTHWESTERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
Northern Pacific General Office Bldg.,
Cor. Fourth and Broadway St'ts,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Number 3987.

To Josephine Jakrebek.

Whereas, a certain contract in writing was made and entered into between the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company, as party of the first part, and you Josephine Jakrebek, as party of the second part, dated the 2nd day of December A. D. 1896, under and by the terms of which contract the said party of the first part contracted and agreed to sell to you, the said party of the second part, upon payment by you of certain sums of money and the performance of certain conditions, the following described lands, to-wit:

W est half of Northeast quarter (W½ of ne¼) of section No. 29, in Township No. 40 north of Range No. 20 west of the 4th principal meridian, said lands being situate in the County of Pine and state of Minnesota; and

Whereas, default has been made by you the said party of the second part, in the performance of the terms and conditions of the conditions of the said contract, in this, to-wit: failure to make payment as per terms and conditions thereof; and

Whereas, the Northwestern Improvement Company, a corporation, has succeeded to the rights of the said St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company under the said contract and the title of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company in and to the premises above described; and

Whereas, the said Northwestern Improvement Company is by the terms of said contract by reason of said default entitled to declare a forfeiture thereof, and to declare the same wholly null and void.

Now, Therefore, you the said Josephine Jakrebek are notified that the said Northwestern Improvement Company does hereby elect to declare a forfeiture of the said contract and to declare the same wholly null and void, and to cancel and terminate the said contract, and the same is hereby forfeited cancelled and terminated, as provided in said contract and pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, and such cancellation and termination will take effect on the 12 th day of August 1902.

NORTHWESTERN IMPROVEMENT CO.,
Dated June 2nd 1902. By F. W. WILSEY,
Ass't. Land Commissioner.
28-31)

Notice of Cancellation of Contract.

Office of
NORTHWESTERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
Northern Pacific General Office Bldg.,
Cor. Fourth and Broadway St'ts,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Number 6610.

To Jesse H. Weaver.

Whereas, a certain contract in writing made and entered into between the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company, as party of the first part, and you Jesse H. Weaver, as party of the second part, dated the 6th day of November A. D. 1897, under and by the terms of which contract the said party of the first part contracted and agreed to sell to you, the said party of the second part, upon payment by you of certain sums of money and the performance of certain conditions, the following described lands, to-wit:

fractional North half of Northeast quarter (fr ⅛ of NE¼) of Section No. 3, in Township No 39 north, of Range No. 20 west of the 4th principal meridian, said land being situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota; and

Whereas, default has been made by you the said party of the second part, in the performance of the terms and conditions of the conditions of the said contract, in this, to-wit: failure to make payment as per terms and conditions thereof; and

Whereas, the Northwestern Improvement Company, a corporation, has succeeded to the rights of the said St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company under the said contract and the title of the said St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company in and to the premises above described; and

Whereas, the said Northwestern Improvement Company is by the terms of said contract by reason of said default entitled to declare a forfeiture thereof, and to declare the same wholly null and void.

Now, Therefore, you the said Jesse H. Weaver are notified that the said Northwestern Improvement Company does hereby elect to declare a forfeiture of the said contract and to declare the same wholly null and void, and to cancel and terminate the said contract, and the same is hereby forfeited, canceled and terminated, as provided in said contract and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, and such cancellation and termination will take effect on the 12th day of August 1902.

NORTHWESTERN IMPROVEMENT CO.,
Dated June 2nd 1902. By F. W. WILSEY,
Asst. Land Commissioner.
28-31)

No. 1086.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR.
County of Pine, State of Minnesota.

To S. F. Boyce:

You are hereby notified that the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and known and described as follows to-wit: Lot Three (3) in Section 2 in Township 40 North, of Range 20 West, is now assessed in your name, that on the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1898, at the sale of land pursuant to the Real Estate Tax Judgment, duly given and made in and by the District Court in and for the said County of Pine, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1898, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1894 for the said County of Pine, the above described piece or parcel of land was bid in for the State of Minnesota for the sum of $1.36, and on the 10th day of May, 1902, the County Auditor of said County, by direction of the State Auditor, sold and conveyed said land in fee simple for the sum of $17.10, the amount due thereon, and the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale, exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of $17.10 and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from said 10th day of May, A. D. 1902, to the day such redemption is made, and that the said tax deed has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal this 26th day of May, A. D. 1902.

(Official Seal) D. GREELEY,
County Auditor of Pine County, Minnesota

Notice of Cancellation of Contract.

Office Of
Northwestern Improvemt Company,
Northern Pacific General Office Building,
Cor. Fourth and Broadway Streets.
St. Paul, Minnesota.

No. 3834.

To Caroline Sorenson,

Whereas, a certain contract in writing was made and entered into between the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company, as party of the first part, and you, Caroline Sorenson, as party of the second part, dated the 26th day of September A. D. 1898, under and by the terms of which contract, the said party of the first part contracted and agreed to sell to you, the said party of the second part, upon payment by you of certain sums of money and the performance of certain conditions, the following described lands, to-wit:

Northeast quarter of Southeast quarter (ne ¼ of se¼) of Section 22 and the Northwest quarter of Southwest quarter (nw¼ of sw¼) of Section No. 23, in Township No. 40 north, of Range No. 20 west of the 4th principal meridian, said lands being situate in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota; and

Whereas, default has been made by you, the said party of the second part, in the performance of the terms and conditions of the said contract, in this, to-wit:

Failure to make payments as per terms and conditions thereof and

Whereas, the Northwestern Improvement Company, a corporation, has succeeded to the rights of the said St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company under the said contract and the title of the said St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company in and to the premises above described; and

Whereas, the said Northwestern Improvement Company is by the terms of said contract by reason of said default entitled to declare a forfeiture thereof, and to declare the same wholly null and void.

Now, Therefore, you the said Caroline Sorensen are notified that the said Northwestern Improvement Company does hereby elect to declare a forfeiture of the said contract and to declare the same wholly null and void, and to cancel and terminate the said contract, and the same is hereby forfeited, canceled and terminated, as provided in said contract and pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, and such cancellation and termination will take effect on the 4th day of August 1902.

Dated May 12th 1902.

NORTHWESTERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
By F. W. Wilsey
Ass't Land Commissioner

Order for Hearing Proof of Will.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. } ss.
County of Pine.

In Probate Court, Special Term, July 2nd 1902.

In The Matter of the Estate of Frederika Kline, Deceased.

Whereas, An instrument in writing purporting to be duly authenticated as the Last Will and Testament of Frederika Kline deceased, late of said County, has been delivered to this Court:

And Whereas, Adam Biederman has filed therewith his petition, representing, among other things, that said Frederika Kline died in said County on the 25 day of June 1902, testate, and that said petitioner is the executor named in said last Will and Testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to him issued thereon;

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 Monday the 28th day of July A. D. 1902, 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 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 the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1902.

By the Court:
(SEAL) E. VEENHOVEN,
Judge of Probate.
(30-33)

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. } ss.
COUNTY OF PINE.

District Court, First Judicial District.

Rosalee Lefebvre, Plaintiff,
against
David Lefebvre, Defendant.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed with the Clerk of said Court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the Village of Pine City, Pine County, Minnesota, within thirty days after the service of this Summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated April 2nd, A. D. 1902.

L. H. McKUSICK,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Pine City, Minn.

WE BUY CREAM!

Buy an Iowa Dairy Separator and ship your Cream to the Minneapolis Cold Storage Co.

For terms and prices write to

C F JACKSON, GENERAL AG'T.,
PINE CITY, MINNESOTA.

The New Hardware Store

is stocked with a full line of

Hardware,
Paints,
Oils,

Also agent for the celebrated

Electric Seal Red Oil

for illuminating purposes.

JOHN BARTA,
Proprietor

NEW LUMBER YARD

I have decided to open a Retail Lumber Yard and will keep constantly on hand a full supply of all kinds of building material. Will also buy and pay cash for any Lumber, Lath and Shingles that is offered, at Highest Market Price. The yard is located at my Sales Barn. Mr. Henry Spher will be in charge. When in need of anything in the Lumber Line try Henry.

Respectfully Yours,
- P. W. McAllen -
Pine City, Minn.

POTATO BUGS KILL THEM the easiest Way for yourself and the bug.

To do this successfully you must have

Pure | Paris | Green

and a GOOD SPRAYER

WE HAVE THEM BOTH

A full line of

Horse Hay Forks
Steel Track
Hay Carriers
Hay Forks
Wook-Rakes
Scythes and Snaths.

Pumps of all kinds.
Dandy Wind Mills.
U. S. Cream Separators.

SMITH, THE HARDWARE MAN

PINE CITY, MINN.

Just Received

A CARLOAD OF

Mouldings,
Screen Doors,
Sash and Doors,
Maple Flooring,
Building Paper,
Door and Window Frames.

Call and get our prices before you buy. We will save you money.

Buy early before stock is broken.

Wiseman & Co.
Pine City, Minn.

SUPPLEMENT TO
PINE COUNTY PIONEER.
PINE CITY, MINN.
Friday, July 11th, 1902.

GOV. VAN SANT'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

THE GOVERNOR ABLY DISCUSSES THE ISSUES OF THE COMING CAMPAIGN BEFORE THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The History of the Party Reviewed—Reciprocity Advocated as Being in Keeping With Its Traditions—The Excellent Financial Condition of the State and the Reduction of the Price of Binding Twine This Year Due to the Sound Business Administration of the Republican Party—The Problem of Taxation and the Merger Question Fully Discussed.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I am profoundly grateful for the distinguished honor conferred upon me by the representatives of the Republican party of Minnesota in convention assembled. For two years I have endeavored, as chief executive, to serve the people of our state to the best of my ability, and to have performed the duties of that position in such a manner as to meet with your approbation is most gratifying.

At this time it will not be inappropriate to discuss the issues involved in the coming campaign and to examine our past record. The Republican party was called into existence during tumultuous times. It has met every issue presented and settled it, and settled it properly. Slavery and disunion threatened the life of our government; with Lincoln, our first Republican president, at the helm, the nation passed that danger without shipwreck. Slavery was abolished and the Union was saved. The dangers of the reconstruction period were met and mastered, and polygamy, an evil that long disgraced us, was swept away forever. The repudiation of the debt incurred in the war of the Rebellion was avoided and every obligation was paid, dollar for dollar. The greenback craze was successfully resisted and under the wise direction of that able financier, John Sherman, and in the face of fierce opposition, and while the whole world doubted, we resumed specie payments. And better than this even, with the aid of the sound money Democrats the free silver fallacy went down to everlasting defeat and the gold standard was established. As soon as we were restored to power, in 1897, we inaugurated policies which brought the country from the deepest gloom to the greatest prosperity. With a sound financial system and protection to our home industries we have now arrived at the golden age of American progress. In fact, with the adoption of our policies we have made the industrial conquest of the globe. We have placed another bright star in our diadem. While the lamented and beloved McKinley was our chief executive we determined no longer to permit the Spaniard to oppress the people of Cuba. Our president, supported by all parties and by the matchless valor of our soldiers and sailors, in one hundred days not only freed Cuba and drove the Spaniard from the continent forever, but gave greater liberty to millions across the seas. On the twentieth of May last a new republic was born and the nation's plighted faith was kept. Our party not only promises but performs. Cuba is not only our sister republic, but in a measure our ward, and I am sure that our great government will deal justly and liberally by her; and we should declare as our policy, "Woe unto the nation that would attempt to injure or destroy this young republic." With such a party in power there need be no fear that the people of Porto Rico or of the Philippine islands will be oppressed, for every man who claims the protection of our flag will have every right guaranteed him. I have no patience with the assaults made upon our army in the Philippines; it has performed its duty there and should be commended, not censured. There may have been atrocities committed, but not more than usually result from war. The American soldier needs no apology. The people will stand by him for he has ever been the hope and the safety of the nation. We have never had to depend upon hired help to defend the flag, for the American soldier has ever been ready to stand as a supporting column for the Stars and Stripes. While this record is one to be proud of, we should not be satisfied with our past glories, great as they are, but should meet the live questions of the day. The party of progress should not become the Bourbon party. We should not be satisfied to let well enough alone if we can better our condition. Growth is as essential to a party as to an individual or a nation. By reason of the industrial conquest mentioned a moment ago, new problems have arisen and new questions have to be solved. Will the party be equal to the emergency?

While a firm believer in the principle of protection, I also believe that our tariff laws should be revised. They should be changed to meet the new conditions; and any schedule not needed to protect our own people against foreign competition, or not required for raising the necessary revenue for the purpose of administering the affairs of the government, should be largely reduced, or removed altogether. How much better this revision by the party of protection than by its arch enemy, the Democratic party. The Democratic party has been tried. It made a miserable failure. Is our memory so short that we can forget the evils resulting from 1893-1897, when that party was in possession of all branches of the government? This was indeed the darkest period in our history. Closed factories, smokeless chimneys, idle men, misery and want the common lot of all. Let us profit by the terrible lesson and perform this work ourselves. In this way it can be accomplished without harm to our business interests and without a shock to our industrial system. We should also favor reciprocity. We must not only maintain our present market, but we must find new ones. We cannot hope to always sell and never buy. In pursuing such a policy we follow the footsteps of the great modern leaders of our party, Blaine, McKinley and Roosevelt.

I will not further discuss national issues as they have been so ably and fully presented by our distinguished senior senator, Hon. Knute Nelson.

For the term of forty years our party has been practically in control of all branches of our state government. So it can be said that all laws upon our statute books during that period were passed by Republican legislatures or signed by Republican governors. Among those that have resulted in great benefit to the people might be mentioned: Laws for the inspection of grain, laws for the supervision and control of the railroads and for the establishment and control of the commission, the laws creating the board of equalization, taxing corporations, drainage, and others.

It can be truthfully stated that there has not been a beneficent, legislative or official act in the interest of the people that did not have its origin in and that was not enacted into law by the Republican party or those chosen to represent it.

Our great growth and development as a state is so interwoven with the history of the Republican party that one cannot be separated from the other.

FINANCES.

The finances of the state are in a most excellent condition. After the recent Ohio Republican state convention one of the reasons urged for continuing that party in power was that under its wise management the credit of the state was so good that it could negotiate its bonds at 3 per cent. That is indeed a fine showing. But look at Minnesota! Our party has managed so well that we do not have to borrow at all; and we are able to build a $3,000,000 capitol without incurring $1 of bonded indebtedness. On the other hand, we have more than $8,000,000 of the bonds of other states in our strong box and all that we have to do to secure the interest is to cut off the coupons. But more valuable than the bonds, even, is the sum of $7,000,000 due on state lands, from counties, cities and townships. I say more valuable because the security is better than any state bond, and the rate of interest higher. The amount loaned since Jan. 1, 1901, is in excess of $1,250,000. Would you preserve this credit? If so, keep the Republican party in power.

THE STATE PRISON AND BINDING TWINE PLANT.

During the last campaign the management of the state prison, especially in connection with the binding twine plant, was constantly under discussion. It was claimed by our party that it was grossly mismanaged, and we promised, if given the opportunity, to remedy the evils and place the institution in the same excellent condition in which our political enemies found it.

Upon investigation it was found that unfavorable conditions existed in the management, and also that the year's business, then just closed, had not only resulted in a loss to the state, but that the manner in which the business had been carried on had proven very unsatisfactory.

DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT.

The principal complaints against the Democratic management of the state prison, and especially the twine plant, briefly stated, were as follows:

The prison twine was sold to the farmers in 1900 (the only year that the Democrats had full charge of the prison) at 10 cents per pound. This price being 2 or 3 cents per pound higher than they could have bought their twine for from local dealers.

The Democratic management did not guarantee prices, as former administrations had always done, or as the present prison management is doing and did do both last season and this season. This being the case, the option of canceling an order and the price guaranty being cut off, they were obliged to take the twine whether they had any crops to bind or not.

Much of the twine made was inferior in quality, short in length, uneven, bunchy and overloaded with oil.

In the operation of the twine plant during the season of 1900 (the Democratic year) the management of the prison twine plant was not only a detriment to the actual purchasers of the twine, in that they were obliged to pay at least 2 or 3 cents per pound more than they could have bought it for elsewhere from local dealers, but it was a damage to all other consumers of twine throughout the state for the reason that instead of tending to regulate or lower the prices by coming into active competition with independent cordage manufacturers, it kept prices up and made them even higher.

The state also lost money under the Democratic administration of 1900 by the purchase of a large amount of high-priced fiber at the closing period of that season, which had to be carried over and manufactured the following year.

The discipline of the institution, as affecting both officers and prisoners, was in a deplorable condition and gradually growing worse. This was clearly evidenced by the discovery of a plot on the part of two officers of the prison to assist a long-term convict to escape from the institution. The discovery of this plot having been made within three days after Warden Wolfer was reappointed. The officers were arrested and both convicted of the crime, one sentenced to the state reformatory and the other to pay a heavy fine.

The sale of the binding twine to consumers of that product in the state by the Democratic management in 1900, which amounted to something over 5,000,000 pounds, cost the farmers over $100,000 more than they would have been obliged to pay had they purchased the same grade of twine from their local dealers; at the same time, the twine purchased was inferior in both grade and quality.

The complaints as to the management of the twine plant under Democratic rule came from some of the best farmers throughout the state, and these complaints were general, regardless of party or party affiliations; viz: That the prices were too high; that they were not allowed to cancel their orders when crops failed; that the twine was inferior in grade and quality, that they were obliged to take it and pay for it whether they could use it or not; that the twine plant instead of being a benefit to the farmers of the state, as managed, was a positive detriment to them.

REPUBLICAN MANAGEMENT.

I succeeded in making such changes in the board of managers as to secure the reappointment of Warden Wolfer to that position on March 1, 1901, but there had already been considerable twine manufactured. Much of the twine made and in store was found upon examination to be inferior in quality. It was also found that there was about $30,000 in notes, taken by the former administration, which fell due in the preceding November, still uncollected.

The new management set about to remedy some of the evils of its predecessors, and these were overcome as expeditiously as possible, although some of the poor twine manufactured at the beginning of last season, or up to March 1, 1901, when the new warden took charge, together with the reputation made the preceding year, made it very difficult to dispose of last season's product, and in order to dispose of the twine and effect a clearance of the entire output Warden Wolfer was obliged to hire a large number of traveling salesmen. It was all sold, however, and the twine gave general satisfaction, except the poor twine that was made at the beginning of the season, just referred to, or before the change took place.

GREAT SAVING TO THE FARMERS.

There was manufactured in the season of 1901, something over 5,500,000 pounds of which 3,300,000 pounds were sold to the farmers of the state, and 2,280,000 pounds were sold to the dealers at the following prices, viz: 6¾ cents per pound for sisal and standard; 8½ cents per pound for mixed twine, and 9 1-4 cents per pound for pure Manila; an average of about 2 cents per pound below the prices at which twine of equal grade and quality was sold by the jobbers and manufacturers to the dealers of the state, which would make an actual saving of over $1,000,000 to the consumers of the state by the purchase of prison twine.

The competition caused by sale of the state prison twine at these figures also tended to lower the prices of twine sold in the state by other manufacturers, which resulted in a benefit to the consumers of binding twine in the state generally.

The profit on binding twine last season amounted in round numbers to $333,000. This was a clear profit after all expenses had been borne incident to the conduct of the twine plant.

SHOWING THIS YEAR IN FAVOR OF FARMERS BETTER THAN LAST SEASON.

