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, OCTOBER 31, 1902 NO. 47

P. A. HOUGE President. P. W. McALLEN, Vice-Pres. 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.

To-morrow, Saturday, November 1 is the last day of the

Special Sale

at the Big Store

Clothing, Shoes, Rubbers, Dry Goods, Tinware, Crockery, Lamps, Groceries.

Attend this Sale and Save money on your Winter CLOTHING.

Pine City Mercantile Company.

PINE CITY, - - MINN.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27th, 1902.

Washington, having no local elections to occupy its attention, is now turning to the President's forthcoming message to Congress as a subject of speculation and, although of course, Mr. Roosevelt has confided his intentions to no one aside, perhaps from his cabinet officers, a careful collaboration of his and their utterances on various subjects makes it possible to forecast the President's views with considerable accuracy. There is little doubt but that the trust and the tariff will occupy the leading positions in Mr. Roosevelt's recommendations. It is believed that the Attorney General is now engaged on a measure which will be presented at the forthcoming session of Congress and which is designed to perfect the legislation inaugurated by the Sherman anti-trust bill. It is almost needless to say that the bill will contain no provisions identical to what, in republican parlance, are "good trusts." It will be in line with the recent recommendations of Mr. Knox and will merely supplement the the Sherman law by authorizing legal proceedings not only against corporation instituted for the purpose of restricting trade but also against those which incidentally take measures calculated to effect that end. Opinion differs as to what Congress will do with Mr. Knox's bill but that it will receive the indorsement of the President is generally conceded.

† † † †

A most careful canvass of those most likely to know warrants the statement that the President will frankly state that there are tariff schedules which should be revised. What they are he will not indicate, neither will he advice immediate revision but on the contrary he will recommend that provisions be made for a commission of commercial experts to carefully investigate the situation and prepare for Congress a report on which a tariff bill may be based during the first session of the Fifty-eighth Congress. While it may not be embodied in his December message, Mr. Roosevelt will, according to a statement made to your correspondent by a person very close to him, urge Congress before taking up a message intending to revise the tariff, to announce definitely and unequivocally, just what schedules will be changed and then to adhere to that statement. By this means, he believes that any uncertainty in regard to prices as a result of tariff revision can be confined to a few classes of merchandise and the general trade need not be made to suffer.

† † † †

That there will be some pertinent suggestions in regard to the anthracite coal situation is a forgone conclusion but whether they are included in the first message or will be made the subsequent message will depend upon the celerity with which the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission completes the task before it. The Commission, after meeting at the White House and receiving its instructions from the President on Friday, adjourned until Monday, when the first actual meeting was held. President Mitchell and the coal operators have been invited to be present for the purpose of setting dates and places when and where the hearing will be held. Bishop Spaulding, of the Commission, told your correspondent that the time which would be required for the work was variously estimated at from one to three months but he hoped that it would be completed by the fifteenth of December at the latest.

† † † †

The President will, of course, reiterate his views in regard to the necessity of reciprocal legislation for Cuba, although legislation to that end is practically assured. The condition of affairs in the Philippines will be made the basis for congratulation and it is possible that some legislation supplementing the Philippine bills of the last session will be asked for, especially a new currency provision. The various insular possessions will be dealt with at length. Secretary Shaw is now at work on a review of the financal system of the government with the hope of being able to make some concrete and feasible recommendations to Congress and if he succeeds the President will embody them in his message. The section devoted to an isthmian canal promises to be full of interest although its character will depend on the report which Attorney General Knox will bring to the White House possibly today, at least in the course of a few days. Forest resources and reservations, irrigation, etc., will also be comprehensively discussed.

† † † †

The news of the campaign which reaches Washington is variously interpreted according to the person retailing it. It is rumored, however, that there is some anxiety in administration circles regarding the outcome in New York. A man who stands high in the counsels of the republican party told your correspondent that recently a pitiful story of apathy among the "up state" republicans and of an overweaning desire on the part of the city democrats "to share in the pie," in other words, to secure some of the offices. Ex-Senator Hill and Tammany Hall are once more working together and Mr. Cleveland is sending letters of commendation so that there is likelihood of the democratic organization effecting more than it has been capable of for some time past. Chairman Babcock has so far refrained from making any definite predictions and until he does Washington will be in doubt. Attorney General Knox, and Secretaries Moody and Root will both speak in New York state in the course of the next ten days, however, which is taken to mean that the state needs attention.

† † † †

A most extraordinary error in connection with the President's new offices has just been discovered. They are about finished and the President expected to move in this week but it was found that the architects had completely overlooked the heating apparatus. A contract had been placed for a furnace but no room had been left for it, no place had been provided for the storage of coal or the temporary disposition of ashes. The contractors are now engaged in remedying these defects but the oversight will seriously delay the occupancy of the building. It is regarded as probable that the President and his family will be compelled to occupy the temarpory White House as a residence until December first.

LIST OF PATENTS

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

F. H. Engels, Barnesville, water-heater; A. P. Franden, jr., Mora, bag holder; F. Hachmann, St. Paul, oil guard for journal boxes; R. C. Kruschke, Duluth, hunter's lamp; B. McKenzie, St. Paul, shade roller support; A. M. McLellan, St. Paul, folding g cart; A. A. Methven, Minneapolis, rotary engine; A. Munch, St. Paul, flue-expander; W. F. Murphy, Murdock, machine for cutting leather straps; C. D. Pruden, St. Paul, sheet-metal window; M. W. Wallace, Eveleth, rotary engine.

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.

Look Out for Fever.

Biliousness and liver disorders at this season may be prevented by cleansing the system with DeWitt's Little Early Risers. These famous little pills do not gripe. They move the bowels gently, but copiously, and by reason of the tonic properties, give tone and strength to the glands.

John W. Breckenridge.

For sale, a handsome black horse, well bred, a stylish driver, eight years old. Has good sound feet and is in good health. For further particulars, write or call.

W. R. NEWMAN, Hinckley, Minn.

Save money on all kinds of goods at the special sale next week at the Big Store.

BRECKENRIDGE'S PHARMACY.

We're not such much for learning,
As slow as some old cow,
We never had much yearning
For much learning, anyhow.
But in our trade we take the cake
In that we went through college.
If you will take the smokes we sell
That fact you will acknowledge.

Isn't it just too provoking
When one's heart is swelled with pride,
And the weed that one is smoking
Burns
like
this
down
one
side.

Oh, what pleasure one does find,
What a source of perfect bliss,
When one smokes the "all right" kind,
And it
burns down
straight
like this.

BRECKENRIDGE'S Pharmacy

Main St. - - Pine City, Minn.

GOLDEN KEY PATENT FLOUR MAKES THE

BREAD.

We are running steady and are behind on orders.

Isn't that a good recommendation for our flour.

PINE CITY MILL & ELE. CO.

Jas. Hurley

DEALER IN

HARNESS & SADDLERY.

It Will Be of Interest to You

to know that we carry the

Largest and Best Line of Leather Goods in the Market.

Also a full line of

Horse Blankets, Robes, Brushes, Curry-Combs, Whips, Harness Oil, Axel Grease, Etc., Etc., Etc.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

PINE CITY, - MINN.

Pine Co. Pioneer.

W. P. GOTTRY, Publisher.

PINE CITY, - - - MINN.

The gunners of the German warship Kaiser Fredrich III. have made a new record for accuracy of fire. With a 15-centimeter gun they fired eight shots a minute at a moving target, all of which were hits.

Fishes are without eyelids, properly so called, and, as the eye is at all times washed by the surrounding water, that gland which supplies moisture to the eye is not required and therefore does not exist.

A wooden chimney stack 160 feet high is in operation at Mapimi, in the province of Durango, Mexico. The interior is lined with corrugated iron, and there are platforms at intervals to throw water on the wood if it catches fire.

Probably the oldest soldier in the world is Field Marshal Lieut. Baron Scwartz, who, though 96 years of age, is still on the active list of the Austrian army. He has been an officer for 74 years and a general since 1852.

The annual shooting competition took place at St. Triphon, a little village in the Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, a few days ago. The distances were 200, 500 and 1,000 yards. The prize at each distance was won by a little boy 8 years of age, the son of a farmer named Rochat, who was beaten himself by his son.

In British India there have been during the past thirty or forty years quite a number of Englishmen who, yielding to some monomania, have adopted the role of fakir and have ended their days as hermits, subjecting themselves to all those dreadful forms of asceticism and of penance practiced by the Indian dervishes.

Dr. Leland O. Howard, entomologist of the agricultural department, is regarded as the greatest living authority on mosquitoes. He has written a book on the buzzing nuisance and the Japanese government has asked him to translate it for use in Japan, where experiments in mosquito destruction have been in progress for some time.

The king of Italy was unpopular at the time of his coming to the throne because of the stories of his extreme economy, but has lately shown that though he is circumspect in his expenditures, he is liberal and benevolent. He gives largely to charity, both organized and individual, and in his social life seems ready to make any position.

The most of the Filipino people do not wear shoes, and the consequence is their feet have soles on them that protect them from injury. It is not an unusual thing to find natives with the skin on the bottom of their feet one-eighth of an inch thick. Nature makes provision in cases of that kind, and they can walk all day long and they are never troubled with corns.

There is no hod carrying in Japan. The native builders have a method of transferring mortar which makes it seem more like play than work—to the onlooker. The mortar is mixed up in a pile in the street. One man makes this up into balls of about six pounds' weight, which he tosses to a man who stands on a ladder midway between the roof and the ground. This man deftly catches the ball and tosses it up to a man who stands on the roof.

A fuel called briquette, composed of coal, peat and waste from coal mines, was manufactured in Germany last year to the extent of 1,560,230 tons and sold at $3.17 a ton. These briquettes are the principal domestic fuel in Berlin and other German cities. They are clean and convenient to handle, light quickly and burn with a clear, intense flame without smoke. Their use makes Berlin, though a large manufacturing city, one of the cleanest in Europe.

The Coxcomb mountains of British Honduras, to some extent an unknown part of the famous Mahogany coast, are undergoing a process of christening which will identify them for all times with the beginning of the twentieth century. One range has just been named the Queen Alexandra mountains, another range takes the name of the prince of Wales, and a 4,000-foot peak has been named Mount Joseph Chamberlain.

Here is the manner in which one housewife had to a certain degree overcome the pressing question of fuel: she took four common bricks and placed them in a pail. Over the bricks she poured a gallon of kerosene oil and let them stand until the bricks had absorbed all of the oil they would take up. Then she took out two of the bricks and placed them in the kitchen range and set fire to them. They burned fully two hours.

The highest trees in the world are the eucalyptus trees, which are famous because it is believed that they have the quality of purifying regions that are cursed with fever. There are nearly one hundred different varieties of eucalyptus, nearly all of which reach great heights. The biggest variety produces trees that grow to such enormous heights that no structure in the world can compare with them. Trees have been measured that were 380, 405 and even 450 feet high. They are sept to be wonderfully swift in growth.

THE TREATY IS REJECTED.

Upper House of Danish Parliament Decides Not to Sell Islands to United States.

THE VOTE ON THE QUESTION A TIE.

Result of the Ballot Caused Great Excitement—Sentiment Throughout Denmark Undoubtedly Favors the Sale—The News Causes No Surprise in Washington.

Copenhagen, Oct. 23.—The landsthing Wednesday rejected the second reading of the bill providing for the ratification of the treaty between Denmark and the United States in regard to the cession of the Danish West Indies to the latter country. The vote stood 32 to 32, a tie. The announcement caused the greatest excitement in the house, and demonstrations on the part of the spectators.

In voting there was one abstention, the rightists and two independent conservatives opposed the bill. Leftists and six independent conservatives supported it.

People Favor the Sale.

The sentiment which is predominant throughout Denmark is undoubtedly pro-sale, and the rejection of the treaty is attributed chiefly to a domestic political effort to embarrass the government and bring about the resignation of the ministry. The question of the sale of the islands may not remain dead for any length of time. The inability of the rigsdag to agree on a policy for bettering the conditions is expected to be a factor in again forcing the sale question to an issue.

Rejection of Treaty Expected.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The state department was Wednesday advised of the action of the landsthing in rejecting the treaty of cession. The action caused little surprise, for, as already indicated in these dispatches, the advices from Copenhagen indicated that the fate of the treaty hung upon the slenderest thread, and only in case the treaty could be brought to a vote before one or two members of the landsthing who were ill had so far recovered as to be able to attend the sessions, would it be possible to succeed with the measure. From the press account of the vote, it appears that one of those ill members unexpectedly appeared and turned the tide. The officials here are not precisely advised as to the legislative possibilities in Denmark, but even assuming that Wednesday's action is final for the present session, they are disposed to view the situation philosophically, resting in the belief that it will only be a short time before Denmark will tire of making good a deficit in the revenues of the islands and let us have them.

Lowers the Record.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 28.—The special match race for $12,000 a side between the pacers Prince Alert and Sir Albert, one heat, at half a mile, resulted in an easy victory for the former at the Memphis Driving Park Monday afternoon, in the remarkable time of .57¾. This establishes a new world's record for this distance in a race, beating the former time by 2½ seconds.

Deadly Hurricane.

Buenos Ayres, Argentine, Oct. 25.—A hurricane has swept over Port Diamante, province of Entre Rios. Fifteen persons were killed and many were injured. A hundred houses were destroyed and several ships were sunk. Nogroya and other places were also damaged.

A Sweeping Injunction.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 24.—An injunction against all Cleveland labor unions has been granted by Judge Ford, of the United States court of common pleas to prevent distribution of boycott cards against a restaurant because its employes are not union members.

Statistics on Illiteracy.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The census report shows 95.6 per cent. of native white children between ten and 14 years were able to read and write, and 99.1 per cent. of native children of foreign born parents.

A NOTED WOMAN DIES.

Close of the Long Career of Elizabeth Cady Stanton—Old Age Given as Cause of Death.

New York, Oct. 27.—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the well-known woman suffragist, died Sunday at her home in West Ninety-fourth street, in this city, aged 87 years. Old age was given as the cause of death.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who signed the first call for a woman's rights convention in the United States, was born

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

in Johnstown, N. Y., on November 12, 1815. She was the daughter of Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret Livingston Cady, both persons of unusual education and refinement.

MAIL TRAIN ROBBED.

Daring Exploit of a Lone Bandit in Montana—Kills the Engineer and Robs Express Safe.

Missoula, Mont., Oct. 25.—A lone bandit held up east-bound Northern Pacific passenger train No. 2 near Drummond, Mont., killed Engineer O'Neil, plundered the registered mail, blew open and robbed the express safe, forced the train crew to run the train four miles to where he said his horse was hidden and then got clear away, unscathed, with his booty, which is believed to have been large.

Warden Conley, of the Deer Lodge penitentiary, is on the robber's trail with bloodhounds. The Northern Pacific company has offered a reward of $5,000 for the bandit, dead or alive.

GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY.

The Busy Miners—We leave our case with the president and give the people coal.

WU TING FANG RECALLED.

Chinese Minister Ordered to Return Home by Most Direct Route.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, has been recalled to his country by a special edict which was received by him Monday. He is ordered to return by the most direct route to Shanghai and will leave as soon as he can pack his effects, probably within two weeks. He will become minister of commerce and will also be a member of the joint commission to negotiate commercial treaties.

Both Found Guilty.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Capt. Edward Williams and Luke Wheeler were pronounced guilty of conspiracy to defraud the county out of $26,770.17 taxes, Saturday morning by the jury in Judge Chetlain's court. The sealed verdict was opened and read aloud by the clerk in the presence of a great crowd. The penalty fixed by the jury in each case was as follows: Capt. Williams fined $1,500 and sentenced to six months in jail; Luke Wheeler was fined $3,500 and sentenced to serve two years in jail.

Georgia Mob Lynches Negro.

Tallapoosa, Ga., Oct. 24. — Ben Brown, a negro, charged with having attempted to criminally assault Mrs. Henry Dees, a white woman, at her home, was taken from the county jail here by a mob of 300 men and lynched. Troops had been ordered from Atlanta, but did not arrive until an hour and a half after the negro had been hanged.

Teachers Elect Officers.

Rockford, Ill., Oct. 27.—The Northern Illinois Teachers' association elected the following officers Saturday: President, H. H. Kingsley, Evanston; vice president, H. D. Thompson, Moline; secretary, S. F. Carson, De Kalb.

Favors Strong Navy.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The president favors making the United States navy the equal of any in the world, and heavy naval legislation is expected to meet little opposition in congress.

THEIR WORK HAS BEGUN

Strike Arbitration Commission Receives Its Instructions from President Roosevelt.

ELECTS JUDGE GRAY AS CHAIRMAN.

Two Assistants Named to Aid the Recorder, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, in His Work—Meeting Held in Latter's Office—All Members of Commission Are Present.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The members of the strike arbitration commission, appointed by President Roosevelt, met at the white house shortly after ten o'clock Friday morning and went into conference with the president. E. E. Clark, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, was the first member of the commission to arrive. He reached the white house exactly at ten o'clock. Bishop Spalding, accompanied by Dr. D. J. Stafford, of this city, was the next to put in an appearance. Gen. Wilson, who, arrived a moment later, was followed by Thomas H. Watkins and Col. Wright, the recorder of the commission. Then came E. W. Parker, the mining expert. Judge Gray, of the United States circuit court, was the last member to reach the white house.

Instructions to the Commission.

The president greeted the members of the commission cordially. The interview was brief, lasting scarcely 20 minutes. The work to be done by the commission was informally discussed. The president impressed upon the commission the importance of expedition and informed them that he had decided to appoint two assistants to the recorder to facilitate the work. He then presented to them their instructions, as follows:

"White House, Washington, Oct. 23, 1902.—To the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission.—Gentlemen: At the request both of the operators and of the miners I have appointed you a commission to inquire into, consider and pass upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite region and the causes out of which the controversy arose. By the action you recommend, which the parties in interest have in advance consented to abide by, you will endeavor to establish the relations between the employers and the wage workers in the anthracite fields on a just and permanent basis, and, as far as possible, to do away with any causes for the recurrence of such difficulties as those which you have been called in to settle. I submit to you herewith the published statement of the operators, following which I named you as the members of the commission, Mr. Wright being named as recorder; also the letter from Mr. Mitchell.

"I appoint Mr. Moseley and Mr. Neil as assistants to the recorder.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Judge Gray Elected Chairman.

With the instructions were the statements of the operators. The members of the commission withdrew in a body. When they left the white house they declined to comment upon their interview. They went direct to the office of Commissioner of Labor Wright to organize and prepare for their work. The commission went into executive session at 11 o'clock. Judge Gray was chosen chairman.

Hearings to Be Public.

The commission adjourned at 12:45 o'clock to meet again next Monday at two o'clock. After the adjournment the announcement was made that only two conclusions had been reached. The first of these was to admit the public at all formal meetings of the commission and the second to notify the parties to the controversy to be present at the meeting on Monday for the purpose of arranging a time for hearings which will be convenient for all concerned.

Plan Their Work.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The anthracite coal strike commission held its first conference yesterday with the parties to the controversy in the anthracite regions.

Judge Gray, president of the commission, read the order of the president creating the commission and in a general way outlined the procedure to be followed in the presentation of the issues. He stated that the commission would first receive the statements or demands of the miners, who were to be regarded for the purposes of this case as the prosecutors. The reply of the other side would then be heard, Judge Gray said, in order that the commission might have before it a definite issue.

Will Begin at Scranton.

The commission decided to begin its work next Thursday morning at nine o'clock, the first days of the investigation to be devoted to a physical examination of the mines and the homes of the miners, starting in the vicinity of Scranton. The entire anthracite field will be covered.

The commission rejected an offer from Mr. Baer, speaking for the operators, of a special train for use during their investigation.

Pioneer Lawyer Dead.

Exira, Ia., Oct. 23.—Judge A. B. Houston died at his home in this city Wednesday with valvular heart trouble. He was past 80 years of age and was one of the pioneer practitioners of southwestern Iowa.

President's Roosevelt's Taxes.

New York, Oct. 23.—Oyster Bay's tax roll, just completed for the year, shows an assessment against President Roosevelt of $40,000.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Oct. 28.

The king of Siam will visit the United States next year as the nation's guest.

The Kentucky confederate veterans' home at Pewee Valley has been dedicated.

The third annual horse show in Chicago was opened with great crowds attending.

Gen. Corbin and Gen. Young have arrived in Washington from their visit to Europe.

England, France and Germany will withdraw their troops from Shanghai, China, January 1.

The next meeting of the National Educational association will be held in Boston next July.