The manufacture of binding twine for the season of 1902, which is now nearly closed, will show better results than the preceding season. Amount manufactured, 5,500,000 pounds, of which over 4,000,000 pounds are sold to the farmers of the state and 1,500,000 pounds to the dealers, at the following prices, viz: 9¾ cents per pound for standard and sisal, 11¾ cents per pound for mixed twine, and 12 1-4 per pound for pure Manila.

The above prices at which the state prison twine was sold are 2 1-4 cents per pound cheaper than the twine is being sold by jobbers and manufacturers to dealers of the state. This will prove an actual saving in dollars and cents of at least $150,000 to the farmers of Minnesota who purchased prison twine the present season.

This, however, is not the only saving. All other consumers of twine that are obliged to purchase from dealers and other manufacturers will also be benefited in that the dealers are obliged to meet the competition of the prison twine, which has tended to regulate and lower the price.

The average amount of twine consumed in the State of Minnesota is about 18,000,000 pounds. I contend that the competitive or regulating tendency produced by the sale of prison twine keeps down

GOV. VAN SANT.

the price on all the twine sold in this state at least 1 cent per pound. If this is so (and I believe it can be demonstrated) here is also a saving of $180,000; to this add the $150,000 saved to the consumers in the actual purchase price of the prison twine the present season, and it shows a grand total of $330,000 for the season of 1902.

Notwithstanding the high ruling prices for both sisal and Manila fiber for the last year, fiber was purchased at prices that not only made it possible to sell the binding twine for fully 2 1-4 cents per pound under the ruling market price, but it has at the same time made a clear profit of over $40,000. This was made possible by the warden going to Yucatan, Mexico, to make contracts and final arrangements for the purchase of sisal hemp direct from the hemp planters of Yucatan through a local agent. This move resulted very satisfactorily and has been the means of making this year's business much more profitable than it otherwise would have been.

All of the protecting features to the consumers put into practice last year, and which were so noticeably absent or refused during the Democratic administration, were also carefully followed out this season, viz: Privilege to cancel orders any time before shipment is made; prices guaranteed, quality of twine guaranteed; grades of twine guaranteed both as to length and quality of fiber.

BRIEF HISTORY OF TWINE PLANT FROM BEGINNING.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was originally provided by the state legislature as a revolving fund for carrying on the twine plant. No other appropriations have since been made except such as were necessary to buy new machinery to increase the capacity of the twine plant from time to time.

Under Republican management the revolving fund has grown from $150,000 to $600,000, and has made money every year from the time of its establishment down to the present, except in the year 1900 under Democratic rule.

Behold the contrast! Under Democratic management the state looses money. The farmer who purchases the twine loses money and has a poor quality of goods, while under Republican management the state and farmer both make money and the twine is of a superior quality.

This splendid showing has been accomplished by placing at the head of the prison a thorough business man and one who fully understands the duties required of him. Do the people of our state desire to return to the unbusinesslike methods of the former administration?

GRAIN INSPECTION.

Like the binding twine plant, the inspection of grain entered largely into the last state campaign. The party temporarily in power made a lamentable failure of this department. The system of grain inspection has been vastly improved. The most capable inspectors are employed and the grading is so uniform that few complaints are made. In the weighing department the closest supervision is constantly given and errors with the skilled men are very rare. The chief complaint now is not that the inspection of the grain is worthless, as during the former administration, but that not enough men are given employment. The policy has been to conduct the business just as any successful business concern would do. The efficiency and economical administration of the grain department will equal if not excel that of any administration in the past. And this in the face of the fact that the capacity of the cars is rapidly increasing, thereby enabling the shipper to market the grain in a greatly reduced number of cars, and no increase in the inspection and weighing fee has been made. One great and marked benefit accomplished for the good of the shipper of grain and the railroad companies hauling it, is the complete extermination of the pilferer of grain from cars, which practice had caused the loss of many thousands of bushels of grain every year. While this work had been undertaken many times, it is conceded that the present management is the first to succeed in wiping it out, and certainly due credit should be given it for eliminating this evil. Not only has the promised improvement been made at home, but the service has been so good that our grain sells in all the markets of the world as graded in Minnesota.

DAIRY AND FOOD DEPARTMENT.

The dairy and food department is one of the most important, and under the present commissioner and his inspectors is doing most excellent work, and its benefits to the farmers of Minnesota during the past eighteen months have been invaluable. There are at present four new creameries being established each week. The cheese industry is also in a most flourishing condition; about twenty-five new factories were erected this spring; in all we have some 700 creameries and more than one hundred cheese factories. The commissioner and his inspectors have made hundreds of visits to these places and attended most of the state, district and county dairy conventions and gatherings, and have given valuable information and instructions to those engaged in this line of work.

It is a pleasure to state that the dairy and food department has done its full share towards accomplishing this result. The dairy interest has added materially to the wealth of the agricultural classes, and now annually yields them almost, if not quite, $29,000,000. Let me give you some idea of the work during this administration. In the laboratory department there have been, in order to ascertain whether articles of food and drink were up to the standard required by law, 10,410 analyses made. In addition the result has been forwarded to the person for whom the respective analysis in each case was requested, or the merchant from whom the article was taken by the inspectors. Another feature of the work, and one most unpleasant, was that of making prosecutions for violation of the law. There were 323 in all. The prosecutions and fines were kept to the lowest possible point in connection with the public good. Whenever the health and interest of the people could be secured without prosecution it was the policy of the department to do this, but at no time has a guilty offender been allowed to escape.

Again, the home manufacturers' and producers' interests have been carefully protected by excluding as far as possible outside goods that were found impure, and those sending them into the state have been made to feel the strong arm of Minnesota's pure food laws.

Furthermore, the department put forth every effort to make our butter exhibit at the Pan-American exposition worthy our splendid state, and in that work gave just reason for praise. Not only this, but it has also conducted an educational butter test for twelve months that not only has given Minnesota butter greater fame, but has proven of invaluable benefit to our buttermakers.

It is owing largely to the splendid work of this department that we are known not only as the great wheat-producing state, but as the great bread and butter state of the Union.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The affairs of the insurance department has been conducted in a painstaking, careful and vigorous manner, every effort being made to protect the citizens of the state against the manipulations of financially irresponsible and "wild cat" or unauthorized insurance companies. No effort has been spared to secure a strict compliance with the laws. A vigorous campaign conducted by the present commissioner has resulted in debarring from the state many of this class of institutions, while many others have been placed in the hands of receivers, thereby subserving to the fullest extent possible under the statutes, the interests of the citizens of this state.

The recognized ability with which the affairs of the department have been conducted has placed the State of Minnesota among the first in importance of the leading states of the Union in the matter of insurance supervision.

There has been collected and turned into the state treasury since Jan. 1, 1901, in the way of taxes and fees, more than $450,000 exceeding the receipts of any like previous period by many thousands of dollars.

All laws prohibiting combinations in any way deterimental to the interests of our citizens, have been rigidly enforced. In his annual report of the present year the commissioner publishes a list of thirty-five so-called "wild cat" insurance concerns which are not worthy of patronage, and advises that any parties aiding, either directly or indirectly, in the securing or placing of business with said unauthorized companies would be subject to heavy penalties.

Attention is also cited to the fact that the farmers' township mutuals of Minnesota have been conducted in a most eminently successful and profitable manner by the farmers of the state, and that the same desire the greatest consideration, not alone for the very large number of policy holders or members, which amount to nearly one hundred thousand, but also on account of the thoroughly honest, conscientious and conservative management which has been a marked characteristic of their business transactions. It is estimated that the existence of these companies has been the means of saving to the farmers of Minnesota the enormous sum of $12,000,000 since the enactment of the statute permitting and authorizing their organization.

SCHOOLS.

We have a school fund that should be a source of pride to every citizen of our state; it now amounts to about $15,000,000 and it is estimated that when all the school lands are sold it will reach the vast sum of $30,000,000. By a wise provision of the law only the interest can be used, and annually about $500,000 is secured in this way for educational purposes. The fund is to remain intact forever. We are indebted for this magnificent fund to Hon. Alexander Ramsey, Minnesota's first governor, more than to any other man living or dead. He it was who so carefully guarded the interests of the people, and when land sharks and speculators were about to defraud the state he interposed his veto. He is easily the peer of any other man who ever occupied the gubernatorial chair, and that is a high compliment when it is remembered that that position was once held by a Davis, a Pillsbury and a Nelson. This magnificent fund is a monument to the wisdom and statesmanship of the men who have controlled the Republican party. Not only have we this large fund, but our schools are unexcelled. Our great university takes front rank with any similar institution in the country, and our school of agriculture is rearing a generation of intelligent, thrifty and cultured men and women for farm life. Our normal and high schools are the very best. The superintendent of public instruction is making a special effort to promote and make more efficient the rural schools. This is proper, for in these schools 80 per cent of our children receive all the education they will ever get to prepare them for citizenship. These schools should be as efficient as it is possible to make them.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

The board of control will, I am led to believe, make a most excellent showing when its annual report is presented to the public. It has had many difficulties to meet and many prejudices to overcome. In our state there have been no precedents to guide it. The road was a new one. The greatest source of trouble has been when there have been two boards endeavoring to manage the same institutions. In such cases there is always a conflict, for it is difficult to ascertain where the authority of the one ceases and that of the other begins. This should be remodied. In my judgment the educational institutions should not have been placed under its management; it was not the intention of those originally favoring a board of control plan. It is not for the best interests of the schools, and besides, the board has not the time to do the extra work which this entails upon it. The next legislature should amend the bill in this respect, and no doubt other changes will need to be made from time to time. The board of control, in my judgment, will grow in public favor.

GAME AND FISH.

Public sentiment in our state favors game and fish protection, and the commission has the earnest and hearty cooperation of the people this year as never before. This is especially true of the farmers. All see the necessity of preserving this valuable source of food supply. Our sportsmen, too, ably second every effort made in this direction. That the board is doing most excellent work is evidenced by the fines collected for the violation of the laws; said fines being nearly double those collected during the same time by its immediate predecessor. The same is true with reference to the amount received from the confiscation of game and fish. The distribution of fish to replenish our streams and lakes is the largest ever known, and when the improvements now making at the hatchery are completed, facilities for doing this work will be fully twice as great as they are now. When we consider as an asset the value of the game and fish of Minnesota, amounting as it does, to many millions of dollars, we deem it but just to commend the splendid work of the commision.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

On our statute books are some of the very best labor laws. Our state received one of the five medals that were awarded as first prizes at the Paris exposition in 1900 for the best labor laws, and a diploma from the proper authorities of that exposition now hangs on the wall in the office of the commissioner of labor at the capitol, certifying to these facts. Among the many labor laws that we can point to with pride are those relating to child labor; laws regulating the education and employment of children and prohibiting the employment of children at dangerous or in immoral occupations; laws for the protection of the health, lives and limbs of the working people; a general factory inspection law; laws for the protection of railway employes; the eight-hour law, and many others. The factory inspectors of this department during the year 1901 report inspection of 3,047 establishments, employing 85,393 persons; 581 orders have been issued for the protection and safeguarding of machinery and for improving the sanitary condition of the factories, mills and workshops. The inspectors of this department have received special instructions along the lines of the more advanced scientific systems of drainage and ventilation. Hand in hand with inspection has gone the collection of data relating to all departments of labor; hence we find that the several new and special investigations that this department is making into the conditions surrounding wage-earners have been received with unusual approval throughout the state, and have attracted much attention in other states of the Union. The bureau of labor was created at the instance of the laboring people, for the express purpose of enforcing the laws that were then, or might be hereafter, enacted for the protection of the rights of the thousands who go to make up that great army of useful citizens, the working people. It has been my desire, and my instructions to the commissioner of labor have always been, to see that the work of the bureau has been administered for the purpose for which it was created.

DRAINAGE.

By an act of the last legislature an appropriation of $50,000 was made for drainage purposes. Pursuant to said act the commission, composed of the governor, the auditor and the secretary of state, have taken the necessary steps to make the same effective. Several ditches are about completed, and all the others possible under the appropriation are contracted for. The entire work will be completed by the end of the year. It is difficult to measure the benefits derived from these state ditches. Thousands of acres of land belonging to both the state and to settlers have been much improved and have greatly increased in value, and much waste land has been reclaimed. The people living in the section of state where drainage has proved such a blessing have reason to thank the Republican party for inaugurating and continuing this work.

TAXATION.

Probably no subject which now confronts the people of our state elicits more interest and is of greater importance than that of taxation. It is a matter of common knowledge that our tax laws are inefficient and that as a consequence a very large percentage of taxable property escapes the lists. While we all recognize the fact that it is practically impossible to frame a perfect code of tax measures, still we should strive to meet, as far as practicable, the primary purpose of tax legislation, which is to place upon the lists all property subject to taxation, and distribute the burdens justly and equitably. At the same time it is important in framing tax legislation to bear in mind the great business interests which have contributed to the building up of our state and which make Minnesota one of the most conspicuous states of the Union. No legislation should be adopted which will be unjust to these interests or hamper their prosperity. However, they should respond to their fair share of taxation and thus assist in the maintenance of the state as an equivalent for the protection and benefits vouchsafed them by the laws. At the last session of our legislature an appreciation of the fact that constitutional limitations existed which prevented the passage of necessary and effective tax laws prompted that body to provide for submission to the people amendments to sections one, two and three of article nine of our constitution.

Without entering into a detailed discussion of the merits of the proposed amendments, I desire to heartily commend the measure to the voters of our state and earnestly urge the adoption thereof.

At the next election there is also to be submitted to the people of our state for their approval or rejection a certain act passed at the last general session of our legislature and commonly known as the gross earnings act. The constitution of our stat provides that,

"Any law providing for the . . . amendment of any law or laws . . . enacted in this state . . . or which may be hereafter organized, shall, in lieu of all other taxes and assessments upon their real estate, roads, rolling stock and other personal property . . . pay into the treasury of this state a certain percentage therein mentioned of the gross earnings of such railroad companies . . . shall, before the same shall take effect and be in force, be submitted to a vote of the people of the state and be adopted and ratified by a majority of the electors of the state voting at the election at which the same shall be submitted to them."

Under existing laws the railroad companies of this state pay into the state treasury, in lieu of direct taxes, 3 per cent of their gross earnings. After thorough discussion and mature deliberation the legislature passed the act above referred to, which provides that the existing law shall be so amended that the railroad companies of this state shall pay into the state treasury in lieu of direct taxation 4 per cent of their gross earnings instead of 3 per cent, as now exacted.

The reason for the enactment was the belief that the railroad companies under the 3 per cent gross earnings law were not paying their fair share toward the maintenance of the state; in other words, that under the gross earnings system considerably less was received from the railroad companies than would be received if their properties were subjected to direct taxation.

I urge the people of our state to carefully and fairly consider the question presented, which is, shall the railroad companies of our state pay, in lieu of direct taxation, 4 per cent of their gross earnings instead of 3 per cent, as provided in the existing laws.

The modern tendency is that revenues should be raised for the state otherwise than by a direct levy on real estate and personal property. If these amendments carry a long step in that direction might be taken. It would then be possible to place upon our statute books many tax measures of vast benefit to the people. The matter is of so much importance to the welfare of the state that I earnestly urge every voter to bear in mind on election day the obligation of voting for the proposed amendments.

I will not close without calling your attention to a question of the very greatest importance to the people of our state. I refer to the threatened consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway companies. To this end the Northern Securities company of New Jersey was organized to acquire a controlling amount of the stock of said railroad companies in exchange for its own stock, and it was through this company that the unity of management was to be effected.

The matter was deemed of such vital importance that immediate action was taken to prevent the consolidation of these companies. With that object in view Attorney General Douglas was requested to bring suit in the name of the state to prevent the proposed consolidation. That such consolidation is against the law is shown by reference to our statutes. (See sections 2716, 2717). The best interests of our people not only require but demand free, open and unrestricted competition for the transportation of the products of our farms, factories, mills and mines. It was with this idea in view that our legislature years ago passed laws prohibiting in any way the consolidation of parallel and competing lines of railway within our state. These laws have not only been held to be constitutional by the supreme court of the United States, but they also declare a wise public policy. The determination to bring this suit was not entered into with any spirit of hostility toward railroad companies. Our state has dealt liberally with them and has deeded to the various railroad companies more than 10,500,000 acres of land, or more than is under cultivation by our entire agricultural population. In view of this and many other privileges it is but just to demand that these companies should obey our laws. Minnesota granted these lands and privileges to secure the blessings of competition; in fact, the franchises of these parallel and competing lines were obtained upon the implied understanding that they would be operated independently. The area of the United States, including Alaska, is about 3,000,000 square miles. The area of the states traversed by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads is about 600,000 square miles, or one-fifth the area of the United States. It is only necessary to study these figures to see the great importance of this question. Undoubtedly a very large portion of the commerce of the world will be transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The trade of the Orient is in its infancy. The possibilities can scarcely be estimated. I believe that that section of the globe will be supplied from the products of the Northwest; in fact, we have begun to reap the benefits of the Far Eastern trade as a market for our surplus wheat and flour. This question was deemed of so much importance to the entire Northwest, and realizing that the fight would be one of gigantic proportions and that our state would need all the help that could be secured a conference of governors and attorneys general was called to meet at Helena, Mont. The result of that conference was harmony throughout, and resolutions were unanimously passed in opposition to said threatened consolidation, and promising support in our endeavors to prevent it. All realized that the destruction of competition that had so benefited these states in the past would be most injurious.

The supreme court of the United States for certain reasons refused jurisdiction in the case brought by the State of Minnesota, but this did not discourage the Attorney General and his associate counsel, and suit was commenced in the state courts.

I do not believe that a corporation organized in New Jersey can be lawfully used to violate the laws of the sovereign State of Minnesota and thwart the will of the people so plainly expressed in her statutes.

Owing to objections not involving the merits, our state was not so fortunate in the supreme court as was the State of Washington; that state has a case now pending similar to ours, in the United States supreme court, and Attorney General Douglas has been retained as associate counsel.

The attempt of the Northern Securities company to control these properties is not only in violation of the laws of this state and the other states in which they operate, but the United States as well. Attorney General Knox is quoted as saying:

"Some time ago the president requested an opinion as to the legality of this measure, and I have recently given him one to the effect that in my judgment it violates the provisions of the Sherman act of 1890. Whereupon he directed that suitable action should be brought to have the question finally judicially decided."

I congratulate the people of our state, of the Northwest and of the entire country, upon the fact that we have in the presidential chair a man who fearlessly is endeavoring to execute the laws. He is as brave in peace as he was heroic in war, and for his courageous course we should pledge him our active and earnest support.

It is our determination to press this action until finally decided by the court of highest jurisdiction, the supreme court of the United States.

In conclusion I take pleasure in stating that every state officer, and every department of the state government, has rendered me most valuable aid during the past two years, and whatever success has attended this administration is due largely to their loyal support and efficient help.

Our state is to be congratulated too upon the fact that it is so ably represented at Washington. Our senators and representatives are the peers of any holding similar positions at the national capitol, and it is a pleasure to testify to the fact that they have at all times rendered me most valuable assistance when transacting business for the state with the national government.

Gentlemen of the convention, if your action is ratified at the polls in November, I promise you and the people of Minnesota to execute the laws to the best of my ability, and to perform all duties incumbent upon me without fear or favor.

SENATOR NELSON'S ADDRESS

Opening Gun of the State Campaign Fired by the Senior Senator.