Admiral Dewey has accepted the presidency of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial association.

Indications in the southern portion of Mexico of volcanic eruptions cause great fear among inhabitants.

Railroads scored big gains in last year, an increase of $110,753,000 being shown in earnings by Poor's Manual.

P. A. Valentine, of Chicago, will be the financialy head of the new packing trust, with headquarters in New York city.

Sarah Bernhardt played in Berlin for the first time since the Franco-Prussian war and got an enthusiastic reception.

Secretary Moody has decided to ask congress for a large increase in the navy's fighting ships and an increase of officers.

King Edward reviewed 4,000 guardsmen on their return from Africa and praised them for their great services during the war.

Newton B. Staugh, postmaster at Riverton, Ind., shot and killed Herbert McCannon, who was in love with a daughter of Staugh.

Arthur Moyer, aged 19, self-confessed murderer of Douglas Craft, has been sentenced at Kankakee, Ill., to 20 years' imprisonment.

All students of the Michigan state agricultural college in Lansing struck because 17 were suspended for taking part in a class rush.

Chief Engineer Melville, of the navy, in his annual report suggests the use of oil for fuel on the torpedo boat destroyers.

The civil service commission reports that the power of the so-called political "pull" has been lessened by recent changes in rules.

John D. Rockefeller has given to the Teachers' college of Columbia university $500,000, with a proviso that it raise a similar amount.

Gen. Corbin says Maj. Gen. D. B. M. Young will be the next lieutenant general of the army upon the retirement of Gen. Miles next August.

P. S. Blodgett, aged 69 years, general manager of the Lake Shore railroad, died at Cleveland. He was widely known in the railroad world.

Frank Stecher, a Chicago attorney, was convicted of embezzlement at Marion, Ind., and sentenced to from two to 14 years in the penitentiary.

Quarrels between Admiral Casey and the Colombian government over the Panama railway have checked negotiations on the isthmus canal treaty.

Charles Meinel, medicine advertising company showman, tried to shoot an apple from the head of John Volkman at Cold Springs Harbor, N. Y., and killed him.

President Roosevelt rewarded the devotion of Dora Martin by granting a pardon for her father, sentenced to life term in Ohio penitentiary nearly 14 years ago.

Suit against the American Tobacco company under the Sherman law is being prepared by independent cigar manufacturers. Conspiracy to restrain trade is alleged.

Mayor Samuel M. Jones, of Toledo, O., in an address to the Chicago Philosophical society on the coal strike, declared it contributed more to liberty than anything since emancipation.

President W. R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, in an address to John D. Rockefeller's Bible class at New York, declared the church must give up its exclusiveness. He said it had alienated itself from rich and poor and is now alienating the intellectual.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 28.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 50	@ 7 00
Hogs	4 50	@ 5 70
Sheep	2 25	@ 3 40
FLOUR—Buckwheat	2 25	@ 2 30
WHEAT—December	78½	@ 78⅝
May	77⅝	@ 78½
RYE—State	54	@ 54½
CORN—December	56½	@ 57
OATS—Track White	34	@ 40½
BUTTER	15	@ 25
CHEESE	12	@ 12½
EGGS	18½	@ 25
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Prime Beeves	$6 10	@ 8 50
Texas Steers	2 25	@ 4 50
Medium Beef Steers	4 90	@ 5 80
Common to Rough	3 90	@ 4 75
Bulls	2 25	@ 5 00
HOGS—Light	6 65	@ 6 95
Heavy Mixed	6 45	@ 6 80
SHEEP	2 40	@ 4 00
BUTTER—Creamery	16½	@ 24½
Dairy	16½	@ 21
EGGS	18	@ 23
POTATOES—(Per sack)	38	@ 43
MESS PORK—January	15 45	@ 15 75
LARD—January	9 12½	@ 9 17½
RIBS—January	8 15	@ 8 30
GRAIN—Wheat, December	71½	@ 72½
Corn, December	51½	@ 52
Oats, December	28⅝	@ [illegible]
Barley, Choice	55	@ 58
Rye, No. 2	49	@ 49½
MILWAUKEE.		
GRAIN—Wheat, December	$ 72⅝	@ 73
Corn, December	51½	@ 52
Oats, Standard	32	@ 32¼
Rye, No. 1	50½	@ 51½
Barley, No. 2	[illegible]	@ 67
KANSAS CITY.		
GRAIN—Wheat, December	$ 65½	@ 67
Corn, December	37	@ 38
Oats, No. 2 White	32	@ 33
Barley, No. 2	45	@ 49
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—Beef Steers	$4 00	@ 7 00
Texas Steers	2 25	@ 5 00
HOGS—Packers'	6 50	@ 6 85
Butchers'	6 60	@ 6 75
SHEEP—Natives	4 00	@ 4 50
OMAHA.		
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 50	@ 8 00
Cows and Heifers	2 00	@ 4 50
Stockers and Feeders	2 75	@ 4 75
HOGS—Heavy	6 15	@ 6 60
SHEEP—Yearlings	3 30	@ 3 80

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

The most amiable people are those who least wound the self-love of others.—Bruyere.

June Tint Butter Color makes top of the market butter.

Diligence is the mother of good fortune.—Cervantes.

No matter how long you have had the cough; if it hasn't already developed into consumption, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will cure it.

The best self-help is helping others.—Ram's Horn.

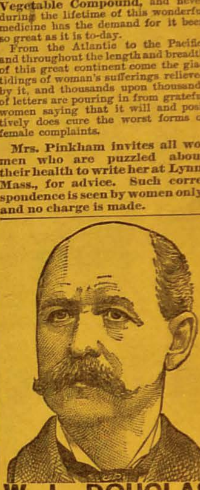
An Ideal Woman's Medicine.

So says Mrs. Josie Irwin, of 325 So. College St., Nashville, Tenn., of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and never during the lifetime of this wonderful medicine has the demand for it been so great as it is to-day.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and throughout the length and breadth of this great continent come the glad tidings of woman's sufferings relieved by it, and thousands upon thousands of letters are pouring in from grateful women saying that it will and positively does cure the worst forms of female complaints.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are puzzled about their health to write her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Such correspondence is seen by women only, and no charge is made.



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

W. L. Douglas shoes are the standard of the world.

W. L. Douglas made and sold more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes in the first six months of 1902 than any other manufacturer.

$10,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.

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.

WET WEATHER HATS

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKERS HAVE THE SAME POINTS OF EXCELLENCE AND GIVE COMPLETE SATISFACTION.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE. FREE CATALOGUES OF GARMENTS AND HATS. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

20% A Month on Everything You Buy

That's the amount you can save by trading with us regularly. Send 15c in coin or stamps for our 1100-page catalogue. It contains quotations on everything you use in life. Write TODAY.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. Chicago

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

A. N. K.—G 1941

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL
HEADACHE
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

MERGER IN COURT.

Government Suit Against Northern Securities Company.

Testimony Taken in St. Paul, Minn., Before Commissioner Appointed for that Purpose by Court—Mr. Hill on the Stand.

The fact that the government of the United States has instituted a suit under the Sherman anti-trust law against the Northern Securities company, to prevent that company from doing business and carry out the so-called merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, is well known. Testimony has been taken in New York, and is now to be taken in St. Paul before Mr. F. G. Ingersoll, commissioner appointed by court for that purpose. Naturally, Mr. J. J. Hill was a prominent and important witness. His testimony was very voluminous, giving many details of the great deal not heretofore made public. He was on the stand for two days, but space permits only a fragment of his evidence. He was followed by Mr. Harris, president of the Burlington system, and Mr. Weyerhaeuser, the great lumber dealer, who is a director in the Great Northern, and others. There was a great array of eminent attorneys present as participators or listeners.

Mr. Hill told in a general way of the building of a great railway system, of the development of the trade in the Orient, and of the coal situation of the country. Mr. Hill largely told his story in his own way, none of the learned counsel having disposition to throw out a hint that Mr. Hill might better tell it some other way.

He began by relating briefly the organization of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road, and later its reorganization into the Great Northern road, and admitted without very much pressing that he had very largely determined the policy of the roads, especially the policy of extending the lines. This was, however, he explained, largely due to the fact that many of the other directors had been non-residents.

Built for Keeps.

Explaining how the Great Northern had been pushed through to the coast in 1893, Mr. Hill said that $800,000 had been expended for surveying alone, as he desired to be certain that he was building his road on the best possible locations. He dropped in a little side remark at this point by saying that while riding along the Pennsylvania system once he observed a portion of that system being built on the fourth right of way, and, he said, "I wanted to avoid all that sort of thing."

The traffic of the western country consisted mostly of lumber, and it was essential for the Great Northern to handle this lumber if it was to do business at all. The rate at that time was 90 cents a hundred pounds, which was prohibitive.

"I conferred with lumber manufacturers and they thought that if they had a rate of 65 cents they could send lumber east. I knew they couldn't do it with a rate higher than 50 cents, so we made it 40 cents, and the lumber trade began to develop rapidly.

"In order to make a low rate on eastern lumber shipments it was essential to first have a western movement of cars to prevent the necessity of bringing empty cars west to ship the lumber in. Within four years we had so developed this trade and trade with Alaska and the eastern islands that we were enabled to secure eastern goods for the markets of the Orient, and thus to keep a movement of cars which meant a shipment of lumber east again at a rate making the shipment possible and profitable.

"What steps did you take to secure transportation across the Pacific, and what relation did that have to your purchase of the Burlington road stock?," asked Mr. Young.

"We found that the lumber supply of the United States east of the Rockies and north of the Ohio river was more and more dependent upon the Washington and Oregon forests, and that the time was rapidly approaching when the states which were furnishing lumber to the east would not have enough lumber for their own needs (Michigan, for instance, now consumes more than she can manufacture). I was especially interested in the lumber traffic, because if there was no lumber for us to carry from the west there was nothing at all for us to carry on our road. I saw that it was only a question of time when Washington and Oregon would supply all the lumber of the country. It is soon to be so. In order to have a low rate we must have a large tonnage, and have markets to which we could send anything made in the east, and thus have a continual eastern traffic westward. I influenced the Japanese to purchase a trial lot of American rails instead of the Belgian and English rails, and later I induced them to buy American cotton, on a guarantee that if it was not satisfactory I would pay for it.

"The cotton trade has been growing very rapidly ever since. We chartered ships to take this cotton and these rails to Japan. We can make a rate to Hongkong which will enable the Minneapolis millers to ship their flour to China if they can get the Chinese trade."