United States Senator Knute Nelson, when introduced as temporary chairman of the convention, made the following address, outlining the issues now before the people and the attitude upon them of the Republican party. He said:

You have not forgotten, and all of you well remember, the critical, hard, and unpromising times of 1896.

The country was still suffering from the industrial and financial stagnation and depression which began and continued under Cleveland's administration. The country was full of mechanics and laboring men of all classes, idle and without work. Money, through want of confidence, was out of circulation, and hard to earn, to acquire or to borrow.

The industrial, the financial and the business world was stagnant, stood paralyzed and in dread of the future. And the great masses of the people were suffering, restless and pining for a way out of the difficulties by which they were surrounded, but with no clear purpose, and in many cases, undecided as to the proper road to take.

It was at such a time and under such conditions that the Democratic party—hoping, that out of the stagnant chaos and despair then prevailing, they might secure political success, and being willing to secure victory and power at any cost—came before the American people with their startling and dangerous program, declaring in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, seeking to array labor against capital, and depreciating the protection, by the courts and the executive, of property against lawlessness and disorder.

And their program and policy was, as you will remember, emphasized and intensified by the declarations, promises and animus of their standard bearer. Whatever ambiguity there may have been in any paragraph of the platform was cleared up and made plain by the candidate.

It was at this juncture, and under these conditions, that the Republican party, ever mindful of the welfare and best interests of the American people, accepted the gauge of battle and took up the defense of sound money, declared its readiness to foster and protect, in harmony, both capital and labor, and to preserve and defend both against anarchy, lawlessness and disorder.

When the issue was first joined in that campaign the Democratic party felt confident of success, for at the outset it seemed as though their new gospel had captured the masses of the people. And there were many good men in the country who were alarmed at the prospect and fearful of the result. The very boldness and revolutionary character of the Democratic platform and candidate were paralyzing and awe-inspiring.

But the Republican party, under the leadership of one of its best and noblest men—William McKinley—opened and carried on a campaign of education, and appealed with faith and energy to the conscience and good sense of the American people. Loyalty to the true interests of the country and faith in the intelligence and sober judgment of the masses were the fountain and cornerstone of the Republican campaign.

The effervescence which existed immediately after the Chicago convention gradually disappeared as men began to think, to reason, and to see the dangers of silver monometallism with incidental contraction, and the danger of arraying labor against capital, and thus paralyzing and jeopardizing both.

The tide was stemmed, the creed and gosepel of the Republican party bore fruit and in November the American people, under the banner of the Republican party, gained a great and glorious victory, and were saved from one of the greatest perils that had confronted the country

SINCE THE DAYS OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

The result of the election was no sooner known than the country seemed to awake to a new being and to a new life. The nightmare of Democracy was past, and the rejoicing was not alone confined to the victim.

When the war of the great Rebellion was over, and the fervor of battle had ceased, quite a number of the vanquished in their innermost hearts, were glad that the Union was saved.

So, when the great political struggle of 1896 was over, there were many men who, from the force of habit, or who like drowning men grasping for a straw, had voted the Democratic ticket, who were nevertheless, when the heat of the strife had subsided, happy in the result and silently rejoiced in the success of the Republican party.

Time and more than five years of Republican rule have but served to emphasize the great advantages and the great blessings that have come to the country as a result of that victory.

But the Republican party has not only stayed the hand of the destroyer, it has also, to a large extent and in a material degree, by judicious legislation and administration, fostered and promoted the industrial and economical life and development of the country.

The Democratic tariff law of 1894, which for lack of discriminating protection, bred industrial stagnation, and was also insufficient as a revenue provider, gave way to the Republican tariff act of 1897, passed at a special session called by President McKinley for that purpose immediately after his inauguration.

Whatever criticism may be pronounced on some of the provisions of this act—and no tariff act can escape or is above all criticism—it is certain that but for the then unforseen Spanish war, it would have provided the country with ample revenue for its current expenses; and it is also certain, and amply demonstrated by our experience, that under its flag our country has enjoyed the greatest and most pronounced commercial and industrial revival and continued prosperity in all our history.

Our total foreign commerce—exports and imports—from 1893 to 1897, inclusive —a period of five years—amounted to $8,278,765,020, with a balance of trade in our favor for the entire period of $685,121,830; while our total foreign commerce from 1897 to April, 1902, a period of four years and nine months, was $10,086,749,577, with a balance of trade in our favor upon the same, of the enormous sum of $2,756,730,861, or an annual average of $580,364,391.

It is this rapid and immense growth of our foreign trade—especially the great balance in our favor—that has alarmed and frightened so many countries of Europe. They fear and see in it—and well they may—a loss of their industrial and commercial supremacy, and its departure to and vesture in the great republic of the West.

American products of the farm and factory, under the momentum of enlarged production, resulting from a good home market, are invading with irresistible force all countries of the civilized world. And this is merely the overflow of our production over the home demand.

The domestic trade of our country since 1897, resulting from our great industrial revival and increased productive capacity, has more than kept pace with our foreign commerce, and has increased with even greater force and volume. Capital has been and still is abundant; and labor finds no lack of employment at fair wages. And in many industries the demand for the output is in excess of and outruns the productive capacity. Many mills and factories have received orders for months in advance of the time in which they can be filled. And there have been many instances and localities where there has been a scarcity of labor.

This high degree of prosperity among our own people is all the more remarkable because it occurs at a time when many of the countries of the Old World are suffering from industrial stagnation, which is attested by the fact that immigration is pouring to our shores from those countries in greater volume than ever.

All this shows the solid basis and foundation on which our industrial life rests, and also shows the great value of

OUR PROTECTIVE SYSTEM

in its entirety and as a whole. The important and needed tariff legislation for 1897 was supplemented and given new vigor by the currency act of March, 1900, making gold the standard unit of value, providing for the refunding of our bonded debt in new 2 per cent bonds, and providing for the increase of our national bank currency by allowing circulation up to the par value of the bonds deposited, and by permitting the establishment of banks with only $25,000 capital in the smaller towns, thereby decentralizing the system, and bringing banking facilities near to the homes of the people.

This act extinguished the silver heresy, and put us once for all on a gold basis. The refunding of the debt provided for in the act has proved a great success. On the 31st of May, 1902, our bonded debt amounted to $931,070,340, and of this $455,940,750 was in the new bonds, thus reducing our interest charge by several millions.

On the 14th of March, 1900, when this act was passed, there were in existence 3,617 national banks, with a capital of $616,308,095, and with an outstanding circulation of $254,402,730, and on the 10th of May this year there were 4,494 banks, with a capital of $676,926,695 and a circulation of $357,115,386, of which banks 670 were of the smaller class provided for in the act. It thus appears that there has been an increase of 877 banks, $60,619,600 in capital and $102,712,656 in circulation since March, 1900.

Our treasury is in the most prosperous condition—the envy and wonder of other nations.

The fiscal year ending yesterday closed with a surplus of revenue over expenditures of $80,000,000, in round numbers, and on the 30th day of June, 1902, there was in the treasury over and above all current liabilities, and over and above the $150,000,000 gold redemption fund, a balance of nearly $200,000,00.

During Cleveland's administration we were a debtor nation, suffering with gold withdrawals to Europe, and had great difficulty, and had to borrow, to maintain the gold redemption reserve.

Since those days, under Republican auspices, we have become a creditor nation, the large balance of trade has turned the tide of gold to our shores in great abundance, and we have become the financial center of the world. Money is plentier and interest lower here than in any other country, and to-day our country dominates the financial and industrial world. Under the leadership of Washington we gained our political independence, and under the leadership of McKinley and Roosevelt we have gained our industrial and financial independence.

One of the important and engrossing questions pressing the American people in recent years, and at the present time is that of trusts and monopolies, and how to regulate and control them so as not to become oppressive and our masters. We are living in the midst of an economic and industrial revolution. Old methods, on a numerous, but in each case limited, scale have given way to new methods on an enlarged and more concentrated scale.

The tendency of the age is combination and concentration, and where the chief object of this is to lessen the cost of production so as to cheapen the most to the consumer and not to obtain a monopoly, suppress competition or check the reduction of price to the consumer, the public will not be injured and has no fair ground for complaint.

But a combination which becomes in one form or another an absolute monopoly, or nearly such, shutting off all substantial competition, is in its very essence a menace and a danger, because of human selfishness and human greed common to all, as it places the public at the mercy and under the heels of a single concern. None of us would like to be the subject of an absolute monarch, however gentle, kind and humane he might be, because we would be in his power, subject to his whims and his caprice at all times.

Charles J. Bonaparte, the eminent lawyer of Baltimore, at the great conference of trusts held in Chicago in September, 1899, clearly stated the case, and the distinction in the following language:

"If, therefore, the combination of producing agencies doth not affect the freedom of competition, the consumer will benefit by the reduction in the cost of production thereby caused; if the combination creates a virtual monopoly the consumer will not ordinarily benefit by the decrease of cost; on the contrary, the tendency of such a combination is to increase the price whilst reducing the cost of the product."

The Republican party has not been unmindful of its duty

TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

from the dangerous consequences of monopolies so far as the same can be done by legislation. In 1890, during the administration of President Harrison, congress was Republican in both branches, the so-called Sherman anti-trust law was enacted, prohibiting monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade, in interstate commerce, which law is substantially the only anti-monopoly legislation on our federal statute books.

In passing upon cases brought under this law, the supreme court of the United States has, in substance, held that under the Federal Constitution congress has no power to regulate combinations or monopolies in manufacture as distinguished from combination or monopoly in traffic, and no power to regulate or control combination or monopoly in other than interstate traffic, and that the power or regulating combinations or monopoly in manufacture and local traffic rests with the several states and not in the federal government.

From this it is apparent that the act of 1890 has substantially exhausted the power of congress in the premises; and it is far from affording adequate relief. There are forty-five states in the Union, no two of them with similar anti-monopoly legislation, and some of them with none at all. A combination or monopoly in production and manufacture, affecting the welfare of the entire country, can thus exist unchecked and untrammeled in any one of the states, from which the people of the other states suffer and against which they can obtain no protection. Besides it is oftentimes difficult to separate the consequences and effect of local traffic from interstate traffic. If the injuries which a monopoly can inflict were limited to the state under which it exists and has its seat, then there would be no harm in leaving it to the exclusive control of such state, but where such a monopoly extends its operations throughout the entire country, then it is evident that the scope of the relief and protection ought to be coextensive with the injury and harm that can be done.

A monopoly, national in its scope and consequences, should for the protection of the entire people be subject to national control. Whoever seeks to enjoy national protection and national advantages should also submit to national inspection and regulation. Protection in such cases should be mutual.

In the light of these facts that these necessities, clear to those who have studied the subject, and with a view of giving congress ampler power to control monopolies and hostile combinations, the judiciary committee of the house of representatives, in the Fifty-sixth congress, reported a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Section 1. All powers conferred by this article shall extend to the several states, the territories, the District of Columbia, and all territories under the sovereignty and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to define, regulate, control, prohibit, or dissolve trusts, monopolies or otherwise.

The several states may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States.

Sec. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

When this resolution was put on its passage on May 31, 1900, nearly every Republican voted for it and nearly every Democrat voted against it. It failed to pass for want of two-thirds majority, which was lacking because of the united opposition of the Democratic party.

Our state legislature, when the Republicans were in a majority and under a Republican executive, for the purpose of preventing a monopoly in railroad transportation, in 1874, passed the following law:

"No railroad corporation, or the lessees, purchaser or managers of any railroad corporation, shall consolidate the stock, property or franchise of such corporation with, or lease or purchase, the works or franchise of, or in any way control any other railroad corporation owning or having under its control a parallel or competing line; nor shall any officer of such railroad corporation act as an officer of any railroad corporation owning or having the control of a parallel or competing line, and the question whether railroads are paralleled or competing lines shall, when demanded by the complainant, be decided by a jury as in other civil issues." And in 1881 the following law:

"No railroad corporation shall consolidate with, lease or purchase or in any way become the owner of or control any other railroad corporation or stock, franchise rights or property thereof which owns or controls a parallel or competing line."

These laws, which I have quoted and referred to, clearly express the public will and the public demand; and you are all familiar with the fact—and it is now a matter of public history—that President Roosevelt has not suffered the federal law, nor Gov. Van Sant the state laws, to remain obsolete or a dead letter.

I am confident, however, and feel fully justified in saying to you that neither of these high executive officials have been actuated by any feeling of ill will or hostility to our railroads or their able and public-spirited managers, but only by the sense of public duty to execute the laws on our statute books which laws they have taken an oath to support.

The builders and managers of our vast railroad systems in the Northwest have performed a great task and rendered a most noble and

IMPORTANT SERVICE

in settling and developing our great domain. They have followed with swift pace in the wake of the homestead settler and often preceded him. They have born many burdens and encountered great difficulties. They have brought good or fair transportation facilities within the easy reach of nearly all, in the farthest corner of the state, and whatever may be lacking in this respect they are fast supplying. In energy, perseverance and ability our great railroad men of Minnesota stand second to none of their kind in the entire country, and as such we are proud of them. We cherish no hostility to them and wish them no harm; but wish to live in harmony and in co-operation with them at all times.

We are opposed to the consolidation—not so much because we fear that they would make a burdensome or hostile use of it as because we know that they are well along in years and may before a great while pass from our midst, and that then we would be at the mercy of a non-resident corporate body, composed of an army of non-resident stockholders, who will be more concerned about high dividends than low rates. Complete consolidation, whatever its purpose may be, becomes, nevertheless, in its essence a monopoly, and a complete monopoly necessarily involves absolutism, and this is repulsive to the great body of the people and is dreaded by them, in the realm of traffic no less than in the political world.

ANOTHER GREAT CHAPTER

of Republican history remains to be told. When President McKinley entered upon the duties of his high office, the oppressed and downtrodden people of Cuba had been for many years, with varying success, struggling to shake the yoke of Spain and to secure their independence. Cleveland's administration had turned a deaf ear to their appeals for assistance and had given them no material or moral aid. But President McKinley, faithfully representing the feeling and sympathy of the American people for the poor Cubans, without delay proceeded, through diplomatic channels, to energetically intervene in behalf of their independence, and I have no doubt but what such intervention would ultimately have been successful without war had not the sad and revolting catastrophe—explosion of the Maine—occurred in Havana harbor in February, 1898. That cruel and unprovoked act, with irresistible force, brought on the Spanish war, for which we were but poorly prepared.

But the patriotism of our people and the energy and resources of our government were such that in a few weeks we were in full battle array, both on land and on sea.

And the war, begun at Manila on the 1st day of May, was ended at Santiago on the 3d of July. It was a war glorious, short and most decisive. Spain relinquished her rights to Cuba and ceded to us the Philippine islands and Porto Rico. The people of these islands were forever relieved of Spanish bondage, tyranny and oppression.

More than two years ago we established a free and stable legislative government in Porto Rico, giving the people of the island the blessings of a free government akin to our own, and such as they had never enjoyed or dreamed of before. Courts untrampeled and open to all, bringing speedy justice within the easy reach of all have been established and are in operation. A system of free schools with school houses and competent teachers has been organized and established all over the islands. Roads have been graded and built in the interior and remote portions of the island, where only precarious bridle paths existed before. The people have recovered from the effects of the tornado and storms which devastated their island in 1899, and under a good government, and free trade with the States, have entered upon an era of prosperity most promising and encouraging for both them and ourselves. A million of people, oppressed and in a state of tutelage, have been regenerated and born to a new life under the Stars and Stripes. The very thought of it fills every patriotic American heart with thankfulness and pride.

And what have we not done for poor, bleeding Cuba. The ten-year insurrection had been suppressed with treachery and blood. A calm, born of despair, had supervened for a few years. Then, goaded beyond endurance, the poor people had again taken up arms for their independence and had bravely struggled against great odds with but slight prospects of success. And it was then that our nation came to their relief and smote their oppressor, a blow swift, sure and decisive, which forever extinguished the rule of Spain in the Western Hemisphere.

But the people of Cuba stood in great need of our further assistance before they could fairly come to their own, before they could secure a stable government and all the blessings which flow from it. And this assistance we have given them with a most intelligent and generous hand. They had not means, no stable government, or law or order. Their lands and their farms were devastated, dismantled and a waste, and their cities mere reeking with poverty, filth and pestilence. The mass of the people were pauperized, helpless, aimless and many of them mourners for the dead of their war. First of all we had to clothe and feed them, then establish a law and order, then aid them to embark in self-sustaining existence, then cleanse, purify and render immune from pestilence their cities and towns, and then, last of all, aid them to establish a safe and stable republican form of government.

All this we have done and accomplished with patience and great skill. In full measure, and we have launched among the republics of the world a sister republic, hopeful, buoyant and full of life. Three years of tutelage under the Stars and Stripes have given the people of Cuba a training in self-government most valuable and blissful. Never was mother kinder to her daughter than America has been to Cuba. Who can now doubt the wisdom, the unselfishness and the magnanimity of the great republic?

Cuba and Porto Rico are both most happy in a new existence and a new life. And what we have accomplished for them we shall in some form, though less rapidly, because the conditions are different, accomplish for the Philippine islands.

We entered upon the Spanish war to free Cuba, but when it was over we found ourselves in occupation of Porto Rico and the Philippine islands, our sense of duty and our sense of justice forbade us to return them to the clutches of Spanish tyranny and oppression.

The problem was even more pressing and unavoidable in the case of the Philippine islands than Porto Rico, more brutal and cruel because the people were not of the same race, were only in part civilized, were composed of several races and many tribes—from the savage Moros and imbecile and dwarfish Negritoes to the Tagals and cunning Chinese Mistazoes—a very babel of humanity, lacking all cohesion, all the elements of nationality and all experience in self-government, or indeed any government at all, save the despotism of Spain.

To abandon these untutored and heterogeneous masses to the further rule of Spanish brutality seemed rather cruel and shocking to our sense of right and justice. To abandon them absolutely in their then condition and helplessness, to themselves seemed even more reckless and unjust, both to them and to us, for it would have led them irresistibly into dire confusion, chaos and self-destruction, and ultimately and swiftly to their seizure and exploitation by one or more of the great powers of Europe. Strong fleets of foreign powers were there ready to move in the moment we moved out.

A great nation can no more afford to evade or shirk a great moral responsibility than an individual. And the conscience of a republic such as ours is but the counterpart of the conscience of the people, incarnate and untarnished. There was but one honorable, manly and just course, under the stress of the facts, to take. And that was to accept a cession of the islands, pacify them, civilize them and establish law and order and a good government for them.

President McKinley was at first loath to insist on a cession; but when the great moral problem, in all its length and breadth, dawned upon him and he fully comprehended it, the path of justice and duty seemed plain to him. He was no moral coward, no evader of responsibility, and he represented a people who never falter, never shirk and never trim.

We owed it to ourselves, to the people of the Philippine islands and to the entire civilized world to do just what we did do. To have done otherwise would have rendered our nation a moral imbecile among the enlightened nations of the world.