Coal Supply.

Q. What advantage, if any, did you expect to derive and have you derived from the Burlington purchase in regard to the supply of coal for the country traversed by your line?

Replying to the above question, Mr. Hill thought that on the west end they had a local supply of coal and on the east end coal in the past has come from Pennsylvania and West Virginia and some from Ohio, but now it was apparent that they could no longer rely on the previous resources in the east, and it is consequently of vital interest to use the supply they can obtain not only for themselves but for the public as well from the Illinois coal fields. The grades of the Burlington road enabled them to carry an enormous tonnage and the public would soon be compelled to rely upon the bituminous coal supply instead of on the anthracite from the east. This coal is a necessity to the people of the northwest, which would have to abandon the country for five months in the year if they could not get coal at reasonable prices, and they cannot get it from the east at a reasonable price. He did not claim that this was due to the strike and the local situation this year, but this was the permanent situation the northwest had got to face, and in the future they could not bring coal from the western end of their line because the haul was too far to furnish it at moderate prices.

Ore Trade With St. Louis.

Within the last week we had advices of 75,000 or 100,000 tons of iron ore to go through the winter from the iron mines of northern Minnesota to St. Louis to load the coal cars back. The fact that the coal has to come north or that there is coal to come north makes it possible to make a lower rate on the iron ore, and together the iron ore rates and the coal rate are both affected and are both reduced to the extent that we can load the cars both ways. This is a matter we have under consideration; this iron matter we have had under consideration maybe for a couple of months, but it has culminated within the last week. We hope that it will reach 300,000 tons before spring.

Q. In reference to shipments of cotton especially, and other articles, what disadvantage was there in its being carried over separate lines under a joint tariff which you did not have, where it is carried where both roads are under the same control, for instance, in the matter of breaking bulk or anything of that kind, shifting from cars?

A. Well, it is almost a necessity, if business is to be at all permanent, to be able to control a rate. The rates on the high seas vary according to the supply and demand for ships, and we, in order to take this business west must be in a position to compete to take the traffic, one day with another. It may be that another road—it may be the line between here and St. Louis, if the Burlington was not in a position to work with us and to continue to work with us, they might find same other connection that would give them a larger division than we could of the rate; they might find or feel that it was their interest to work with somebody else. Maybe they would give them some other business in lieu of this, and we would have to hire some other road to haul that business from St. Louis here, at the best rate we could get. We could not control it except through the option of some other road. Might at any time withdraw the rate; might at any time refuse to make a joint rate with us, except on terms that would be prohibitory. And in that way we could not go very far. We would not be in a position to compete for that business. We must either take that business to the coast—we must take all the west bound business we can get to the coast, or else we must advance the rate on the lumber. Now, outside of cotton, take nails, wire, articles of that kind, that business has grown to very large dimensions, but our rate is a very low one from Lake Erie to Hongkong, it is 45 cents a hundred, $9 a ton, on those commodities. A line reaching St. Louis and all the trunk lines of the East between St. Louis and Chicago puts us in a vastly different position; and that is the reason why it was of such importance for us to control the situation. We could not control it unless we could give a market for the production of the line—products raised along our road—whether it was out of the mine or from the farm or out of the forest. If the man who produced it could not sell it, he would stop producing. And that was the problem we had to meet, and with the Burlington we find ourselves able to meet it.

Oriental Trade.

Q. Mr. Hill, are you able to state the comparative growth of that Oriental traffics since its inception up to this time?

A. The growth has been very rapid. In some commodities more rapid than in others. Last year the increase was very large in cotton goods, both raw and manufactured, and in machinery and in some other commodities it fell off. The oil, I think, was considerably reduced. The Patoum oil, by some arrangement, has that market largely and we do not carry the oil we did.

Q. Taking the aggregate of the traffic, the total amount of it.

A. Well, I should say that in 1902—the year ending June 30, 1902—the business was more than twice as great as it was the previous year ending June, 1901. We were in better position to do the business.

Q. Can you give us the quantity of cotton, raw cotton or piece goods, that was carried in 1901 and 1902?

A. I can give it to you exactly by the Great Northern.

Q. Yes, by the Great Northern we are speaking of.

A. In 1901 the amount of cotton piece goods was 13,070 bales; 1902, 64,542 bales. Raw cotton in 1901 was 13,230,000 pounds, against 41,243,000 pounds the next year.

Continuing his testimony Mr. Hill explained that they made their ships large for the purpose of reducing rates. They could carry a cargo equal to what five ordinary freight steamers could carry with only one crew instead of five crews. In all their movements there was no intention to hinder commerce, but to promote it, and it has greatly increased commerce between the United States and foreign nations. These arrangements have only been perfected about a year and the business has more than doubled on the Great Northern road. He said he thought the total tonnage of the Great Northern road will show the increase to be about 33 per cent, and the foreign business is increased over 100 per cent. "We have been able to reduce rates from 10 to 15 per cent in a year on the local business between the Pacific coast and the Twin Cities and Lake Superior," was his answer to the question as to what effect the increase of business had had in the reduction of rates.

Q. At the time of the purchase of the Burlington shares, was there any purpose or intention to restrain or hinder the traffic of the Burlington road itself, interstate traffic?

A. No, sir, none whatever.

Q. What has been the effect of that purchase upon the traffic of the Burlington road? Has it hindered it, restrained it, or has it increased it?

A. I think that the traffic of the Burlington road from Billings to the southwest has been very largely increased, and from here to the south the increase has been considerable.

Q. What is likely to be the future effect? Will it be to restrain or to enlarge the commerce of the road?

A. If the plan as contemplated is carried out, it should make a very large increase in the traffic. For instance, if the iron ore from Minnesota can find the furnaces in Missouri or Southern Illinois or down in that country where they get cheap coal, and bring back coal in the same cars, cars adapted for moving one or moving both, that business alone should run very soon into millions of tons. That is one. I know of no place where the business would not be increased. I know of no place where it would not be increased and benefited. I can imagine none.

He further explained that the reason why they had not begun this earlier was because it was a very large undertaking for the Great Northern road alone, and that the Northern Pacific was just emerging from an embarrassment which made it inexpedient for it to join.

The question of a holding company was not part of the Burlington transaction. It was not discussed or thought of; neither was there any purpose at that time to secure control of the Northern Pacific stock.

He said one of the Great Northern directors raised the question that inasmuch as the purchase of the Burlington stock and the creation of a bond to pay for it, involved the point and several liability of the entire amount of the purchase, it was a matter of consequence to the Great Northern to know that the Northern Pacific would not pass into the hands of people who might be interested in other directions.

He did not think that any of the officers of the Northern Pacific company had anything to do with organization of the Northern Securities company. The Northern Securities company simply bought the stock of the Northern Pacific from the people who owned it. The corporation did not own any stock that he was aware of and at any rate, it did not sell any stock to the Northern Securities company. His own sales and those of his immediate friends, the eleven parties he had named, were absolute without any condition or trust or implied agreement or anything else. There was no understanding as to how the Northern Securities company should vote the stock—no condition of any kind attached to the sale. The sale was not the result of any agreement with each other.

Replying to questions as to whether he, Mr. Hill, solicited parties to buy the stock of the Northern Securities company, Mr. Hill stated that replying to inquiries, he told them that it was a matter they must determine for themselves—and he had so many inquiries that finally he prepared a circular letter as an answer, in which he explained that the Northern Securities company did not operate and could not operate a railroad, but could only buy and sell shares of railroads, and the value of its stocks dependent upon the profit made by the railroads the stocks of which the Northern Securities company might acquire.

He left each inquirer to act his own pleasure without giving advice.

The Second Day.

On the second day of Mr. Hill's testimony he was cross-examined by the attorneys for the government. It was developed by his testimony that Harriman, who represents the Union Pacific's interests is the largest individual stockholder in the Northern Securities company. This came about by the large purchase of Northern Pacific stock by the Union Pacific made during the raid in May, 1901. In response to questions Mr. Hill said there was nothing to prevent Mr. Harriman from buying more stock of the Northern Securities company, if he was willing to pay the price asked for it by the owners. He might even buy enough to have control, but he, Hill, did not think the owners would be likely to sell it, and so that though he now has some eighty or ninety millions of the four hundred millions of stock, he did not consider it likely he would ever have control.

He explained that the organization of the Northern Securities company was to prevent any such raids as were made in 1901 and would make it very difficult even if not substantially impossible for any one person or syndicate to get control of the stock of the roads in the hands of the holding company. By having the ownership of the roads stable and not likely to be frequently changed, rates could be reduced. He thought that no more than 10 per cent of the business was competitive between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern roads; that is, interstate business.

Mr. Hill was examined at length regarding the Great Northern mileage. He explained that the Great Northern scarcely absolutely owned any railroad mileage, but that it operated somewhere from five to six thousand miles of road under leases and that it also owned the large portion of the stock of the old Manitoba road and some other corporations.

He also testified relative to the reduction of rates made on the Great Northern since the purchase of the Burlington system. In response to the question who directed the reduction on the Great Northern, he said it was a matter of conference between the officers and himself. He said the reduction of rates on the Great Northern was not a new thing, but was quite frequent and had been for a number of years. He said the reduction amounted to 10 or 15 per cent. On grain it was 10 per cent. It was nearly that from all places on the Great Northern which were grain shipping points and some places more. He thought the reduction was substantially the same on the Northern Pacific, but was not absolutely informed on that point. He disclaimed having personally made the changes in the traffic rates of freight, but when they were a matter of great moment he had been consulted and advised in the matter. He did not think that the rates had been reduced on lumber, pig iron or coal since the purchase of the Burlington, because those rates were abnormally lower before and much lower than were charged by the Eastern roads.

The gross earnings of the Great Northern per ton per mile were stated to be .859 and the average of the railroads of the United States was .729. He thought that the Northern Pacific was higher, probably in the neighborhood of .900. On the Atchison it was .988. Mr. Hill said that the rates on the Atchison were higher than on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, and thought that if they charged the average rate of the Atchison it would increase their earnings $5,000,000.

Referring to the purchase of a large amount of coal land in Illinois, Mr. Hill said the Northern Securities company did not own this land at the time the present suit was begun. He made this explanation on the coal question.

Coal Supply.