At the time Dewey entered Manila Bay Spain was in undisputed possession and control of the islands. The insurrection which Aguinaldo and some of his associates had started in 1896 they had compromised and abandoned for money consideration in 1897 and had taken themselves to China, where they were living when Dewey steamed into the Bay of Manila. There was at that time no Philippine insurrection and no semblance of a Philippine army or Philippine government of any kind. Under the promise, which turned out to be a mere pretense, of helping our forces to expel the Spaniards, Aguinaldo and some of his associates, with the permission of Dewey, returned to Luzon and were furnished with arms and ammunition. But no sooner had they landed and secured arms than they proceeded to organize an army and set up a military government, all in hostility to our government rather than Spain. They were even ready at one time to join and co-operate with the Spaniards. This insurrection, thus started, and fed by the ignorant and savage lawlessness of the people, we have suppressed. Most of it, except in a few isolated parts and in the case of a few barbarous and savage tribes, and bands of ladrones or robbers, we suppressed more than a year ago.

A year ago our army in the islands numbered 50,000; we have but 32,000 there now, and by next fall expect to reduce our force to 12,000 men. A year ago the number of towns in which troops were stationed was 409; at this time the number is only 245, and, deducting from this the stations in Samar and Batangas, there are but 190 left, and these would be greatly reduced if more extensive quarters were found for the troops in the larger towns. In the meantime, under the Taft commission, we have successfully established civil government, with law and order, in most of the provinces. In thirty-five provinces civil governments are established and working most successfully, chiefly under native officials, while in nine provinces civil government is successfully carried on under military authority.

In thirty-five of the provinces a system of public schools has been established, with nearly 1,000 Americans and 4,000 native teachers, thus affording the people an opportunity for education such as they have never enjoyed before. They are eager to attend the schools and to learn English, and they learn with quickness and avidity. There are to-day American teachers in 200 towns and villages where there is not a single American soldier. With the exception of a few isolated and barbarious tribes and bands, and the Ladrones, the islands are to-day pacified, and law and order and civil government prevails. A civil government more just and liberal than ever enjoyed under Spanish rule.

Under a liberal tariff law, enacted by the Philippine commission and ratified and supplemented by an act of congress at this session, which eliminates the harsh features of Spanish taxation, ample revenues will be received to cover all expenses of the government of the islands, including the maintenance of a liberal system of public schools, the improvement of the highways and harbors and the necessary sanitation of the country.

Congress has passed at this session an act giving an ampler and broader power to the commission for the establishment of civil government and the development of the islands. This act, among other things, provides for the survey, settlement and entry of the public lands and the opening and development of the mines and forests. There are in round numbers 72,000,000 acres of land in the islands, most of it rich and arable, with an abundance of timber. Of this amount 67,000,000 acres are public lands, and only 5,000,000 are private property, mostly church and friar land, farmed by natives, as laborers, or as tenants, at low wages or high and exorbitant rents. This system of church and friar ownership and farming is and has been most burdensome and odious to the natives, and was one of their greatest sources of complaint against the Spaniards.

Besides, under Spanish rule, few of the natives had secured titles to the lands they occupied. Most of them were mere naked squatters. With a view of relieving the people of the burdens of friar and church lands, the act referred to makes provision for securing by purchase or condemnation these lands and the disposal of them in forty-acre farms at cost price to the natives who occupy them. The act further provides that the natives may secure from the public lands without cost, title in fee, to the extent of forty acres in each case, of the lands they occupied and tilled before we became possessed of the country, and forty acres of that soil in that climate and with their productions makes a good and ample farm. In this way every family can secure a home of its own.

This free distribution of land, in fee, among the natives—a thing unknown under Spanish law—will do more than anything else to make the mass of the people happy, contented and law abiding. The sense of ownership begets a love of peace and a taste for law and order. With land ownership, a good system of public schools, and improved means of communication, the people will be in a position to become prosperous and fitted for local self-government.

Such, in brief, is what we have done, and in the immediate future aim to do, for the people who came to us as a legacy from Spain.

In our efforts to pacify, to civilize and to uplift them, and especially in our recent efforts of legislation in their behalf, we have, as you all know, encountered the bitter, prolonged and most unreasonable opposition of the Democratic party in congress.

They would have us lay down our task of justice and duty and would have us abandon the islands and their people to a hard and hopeless fate, while they are still helpless and in a state of economic and political childhood.

Those islands, which some of the Democracy, by their votes, for both treaty and compensation, helped us in securing, those islands, which our brave and valorous army and navy have occupied and been engaged in pacifying for the last three years, now that the hard drudgery has been done and peace, with law and order, has been restored and the people are about to be regenerated and born to a newer and better life, now, when all this great and necessary preliminary work has been done, they preach the gospel of scuttle and abandonment louder and fiercer than ever, thus belittling, as far as they can, the great results that have been accomplished and declaring it all fruitless and a failure, as they declared the war for the preservation of the Union a failure in 1864.

After acquiring the islands by as valid and just a method as we ever acquired any of our territorial acquisitions, after pouring out our blood and our treasure for them without stint, voluntarily and with well-nigh one accord, we are to treat them as a stranded wreck, as though we ourselves had been wrecked in them, and are to cast them adrift as an abandoned derelict at sea. This is the latest gospel of the militant Democracy.

What the American people have, in behalf of humanity and justice, by their valor, their treasure and their blood, acquired and held, they will never permit to be wrecked, scuttled or abandoned.

The task which under a high sense of justice and duty they assumed in 1898 they will faithfully carry out for the good of our entire country, and for the good of helpless and downtrodden humanity the world over.

In advocating their scheme of abandonment the Democracy have taken special delight and found a luxury in traducing our army by hunting for and proclaiming, with intense zeal and satisfaction, isolated cases and instances where some of our officers and soldiers, goaded by the cruelty and savagery of the enemy, have transcended the methods of civilized warfare. The fact that a few of our officers and soldiers have transgressed on the rules of war can have no valid bearing on the justice or wisdom of the policy of retaining the islands. Such transgressions occur and are liable to occur in any war, in fact occurred in the Civil war, and yet no one ever undertook to measure the justice of that war by isolated cases of cruelty on the part of a few men in our great army. Neither has it appeared or been shown that the president or the war department has been negligent in bringing before military courts, for investigation, trial and punishment, all cases of cruelty and uncivilized warfare brought to their attention.

These Democratic efforts to besmarch our army, to exploit a few of the shortcomings without giving it credit for its patience, its valor and its manifold acts of generosity and kindness, manifest a spirit of sheer partisan wantonness, unprovoked and unpatriotic, for they have no bearing on the policy of retention, nor are they justified by any negligence of the president or the war department in the premises.

President McKinley had himself participated in war, was familiar with all its hardships and drawbacks, and was a most humane and kind-hearted man. The same is true of President Roosevelt, and neither of them would for a moment tolerate or permit to go unpunished any acts of cruelty contrary to the rules and customs of civilized warfare.

The American army is a part of our own people, of the same race, training and blood. The rank and file are a fair representative of the average of our culture, the intelligence and the moral status of the American people, and as a whole superior in these respects to the rank and file of any other army. They are all, in a certain sense, volunteers, for we have no conscription or enforced military service in this country as they have in the old world. They are as humane and as kind-hearted as any troops ever marshaled in battle array. Their record in Cuba and in China bear undisputed witness to this fact; and in the Philippine islands, barring a few instances of cruelty provoked by the savage and barbarous methods of the enemy, their conduct has been, on the whole, brave, patient, kind and forbearing. The savage enemy has often mistaken this forbearance for fear or want of courage, and they have often encountered great perils and suffered maiming and slaughter because of their kindness, generosity and forbearance.

The Democrats have shifted their spleen against the policy of retention to a spleen against our little army in the islands. A true friend never takes pains to hunt for our short-comings or finds delight therein, but is ever ready to see and proclaim our good qualities. No Democratic orator in congress has found occasion to see or laud or make known any of the good and noble qualities of that army. He has uttered no kind or sympathetic word in its behalf. Such conduct is

WORSE THAN UNPATRIOTIC.

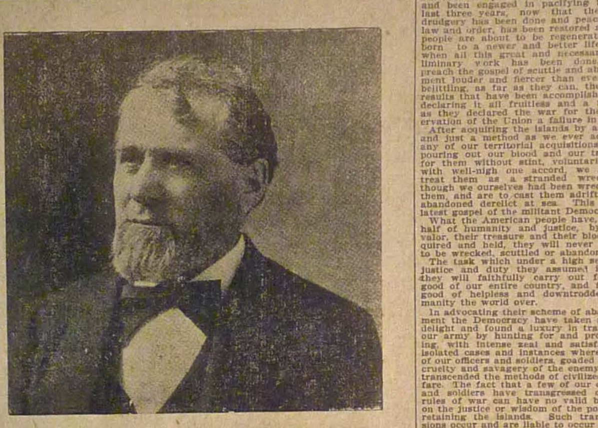
It is positively cruel to our army. The lot of the soldier in war is most hard, dreary and trying. His scanty pay is no stimulant. It is the fact that he carries the flag and upholds the sovereignty and authority of our country in places where without him neither would exist that gives him heart to brave trial, hunger and danger. As our soldiers cluster around their bivouac at night after a long, weary march through swamp and jungle in pursuit of a treacherous and elusive enemy, with a scant supper, footsore and too tired to sleep, the one thing above all that cheers and comforts them is the thought that their country upholds them, cherishes and loves them, and takes a pride in them; in short, that the country's heart is wholly theirs for weal or woe.

To deprive the soldier of this cheer and comfort is heartless and brutal in the extreme, and the American people will never, for one moment, approve or tolerate it. He who assails our army assails our flag, and both are sacred and dear to every lover of his country.

"Brave boys are they, gone at their country's call."

And we shall never cease to cherish their patriotism, their bravery, their forbearance and their faithfulness.

The glory, the honor and the prosperity of our country at home and abroad under the leadership of President Roosevelt is safe in the keeping and charge of the Republican party. We shall meet and successfully solve the Philippine problem, as we have met and successfully solved every other great problem we have been confronted with since 1896. We shall in time plant the flag of liberty, order and good government as firmly in the distant Orient as here at home, and millions of oppressed and downtrodden humanity will worship and forever bless the great republic of the West.



SENATOR KNUTE NELSON.

The Platform.

The following is the platform in full:

The Republicans of Minnesota, assembled in state convention, reaffirm the platform adopted by the Republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1900, and pledge anew their loyal support to its principles.

We mourn the tragic death of our late president, William McKinley. As a citizen, soldier and statesman he yielded his best service to his country, won a place among the great leaders of the world and is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen.

We cordially indorse the able and patriotic administration of President Roosevelt. We are proud of his manly courage, his purity and his devotion to the interests of the entire country, and pledge him the earnest support of the Republicans of Minnesota in all his efforts to continue and advance the prosperity of the people at home and the glory of the republic abroad. It is therefore the sense of this convention that President Roosevelt succeed himself as president of the United States.

The Republicans of Minnesota lament the death of their peerless leader and statesman, Cushman K. Davis, since the last convention of our party in this state. He was a brave soldier, one of the purest, wisest and most trusted statesman, beloved by the people and had won an enduring fame by his illustrious service. We revere his memory and deeply mourn his loss.

We congratulate the people of Minnesota upon the patriotic and businesslike administration of Gov. Samuel R. Van Sant and other officials of the state. We especially commend the conscientious and faithful supervision by the governor of the state institutions. His official efforts have been continually directed to an earnest and upright administration of state matters.

Merger.

It has been the settled policy, as declared in the laws of this state for a quarter of a century, that competing lines of railway shall not be merged. We believe that the protection of the citizen and his property, as well as the safety of the state, rests in obedience to law, and we therefore heartily commend Gov. Van Sant in his efforts to enforce the laws of this state against the consolidation of competing lines of railway.

Taxation.

We are in favor of such legislation as will equalize as far as possible the burdens of taxation, and require all persons, corporations and property to bear their just proportion of such taxation. The legislative branch of our government having decided that certain constitutional amendments are necessary before such legislation can be adopted, we pledge our party to support these constitutional amendments. We also pledge our party to support the proposed amendment increasing the gross earnings tax of railroads to 4 per cent.

The Philippines.

We indorse the course of the administration in the establishment of peace and order and of civil government in the Philippine islands.

We favor the policy of encouraging the participation of the inhabitants of the Philippine islands in their domestic government to the largest extent practicable whenever peace and order are restored and they demonstrate intelligence, capacity and a desire for such responsibility.

The Army and Navy.

We condemn those who continue to resist the authority of the United States, either openly in the Philippines or secretly at home, and we condemn strongly the malignant attacks upon our army and navy which have won for the people of the United States, whether upon foreign or domestic soil or sea, imperishable fame.

Protection.

We adhere to the policy of protection. Under it our industries have developed, the opportunities for labor have been increased and our country has passed from a state of business depression and terrible suffering to the most remarkable activity and prosperity in the history of the world. We believe that protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy and success, or in other words, the correct application of reciprocity is protection.

Under this doctrine we favor such modification in our tariff schedules as is now, or may from time to time be required by changing conditions to remove any burdens from our people and to hold and extend our trade among the nations.

Reciprocity.

We heartily favor the wider extension of our markets for the sale of all American products. To this end we endorse the policy of reciprocity as defined by President Roosevelt in his annual message to the Fifty-seventh congress when he said:

"Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can be done without injury to our home industries."

And as defined by our late lamented president, William McKinley, in his last utterance to the ppepople at Buffalo when he said:

"By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production we should extend the outlet for our increasing surplus. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our own industries and labor."

The New Republic of Cuba.

We congratulate the new republic of Cuba upon its entrance among the nations of the earth. We wish for it peace, prosperity and a long and successful national career.

We favor reciprocity with Cuba urged by President Roosevelt, by a plan which shall ensure the profitable interchange of commodities, insure to the advantage of both nations, help the Cuban people needing assistance, but the chief benefits of which shall not enrich trusts, monopolies or foreign speculators, or which shall not interrupt our home production.

Trusts.

We recognize the necessity of co-operation in order to meet new conditions in the industrial world, and to compete successfully for the world's markets; but the combinations which stifle competition, limit production, control prices, or unduly increase profits or values, and especially when they raise the prices of the necessaries of life, are opposed to public policy and should be repressed.

We favor legislation, national and state, to prevent such abuses. We approve of the sincere and determined efforts of President Roosevelt and Gov. Van Sant to enforce the laws and demand that all administrative officers shall enforce the law in the most vigorous manner, so that legitimate competition shall not be embarrassed or destroyed.

Finance.

Our faith in the gold standard and the financial legislation of the Republican party has been amply justified by the wonderful strides of American industry and commerce, and in the universal confidence of the people in the ability of the government to meet every existing of future financial obligation.

Pensions.

We recognize as a continuing obligation of debt and gratitude due from the Republic to the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the life of the nation and those who won glory for its flag in the recent war with Spain, in the Philippines and in China. A proper recognition of this sacred obligation demands that liberal provision be made by pensions for the disabled survivors of these veterans, and the widows and orphans of those who are dead.

We favor the most stringent national and state legislation to suppress anarchy.

We favor the election of United States senators by the people.

Minnesota Delegation.

The Republican party of Minnesota for years past has had a just pride in its representation in the senate of the United States; and strongly indorses our present senators, Honorable Knute Nelson and Honorable Moses E. Clapp for their conspicuous and efficient service for our state and nation and believe that our welfare is best subserved by a continuance of their eminence and ability in their present high station.

The Republican party of Minnesota indorses its representatives from this state in congress, is proud of their ability, courage, independence and experience in shaping legislation, caring for the interests of our commonwealth, insisting upon the rights of its members and maintaining the interests of the producing classes of the West, bringing added glory and honor to the state they so ably represent.

Labor.

The Republican party of Minnesota recommends that eight hours should be considered a day's work on all works controlled by public authority. We favor the abolishment of Sunday labor where practicable. We earnestly solicit a better understanding between capital and labor and heartily indorse the approaching convention in Minneapolis where employers and employed will meet in friendly conference. We favor the use of the union label on state supplies wherever practicable.

News of the Week.

Chips Picked up Around Town and Vicinity.

NOTICE

Hereafter all matter for publication and copy for advertisements must reach this office by Thursday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Slipka, of Minneapolis, came up to spend the Fourth with Mrs. Slipka's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Stochl, and old friends. Mr. and Mrs. Slipka's friends are always pleased to see them.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Perkins, of St. Paul, came up on Thursday afternoon's limited to spend the Fourth with relatives and friends. They returned to St. Paul Sunday afternoon, where Paul is engaged as scaler on the boom for the government.

Lemons Oranges and Choice Candy at the Drug Store.

Clare Allen, who is working for an electric company in St. Paul, came up the latter part of week to spend the Fourth and Sunday. Clare says he has a good position and likes St. Paul very much.

Buy an Iowa Dairy Cream Separator. It will facilitate your labors.

Read the result of the two games of ball played between the J. H. Allen Co. team and the locals on the 4th and 5th.

Don't stop feeding hogs because it's summer. Madden buys them at all times.

All those who saw the two games of ball played here last Friday and Saturday say they were two as pretty games as they ever saw on a diamond, especially the work of the local team.

J. J. Madden paid out to the farmers $1700 in June for cattle and hogs.

J. L. Oleson, republican candidate for Representative from the 32nd district, was among the many that came up from North Branch to spend the Fourth.

Buy Golden Link flour; it's always the best. You can get it at Madden's.

All of the boys who came down from the drive to spend the Fourth returned to Mora by team Thursday morning.

Bathing suits and fishing tackle at the Big Store.

J. Stochl, jr., who has been at work in Minneapolis for the past year, came up on Thursday last and spent the Fourth with his parents and friends.

See those fancy men's hose, 2 pair for 25c at the Big Store.

A great many of the citizens of North Branch came up to see the gun club shoot and the base ball game. When their gun club was defeated by the Pine City club, they centered all their hopes on winning the ball game, but in this they were also disappointed, as they did not stand as much show in the ball game as they did in the shoot.

Ladies' fancy lace and embroidered dollars at the Big Store.

Judge F. M. Crosby and son Howard came up on Monday from Hastings, the Judge to attend a special term of court, and Howard to take pictures and spend the time in any way his inclination might lead.

When you have stock to sell see Madden.

Our real estate men are still kept busy showing land to prospective buyers, and making out deeds and contracts, as most of the land seekers are so favorably impressed that they buy from 80 to 160 acres of Pine county dirt.

A nice assortment of fans at the Big Store.

Louis Kline, who is employed on the Mesaba Range railroad at West Duluth, came down on the noon train the Fourth to catch in the game of ball that Pine City had made arrangements to play with the J. H. Allen team. Louie said it seemed natural to play again with his old team as he claims he is a member of the Pine City team just the same as he ever was. He played in the three games that the locals played with the Allen team, two here and one at North Branch, and returned to his home on the early morning train, Monday. Louie's many warm friends in this place were glad to see him, and to see that he has lost none of his cunning in playing behind the bat.

Dr. E. L. Irving, Dentist, will be at his office in the Rybak Block, July 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th. Gas administered for the extraction of teeth.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pirchard on Tuesday, July 8th, a son.

Get your fishing tackle and base ball goods at the Drug Store

There will be services in the M. E. church next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. All are dordially invited to attend.

Jelly glasses, fruit cans, extra tops and rubbers, the best and cheapest at the Big Store.

Norwegian Lutheran services Sunday at 2 p. m. in the German Lutheran church.

Buy your mangle and rutabaga seed at Madden's.

The report was circulated on Sunday last that the Chengwatana dam was going to be blown out again, the report reaching the Governor's ears, he sent word to sheriff Hawley to protect the dam. Mr. Hawley at once went down and appointed five deputy sheriffs to watch the dam. On Tuesday a number of people from this place went down to the dam as report had it that it was to be blown out that afternoon, but Ed. Madden, the foreman of the Bear's Ear crew, heard it also and took his crew down these. The farmers came but found too strong a force watching the dam to make the attempt.