Witness: I do not want to be misunderstood, and from the questions I think I have been. The Great Northern Railway company and the Northern Pacific Railway company have an interest in this country and the people living here, and, inasmuch as our winters are cold, it would be difficult for them to live here without fuel, and it is a very serious matter—it is a very serious matter for the railways. We don't know now that we would be able to run our trains to the first day of February, with the lack of supply of coal, without bringing coal from Illinois, and we don't know but we would have to give up a portion of our supply of steam coal to keep people from freezing before spring—and it is not due by any means to the anthracite strike, and I tried to make it plain yesterday that it was not; but it is due to the inability of the railroads between Lake Erie and the mines in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio to move the coal. They are unable to move the coal up to Lake Erie ports, and we are unable to get a supply. At this time we have not been able to get one-half of our purchase for the year, and navigation will close some time next month. That is the importance of the control for us of access to the coal mines of Illinois, which are the nearest coal mines to this country, and the importance of that will be apparent more and more as time goes on.

Mr. Hill further testified that when the Union Pacific desired to get control of the Burlington road Mr. Harriman came to him while they were negotiating and wanted to take a half interest, but the proposition was declined. The purchase of the Northern Pacific by the Union Pacific, he said would have left the Great Northern in a helpless condition because the Great Northern was jointly and severally responsible for two hundred millions, that being the purchase price of the Burlington stock, and if the Northern Pacific owned a joint interest in the deal, they would be responsible for one-half of that amount, but if the Northern Pacific was in the hands of a rival transcontinental line with its interest in San Francisco and from Omaha through the Platte Valley to San Francisco they could influence the Burlington to help their Southern interests and would be in a position to prevent the building up or aiding the development of the Northwest that the Great Northern had worked so long and hard to establish.

The gist of Mr. Hill's testimony during the two days he was on the stand was that the organization of the Northern Securities company was in no sense a restriction to trade. That the Great Northern and Northern Pacific and Burlington were operated separately and independently. That there was no actual merger, but that their working together was of vital interest to the Northwest. That rates had been reduced as the result of this co-operation, and could and would be still further reduced as tariff increases. That the whole proposition was within the law in every respect. That the purchase of the stock of the Northern Securities company was open to any one who had the money to pay for it and could agree with the owners as to the price. That there was no combination or agreement expressed or implied, but that the corporation was simply a holding company, really for the purpose of making the property it holds have greater stability and not likely to be purchased by parties to use to destroy other property; in fact, that the whole movement would prove most advantageous to the Northwest. Cost of the railroad and equipment having been incurred, the great increase of tonnage and business growing out of the Burlington purchase and protecting it against adverse interests would increase earnings, make lower rates possible and thus induce settlement of the country, and the building up of commercial manufacturing and agricultural interests.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Insane Man's Revenge.

A dwelling and three large barns filled with stock and grain were burned to the ground in a thickly settled farming community a short distance west of Hamel, Hennepin county.

Adolph Kadelboch, whose house was one of the structures destroyed, is locked up in the county jail, charged with arson. By his own confession, Kadelboch set fire to his own home and a large barn belonging to John Winderholter. Of the other conflagrations he claims to have no knowledge.

Temporary insanity, caused by disappointment in love, is given as the cause for his violent law-breaking. For a year or more the self-condemned man has been a suitor for the hand of Anna Piper, the daughter of Charles Piper, a prosperous farmer living only a few hundred feet from Kadelboch's home.

Cannot Come.

President Roosevelt has written an answer to the invitation to a moose hunt in the Minnesota woods next month. He says that, owing to the pressure of public business, it will be impossible to get away. He expresses thanks for the invitation and regrets the necessity of declining it. He also regrets his inability to reply on birch bark. October 22 the president had an engagement at the annual dinner of the Union League club at Philadelphia and on his way back to Washington from voting at Oyster Bay he is to attend a Masonic affair in Philadelphia. These are the only engagements outside of Washington so far made up to the first of the year.

Blame the Dogs.

Farmers' dogs in southern Minnesota will soon begin a term of joyless seclusion, if the farmers obey a recommendation just issued in circular form by the state board of health. The isolation of Towser is to save his master's pigs. For hog cholera is prevalent throughout the Minnesota counties along the Iowa border, and dogs coming in contact with porcine victims of this disease convey the germs to the healthy hogs. Personal efforts to check the epizootic are being made by Dr. A. Annand, as special agent of the board of health.

Bold Thieves.

The steamer Musser, belonging to the Van Sant line of steamers, while splitting her raft for Cassville slough, had a crib of lumber stolen. Four men held up the watchman and bodily purloined the lumber. In all river experience such a thing has never been heard of before. The thieves on the river are becoming very bold. A liberal reward has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the thieves, and the authorities along the river have been notified to be on the lookout for them.

Was Not Dead.

Thomas McCall, supposed to have been murdered in Prospect Park, Minneapolis, appeared at the residence of his sister, alive and well. He had been working on the new Rock Island extension and had not heard that his sister had identified the body of the dead man found as that of himself until informed of the fact by E. W. Anderson. All arrangements for the funeral had been made, and the burial day decided upon.

A Curiosity.

A curiosity in the way of a grape has come into the possession of a Winona householder, the grape being one taken from a bunch found in a basket of Concords. Lettered on the side of the grape, following a symbol unknown, is the word "God." The lettering is very plain and appears to have come naturally in connection with the drying of the grape skin.

News in Brief.

Harry J. Langhan, Democratic candidate for representative of the Forty-first district, will not be on the ballot at the general election. He neglected to pay his fee of $10 to the county auditor.

The Anderson foundry and machine shop at Moorhead was partly destroyed by fire. The loss is about $1,500, with no insurance.

Thomas Evanson, while hunting near Clarkfield, accidentally shot his right foot almost off.

Mrs. Mary E. Loiselle, a school teacher in Little Canada, has her name on the official ballot as the nominee of the Democrats for county superintendent of schools of Ramsey county.

The body of A. Bergman, a laborer, was found in one of the rooms of a boarding-house at 523 Fourth street S., Minneapolis, with the throat cut from ear to ear.

O. M. Sawyer, proprietor of the Ideal hotel, at Elgin, hanged himself to the railroad bridge south of town. He was discovered by school children.

Benjamin Matteson fell from a scaffold at Faribault, and received injuries to his spine that have paralyzed the entire lower part of his body.

The quarterly meeting of the superintendents of the state institutions will be held Nov. 5, at the office of the state board of control.

The commissary store house of the Great Northern railway, Third and Rosabel streets, St. Paul, was burglarized for the second time within three weeks. Champagnes, high grade whiskies and cigars, the chief contents of the place, disappeared on each occasion.

When the effects of John Kutstad of Red Wing, Minn., were turned over to the administrator by Coroner Williams, the heirs were astonished to learn that the valuables found on the decedent at the time of his death consisted of bank notes and deposit checks aggregating $3,500.

AT WORK ON HIS MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt Will Make Anti-Trust Question Keynote of His Letter to Congress.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—The Inter Ocean's Washington special says: President Roosevelt has begun the preparation of his second annual message to congress. It can be said on good authority that he is determined to force legislation upon the anti-trust question in the next session of congress, his determination in that direction being carried to such an extent that all other topics of national interest will be subordinated to the anti-trust question.

When congress meets on December 1, an anti-trust bill, prepared by Attorney General Knox, will be introduced before the first day's adjournment. The attorney general has given close study and long research to the preparation of this bill, and it is said to be both comprehensive in character and effective in reaching illegal combinations of capital, which work for the restraint of trade and the ruin of competition.

It is understood also that the president in his annual message will recommend the appointment of an expert tariff commissioner to consider and report on the question of what reductions, if any, should be made in the tariff schedules. It is not likely that this question will be carried farther in the next session than the appointment of the proposed commission.

FORTY-FOUR YEARS OLD.

President Roosevelt Celebrates His Birthday and Receives Many Congratulations from Friends.

Washington, Oct. 28.—President Roosevelt Monday quietly celebrated the forty-fourth anniversary of his birth. He was down in his office early, going over some matters with Secretary Cortelyou, who had just returned from Canton. Many messages of congratulation were received and numerous remembrances arrived during the morning. Among the latter were many flowers. A committee representing the Hungarian club of New York, of which the president is an honorary member, in accordance with their custom for several years called to congratulate him upon his anniversary. The committee consisted of Marcus Braun, president of the club; Julius Wolf, John Blau and Edward Kohn. Several members of the cabinet also called to extend their congratulations, Secretary Hitchcock being the first to arrive.

SEEKING NEW HOMES.

Many Thousands of Colonists Are Making Heavy Traffic on the Railroads.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Between 40,000 and 50,000 colonists have gone into the far western, northwestern and southwestern states during the months of September and October. The movement of homeseekers and settlers has never before been so great in the history of western railroads. During the present week the railroads will carry fully 20,000 colonists out of Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis and other large cities in the middle west. The Santa Fe alone will carry at least 3,000 persons during the week, orders having been given for 75 cars thus far. The movement promises to swamp many of the roads which are short of equipment, and there is a great hustle for cars.

CUBA RETURNS TREATY.

Island Government Is Not Satisfied with the Conditions It Contains.

Havana, Oct. 28.—It is learned from official sources that the proposed treaty between the United States and Cuba was returned to Washington by mail last Saturday. With the treaty was sent a counter proposition from the government of Cuba to that of the United States, the nature of which is not known, but it is understood that President Palma in a letter sent with the treaty says that the acceptance of the propositions made by the United States would be ruinous to Cuba, as it would result in a large reduction of the customs revenue of the island.

Kills Her Husband.

Ottumwa, Ia., Oct. 24.—Because her husband threw a bucket of water on her while she was asleep at her home at Jerome Thursday morning, Mrs. John Kreebs procured a shotgun and blew his stomach off, killing him. Mrs. Kreebs refused to get up to get breakfast. He retaliated with the cold douche and she with the shotgun. She has been held for murder.

Indian Executed.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Oct. 25.—Walking Shield, a Rosebud Indian, was hanged here Monday for the murder of Mrs. Ghost-Faced-Bear on the Rosebud Indian reservation, May 8, 1902. On Thursday night at sundown Walking Shield sang a weird death song as is the custom of Indians about to die.

Money for New Ships.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Admiral O'Neil, chief of the naval bureau ordnance, in his annual report made public Monday says that the ordnance bureau wants $13,182,806 next year, of which amount $10,000,000 is to be devoted to arms and armament for new ships.

Smaller Standing Army.

Washington, Oct. 25.—A general order to the army has been issued, announcing that by direction of the president the organization of enlisted strength of the army under the reorganization act of February 2, 1901, shall be reduced to 56,989, the minimum authorized by law.

SMALL HATS OF SOLDIERS.

From This It Will Be Seen That Uncle Sam's Fighting Men Have Rather Small Heads.

Here's a nice problem for phrenologists: Can there be a normal development of the bump of combativeness in a head whose hat measure is only six and one-quarter or six and one-half? The answer to the question is of deep concern to those who have the welfare of the nation at heart and to the war department in particular.

The quartermaster's department, says the Philadelphia North American, in this city recently invited bids for a supply of hats of these sizes to be sent to the various garrisons throughout the country and such phrenological inquiry has at once arisen, owing to the fact that hats of these dimensions are much smaller than those which are usually supplied. The invitation for proposals issued by Col. John V. Furey, assistant quartermaster general, from the local headquarters, 1428 Arch street, is as follows:

"Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 11 a. m. Thursday, August 7, 1902, for furnishing this department with 10,000 drab campaign hats (5,000 6¼, 5,000 6½), with large ventilators and corrugated inside sweatbands."

Officers in charge of the United States army recruiting office, Juniper and Filbert streets, declare that hats of these sizes for regularly enlisted soldiers are without precedent. "The standard numbers for which supplies have been almost invariably ordered," said one of the officers who has had long experience in measuring applicants, "are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. This corresponds to the commercial sizes 6¾, 6⅞, 7, 7⅛, 7¼ and 7⅜. We have never given a man a hat as small as 6¼ or 6½, and it is rarely that he needs it."

Since the war department is now in urgent need of this extraordinary headgear a special significance has been attached to the matter. The bump of combativeness, which denotes the ability and willingness of a person to fight, is situated, according to phrenologists, at the very point of the head where hat measurements are made. Combe, the eminent French scientist, locates it accurately at "immediately above the ear."

The shortening of the hat bands of Uncle Sam's warriors would seem, therefore, to indicate an under development of this important part of their cranium and it is this fact which is causing discussion in view of the proposals for bids which have just been issued. Another theory of a far more practical nature which was advanced in some quarters the other day was that the hats were probably intended for the regiment of native Filipinos which Uncle Sam may organize. The dimensions of the heads of Aguinaldo's kinsmen are proverbially small.

WHY WOMEN STUDY LAW.

Knowledge of Jurisprudence Gives Them a Truer Grasp on the Other Studies of Life.

The study of law is to a woman a means of culture, linking all the special training of her education and experience, and teaching her to see unsuspected and beautiful relation and harmony in the most alien phases of mental, spiritual and material life, writes Mrs. Theodore Sutro, in Success.

This understanding only comes after her course in law is completed, and is seldom a conscious reason for undertaking her work. However, I believe that a blind intuition of all this is at the back of the impulse to know jurisprudence. It is difficult, therefore, to make this great value comprehensible to a layman, and to inspire him, a priori, with an understanding which, by its very nature, comes only from experience in the actual field. Still, a woman who has, as a personal possession, skill in any art or science, will see what this value is of which I write. For the woman who plays a musical instrument, or paints, or writes, knows that the end and aim of her work and its truest value to her are not playing or painting or writing; she knows that the meaning of her art to her is that it opens the door to great truth and beauty, and it enables her better to understand how to live. This is quite the same in law, excepting that it is broader and deeper in its significance than in any of the three examples I have chosen, for law in its broadest sense is the basis of all three, and indeed of every art and science and of life itself.

Baby and the Looking-Glass.

In an experiment whose purpose was to trace the stages of development of a baby's mind the infant was placed before a mirror daily. During the earliest stage of the test he simply looked at his reflection, as birds do. He next showed fear of it, as do many of the higher animals. He then grasped at it with his hands, as cats strike at reflections with their paws. Later he looked behind the glass to find the object, as cats and monkeys have been known to do. But on the four hundred and twentieth day of his life he deliberately turned the glass at different angles to obtain required reflections, an intelligence not possessed by any animal other than man.—Chicago Chronicle.

His Supply of Chips.

"Is this your boy?" asked the stranger, as a youngster came among a herd of children and stood beside the man spoken to.

"Yes," replied the proud father, "he's a chip of the old block."

"Tell me," went on the stranger, "are all those other chips yours?"—Boston Post.

PINE COUNTY PIONEER.

ED. C. GOTTRY, Editor and Prop.

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

PINE CITY, MINN. Oct. 31, 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.

For Senator—32nd District,
D. W. COWAN.

For Representatives,
JOHN L. OLESON,
E. W. STARK.

FOR THE first time in her political history, has Pine county, and more particularly Pine City, an opportunity to do honor and credit to herself, by giving J. Adam Bede a rousing vote for Congress. Never before has our county had a National candidate, and but few counties, let alone large cities, have ever had the opportunity of being represented at Washington by so well known, popular and distinguished a candidate as Mr. Bede. It is an established custom, that rarely fails of observance in both political parties, to give the solid or practically solid vote to the local candidate, when the district he seeks to represent consists of a number of counties or covers a large expanse of territory. So, in the case at issue, Pine county, but more emphatically, Pine City the home of Mr. Bede, and the surrounding towns, by rule of apprecedent, by the fact that he is a Pine City man, and by the more forceful argument that he will do credit to his home town and county, ought to give him a unanimous vote on Tuesday next.

The latest reports emphasized the fact, that he will be elected on Nov. 4th, the only question being the size of his majority. It is unnecessary to argue this question, for our claim of his election is admitted by all fair minded persons. Therefore, it behoves his neighbors to follow the example of other places, and show that Pine City and Pine county can rise above party prejudice and passion and assert their local pride and patriotism. Had our candidate been a citizen of some of our neighboring counties, we can imagine the vote he would receive, but we are positive Pine county will not fail to make plain to the remainder of the district and to the state that J. Adam Bede is most specially a local candidate, and that he has the esteem and respect, and will have the vote of his Democratic and Republican neighbors alike on Nov. 4th.

Sustain The President.

Voters who wish to insure the election of President Roosevelt in 1904, should begin their fight now by electing Republican Congressmen. Probably there is not the slightest doubt in the mind of any Republican about the desirability of supporting this gallant young president who is giving so much of his youth, energy and judgment to the service of his country. Grover Cleveland, in a recent interview, said that "it is of the utmost importance to Democratic success in 1904 that the Democratic party elect every Congressman possible in 1902." A Democratic majority in the house could and would defeat the efforts of the administration, as it did in 1890 when the Democrats defeated an attempt to pass a law for a constitutional amendment giving Congress power to control the trusts. Republican success in 1902 means a Republican congress back of the President, it means a continuance of prosperity, and it means the election of President Roosevelt in 1904.

In the Eighth district the Republican candidate for Congress, J. Adam Bede, is not only a man who is personally well qualified for the position he seeks, but he is a man that will stand by the President in all his noble efforts. Mr. Bede's genius, talent and high attainments as a speaker and a thinker, his enlightened and modern views on public questions, and his marvelous energy and peerless patriotism make him the man above all others that the voters of the Eighth district should send to Congress.

This is a Republican year. The progress of events proclaims it. But the fruits of Republican labors in behalf of the people should not be lost through any neglect on the part of the voters. The Republican ticket is going to be elected, and we are going to have Republican county officers as well as a Republican Congressman. But nobody interested in seeing this result should relax his efforts to bring it about. It is important that there should be a large vote. The Eighth district should not only send J. Adam Bede to Congress but it should send him there with a tremendous majority to show that the pesple are back of him. Every Republican voter should go to the polls and see that every other Republican voter goes there. If this is done, Mr. Bede will be elected by the biggest majority ever given a candidate for Congress in the counties comprising the Eighth district, and he will go down to Washington, full of the sense that he has the confidence of the people, and there he will work faithfully for his district, and will vote to uphold the president.

James J. Hill on the Stump.

For the first time in the history of politics a railroad president has taken the stump for a political party. Mr. J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway and of the Northern Securities Company, of New Jersey, recently made a speech "to the farmers of Grant county extracts from which were at once used as campaign matter by the Democrats. Last week he spent two days at Crookston and practically free transportation was given to all who cared to come to hear him talk again "to the farmers" and again the Democratic organs sieze upon his words to use in their campaign.

The Democrats are trying hard to earn the money supplied by their master, the Northern Securities Company of New Jersey.

Disgraceful Tactics.

Democrats Dodge State Issues and Resort to Lying and Deception.

The Republicans began their campaign this fall along the lines of clean, legitimate politics. In spite of the disgraceful tactics used by the Democrats, they have wholly avoided all personallities and have not even used cartoons. The Democrats, however, have persistently dodged the discussion of state issues. They have had nothing to say of the work of the state departments nor of any official act of Gov. Van Sant, but they have descended to the level of the lowest class of politics by their personalities.

They have been harping for a week past on the charge that Gov. Van Sant is a "tax dodger" because he personaly does not pay a tax on the steam boat owned and operated by the company of which he is the president. The facts are that this companp was organized years ago in Iowa by Gov. Van Sant's father who lived in that state until his death a few months ago. When Gov. Van Sant himself moved to Minnesota, the headquarters of the company were brought here, but the company had been doing business for years under Iowa laws and the large majority of the stock was still held in that state where the boats are taxed and where taxes on them are paid. Gov. Van Sant himself submitted this question of taxation years ago to the city attorney of Winona who informed him that the tax on the company's boats must be paid in Iowa and not in Minnesota.

Gov. Van Sant, however, does pay over $240 each year as a personal property tax in Winona on property owned by himself and not many of citizens in this state pay more. What do the people think of a candidate for governor who will use such falsehoods and personalities to secure their votes for the highest political office in the state?

And now if President Hill's St. Paul Globe thinks an Iowa company should pay its taxes in Minnesota, what does it think of the Great Northern Railroad company which is a Minnesota corporation and yet does not pay a cent of tax to this state on its fleets of steam vessels? It owns boats on the Great Lakes worth over $3,000,000; it owns afleet of steam ships on the Pacific coast worth millions more; it is building the two largest steam ships the world has ever known at a cost of $2,500,000 each. Yet not one of these boats pays a cent of tax in Minnesota nor any where else so far as anyone knows. Why is not sauce for the goose sauce also for the gander?

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Washington, Oct. 29.—President Roosevelt today issued his proclamation designating Thursday, November 27, as a day of Thanksgiving.