You can get all kinds of feed at Madden's.

Frank M. Smith, who has been at work for the hardware firm of Janney, Semple, Hill & Co., of Minneapolis, for the past six weeks, came up on Thursday afternoon to spend the Fourth with parents and friends. Frank says he likes Minneapolis but would much rather be at home.

Ladies, your attention is called to the new line of Collars, Sofa Pillows, and Table Covers, to be seen at Miss Susan Shearer's, dealer in materials for all kinds of fancy work; also machine needles and notions. A few Crocheted Capes, Embroidered and Battenberg Centerpieces on hand.

Mrs. H. Taylor left Monday morning for Detroit City, Minn., where she expects to spend a month visiting with relatives and friends.

Go to Madden's for your barrel salt.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John McAdam on Thursday, July 10th, a daughter.

Word was received here this week that E. A. Jesmer, who moved his family to N. D. this spring, had the misfortune to be burned out, losing everything he had. Mrs. Jesmer had hard work getting out with her children. Ed's. many friends here sympathize with him in his loss.

Presbyterian service will be held in the Methodist church next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock instead of in the Presbyterian church in the morning, as the papering of the church is not finished. Sunday school will be held in the Presbyterian church at 10 o'clock a. m. as usual.

See the notice of the moonlight excursion and dance next Friday evening up at Bergmans. The Pine City Cornet Band will be in attendance and furnish the music.

Council Proceedings.

Pine City, Minn., July 7th 1902.

The Common Council of this Village met in regular meeting. Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., members present, F. E. Smith, President; F. J. Rybak, Ed Madden, R. L. Wiseman and F. A. Brown, Councilmen; and Frank Poferl, Recorder. Minutes of meetings of June 2nd, 11th, 23rd and 30th were read and approved. On motion the following claims against the Village were read and allowed, and the Recorder instructed to issue orders for the same to wit:

Pine City Mill & El. Co. lights for June	$61.00
" " " fire expander	2.50
F. A. Johnson, care of Fire engine	5.00
J. Neubauer, merchandise	3.31
Hillevoe & Enger, boats	1.20
Sherwood & Perkins, hauling fire engine and hose cars to Burger fire and hauling gravel	5.50
Pine City Mercantile Co., mdse	5.02
Geo. Payne, special police July 4th	3.00
F. W. Ling, " " "	3.00
F. Poferl, salary as Recorder for June	6.25
H. L. Wiseman 1 day on board of equal.	2.00
F. A. Brown, " " "	2.00
F. E. Smith, " " "	2.00
F. Poferl, " " "	2.00
F. Fursenberg, 1½ days work on street	3.04
J. Shoettler, 3½ " " " "	6.88
H. Boettger, 7½ " " " "	9.38
A. Madden, 1½ days work street com.	11.25

On motion a new floor was ordered laid in the engine house. No further business appearing the Council adjourned sine die.

F. POFERL, Recorder.

The Fourth at Pine City.

The glorious Fourth of July has come and gone and Pine City celebrated it in a manner never to be forgotten by those who visited this place to spend the day. The crowd commenced to come by train on the afternoon of the 3rd and by 11 o'clock the morning of the 4th the largest crowd of people ever seen in Pine City were in attendance. The program was carried out to the letter with the single exception of the catching of the greased pig.

At about 10:30 the street parade was formed at Biederman's blacksmith shop in the following order: H. J. Rath, mounted; Pine City Cornet band, Chief of Fire Department Gottry, also mounted; fire engine, hose carts and hook and ladder truck, each trimmed with bunting and flags and bearing the fire department dressed in their nobby uniforms; Ole Blihovde with his tobacco planter also trimmed with bunting and flags, the veterans of Valley Forge were represented by the lodge of the Coming Young Men of America, Royal Gray's donkey drew a cart in which were a couple of children dressed as negros, and bring up the rear was a float with beer kegs for wheels carrying young men representing the working class. The march was made on all the principal streets and got back to the railroad track in time for the 11 o'clock train, the procession disbanding at the Pioneer House.

After the procession, a number of the younger boys tried to climb the greased pole on which a watch and four dollars was placed as a reward for the boy who succeeded in reaching the top. An intermission of an hour was then taken for dinner.

The first thing on the program after dinner was the tug of war between a picked 12 of the farmers of Pokegama and Pine towns, Pine town winning. The gun club shoot between North Branch and Pine City was won by the latter. The time was changed for playing the ball game from 3 o'clock to 2 in order that the people from North Branch who wanted to go home could catch the down limited so that the ball game, of which we will mention in another column, was the next thing on the program. After the ball game was, the boys' foot race, won by P. Davis; the men's foot race won by A. Buirge, the potato race won by J. Kodyen. In the bicycle race three heats were ridden and as A. Axtell, J. Axtell and Ed. Carlin each tied for first first place, and A. Axtell was slightly injured, it was decided to divide the purse between the winners. At five o'clock the firemen made a run from the engine house to the river and to the corner of the park and had two streams of water playing in just five minutes. In the evening the fireworks was watched by a large crowd after which the biggest part of the crowd adjourned to Rath's hall where the firemen gave a grand ball; supper was served at the Wilcox House, which ended one of the best celebrations in the history of Pine county.

Good place for business at a bargain the Lovelk property, three lots, one dwelling house, one business building and one barn. Will sell cheap or trade for outside property. Address —B- care Pine County Pioneer, Pine City, Minn.

MONEY

to loan on good security. Apply at

COLD SPRING FARM,

FINLAYSON. Dr. R. C. Hoffman.

SEALED BIDS.

Sealed bids will be received up to noon, June 28th for the building of a school house in Dist. No. 9, Pine county. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of R. H. Blankenship, Pine City. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

G. A. ROBINSON, Clerk Dist. No. 9, Pine County.

Astray Notice.

On June 11th one dark gray horse strayed onto my place, and owner can have same by paying expenses. Call on Frank Taylor, Nickerson, Minn.

WANT ADS.

Advertisements will inserted in this department, under appropriate heading, for one cent a word for the first insertion and half a cent a word for each subsequent insertion; cash to accompany orde. Nothing accepted for less than 15 cents. Each initial and each number counts as a word

FOR SALE.

The south-west quarter, section 17, township 45, range 18, Pine county, thickly settled, good county roads, school house, churches, cemetery all near by. The finest located farm in Pine county and best soil Apply to Frank Daniels, or for further information, to Andrew Gilburg, Kerrick, Minn. 17-87

An A number one improved farm about four miles from Pine City, with two good wells and buildings in good shape, except barn and material on the ground for new one. Reason for selling, going East. Inquire at this office.

For Sale—Cheap one 18 horse power engine, one 6 horse power engine and one portable saw mill, medium size, all in first class shape. For particulars inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—I will sell my farm at the head of Pokegama Lake, with good well and new buildings. Cheap for cash. Inquire of Arthur Bartlett, Pine City, Minn.

—For Sale:—A house and four lots about five minutes walk from the post-office, will be sold cheap for cash or on time, or will be traded for farm land. Inquire at this office.

FOR RENT.

WANTED—Quarrymen and good laborers. Wages $1.75 per day. Kettle River Quarries Co., Sandstone, Minn.

PINE CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

DR. E. E. BARNUM,
Graduate University of Michigan—1879.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office at Residence South of Court House. Telepsone No. 13.
Night calls promptly responded to.
Pine City, - Minnesota.

DR. R. L. WISEMAN
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Residence on East side of R. R. Track, first house West of Beiderman's blacksmith shop.
Pine City, - Minnesota.

A. J. STOWE, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Graduate of the University of New York City, 1887. Office in new building first door north of Post-office. Residence 2nd house north of office.
Rush City, - Minnesota.

DR. E. L. STEPHAN,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office at Drug Store.
Hinckley, - Minnesota.

DENTIST.

DR. C. E. BURGESON,
DENTIST.
At Dr. Wiseman's office three days every month. Watch locals for announcement.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

E. A. JESMER,
Veterinary Surgeon.
All diseases of domesticated animals treated in a scientific manner.
Pine City, - Minnesota.

ATTORNEYS.

S. G. L. ROBERTS.
Attorney at Law.
Pine City, - Minnesota.

ROBT. C. SAUNDERS
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Office—Rybak Block.
Pine City, - Minnesota.

DRAY LINE.

PINE CITY DRAY LINE.
We are prepared to do all work in our line in a workmanlike manner.
Sherwood & Perkins, Props.
Pine City, - Minnesota.

LIVERY.

PINE CITY LIVERY STABLE.
W. P. Gottry, Prop.
First-class livery rigs furnished at any hour.

PRINTING.

THE PONEER JOB OFFICE
Hurley Block.
Is fully equipped with the best material and machinery for doing all kinds of
Fine Commercial Printing,
Books, Pamphlets, Catalogues, Calendars, Folders, Circulars, Office Stationery, Calling Cards, Etc.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention and at lowest rates.

48
per cent. Dividends.

Spindle Top Lands Have the Only Gushers.

No other field on earth can compare with its already enormou output. 500,000 barrels were produced and consumed in 1901.

WE OWN OUTRIGHT ONE-HALF ACRE OF THE CORE.

Most companies own 1-16, 1-32 or 1-64 of an acre of proven oil land on Spindle Top. We lead all Minnesota companies

A Home Company and a Home Market.

Minnesota business men control the affairs of the company and we have already established a market for the oil in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Red Wing and other Minnesota cities.

The Minnesota Oil Co., of Texas,

If you cannot call 403 Bank of Minnesota Bldg. write for particulars. T. PAUL, MINN

THE DEMON OF PAIN

relaxes his hold upon his victim when the poor sufferer of

Rheumalism

finally gets hold of nature's best remedy,

MATT. J. JOHNSON'S 6088

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS—IT WILL CURE YOU.

We receive unsolicited testimonials every day in the year, and doctors prescribe our remedy frequently, when all others have failed.

READ OUR GUARANTEE:

We guarantee 6088 to be free from all mercuries, irons, cocaines, opiates, salicylates and all poisonous drugs. For sale and guaranteed ONLY by

J. Y. BRECKENRIDGE.

NORTHERN PACIFIC — TIME CARD —OF— TRAINS. PINE CITY, "DULUTH SHORT LINE."

NORTH BOUND	No. 101	No. 103	No. 105	No. 107	No. 181 Mixed	173	175	177	179
Minneapolis Lv	8.15 a m	2.00 pm	11.05 pm	For Taylors Falls 10.45 pm	For Grantsburg 10.15 a m	For Cloquet	For Cloquet	For Cloquet	For Taylors Falls 10.15 a m
St. Paul "	8.55 a m	2.35 pm	11.10 am						
Wyoming "	9.07 a m	3.25 pm	12.12 am						
Rush City "	10.20 a m	4.50 pm	1.41 am			12.05 pm	10.05 p m	8.30 p m	11.00 p m
Pine City "	10.37 a m	5.11 pm	2.05 am						
Carlton "	11.20 p m	6.20 pm	3.05 am						
West Sup'r Ar	1.50 p m	9.05 pm	6.10 am						
Duluth " Ar	2.10 p m	7.30 pm	6.35 am						

* Daily. † Daily, Except Sunday.

SOUTH BOUND	No. 102	No. 104	No. 106	No. 108	No. 174	176	178	182	186	188
Duluth Lv	9.00 a m	1.05 pm	11.30 pm	For Carlton 12.30 p m	For Carlton 12.30 p m	For Carlton 12.05 p m	For Carlton 9.15 p m	Mixed Grantsburg 11.50 a m	For Wyoming	For Wyoming
West Sup'r "	10.25 a m	2.10 pm	11.35 pm							
Cloquet "										
Pine City "	11.12 a m	4.08 pm	1.22 pm							
Grantsburg "										
Taylors Falls "										
St. Paul Ar	12.30 p m	6.20 pm	2.15 am						10.35 a m	11.45 am
Minneapolis "	12.30 p m	7.00 pm	2.55 am							

* Daily. † Daily, Except Sunday.

CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. GEO. H. WHITE, Local Agent

THE STORY TELLER

THE SACRIFICE OF BLAS PAGAZA.

BY CHARLES FLEMING EMBREE.

AQUILES PAGAZA was a big, flashing plutocrat of Guadalajara. His smile was a glorious thing; his mustache was like black satin. He came of a family of the old clerical party, but was a follower of Diaz. Diaz believed in him, for Pagaza accomplished, spent, and built. He owned ten haciendas; he was harnessing the great Falls of Tacatahuilpa. Many dowagers with daughters had fished for him. He knew all the other games of chance, but, never until Adelaida came, had he tampered with that one. He was then thirty-two.

But Aquiles had not always been a success. When his young brother, Blas, was a shining prodigy in school, Aquiles had seemed atrophied. Blas, having the face of a priest or a poet, and the ways of a tender philosopher, had been brilliant as well. He charmed everybody, won everything. At nineteen he was a phenomenon, with the mind and spiritual growth of two men instead of one, and the rich society of Jalisco's capital began to worship him. But, alas, he had gone off to a medical school in Mexico, and had become a failure at twenty-three; and Aquiles was striding on. Strange, that sinking back of Blas! Society's worship turned to Aquiles. Though everybody liked those brothers by turns, nobody liked the two of them at once. And they stared at each other in a fascination of misunderstanding. What—was the family vitality not great enough for two?

Simultaneously with the coming of Adelaida, Blas returned from his third year in the medical school at Mexico. He was thin, with a hollow eye, and a face that people stared at and wanted to love.

"Why, Blas, my boy!" cried the robust Aquiles, when Blas first appeared, "you're overworking—you're not yourself. Bah! We'll warm you up."

Blas was pulled into Aquiles' bachelor rooms, which overhung the arches and overlooked the enchanting plaza. These rooms were all lit and alive with people. This was the prettiest little affair that Aquiles had given that season, and it was into a glistening throng of women and men that Blas had inadvertently stepped. A purple curtain hid one end of the salon, where there was something to drink. A portrait of Limontour, in a gold frame, gazed down from the wall. There were maidens in the balconies.

"Blas," whispered Aquiles, his smile lighting up, his fingers twirling the satin mustache, "come with me—you must know Adelaida. My soul—you must!"

He dragged him to the balcony, where she stood.

"I told you about him—and here he is," cried Aquiles. "Look at him, now; didn't I tell you he was poet, priest, philosopher, and mystery? If you can't read all that in him—why—Blas, you young lunatic, what has changed you? Blessed if I believe you get enough to eat. Studying and thinking his soul out, Adelaida, while I, with enough flesh and bone to make two of him, hammer away at machinery."

"His imagination paints in warm colors," said Blas, slowly, standing gazing into her eyes. "I haven't studied. I haven't thought. I haven't lived. Aquiles, I have been asleep, I believe, for three years. Senorita, are you an enchantress, that you seem to wake me up all of a sudden?" He laughed a laugh that cast a spell on her. "While this man—this man, mind you—has been doing something, I have let forty months drop out of my life."

With an impulsive welcome she had taken his hand at the introduction. She was rather tall. He had the impression of unlimited masses of black hair. "But you are thinking now," she said, smiling.

"The first time," he replied, letting her hand slip from his, "in three years."

Nobody was surprised that he seemed torpid the rest of that evening—they knew he was queer. But they were surprised to find Adelaida—Adelaida, the poised, the exquisite—now restless, melancholy.

After that she held Aquiles' suit off. She had never let him speak, but, with the freedom which the newer cosmopolitan manners were beginning to allow, he went to see her all the time. She was suffering strangely, and seeing in her mind Blas' unusual face.

Blas, having on that very night wakened from his fatal apathy, began to repent and change. He had been a failure at school; he had done nothing. The expansion of his nature had ceased. To be flung back into old surroundings, and there to see the eyes of the one woman—that causes profound revolutions in men. He began to regret, to grow, to curse himself, to endeavor, with that inner, spiritual attempt which is the precursor of action.

Well, it did, indeed, seem that the family vitality was not enough for two. Aquiles changed, also; he lost verve; it was said that he had given himself over rather wildly to roulette for three weeks. His friends hoped that he had left that long ago. No; suddenly, monstrously, Aquiles was going to pieces. Blas saw this, stared, and felt his blood chilled. What was that fascinating, unknowable connection between them? Power of heaven! Could he not strive to be something, to develop, and stride out of worthlessness, without this undermining of Aquiles? There was some vile trick of fate here. Anyhow, the woman had awakened him. Some women force a man's spirit onward like currents in the battery of a motor. The motor can not stop itself, except it break.

Blas began to have large ambitions, and to apply them. He had great wealth; he could do yet what he had failed in, and infinitely more. The principle of all his life should be the doing of good. Just seeing her once or twice had accomplished that much. She lived in San Pedro, the aristocratic suburb, with her lonely old father, who had been a statesman, and who had sometimes helped, sometimes hindered, Diaz in the Great Task. To that wide, low house of fountains and tiled walls, came Blas. She received him in a room hung with paintings, every one by a Mexican artist. Juan de Dios Peza's poems lay on a bronze table. She believed in Mexico; in its men, its future.

"What, in God's name, is the matter with my brother?" cried he, in a low voice, whose fervor cast the spell on her again. She sat down, having suddenly become paler. She held fast to the arm of the big chair and looked at him; her brow was very high.

"Change is the law of life," she said sorrowfully.

"But, Adelaida! Adelaida!" he cried with pain, striding before her. "There is some dread fatality on us—you have seen it!" He stopped, and pointed at her fiercely, his face flaming. "You have guessed—you know! Do not deny it!"

She trembled—she had guessed that she loved him, that was all she knew. She was like an Ophelia bowed before the not understood madness of a Hamlet.

"I don't know what you mean," she murmured.

"Mean!" he cried, in grief, standing over her. "I mean that I have proved it at last, that I have cut this mystery open with a knife, and stared into its vitals. My God! Adelaida, am I mad? Mean? This only—that I dare not stir hand or foot, but he loses. I dare not progress—for he goes back. I dare not rise—for he sinks! We are not separate; we are bound in some horrible union!"

She could not believe, nor comprehend; but the horror fell on her, too. He was gazing at her, his face savage, but loved by her. She gathered her powers first, longing to soothe.

"You are worn out with thinking," she said, slowly. "Come—come to me, every day, and let me talk to you. Maybe I can help you. You have let the world grow abnormal for you."

The appeal in her words overpowered him. He rose and stretched out his arms; she closed her eyes. His love for her banished everything; and he was whirled on to take her in his embrace. But there, uprisen before him, came the face of his brother, a face newly dissolute, reckless, the face of a man flinging good aside and marrying evil and death. Blas had been astonished, crushed, at seeing all that in the changed and down-sinking Aquiles. No abandonment of the high, and seeking of the low had ever been so swift, complete, and unreasonable, as had this of Aquiles since Blas came back and changed. The latter remembered that Adelaida had been his brother's inspiration, as she was now his. Blas was priest enough to believe in the damnation of Aquiles' soul, if his ruin were not averted. Adelaida could avert it—had done it before; yet Blas was stealing Adelaida's heart. He shrank back and went away blinded.