The proclamtion is as follows:

"According to the yearly custom of our people, it falls upon the president at this season to appoint a day of festival and thanksgiving to God.

"Over a century and a quarter has passed since this country took its place among the nations of the earth, and during that time we have had, on the whole, more to be thankful for than has fallen to the lot of any other people. Generation after generation has grown to manhood and passed away. Each has had to bear its peculiar burdens, each to face its special crises and each has known has known years of grim trial, when the country was menaced by malice, domestic or foreign levy, when the hand of the Lord was heavy upon it in drouth or flood or pestilence, when in bodily distress and anguish of soul it paid the penalty of folly and a forward heart. Nevertheless decade by decade, we have struggled onward and upward; we now abundantly enjoy material well being, and under the favor of the Most High we are striving earnestly to achiev moral and spiritual uplifting. The year that has just closed has been one of peace and overflowing plenty. Rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying. For this we render heartfelt and solemn thanks to the Giver of Good; and we seek to praise Him not by words only, but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellow men.

"Now, therefore, I, Thedore Roosevelt, president of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general Thanksgiving, Thursday, the twenty-seventh of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their ordinary occupations, and and in their several houses and places of worship render thanks unto Almighty God for the manifold blessings of the past year.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this 29th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-seventh.

(Seal.) (Signed)
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Bythe President: JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

SUMMONS.

State of Minnesota, County of Pine. } District Court, First Judicial District.

Sylvester Kipp, Plaintiff,
vs.
Henry S. Clinger, Erastus S. Edgerton, John O'Brien, Maggie Green, Thomas W. Forbes, M. J. O'Neill, Cornelius J. Kelliher, Winthop W. Chery, Winthrop W. Chenery, Winthrop L. Chenery, Charles E. Chenery, Ruth B. Chenery, Arthur M. Chenery, Walter H. Chenery, Emma V. Chenery, also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein,
Defendants.

SUMMONS.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You, and each of 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 subscribers, at their office in Room 505 Germania Life Building, in the City of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey, and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated September 6th, A. D. 1902.
S. & O. KIPP,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
St. Paul, Minn.

State of Minnesota, County of Pine. } District Court, First Judicial District.

Sylvester Kipp, Plaintiff,
vs.
Henry S. Clinger, Erastus S. Edgerton, John O'Brien, Maggie Green, Thomas W. Forbes, M. J. O'Neill, Cornelius J. Kelliher, Winthop W. Chery, Winthrop W. Chenery, Winthrop L. Chenery, Charles E. Chenery, Ruth B. Chenery, Arthur M. Chenery, Walter H. Chenery, Emma V. Chenery, also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein,
Defendants.

Notice of Lis Pendens.

Notice is hereby given, that an action has been commenced in this Court by the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants; that the object of said action is to determine the claim of defendants to an estate and interest in and lien upon the land described in the complaint in this action, adverse to title of the plaintiff to said land, and that the premises affected by this action are situated in the County of Pine, State of Minnesota, and described as follows: The North West quarter of the North East quarter of the South East quarter and the South half of the North West quarter of the South East quarter and the South West quarter of the South East quarter, all in Section Fourteen (14), and the North half of the North East quarter and the North East quarter of the North West quarter of Section One (1), and the North West quarter of the South West quarter of Section Twenty-four (24), and the North East quarter of the North West quarter of Section Thirty-four (34), all in Township Thirty-eight (38) North, of Range Twenty (20) West, and the East half of the South West quarter and the East half of the South East quarter, all in Section Twenty-two (22), in Township Forty-one (41) North, of Range Twenty (20) West.

Dated September 6th, A. D. 1902.
S. & O. KIPP,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
St. Paul, Minn.

Order for Hearing on Claims, Ect.

State of Minnesota, County of Pine. } ss. In Probate Court, special term, October 7th, 1902.

In the matter of the estate of Louis C. Simmons deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto J. S. Foster of said county,

It is Ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and hearing, at the Probate office, in the Village of Pine City, Pine county and State of Minnesota on the following days, viz: April ninth 1903.

It is Further Ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered Further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands, by publishing a notice thereof for four weeks successively, in the Pine County Pioneer a newspaper printed and published at Pine City in said county.

Dated at Pine City the 7th day of October A. D. 1902.

By the Court,
E. VEENHOVEN,
[SEAL] Judge of Probate.
44-47

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF PINE. } ss. District Court, First Judicial District.

Delcena Cowing, Plaintiff,
vs
W. H. Day, William B. Dean, Alonza Bradish, also all other persons or parties unknown claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein.
Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You and each of youare hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, of the First Judicial District in and for the County of Pine and State of Minnesota 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 twenty 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 September 27th, A. D. 1902.
L. H. McKUSICK,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Pine City, Minn.

Notice of Lis Pendens.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Pine. } ss Distrit Court, First Judicial District.

Delcena Cowing, Plaintiff,
vs.
W. H. Day, William B. Dean, Alonza Bradish, also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein,
Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that an action has been commenced and is now pending in the above named Court by the Plaintiff above named against the above named Defendants; for the purpose of having the Plaintiff's title to the lands described in the complaint herein and hereafter described established and quieted in the plaintiff and for the further purpose of obtaining judgment that the Defendants and each and all of them have no estate, right, title or interest in or to, or lien upon the said lands or any part thereof. The lands affected by said action are situated in the County of Pine and State of Minnesota, and are described as follows to-wit: The East half of the North West quarter (e½ of nw¼) the North East quarter of the South West quarter (ne¼ of sw¼) the North West quarter of the North West quarter (nw¼ of nw¼) and the North East quarter (ne¼) of Section twenty-five (25), in Township forty-three (43), North of Range twenty (20), West.

Dated September 27th, A. D. 1902.
L. H. McKUSICK,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Pine City, Minn.

Order for Hearing Upon Petition for Determination of Descent of Land.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Pine. } ss

In Probate Court, Special Term, October 6th 1902.

In The Matter of the Estate of William H. Robison, Deceased.

The Petition of Fred A. Hodge having been duly made and filed in this Court, representing among other things that one William H. Robison who resided last prior to his death at Dubuque, Dubuque County in the State of Iowa, died at Dubuque in the County of Dubuque State of Iowa, about the first day of June 1889 seized of an inheritance in certain lands in the county of Pine, State of Minnesota, described in said petition, and that said petitioner has an interest in said lands, and that more than five years have elapsed since the death of said William H. Robison deceased, and that administration has not been granted or had of said estate in this State, and praying that the descent of said lands and of the interest of said petitioner therein be by this Court determined and said lands assigned to such persons as may be entitled thereto by law.

Now, Therefore, It is ordered that the said petition be heard at a term of this Court to be held at the Court House, in the Village of Pine City in said County of Pine, State of Minnesota, on Monday the 3rd day of November A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is Further Ordered, That notice of said hearing of said petition be given by the publication of this order once in each week for three successive weeks in the Pine County Pioneer a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Pine County.

Dated October 6th 1902.
By the Court,
E. VEENHOVEN,
[SEAL] Judge of Probate.
44-47

Notice of Hearing on Petition to Deed Lands by Executor or Administrator.

State of Minnesota, County of Pine. } ss

In Probate Court, Special Term, Oct. 22nd. 1902.

In the Matter of the Estate of Patrick F. Gildea, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Mary Ann Gildea representing among other things that Patrick F. Gildea deceased, during his lifetime by a Contract for a deed in writing agreed to sell and convey to Cyril Kuss by Deed of Warranty, certain real estate, situate in said Pine County and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: SW¼ of SE¼ of Section 28 Township 39 Range 21.

That all of the conditions of said Contract for a Deed have been performed by the said Cyril Kuss and praying that Mary Ann Gildea Administratrix with the Will annexed of the estate of the said Patrick F. Gildea deceased, be authorized and directed by this court to convey the same to the said petitioner upon his complying with the terms of said Contract.

Therefore, it is ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before this Court on the 17th day of November 1902 at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the Village of Pine City in said County of Pine then and there to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is Further Ordered, That this order shall be published 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 22nd day of October A. D. 1902.

By the Court,
E. VEENHOVEN,
[SEAL] Judge of Probate.
46-48

JEWEL

STEEL RANGES
COOK STOVES

Made since 1857 by one factory. Fully warranted. You will make no mistake if you buy a Jewel. Prices from 25.00 to $45.00.

Heating - Stoves

All Kinds, Styles and Prices, from $2 to $25.

Guns and Ammunition

Our stock is the largest ever shown in Pine City.

Rifles from $2.00 to $18.00
Shot Guns from $5.50 to $20.00
A few second-hand guns for sale cheap.

Challenge Wind Mills, Wood and Iron Pumps, and Pipe fittings always on hand.

We sell Windows, Doors and Paint Material of all Kinds at the Lowest Prices.

Tin shop work, eave spouting, and bicycle repairing promptly dene.

SMITH, THE HARDWARE MAN

PINE CITY, MINN.

Don't Forget

THAT THE

Genuine Round Oak

is the best heater.

It is a fuel saver.

It is handsome.

You will not break the legs or mar it by moving.

You can make it air tight.

It is made of Cold Rolled Boiler Steel and the best Pig Iron.

For sale by

Wiseman & Co.

Pine City, Minn.

VAN SANT WINS WORLD-WIDE FAME

Valiant Fight for the Rights of the People Makes His Name a Household Word Throughout the Whole Nation.

Fearlessly Braves Bitter Opposition of Great Railroad Combine That Is Now Doing All Money Can Do to Defeat Him.

Will Be Re-elected by an Overwhelming Majority as an Indorsement of His Action and a Rebuke to Monopoly.

Few men are as well known today in the United States as is Samuel R. Van Sant, governor of Minnesota. There are not many people in this great land who cannot give the name of the governor of this state; and yet there are but few other governors of all the states in the union whose names even the best informed citizens know. To be one of the distinguished men of a nation of 80,000,000 of people is an honor not to be lightly treated; it is a matter of great pride to every loyal Minnesotan that our governor is known and honored throughout our country. No citizen can but feel a thrill of satisfaction to have those of distant states speak in high words of praise of the official head of our state.