Outside the sun shone. The mule-car scudded away in that winding avenue of trees that leads to Guadalajara. He rubbed his brow. Was it then some insane dream? This he knew: He had once, long ago, prospered, and at that time Aquiles was a nonentity. Later, Aquiles had burst forth and accomplished; had been a spirit growing. Those were the years wherein Blas had lain helpless, even sluggishly vicious. The hope of the woman's love had spurred on his brother, but the woman had suddenly turned toward Blas, wakened him. Blas had arisen, shaken the vileness from him, and sought to be negative no more—to become great. And in that instant Aquiles began to sink. This meant too much, hinted at secrets too appalling. The young dreamer's reason staggered. But—here was the sun; the breath of these plains was sweet; yonder mountains looked peaceful, wrapped in haze. After all, was it not merely that love that had crazed him?

When he conceived the fear that to love Adelaida was to ruin Aquiles, of course, from that moment he loved her beyond all measure. But, turning to that mystical belief of the spiritual union between himself and his brother, he put away, for a time, his love. A loathsome experiment began. Blas plunged into every vice; hurled himself away. This was an ordeal few souls could have borne. He bore it, and the result was bitterly gratifying. Aquiles came out of his reckless mood, gathered himself together, and repented. Blas abandoned, then, the sickening trial—and his brother relapsed. Prostrate under this load of knowledge, the young man turned dumbly back to sin. They were one; they were bound by some hideous union. To use the good of that common spirit was to suck the spirit's life from Aquiles. But salvation—the life to come? Must he lose himself—must he brand himself with the curse everlasting?

He must. He was, at least, unselfish, and he understood, whereas Aquiles was blind. God had given to Blas not only the eye to see, but the power to shift the lever. Aquiles was but the sport of Blas' will. As Blas decreed, so would he rise, or sink—forever.

On a day in June the younger brother bade Adelaida good-by. Guadalajara saw him no more for two years. He was seeking out sin and taking it to himself in many parts of Mexico. The details of that life are too dread to picture. Vice was his first field of self degredation.

Meanwhile Aquiles was his old self again. He progressed; he was the pride, the hope of Guadalajara. His wealth was called a benefit to mankind. He was striding on to high honors; and, most significant, he turned again to Adelaida. She, who had bled at the tearing away of Blas, became now confused, soothed, as though an opiate lent her quietude, brought up the past in the form of affection rejuvenescent. For she began to love Aquiles. She knew not what sorcery it was that cast its charm on her, but sometimes in day-dreams she seemed to see that Aquiles was Blas—that out of those eyes looked the beloved soul of Blas.

Two years went by. The bodily Blas was a faded memory; she married Aquiles. They lived in that house of the tiled walls; and there it was that the monstrous selfishness which began to disfigure the life of Aquiles first showed itself. It grew, ate into his being; it consumed her tears. He had once progressed for the great principle of his country's progress—the principle that created Diaz, and was re-created a hundred times by him, but now he progressed for himself. That change at last scorched down her love. Aquiles Pagaza had become a wonder of selfishness.

Blas, in his black depths, heard that they were honored. He strove to drown or drug that love of his which rose up, triumphant forever. Raging he tore his breast. How, O God, may a man destroy his soul! Little did he dream that he had stolen the greatest—unselfishness—and left his brother its most damning opposite. In that alone was the mighty failure.

He knew that, the bottom once reached, he would rebound. Fearing the reaction, which he felt already in him (his love was the power that would cause it) he resolved, panic-stricken, on the last step. He must die—that, at least, would free them both. Die to what? To eternal torment! For he was steeped in sin. Grinding his heart, accepting that fate, he made his plans. No shriving for him. No repentance. A death blasphemous. This would be to leave all to Aquiles and the woman. He came back to San Pedro, a wreck. She had once written him a letter, saying that they kept a room for him, ready—would he never return? She had sent him a key. One midnight he crept into the room, and stood staring about. Here would he die.

But Adelaida did not sleep. Her life was become a barren, hungry thing. She had looked on her husband's face, grown sordid, self-sure, and known that she did not love him—scarce dared to whisper to herself that she had never loved him. This night she heard Blas enter—had listened for him for a year. She dressed in a dark blue robe and came to offer him conventional welcome. He was staring at the light.

He saw her, and could withstand no more, but took her and kissed her. That, too, was sin; with that would he die. He broke away and fled. She saw him go, and the night became very still; minutes passed, minutes lifeless to her. She heard at length a cry from her husband's chamber, and, terrified, ran thither. She threw open the door, hearing strange sounds within. A light was turned high, smoking, flaming. She caught at the wall and stood. There by the bed, torn with torture, was Aquiles. He had arisen from his sleep. She could not move, but watched him as he writhed. Some monstrous fit of dissolution was on him. Soul-sickening groans were wrenched from him. A spasm hurled him forward and he fell.

Her brain was now numbed and deadened. Like a mad woman, she walked away, some purpose of bringing help half-formed in her thoughts. There was a beating on the patio door, as she wandered crazily in the corridor. She ran to it, and a crowd burst in, carrying the body of Blas Pagaza. She gazed at his white face, heard the words: "He shot himself," and a merciful unconsciousness came over her.

The brothers were dead. Did the departing of the soul of Blas wrench from its earthly abode the other, linked to it in that incredible union? Can it be that man could thus rise at the expense of his brother, and make thus the selfish failure the while his brother made that other more gigantic one? Greater love hath no man than this—— But Blas Pagaza gave up more than life.—San Francisco Argonaut.

PITH AND POINT.

To obtain confidence it is often necessary to confide.—Chicago Journal.

Carlos—"You say he is the black sheep of the family?" Santos—"Yes, he has never yet been president."—N. Y. Sun.

Most busy men find a blotter chiefly valuable as a thing to occupy their minds as they hunt for it while the writing dries.—Indianapolis News.

Visitor (to little Freddie)—"Let's see what you have learned in your school. Now, can you tell me the difference between B and C?" Freddy—"Thath's eathy. A bee ith a insect, an' a thea ith full of water."—N. Y. Times.

Crabbe—"To-day for the first time I was really delighted to hear Miss Nexdore's piano going." Ascum—"Something worth listening to, eh?" Crabbe—"I should say. I heard the installment men taking it away."—Philadelphia Press.

"I only want peace," said the noisy little bird of the street, "and I'll even fight for it." "Isn't that rather sparrowdoxical?" said the owl. As this was the solemn bird's first attempt, it is here presented for illustration by the funny papers.—Indianapolis News.

Jenks—"I should think you humorists would get lots of funny squibs out of the new plan to exterminate the mosquitoes." Hugh Morist—"Not much. It's really serious. If the plan succeeds, as it promises to, what on earth will we have to joke about in the summer time?"—Philadelphia Record.

PUGNACITY OF QUAILS.

Combats Between the Males Easily Provoked and Many Unseen Battles Are Fought.

The cock quail, like other feathered males, is more pugnacious in the spring than at other seasons and just now his fighting ardor is at its height. There is no time of the year, however, during which he may not be excited to battle, says the New York Sun.

Even when the snow lies six inches deep and how to get sufficient food is a problem, the cocks of a bevy often engage for very slight cause. Not many of these combats are seen by men, because the quail is a most secretive bird and bevies are, comparatively speaking, rarely in evidence.

The fighting note of the quail is a low hissing whisper, high pitched and sibilant, that is perfectly audible 30 yards away. If a man walking through the undergrowth on a sunny hillside kept his ears open to all the sounds of nature, he would sometimes hear this hissing and then by bending a still more attentive ear he would hear the rustling of wings and the thuds of little bodies coming into contact as well as the cheeping of the frightened hens.

There are occasions when a madness of fighting appears to be contagious and to spread from the males engaged to other males of the bevy. Just as in old London the seconds to a pair of duellists thought it incumbent upon them to fight though they had no quarrel, so the male quails, rendered furious by the shocks of combat, pitch into each other with a will and one bevy may furnish five or six simultaneous battles.

These affairs are never more serious in ending than a broken wing or an eye picked out, because the vanquished has always the option of flight and takes it, being not so brave that the element of caution is totally lacking. Once the conquered one has dropped his craven wing and speeded to tall timber the victor struts about, hops two feet in air and gives every possible sign of satisfaction with himself, his actions being duplicates in miniature of the paradng of a gamecock above the prostrate form of his foe. He would crow if he could.

Quails wandering through stubble or thicket in autumn or winter may be induced to pitch into each other by a man hiding near and imitating their fighting call with correctness. They first look about to discern whence the noise comes, then conclude that it comes from the rooster nearest to them and the battle is on.

In the spring, however, no such incentive is needed. Every bevy contains one or two females which, from youth or superior sleekness or plumpness, the males esteem most highly and they fight for them pretty bravely. The strongest takes his choice, the next strongest follows, and so the matter proceeds. It is satisfactory to know that every Jill gets her Jack before the mating season ends, but some undergo a period of weary waiting.

His "Gorge."

Not only is slang a menace to him who would speak good English, says a New England minister, but a knowledge of it prepares many pitfalls for the feet of the unwisely wise.

He tells, as a case in point, of a conversation he overheard between his son, aged 12, and his daughter, aged 16. The family had spent the autumn in the White mountains, and the two young people were exchanging reminiscences.

"O Fred," said the girl, with clasped hands, "do you remember that gorge in Jefferson?"

"Remember it! I should think I did!" said the boy, with enthusiasm. "You mean the day we got there? It seemed to me it was the best dinner I ever ate in my life, I was so hungry!"—Youth's Companion.

New Diamond Fields.

Our consul at Demerara reports that the new diamond fields in the interior of British Guiana are attracting more and more attention, and that $50,000 worth of diamonds have already been exported through the custom house. The prinicipal rendezvous is at Bartica, on the Essequibo river, from which point the journey is by boat up a difficult and dangerous stream full of rapids and cataracts. The passage requires 14 days.—Youth's Companion.

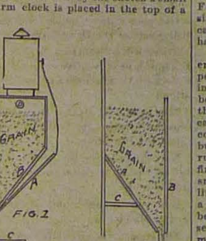
POULTRY & BEES

AUTOMATIC FEEDER.

For Use in the Poultry House When the Farmer Wants to Take an Occasional Day Off.

Having a few hens and not finding it convenient to get some one to feed them during an occasional day off, I devised an automatic feeder which has proven to be not only very handy but trustworthy as well.

As will be seen by the sketch a small alarm clock is placed in the top of a



FEEDER SET AND OPEN.

box six inches wide and four inches deep and two feet long. A cord from board (A), which is attached to back of feeder by a hinge at Fig. 2, is looped at the end, and the loop is placed over the winding key of the alarm which is left pointed up.

The alarm is set at the time desired to feed the fowls, and when it goes off the key turns, releasing string, which allows board (A) to drop and the slide (B), which is attached to the front by a hinge at Fig. 1 opens and the grain falls on board (A), which is held in slanting position by striking against post (C). The grain is placed in the bin through opening (D).—L. E. Hudson, in N. Y. Tribune.

THE CARE OF GOSLINGS.

They Should Receive Food Regularly If Rapid and Profitable Growth Is Expected.

The following information upon the care of goslings is given in the Farming World: When the eggs hatch do not allow the mother of the young to leave the nest for the first 12 to 24 hours. The goslings thus become thoroughly dry and strong and may then be safely removed, with the mother, to a large, roomy coop. A goose's appetite for green things asserts itself from the start, and the gosling's first food may be a feed of grass fed on sod; with it should be given a small amount of moistened cornmeal or oatmeal. Or the first meal may consist of chopped egg and bread crumbs, with chopped weeds or greens of some sort added.

A bit of sand and charcoal also improves the ration. Food of this sort should be given regularly three times a day for a few days. They should then be strong enough to take some grain. A ration made up of equal parts, by measure, of bran, middlings, steamed cut clover and cooked vegetables is recommended for this period, although ground corn, oats or barley may be substituted for the bran and middlings. There should be no lack of green food. Nearly any kind of vegetable, weed or grass chopped up fine will supply their wants in this direction.

Goslings are often able to take care of themselves after the first five or six days or a week. They are frequently separated from the mother at this age and allowed to roam. However, they need protection at night for a much longer time, and they should receive food regularly if you wish to keep them growing rapidly. They soon learn to forage, but they will not be able to get sufficient food in this way until after harvest. At the age of ten or twelve weeks, they should be well enough developed to go to the fattening pen.

Farm Wages in Michigan.

A report of the secretary of agriculture of Michigan says: The average monthly wages, with board, in the southern counties, is $20.35, in the central counties $19.82, in the northern counties $20.27, and in the state $20.20. The average wages by the day, without board, in the southern counties is $1.21, in the central counties $1.20, in the northern counties $1.29, and in the state $1.22. The average wages by the month last year, with board, was, in the state $18.34, and the average wages by the day, without board, was, in the state $1.16. Many correspondents report that farm laborers are very scarce, which is indicated by the continued rise in wages.

Fruits on Poultry Farms.

The owner of a poultry farm should raise all the summer fruits needed for the table, all the vegetables that can be eaten at home, with enough for the poultry, all the grass he will need for the chickens and hay for wintering a few cows, and all the milk and butter for home use. Here we have one crop helping another. We plant a few acres of clover, which gives the chickens fresh green food in the season and good hay for winter. The fruits supply the table with what we need and then add to the diet of the chickens. Likewise the vegetables lessen the cost of our living, and give to the egg layers the very food they require.—Farmers' Voice.

USING THE SMOKER.

Upon Its Proper Manipulation Depends the Profitableness of the Bees and Hives.

No one should be without a bee-smoker, even if they have but one colony of bees. Good manipulation of the bees and hives depends upon a smoker. The smoker in your hands when working with the bees always makes you the master, while without it the bees are usually boss. The smoker is the beginner's sure guide to success, if he acquaints himself with the proper use of it. There are many different styles and makes of bee-smokers, but they all answer the purpose very well. A smoker will cost all the way from 50 cents to $1.50, but the cheapest will let you out of many a difficulty with the bees. Fuel to be used in smokers may consist of cotton rags, shavings, but decayed wood that is well dried is perhaps the best.

The beginner is apt to use the smoker too severely at first, and finally experience will teach him to use it sparingly. It is not only useless to smoke bees too much, but it is damaging to their best welfare at any time. Occasionally we find a very vindictive colony that requires severe smoking, but this is exceptional, and not the rule by any means. It is best to try at first to handle the colony without smoke at all, but if they resist use but little smoke at first, and in most cases a very small amount will answer much better than severe smoking. I have seen colonies driven into a fighting mood just because they had received too much chastising in the way of severe smoking. There are seasons of the year that bees are more gentle than at other times, and while they will allow themselves to be handled without making any resistance at all during the season they are gathering honey at other times they will promptly rebel.

After the close of the honey season they become very irritable and usually smoke must be used to put them in condition for handling. It is best to molest them as little as possible after this time, other than see that each colony is in proper condition, and all have queens.—A. H. Duff, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

SETTING BROKEN LEGS.

A Poultry Operation Which Seems Delicate, But Is Really Easy to Perform.

A broken leg of a fine young purebred pullet was mended by winding carefully with surgeon's plaster, which

SETTING A BROKEN LEG.

can be bought for a few cents per roll at the drug store. It is not the same as court plaster. Wind closely, the courses overlapping, but not so tightly as to stop circulation. The bird was turned loose at once and received no further care, but the leg seems as good as ever after four or five weeks. D. H. Bunnell, in Farm and Home.

Bowel Trouble in Fowls.

"Bowel trouble," says the Country Gentleman, "is frequent in some poultry yards during the hot season. In most cases it is preventable. Foul drinking water, putrid meat and sour food all tend to produce diarrhea in the flock. Observe strict cleanliness in the houses and yards, and give the birds only pure food and water. Plow or dig over the runs frequently, sow them down to rye or other grain and so keep the ground sweet. Foul runs are a prolific source of disease. Keep the grit and charcoal box full, so that the birds may have free access to them. Remember that one 'keep clean is worth many 'clean ups.' Do not feed meat food too heavily while the weather is hot, and be sure that the fowls have plenty of fresh green food or a clean grass run. Don't overfeed. Quarantine all new arrivals."

A Word About Comb Defects.

Side sprigs on a comb are a serious defect, and it is not advisable to use a bird in the breeding yard that has them, as they are very apt to "show up" on the combs of the chicks from such birds, says the Poultry Herald. We have experimented with such birds and have found that even where this defect did not show up very strong in the chicks of the first season, yet by the use of these chicks the next season, the side sprigs would be very numerous. It is better not to make use of a bird that has them, unless such a bird is one of unusual merit otherwise. Then one might be excused for taking chances in using it. But as a general thing one must avoid such defects if possible, they will be numerous enough without breeding from birds that have them.

Start in a Small Way.

No man that has not handled hundreds of fowls should start in with a big poultry plant. It is better to begin the poultry business as a side issue and gradually develop it. The side issue will teach many lessons that will be valuable when it becomes the main issue. The cost of learning is considerable even with a small flock. With a large flock it frequently becomes so great that the whole enterprise is abandoned. Many a man has sunk a large sum of money in this kind of enterprise because he tried to learn his lessons en masse with consequent disaster.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Iron Ore.

Some very interesting statements concerning iron ore and the iron resources of the state of Minnesota are contained in the reports of John Birkenbine and David T. Day of the United States geological survey division of mineral resources.

The report says that the greater part of the iron ore of the United States continues to be supplied from the Lake Superior region, which produced its maximum output of 21,445,903 long tons in 1901, being 74 per cent of the total amount of ore produced and 4 per cent more than the output of 1900.

The Mesabe range in Minnesota has shipped since 18[illegible] 404,967 long tons, and has now a[illegible]ntly greater resources than an[illegible] the older ranges.

Taking the states in order of ore production, Minnesota is easily entitled to first place, leading all other states and contributing 38 per cent of the total amount of iron ore produced during the year 1901.

Of the shipping ports, Two Harbors, in Minnesota, continued in the lead, shipping over 5,018,197 tons last year, of an even million more than in 1900. Escanaba, Mich., comes next, having shipped 4,000,000 tons. Duluth comes in third, having shipped 3,500,000 tons.

Indian Scholars.

A remarkable proof that Indians of the country are taking great strides in the onward march of civilization and advancement was evident at the second annual commencement of the Vermillion Lake Indian school at Tower.

One hundred and twenty copper colored youths, ranging from 9 to 26 years of age, occupied the stage at the graduating exercises, and in their swarthy faces there was an expression totally unlike the stolid appearance of the semi-savage, an expression indicating an awakening of mind, the trained faculties of which will increase the product of their physical labors a hundred-fold. The exercises were well attended by relatives of the graduates and many white people.

Changed His Mind.

Matt Vondricek jumped from the high bridge in St. Paul. He intended to kill himself, but after he struck the water he changed his mind and struck out for shore. He is now at the city hospital. He is the second man to go over the high bridge in the past six weeks and live.

Vondricek chose the highest place on the bridge, climbed to the railing and dropped head first. The crews on the boom below saw his body whirling through space, they saw it strike the water and send up a splash twenty feet high, and then sent up a cheer when they saw a head come to the surface, and, a few seconds later saw the man, very much alive, strike out for the shore.

Cash on Hand.

There was a balance on hand in the various state funds at the close of business June 30 of $1,203,605.89, according to the monthly statement of State Treasurer Block. It was distributed as follows:

Revenue fund	$607,094.63
Soldiers' relief fund	20,595.58
Funding tax fund	25,055.03
Permanent school fund	129,392.21
General school fund	178,131.40
Permanent university fund	23,859.27
General university fund	7,150.37
Internal improvement fund	15,023.25
Internal improvement land fund	14,083.24
Internal improvement land fund interest	3,941.04
State institutions' fund	29,369.33
State institutions' interest fund	15,740.61
Swamp land fund	66,650.57
Grain inspection fund	66,650.57

Killed by Fright.

A farmer's horse dropped dead from fright yesterday morning at the Dale street crossing of the Northern Pacific railway in St. Paul. The horse was attached to a carriage in which was the owner, his wife and son. The horse had passed under the railway, the tracks being elevated over the street, when a train thundered by.

The owner of the horse claims that the engineer did not whistle nor give other warning at the crossing. The horse became frightened and ran a few rods and then fell dead in its tracks, presumably from fright.

News in Brief.

The St. Paul police records for June show 194 arrests, of whom 151 were men and 43 women; 50 were married and 144 single.

Walter Derringer was shot under the right eye with a revolver in the hands of Fred Cox at St. Paul. Both are 14 years old. The shooting was accidental. The eye was seriously injured.

State Agent Gates says there have been more cases of non-resident insane in the state than ever before in his recollection. There were five last week and as many the week before.

Alfred Bordeaux, the former prizefighter, who assaulted and robbed Mrs. Mamie White, was sentenced to ten years by Judge Simpson.

Police Captain N. W. King of Minneapolis was sentenced to a term of three years and six months in the state prison at Stillwater.

Burglars invaded the homes of several citizens at Elk River. The residences of Rev. W. M. Pease and Postmaster F. N. Corey were entered and considerable property stolen.

The corner stone of the new Methodist Episcopal church at Kellogg was laid by Dr. F. M. Rule, presiding elder of the St. Paul district, assisted by Rev. W. C. Rice, pastor of the church at Lake City.

The city council of Crookston has decided to establish a paid fire department. A chemical and hose wagon will be purchased; also teams and trained fire horses. A complete alarm system will also be put in.

Governor Van Sant yesterday appointed William Windom municipal judge at Duluth in place of W. D. Edson, resigned to run for congress.

Ruth, the 5-year-old daughter of J. H. Carlaw of Balaton, got her clothing caught on the end of a shaft which stuck out of the side of the flour mill and she was severely bruised. Aleda Whiting, one of her little playmates, tried to pull her from the shaft and had her arm broken.

The hardware store of Bisek & Hagstrom at Lowry was broken into Thursday night and a quantity of watches, jewelry, pocket knives and cutlery taken.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending July 8.

United States Senator Vest, of Missouri, has become totally blind.

The town of Shipshewana, Ind., has been nearly wiped out by fire.

Five men lost their lives in Chicago as a result of the excessive heat.

King Edward will probably be crowned between August 11 and August 15.

A sandstorm did $1,000,000 damage in the Indio valley in the Colorado desert.

The pope celebrated in Rome the twenty-eighth anniversary of his coronation.

Three white men and two negroes were killed by lightning at Offerman, Ga.

The principal business portion of Watonga, Okla., has been destroyed by fire.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt has given $500,000 to Yale university for a dormitory.

The National Educational association began its convention at Minneapolis.

Rev. George J. Johnson, for 59 years a Baptist missionary, died at St. Louis, aged 78 years.

The third month of the great anthracite coal strike began with no change in the situation.

A snowfall ranging from an inch to three inches is reported from various points in Colorado.

The president has issued a civil service order prohibiting outside influence to gain promotions.

Shareholders of the Panama Canal company oppose sale of the waterway to the United States.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee predicts anarchy in Cuba unless reciprocity is granted by the United States.

Farmers in the northwest are making complaint regarding the freight tariff on farm machinery.

During the fiscal year ended June 30 1,657 vessels of 473,981 gross tons were built in the United States.

Charles J. McCormick and his wife died in their bathtub in Grand Forks, N. D., as a result of taking poison.

Aguinaldo has been released at Manila and will probably visit the United States before settling in Cavite.

Chief Justice Marshall J. Williams, of the Ohio supreme court, died at his home in Columbus, aged 65 years.

Paying Teller Robertson, of the Wells, Fargo & Co. bank in Salt Lake City, is charged with embezzling $60,000.

Pigeons flew from Holly Springs, Miss., to Mishawaka, Ind., a distance of 500 miles, in 11 hours, breaking all records.

Prof. N. S. Scovel, aged 72 years, one of the best-known educators in Illinois, died at his farm home near Rose Hill.

William Clark, of Newark, N. J., one of the largest manufacturers of thread in the world, died at the age of 61 years.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has started on a tour of the west and northwest that will extend two months.

State department officials fail to see any reason for referring the sale of the Danish West Indies to The Hague tribunal.

D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, has added $50,000 to his already large gifts to Whitman college at Walla Walla, Wash.

John Joseph Daly, one of the leading lawyers of the northwest, committed suicide at Pueblo, Col., by taking morphine.

Fire at the stock yards in Chicago wiped out Swift & Co.'s wholesale meat market and general offices, entailing a loss of $500,000.

Turners in convention at Davenport defeated a proposition to admit women to membership and urged taxation of church property.

Karl von Boeckman shot and killed his wife, fatally wounded O. F. Farewell, a friend, and then killed himself in New York city.

Hannis Taylor, former minister to Spain, has been elected to the chair of English constitutional and common law at Columbian university.

For the first time in 20 years the six shoe factories at Burlington, N. J., employing about 1,300 men and women, are idle as the result of a strike.

Keel of new battleship Nebraska was laid Friday at Seattle. Gov. Savage, of Nebraska, and Gov. McBride, of Washington, drove the first rivet.

The International Banking company of New York has been designated by the war department as fiscal agents for the United States in the Philippines.

Hundreds of Chicagoans are alleged to be victims of Model Gold Mining company, a receiver for which has been appointed. A million dollars is involved.

Many college students are given summer work by United States government as foresters. They are paid $25 a month and board for surveying timber tracts.

The wife of Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, his daughter Frances, aged seven, and Miss Alice McMahon, of Nyack, N. Y., were drowned in Sandy Hook bay, off New York.

British sympathizers with the Boer cause signed a message to the Transvaal and Orange Free State declaring admiration for their fight and that the British treated them unjustly.

A statement that the Roman Catholic church is losing ground in the United States caused a meeting to plan church census. The membership is said to have dropped 2,675,230 in 12 years.

Under terms of the bill passed by congress an immense forest reserve, covering 360 square miles, is to be made of a portion of lands ceded by the Chippewa Indians at the headwaters of the Mississippi.

Admiral Bradford is negotiating for the establishment of a naval coaling station at Che Foo, northern China, and is also planning to establish similar depots at San Diego and on Mission Island, San Francisco bay.

THE MARKETS.

New York, July 8.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$7 00	@ 7 20
Hogs	7 75	@ 7 80
Sheep	2 62	@ 4 25
FLOUR—Winter Straights	3 75	@ 4 10
WHEAT—July	80⅝@	80¾
September	78 @	78¾
CORN—July	68½@	68½
September	64¼@	64⅝
OATS	57 @	63
RYE—No. 2	65½@	65¾
BUTTER—Creamery	18½@	21½
Dairy	17½@	20½
CHEESE	9¾@	10¾
EGGS	15½@	20
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime Beeves	$8 20	@ 8 50
Texas Steers	5 10	@ 7 00
Common to Rough	4 80	@ 5 00
Feeders	4 60	@ 5 40
Bulls	2 80	@ 5 75
HOGS—Light	7 20	@ 7 60
Heavy Mixed	7 60	@ 7 90
SHEEP	3 25	@ 4 50
BUTTER—Creamery	18 @	21
Dairy	17 @	19
EGGS—Fresh	13 @	17
NEW POTATOES—(per bu.)	50 @	60
MESS PORK—July	18 60	@18 72½
LARD—July	10 90	@11 00
RIBS—July	10 72½	@10 87½
GRAIN—Wheat, July	73½@	75
Corn, July	80⅝@	80¾
Oats (New), July	46½@	47½
Rye, No. 2 Cash	58½@	72¾
Barley, Good	60 @	71½
MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, September	$ 73¾@	73⅞
Corn, September	60⅛@	60⅜
Rye, No. 1	53½@	54⅝
Barley, No. 2	71½@	72
KANSAS CITY.		
GRAIN—Wheat, July	$ 65½@	65⅞
Corn, July	67⅝@	67½
Oats, No. 2 White	43 @	45⅛
Rye, No. 2	49 @	50
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 50	@ 8 00
Texas Steers	3 00	@ 6 15
HOGS—Packers'	7 50	@ 7 85
Butchers'	7 75	@ 8 10
SHEEP—Natives	3 00	@ 4 00
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$5 20	@ 8 00
Cows and Heifers	2 25	@ 5 80
Stockers and Feeders	2 75	@ 5 25
HOGS—Mixed	7 65	@ 7 75
SHEEP—Westerns	3 15	@ 3 65

POPULIST CANDIDATES.

A Complete State Ticket Is Placed in the Field with Thomas G. Meighan as Candidate for Governor.

Governor, Thomas G. Meighan, Fillmore.

Lieutenant Governor, John U. Honte, Otter Tail.

Auditor, O. S. Reishus, Yellow Medicine.

Treasurer, E. W. Knatvold, Freeborn.

Attorny General, F. J. Seidle, Traverse.

Clerk Supreme Court, H. B. Imstahl, Marshall.

Secretary of State, Spurgeon O'Dell, Lyon.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, F. C. Gibbs, LeSueur.

The foregoing was the ticket nominated by the Minnesota Populist convention in Century hall, Minneapolis, July 2:

The nominations were all made by acclamation except that of E. N. Knatvold for treasurer. J. B. Duker, of Hennepin, and F. X. Beaudette, of Dakota, ran against him. John McGuire of Lac qui Parle was placed in nomination but his name was withdrawn. Knatvold received 253 votes. Duker 123 and Beaudette 79.

Mr. Meighan made a short speech in accepting the nomination, in which he said populism was his religion.

Mr. Horte declared he was a Republican of the Abraham Lincoln school and this remark was heartily applauded. He said that conditions which later came up in the Republican party had made him a Populist.

The platform as adopted was as follows:

We, the representatives of the People's party of Minnesota, in convention assembled this 2d day of July, 1902, do hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the fundamental principles of our party, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, and in our several platforms, embodying the public ownership of all public utilities, direct legislation, and the issue of all public money direct by the government, every dollar of it a full legal tender, whether paper, silver or gold. We believe the Fowler banking bill now before congress is a gross iniquity conceived by a heartless money trust.

All monopoly, as a rule, is the direct result of unwise legislation, either to restrict or stimulate the development of natural resources, and the growth of business enterprises, for the profit of selfish commercial combinations.

We look with alarm upon the vast industrial combinations to control the prices of the necessaries of life, and we charge the Republican party with having fostered such combinations by excessive and discriminating tariff laws, and with negligence in enforcing the anti-trust laws now on our statute books. We propose that import duties be removed from all articles, the production or sale of which is controlled by a combine, and that the criminal law be revoked for the punishment of violators of the anti-trust laws.

We are opposed to the national banking system of the money trust.

We demand the payment of the national debt, and an enlargement of the issue, and circulation of the paper currency known as greenbacks.

We demand an amendment of the federal constitution, that will sustain an income tax.

We demand the establishment of government postal savings banks for the safe deposits of the earnings of the people.

In disposing of problems that have been thrust upon our country by the exigencies of war, we do not believe that it is necessary to make foreign people citizens of the United States, our subjects thereof and declare ourselves in favor of according to all such people, the same rights that the American people have insisted upon for themselves since the foundation of this republic.

We believe that the system of taxation now in vogue in this state, is grossly unjust and severely condemn the last Republican legislature for its failure to enact a just and equitable tax code. We believe that all state taxes should be levied on franchises, incomes and inheritances, and that county option be granted in the matter of local taxation.

We demand that as far as possible the common schools of the state should be divorced from the university system, and a more thorough instruction be given in the fundamental branches of common school education.

We declare in favor of extending to the raters of each county the right of local option in the matter of granting license to sell liquor within the county limits.

We favor the enactment and rigid enforcement of laws reducing freight rates upon the railroads of the state.

We ask the people of the state to contrast the abject subserviency to railroad influence of the railroad commissioners elected at the last general election with the determined protection of the people displayed by the Populist commission appointed by Gov. Lind.

First. Be it resolved that we do pledge ourselves and our nominated and our elected officials whether in state, county or otherwise, to the support of the doctrines herein enumerated, and other principles which may naturally arise from the same.

Second. Be it further resolved that we do hereby endorse the able and efficient administration of Gov. Lind and congratulate the state of Minnesota on having enrolled his name among its list of governors and on having made his work and policies a part of the history of the state.

Third. And be it resolved that we do pledge ourselves to the maintenance of a separate and distinct party organization, and in the exercise of the right of franchise to the support of our own independent nominees for positions of public trust.

At the night session resolutions expressing regret at the death of Ignatius Donnelly were adopted. A resolution declaring the party to be in favor of an eight hour day for workmen was also adopted.

IN OTHER LANDS.

London has at the present time a very large number of homeless Russian refugees.

The commercial movement of the port of Genoa increased from about 1,000,000 tons of merchandise loaded and discharged in 1870 to 5,300,000 tons in 1900.

"Majuba" was the name given to a new sulphurous-yellow colored rose recently exhibited in Paris. Another black-red variety was called "Boer Courage."

CROSSES SEA IN A BOILER.

How a Young Dalmatian Succeeded in Reaching America and Finds Friend After Arriving.

Stowaways often find odd hiding places, but Bozo Gicano, a well-built, bright-looking young Dalmation, who came over on the Cunarder Umbria, discovered the queerest of them all. He got aboard the Umbria at Liverpool the day before the vessel sailed and crawled into the boiler of the donkey engine, which is used for distilling water when the regular supply runs short. His hiding place was known to some of the stokers, who fed him on coffee and scraps of bread, and he remained in his somewhat overheated quarters for three days, when he was discovered.

Nobody could understand Bozo's language, and upon the ship's arrival at New York he was taken to Ellis island. An immigration inspector is a Dalmatian, and one of the score or fewer in the city who speak the dialect. He found that Bozo had come here to seek a friend, Felix Gicano, and all that he knew about Felix was that he worked in a gashouse in the city. Commissioner Williams said that if Felix could be found he would release the boy. Fortune was with Bozo once more, and in less than an hour he had located his friend Felix among the little colony of Slavs.

INLAND TRAINING STATION.

Provision Made by Congress for Naval School Somewhere Along the Great Lakes.

Notwithstanding the determined fight made against providing for a naval training station on the great lakes, this legislation has been enacted, and as the naval appropriation bill went to the president, it contained an item making provision for a naval station in the west. The secretary of the navy is directed to appoint a board composed of naval officers, whose duty it shall be to select on the great lakes a suitable site for a naval training station.

Having selected a site, if it is located on private land, the board is directed to estimate the value and ascertain as nearly as practicable the price for which it can be purchased, and to make a detailed report to the secretary of the navy, who is directed to transmit the report to congress with recommendations.

In order to defray the expenses of the board an appropriation of $5,000 is made. This amount becomes available immediately, and before the summer has ended the board will visit Chicago to look over the field.

OFFER TO ASTRONOMERS.

Michigan Professor Proposes to Enlighten Them on Certain Points at So Much Per Head.

A remarkable petition was received the other day at Washington from Prof. Theodore Munger, of Rochester, Mich., that attracted much attention among members of congress. It was addressed to Representative S. W. Smith, of Michigan, and he secured its reference to a proper committee. The petition states that Prof. Munger "knows and understands how nature turns the earth," and he agrees to explain it to the world provided he receives five cents from each astronomer in all nations who teach astronomy. He understands that $50,000 has been offered for "anyone who can determine why the gyroscope top makes such peculiar moves."

Prof. Munger, who announces that he has been a student of science for 50 years, guarantees to develop some entirely new principles, especially in explanation of the gyroscope top. "Kicks against this petition will be considered a hindrance to the cause of science" is the warning sentence which closes the petition.

Concerning Busts.

Some school children were being shown through the capitol the other day and visited, among other places, the vice president's room. Mr. White, the handsome young clerk of Senator Frye, undertook to play guide for the youngsters.

"Here," said he, "is the bust of George Washington, the first president of the United States. He is dead, now, you know. And here is the bust of Jefferson. He's dead, too. And this is Henry Wilson, one of the vice presidents. He died in this room."

A little girl looked up at Mr. White with wide open, wondering eyes. Did he bust, too?" she asked.—Washington Post.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease. A certain cure for swollen, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all Druggists, 25c. Accept no substitute. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A New Bug.

Brooklyn advertises a "reliable bug exterminator," which may be of use to any one who wants to exterminate reliable bugs.—Boston Globe.

Homeseekers' Tickets to the West.

Homeseekers can buy excursion tickets via the Great Northern Railway to points in Manitoba, Montana, Washington and the West, at about one fare for the round trip, on first and third Tuesdays of July, August, September and October.

Tickets and information from all railway ticket agents, or F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

Delightful Eastern Trips.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. has just issued a new summer book, "Lake Shore Tours," showing a selected list of eastern resorts, with routes and rates. Copy will be sent on application to C. F. Daly, Chief A. G. P. A., Chicago.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

Great Northern Railway sells homeseekers' tickets, St. Paul or Minneapolis, to all points West, including Montana and Washington, on the first and third Tuesdays of July, August, September and October, 1902. Rate, one fare for the round trip.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Dismal swamps are alive with bears.

England's budget deficit will reach £27,000,000.

South Carolina has 30,000 operatives in cotton mills.

Some New York restaurants now have "smoking rooms for ladies."

No less than 185 species of butterflies are found in Mexico and Central America.

Electricity has increased the power of sea coast lights to that of 3,000,000 candles.

The average wages of women in France are only about one-third those of the men.

Before a Chinaman can quit Australia he is compelled to register and leave his photograph.

The Chicago ministers are going to begin a crusade against the slaughter of pigeons in trap shooting.

The freight charges for hauling anthracite coal from Pennsylvania mines aggregates $40,000,000 a year.

Three-fourths of the earth's surface can not be cultivated, owing to mountain ranges, swamps and barren fields.

Genoa, Venice and the Papal states were the first countries to establish national debts. That was in the 15th century.

Venezuelan coffee planters get only one-third the price they used to before Brazilian overproduction ruined the market.

The prince of Wales' private study at Sandringham is one of the smallest rooms in the palace, and is lighted only by a single window.

After a two years' test of an automobile for army use in Austria there was a saving of $2,915 over the conveyance drawn by horses.

Secretary Long has directed that hereafter an explanatory note shall be inserted in the naval register indicating the fact that Rear Admiral Melville is carried as an additional number in grade by reason of his meritorious services in the Arctic regions.

Electricity has infringed on the sphere of Indian coolie labor. It is made to work the punkahs with much better effect than the coolies do or can. The question that troubles the Indian government is what is to become of the natives who are incapable of any other work.

THE LITTLE CYCLOPEDIA.

An average-sized pineapple yields nearly two pints of juice.

Weather forecasts have been published in London dailies since 1879.

Eighty thousand people live within the danger radius of Mount Vesuvius.

Elephants killed 36 persons in India last year out of 22,392 killed by wild beasts.

There are 17,000 statutes in British statute law. Thirty volumes are yearly added to the Law Reports.

There were last year 17,500 immigrants into Canada from the United States, as against 12,000 from Britain.

The Canadian government has appropriated $10,000 to build a barbed wire fence along the boundary between Montana and the Dominion from St. Mary's lake to the Sweet Grass hills.

SAVED THE BABY.

New Providence, Iowa, July 7th.—Little Helen Moon, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Moon, of this place, had a narrow escape from death.

Her mother noticed she seemed to be very clumsy and complained when she was rocked. Her limbs and face were bloated badly.

A doctor was summoned but she got no better. He said she had Kidney Trouble in the worst form.

Two other doctors were called in and they agreed that there was very little, if any, hope. She was bloated all over, her eyes being completely closed and her abdomen bloated until it was purple.

They bought six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and she commenced to improve at once. She had used nine boxes before the Dropsy was all gone. The treatment was continued and now she is as well as ever.

Dodd's Kidney Pills certainly saved the little one's life.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL SPRAINS & BRUISES ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

SILVER SALT

Makes water do the work. Removes tarnish without labor. Cleans and polishes SILVERWARE, CUT GLASS, NICKEL, TIN, and ALL METALS. Gives lasting, brilliant lustre. Absolutely guaranteed not to mar the most delicate surface. Try it for everything that shines. No rubbing—no acids—harmless. Your money returned if not pleased. Send 4c for sample. Large package by mail 25c. SILVER SALT CO., 913 Sherburne avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

SPECIAL SEA SHORE EXCURSION.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

From Chicago July 17th. $18.00 for the round trip to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City and Sea Isle City. Stopovers allowed at Niagara Falls, at Westfield and Sandusky, for side trips to Chautauqua and Put-in-Bay. Tickets good via boat between Cleveland and Buffalo if desired. Full information at City Ticket Office, 180 Clark St., or by addressing C. F. Daly, Chief A. G. P. A., Chicago.

Bill—"You look bad, Jim. Been laid up?" Jim—"To-day's the first time out of doors for three months." Bill—"What was the matter with you?" Jim—"Nothin'. But the magistrate wouldn't believe it."—London Tit-Bits.

Round Trip Homeseekers' Excursions to the West.

The Great Northern Railway sells homeseekers' tickets to Manitoba, Montana, Washington and all points in the West, on first and third Tuesdays of July, August, September and October, at rate of about one fare for the round trip. Information from all ticket agents, or F. I. Whitney, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

A little knowledge is only dangerous when one is contented with it.—Ram's Horn.

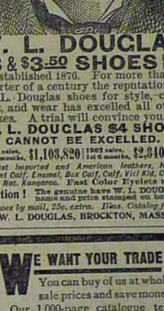
Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Look out for the man that let's you do all the talking.—Atchison Globe.

Stops the Cough

and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents.

Character is the best commercial asset in the world.—Ram's Horn.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE

Established 1876. For more than a quarter of a century the reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear has excelled all other makes. A trial will convince you.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4 SHOES CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

1899 sales, 1st 6 months, $1,103,820 | 1902 sales, 1st 6 months, $2,340,000

Best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, Nat. Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets used.

Caution! The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE

You can buy of us at wholesale prices and save money. Our 1,000-page catalogue tells the story. We will send it upon receipt of 15 cents. Your neighbors trade with us—why not you?

Montgomery Ward & Co.

CHICAGO

The house that tells the truth.

HAZARD

HAZARD, both black and smokeless powders never vary. The contents of any package is the same as of all packages of the same brand. That fact has produced confidence and explains in part why Hazard Powders are so popular. Use what the majority use, and insist that your dealer carries Hazard Powders in stock.

GUN POWDER

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

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

A. N. K.—G 1925

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

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

LOW RATE EXCURSIONS

Via Northern Pacific

To the Northwest during the summer—Just what you want. Write at once for particulars.

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen. Pass. Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Minneapolis. { WOODWARD & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION } DULUTH.

Orders for Future Delivery Executed in All Markets.

Pine City vs. J. H. Allen.

The local ball tossers and the J. H. Allen Co. team met in a friendly combat on the local diamond on the afternoon of July 4th.

The visiting team came here flushed with victories as they had not been beaten this year and they thought they were invincible, so they came up with the expectation of having an easy snap with the local team. They came loaded with players from St. Paul, but they all looked alike to the county seat boys for in the first inning the locals took their measure and knew just how to handle them.

The game was called for 2 o'clock but on account of the rain it was postponed for a few minutes so at about a 2:15 the game was called by P. S. Murray and Will Smith, who acted as umpires. The game was commenced in a gentle rain storm which continued until the first half of the 4th inning. The visiting team went to bat first and F. McGregor sent up a nice high one which fell into the mit of Ben Hurley, who was playing in the right field; Fred Smith the next man up sent a nice easy one to Arthur Schultz who played short and was easily caught before reaching the first bag; F. L. Smith fanned the air and the first half of the first inning was a thing of the past. A. Schultz was the first one up for the locals, went out by striking three times at the wet atmosphere, Louis Kline hit a nice easy one to to Booth the pitcher and was thrown out at first; Will Hurley got out on a nice easy fly to short-stop F. L. Smith, which retired the side, ending the first inning with not a man seeing the initial sack. The second inning opened with D. Booth the southpaw of North Branch at the bat who did the best he could and that was to send a grass cutter down to Michael Hurley who cut him off at the first bag, Earl Palmer of Harris gave Mike another chance by sending him a high fly and took his seat; Will Palmer sent one between the third and short and made one sack where he remained as J. Wilcox of Sunrise struck out. In the second half for the locals Mike Hurley sent a nice little single between the first and second and when the ball came back he was nicely planted on the first bag, when the first ball was pitched he stole to second base, Will Lambert bunted and in throwing to first the catcher threw wide and M. Hurley came scampering in and W. Lambert was on the third cushion, and came home on a passed ball; Ben Hurley went out on a fly to the short stop and Mat Hurley on an easy one to the pitcher who threw him out at first; H. Hoefler fanned the air. In the third, Stanbitz of St. Paul went out on an easy one to J. Lambert; Olson, the catcher, also of St. Paul, struck three times at the atmosphere as did F. McGregor. In the locals' half J. Lambert sent a hot one to McGregor on second who threw him out at the first sack; A. Schultz got a smash at the pig skin for two sacks and stole third and came in with the third run on a passed ball; Kline went out on a pop up to the pitcher, and W. Hurley on a hot one to short stop who threw him out at first. In the fourth J. H. Allen made their lone run of the game. Fred Smith went out on an easy one to Mike Hurley; F. L. Smith hit a grass cutter to W. Hurley who threw to first but threw about five feet over W. Lambert's head and the ball got lost in the weeds so that he made all the sacks and crossed the rubber with the only run that the J. H. Allen team could get. The next two men went out in one, two, three order. In the locals' half Mike Hurley sent a little one to McGregor and got out on first; W. Lambert lanned the air and B. Hurley sent a little pop up that short-stop Smith got easily. In the fifth J. H. Allen never saw the initial sack, and neither did the locals. In the sixth Olson, the first man up, fanned the air, McGregor got his base on balls and went to third on Fred Smith's pretty two bagger into the left garden but the next two went out in one, two, three order. In the last half of the sixth A. Schultz hit the ball for a safe one but McGregor got under it and Schultz walked back to the bench; Kline hit for all he was worth but the best he could do was to send an easy grounder to McGregor who easily threw him out at first; W. Hurley sent a nice liner between second and third and got to first; Mike Hurley hit for a base that out Will on third who came home on a passed ball, Mike taking second; Will Lambert made his second successful bunt and Olson threw high letting in Mike and Will Lambert; Ben Hurley got a pretty two-bagger and Mat Hurley got his base on balls, then Ben and Mat played the double steal landing Ben on third and Mat on second, Hoefler went out on a grounder to the first base man, ending the inning with three more scores to the credit of the locals. In the eighth Stanbitz got out on an easy one from Schultz to W. Lambert; Olson struck out, McGregor got his base on balls and went to third on a single by Smith who got out while trying to steal second. In the second half Will Hurley struck out, Mike hit for two sacks and came home on Will Lambert's third successful bunt, Will beating it out, and the first base man's over throw to third to catch Mike gave Will the middle bag; B. Hurley hit for a base, W. Lambert going to third and came home on a single by Mat Hurley; Ben stole second and in making the slide hurt his stomach and Arthur Schultz took his place; Schultz and Mat made a successful double steal but the next two went out, one with an easy one to short and the other fanned the air. In the ninth Booth hit for a safe one, Earl Palmer got out at first putting Booth on second, Will Palmer struck out, J. Wilcox got his base on balls but Stanbitz struck out, which ended the game between the invincible team of J. H. Allen and the locals. The following is the game by innings:

J. H. Allen—0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Pine City—0 2 1 0 0 3 0 2 x—8

Batteries, Booth and Olson, John Lambert and Kline. Umpires, Will Smith, P. S. Murray. Time 1:45.

After the game on the Fourth arrangements were made for the same two teams to play two more games, one here on the 5th and the other at the Branch on the sixth. The game here on the fifth resulted in an easy victory for the home team the score being nine to one. Lack of space forbids us to go into the game in detail but suffice to say the locals outplayed the J. H. Allen team in every way and at the end of the game the score stood 9 to 1 in favor of the locals. The following is the score by innings:

J. H. Allen—0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Pine City—3 0 2 0 0 3 1 0 x—9

Batteries, Booth, W. Palmer and G. Herried, Fred Smith, H. Glasow and L. Kline. Umpire P. S. Murray. Time 1:32.

We have not got the particulars of the game at the Branch but it was a closer game, the J. H. Allen team winning by the score of 10 to 7.

The U. S. Civil Service Commission will hold examinations, during September and October, in several places in each state to secure young men and women for the government service. There are now 126,423 positions in the classified civil service, being an increase of 46,736 in six years. There were 7,972 persons appointed between July 1, 1901, and April 15, 1902, being at the rate of 10,070 for the year. There will probably be 11,000 appointments next year. Salaries at appointment vary from $660 to $1,200 a year with liberal promotions afterward. All appointments are for life and for most positions only a common school education is required. Politics or religion is not considered. Those desiring to take examinations of this kind can get full information about them free by writing to the Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C., and asking for its Civil Service Catalogue for 1902.

AN ORIENTAL CROESUS.

Sir Joteendro Tagore, a Maharajah in British India—Puts Riches to Good Use.

Sir Joteendro Tagore, says the London Chronicle, is unfortunately not able to come to London for the coronation after all, but he will be represented by one of his nephews. Calcutta will not be sorry, for it would sadly miss Tagore if he were only out of the city for a few months. Sir Joteendro is probably the wealthiest zemindar in eastern India, and he has always made most excellent use of his riches. Apart from his regular heavy output in the way of charity and general philanthropy, he is a liberal patron of the arts, and no one of note who has ever visited the Indian capital has missed passing through the hospitable Tagore castle, in Tagore street, which is only one of the great man's many mansions. Tagore has on two occasions—in 1817 and 1891—been president of the British India association, and he was created a maharajah in heredity about ten years ago.

Prairie Dogs Are Doomed.

The prairie dogs of Kansas are doomed. The agricultural college of that state sends out each month $1,300 worth of poison for the extermination of prairie dogs. Two quarts are sufficient to clear out an entire quarter section, and the dogs seem to like it, until it causes them to stiffen and die.

AN UNEXPECTED ANSWER.

Bright Young Scholar's Response to Bright Young Teacher in the Slum District.

She was a bright young teacher in charge of a bright young class, composed of many foreign children. To increase their vocabulary she had hit on a guessing game. She told the class of what she was thinking, and they named the object.

This time she had thought of the word "birthday," says the New York Telegram, and the lesson went on in this fashion:

"Now, little folks, I'm thinking of something you all have. You don't have it very often—just once every year. Even I have one. What is it? I'll give you a minute to think, and, when you are sure you know, raise your hand."

Hands began to go up rapidly.

"My!" said this bright young teacher, "I really think I have the best little folks in all this big school. They all think so fast, and I know they are thinking of the very thing I thought. I'm going to let Morris tell. I'm sure he knows."

Morris rose to his feet and stood in the aisle in true military position; and like a shot from a gun, in response to the teacher's "Tell us what it is, Morris," came the ready answer:

"A clean undershirt, teacher!"

MATTERS OF TASTE.

Falling in Love, One of Them, According to French Notions—How, When and Where.

The Figaro, which is an authority on such matters, enumerates some of the very latest ideas of Parisian society for the summer. When to go out of town is the first question raised. The answer is that to leave Paris immediately after the Grand Prix is a most unfashionable thing to do nowadays. People "in the know" only went off just in time to escape the national fete. This announcement, by the way, has been a cruel blow to those who thought they were doing the right thing by leaving town in June. Where to go is the second question.

Finally, what is the proper way to fall in love this summer? We learn that, during the hot weather, at all events, burning passions are tabooed. Love unto death is bad form. The same favorite poets or novelists may be read over together, long walks may be taken, preferably, however, in the company of a party of friends, so as to remove any suspicion of romance, and motor drives en tete-a-tete are not only allowed but encouraged, as it is not considered that there can be any taint of tender emotion about such excursions.

THE YES-OR-NO CORNER.

Man Who Annoyed a Clever Campaign Speaker Gets Himself Into a Queer Hole.

The efforts on the part of members of the house to pin one another down to direct answers reminded Representative Capron, of Rode Island—one of the best story tellers in the house, by the way—of an experience in the last campaign, says the Washington Post. Mr. Capron was very much bothered while making a speech by a man in the audience who insisted on asking questions to which he demanded either "yes" or "no" for an answer.

"But there are some questions," finally remarked Mr. Capron, "which cannot be answered by 'yes' or 'no.'"

"I should like to hear one," scornfully commented his annoyer.

"Well," said Mr. Capron, "I think I can prove it. Have you quit beating your wife? Answer 'yes' or 'no.'"

The crowd saw at once that Mr. Capron had the man in a trap. If he said "yes" it was a confession that he had been beating his wife; if he said "no" it was an admission that he was still indulging in the pastime.

A Town of Inventors.

New Britain, Conn., holds the record for inventiveness. Over 2,400 patents have been issued to 344 of its citizens.

SHERWOOD & PERKIN'S
Dray Line

We are prepared to do all work in our line in a workman like manner.

Sherwood & Perkins.
Pine City. Minnesota.

NEW MEAT MARKET.
JOS VOLENEC.
FRESH, SALT and SMOKED MEAT.
Fish, Game and Poultry,
In Season.
Telephone Number 44.
Pine City, - - Minn.

Corner Store
New Goods!
F. J. RYBAK'S
Elegant Corner Store is now open and ready for business. He carries a full line of
General Merchandise.
Boots, Shoes, Etc.
Also Farm Produce, Flour and Feed, Lime and Plastering Hair.
F. J. RYBAK.
Pine City, Minn.

William C. Engler,
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
William C. Engler
Pine City, Minn

Photographs
AT
Poole's Gallery.
Latest Style and Finish. Artistic Posing and Lighting. Platno Photos are the Best.
We will make large Photos 14x17 inches in size, from any small negative at $1.75. And larger ones, price according to size.
W. E. POOLE, - Artist.

REVIVO RESTORES VITALITY
Made a Well Man of Me.
THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY
produces the above results in 30 days. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood, and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using REVIVO. It quickly and surely restores Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion, which unfits one for study, business or marriage. It not only cures by starting at the seat of disease, but is a great nerve tonic and blood builder, bringing back the pink glow to pale cheeks and restoring the fire of youth. It wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having REVIVO, no other. It can be carried in vest pocket. By mail $1.00 per package, or six for $5.00, with a positive written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Book and advice free. Address
ROYAL MEDICINE CO., 16-20 Plymouth Pl., CHICAGO, ILL.
For Sale in Pine City By
J. Y. Breckenridge.

Herman Borchers
Carries the most complete stock of
Ladies' and Gent's Fine Boots and Shoes
Ever Brought to this village.
Also Carries a First-Class Line of Rubbers and Slippers.
Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
Boot and Shoe Repairing a Specialty.
PINE CITY MINN.

In all the world no cure like H. W. Barker's Cough, Catarrh, Consumption Remedy, at J. Y. Breckenridge's Drug Store.

Here's a Suggestion.
When you want a first-class daily newspaper——
One that excels in northwest news;
One that spares no pains to get the news of the world, and print it first;
One whose commercial and financial news and market reports are admitted to be the best;
One that is fearless and fair in its editorial discussion of live topics—republican but independent;
One that contains Bart's cartoons, the Journal Junior—a weekly paper for children without extra cost—Jermane's daily Washington correspondence, and many other notable features peculiar to that paper.
There is only one thing for you to do and that is to subscribe for
The Minneapolis Journal.
The Journal for three months and a splendid map of the state of Minnesota and the world for $1.00.

Wanted For Cash
The best bargain in wild land (or partly improved) 200 to 320 acres in Pine County.
M. W. SIMONS,
44 Royalston Ave.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

Send me the names of any persons whom you know may have the western fever, with any knowledge you have regarding them and I will gladly see that they receive information about the Northwest and its future possibilities and the low rates now prevailing to all points in the northwest. For further information address any agent of the Northern Pac. Ry. or
CHAS. S. FEE,
G. P. & T. A., N. P. R.
St. Paul, Minn.

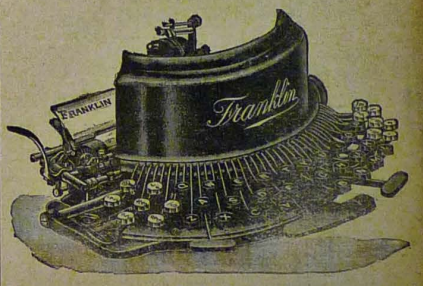
We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign
PATENTS
Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book of How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS
GASNOW & CO.
Opposite U. S. Patent Office
WASHINGTON D. C.

Money to loan on good security. Apply at Cold Spring Farm, Finlayson.
Dr. R. C. Hoffman.

Aesculapius is the best medicine the world has ever known for headaches, at J. Y. Breckenridge's Drug Store.

DRINK
IRON BREW
Prepared with Fruit Juices. and the celebrated
BETHANIA MINERAL WATER
OSCEOLA, WISCONSIN.

The FRANKLIN
Standard



Stands for
Visible Writing, Simple Mechanism, Excellent Manifolding, Speed, Permanent True Alignment Durability and a Fair Price.
A Strictly High-Grade Writing Machine Sold for $15 by
CUTTER TOWER CO., Boston, Mass.
Western Office: 21 Hathaway Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.
E. F. BUMPUS, Mgr
W. P. SOTTRY, Pine City, Minn., Agt.

H. W. BARKER'S
COUGH CATARRH CONSUMPTION REMEDY 50¢
IN ALL THE WORLD NO CURE LIKE THIS
SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY J. Y. BRECKENRIDGE.

Burlington Route
All Under One Roof
On the Burlington's Chicago and St. Louis Limited, you can live as well as at the finest hotel in America. You can dine in a dining car; smoke in a smoking car; read in a library car; sleep in a compartment or standard sleeping; and recline in a reclining chair car. All under one roof. Electric lighted and steam heated. Leaves Minneapolis 7:20 p. m., St. Paul 8:05 p. m., daily, arriving Chicago 9:25 next morning and St. Louis 5:51 next afternoon. The "Scenic" Express, an elegant day train, leaves Minneapolis 7:40 a. m., St. Paul, 8:15 a. m., except Sunday, arriving Chicago same evening and St. Louis 6:40 next morning. Ask your home agent for tickets via this line.
P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, CHICAGO, Ill.
GEO P. L MAN, Ass't. Gen'l Pass. Agent, ST. PAUL, MINN.