Gov. Van Sant deserves this honor and this distinction, for he has won it by being true to the people. That he is a man of courage every incident in his life shows. Never has he winced in the face of danger, never has he turned his back on a public or private duty. He is every inch a man and a

> The Democratic campaign is not a campaign for Rosing, but is against Van Sant. No reasons are being given why Mr. Rosing should be elected; he outlines no policy, and has no record. But every effort is made to discredit Gov. Van Sant and personal abuse is the chief weapon used.

fighter. Yet full of fighting blood as he is, he never seeks for trouble, and there is not in his nature one trace of the vindictive or of the spirit of revenge. He is as gentle as he is brave, and as kindly as he is courageous. Indeed, it has often been said of him that if he has a fault it is his too big-heartedness. He will often do himself injury or injustice in an endeavor to help others, or to avoid doing others a possible hurt. He is eminently a man of the people, and like that other great champion of popular rights, President Roosevelt, he never hesitates in the face of an emergency, no matter what the personal result may be to himself.

When the question of the merging of the three great railroad systems, the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington, came to his official notice he did not shirk or temporize. He grappled at once the situation and the danger to our state. He saw that two-thirds of Minnesota, the territory now most rapidly developing, was completely in the grasp of two of these roads; that in all that vast portion of our state there are no other means of railway transportation. He saw that the combination of these two roads meant a shutting out of all other roads and an absolute monopoly of the transportation business of two-thirds of the state. He saw that it was the death of railroad competition. He knew, too, the power of such a combination to wreck the political future of any citizen, but he never faltered or wavered. As on the field of battle he saw before him only his country's flag and the state's welfare. He was elected to stand between the people and just such a danger, and he instantly decided upon action. The letter of the law of the state was plain. There could be no question as to its intent, and the legislature had passed it to meet just such an emergency. The only question was the ability of the state to break down the barriers of technical law points raised by keen corporation lawyers, and so force the matter to the plain issue. The machinery of the state's law department was at once set at work on behalf of the people. The governor grappled the problem, and not discouraged by temporary failure, nor deterred by threats, he pushed the suits until he has now the satisfaction of knowing that there are three well under way against the merger company, the Northern Securities Company of New Jersey. That these suits will be fought to a finish is a certainty if Gov. Van Sant is re-elected. He has braved the bitter opposition of the railroad combination, and it is doing all money can do to defeat him; but he has not, and he never will, hesitate to do his duty and enforce the law. The people know this. They know that if he is re-elected the state's suit, the one most feared by the railroads, will not be dropped. And they are going to elect him by an overwhelming majority as an indorsement of his action in their behalf, and a rebuke to monopoly that seeks to control not alone the transportation of the state, but its politics.

Mr. Rosing says that the railroad merger question is no longer a political issue, that it is in the courts and the courts may be trusted to take care of it. Through his committee, however, he says that there is not a case now pending in courts on the merger question. How easy it would be for Mr. Rosing, if elected governor, through the support of these same merger railroads, to repay them by having the suit brought by the state, which is the suit most feared by the roads, dropped. The people will take no chances on that.

LOOK OUT FOR THE ROORBACKS

Democrats Resort to Despicable Tactics Early in the Campaign—More False and Startling Tales May Be Expected.

This next week will doubtless be full of Democratic roorbacks. They have been using this sort of argument freely even early in the campaign, and will probably fill the last week with them. A roorback is simply a falsehood used for two purposes: First, to keep the other side denying, and, second, with the hope that some people will believe it. It is safe to take it for granted that any startling tales, sprung late in the campaign, are absolutely false, or they would have been used earlier

As samples of a Democratic roorback up to this time is the interview

> There are two men in the United States who stand out conspicuously in public life for the protection of popular rights; those two men are Theodore Roosevelt and Samuel R. Van Sant.—Oscar Hallam, St. Paul.

used by the Globe, in which Gov. Van Sant was represented as being opposed to the striking coal miners. The Globe did not stop to ask if this interview was true or false, though Gov. Van Sant's well known friendly feeling toward labor and his many public and private acts in behalf of labor, marked it as false to all who knew him. The Globe published the fake interview, and sent out a large extra edition. It was compelled to retract the next day, and to apologize editorially; but was careful that no extra edition of the retraction was sent out.

Next was the assertion that the anti-merger suits were all "bluster," and that not a suit was pending in the courts against this railroad combination. At this same time everyone knew that there were three suits pending, and are well advanced in the course of trial in the courts.

Next was the tale that Gov. Van Sant and the Republican leaders had taken an "oath" not to give office to any Swedes. This was put in a Swedish paper, and 100,000 circulars containing it have been sent out. Yet Peter E. Hanson, secretary of state, was Swedish-born, and is on the ticket with Gov. Van Sant. Gov. Van Sant gave E. A. Nelson the office of state librarian, and made Mr. Schulz assistant superintendent of public instruction, and a dozen other offices in the capitol building are held by Swedish-Americans, while a hundred or more are employed in the grain inspection and weighing departments, with Mr. Quist as chief weighmaster, and every institution in the state employs many more. Mr. Fullerton, state game warden, alone, has had as many as seventeen Swedish-Americans under his employ at one time this season at the state fish hatchery.

Again, the Democratic railroad organ springs the startling statement that the proposed gross earnings amendment will lessen, and not increase the tax on railroads. The impotence of this statement and its truth is sufficiently shown by the ownership of the paper which makes it, the St. Paul Globe.

Such are some of the Democratic roorbacks thus far in the campaign. Look out for more of them, even more absurd and ridiculous than these.

SENATOR NELSON'S TRIBUTE.

Van Sant Among Best Governors the State Has Had.

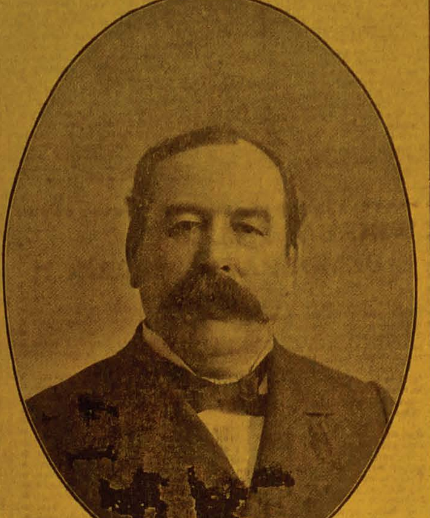
Samuel R. Van Sant is among the best governors this state has had. At a great and momentous juncture he stood guard, like the true soldier he is, for the interests of the people of this state. When an attempt was made to consolidate two great transcontinental railroads, he raised his voice to this menace to the welfare of the state. He did not remain an idle spectator to this attempt. At first he was the object of ridicule by some; but when our great President Roosevelt took up the battle against the trusts and applied the Sherman anti-trust law, the people began to appreciate the manly stand and the fearless policy of our own great Van Sant. If we lay down our arms now, it will give these great corporate interests a taste of blood, and they will feel strengthened to make an onslaught on our young and vigorous president.—Senator Knute Nelson.

FARMERS SOLID FOR VAN SANT

Even more than on account of his merger stand, the farmers of the state indorse Gov. Van Sant because of the record of his administration in regard to the prison binding twine and the state grain inspection. These two issues are sweeping the rural vote into the Republican column. It is almost the irony of fate. It was upon these identical issues that the Democrats won their single victory in Minnesota. Under the Lind administration, the grain inspection department lost over $3,000. Under the first year of Gov. Van Sant's administration, the department showed a profit of $9,493.82. Under the second Van Sant year the profit was $25,458.67. No other argument is needed.

The prison twine plant, since 1894, has made a net profit each year ranging from $20,000 to $70,000, with the single exception of the year 1900, under the Lind administration, when the plant made less than $16,000, after forcing the farmers to pay 2 cents per pound higher than trust figures, where in all other years it has ranged from 2 to 4 cents lower than the trust price.

These two facts alone defeat every claim that the Democrats might put forward in behalf of their candidates.—St. Paul Dispatch.



GOV. S. R. VAN SANT.

FRIENDLY TO LABOR

VAN SANT'S ATTITUDE ON STRIKE

Governor's Sympathy Was With the Miners—Refutes Bogus Globe Interview.

For the first time in the history of our country organized labor has received national recognition. President Roosevelt distinctly stated that he took part in the settlement of the coal miners' strike merely as a private citizen, but the fact remains that he accomplished his purpose by virtue of his high office as president. The presidents of the coal-carrying roads refused to meet or treat with Mr. Mitchell, the representative of the miners' union, but the president of the United States did not hesitate to consult with him, and they held many private conferences. Organized labor, therefore, can well feel that it has had a higher

> President Roosevelt and Gov. Van Sant stand for the same political principle—that the rights of the people must come first.

recognition than that from mere railroad presidents, and that a Republican president of their country has reached out the hand of sympathy and fellowship to them.

The settlement of this great strike, which threatened positive disaster to the people, shutting off from them one of the necessities of life, has been a distinct triumph for Republican government. It marks an era in our labor history, and goes far toward settling what is to be the great problem of this century—the harmonizing of the relations of capital and labor, under the tremendous development of our industrial and commercial interests. The rights of the employer, the rights of the employed, and outside of and even above these, the rights of the people at large, are all to be considered. In this strike the sympathy of the great mass of the people was with the miners. This feeling was tersely stated by Gov. Van Sant in his interview re-

> Gov. Van Sant stands as the champion of the people against railroad monopoly.

futing the bogus interview published in the St. Paul Globe. The governor says:

"The refusal of the operators and the willingness of the miners to arbitrate, when in conference with President Roosevelt, has justly enlisted public sympathy on their side, and I share it to the fullest extent.

"A great public calamity threatens the nation, and I believe that the president would be justified in using heroic measures to open the mines, and I trust that he will find some method to do so."

NEW ERA IN TAXATION

PLACE MINNESOTA IN VANGUARD

Constitutional Amendment on Taxation a Long Stride Forward — Van Sant Unjustly Criticised.

One of the grounds on which it is sought to incite opposition to Gov. Van Sant is his agency in procuring the passage of the law creating a tax commission to revise the tax laws, and in calling an extra session of the legislature to pass the code prepared by that commission. Nothing could be more unjust. There has long been an urgent demand for a revision of our tax laws. The governor in recommending and the legislature in taking steps to that end, were in entire accord with public sentiment. The gentlemen he appointed on the commission were well qualified for the task. But when they came to deal with the knotty problem

> President Roosevelt and Gov. Van Sant stand for the same political principle—that the rights of the people must come first.

of taxing personal property they ran afoul of the constitutional provisions that made any radical change in the existing system impossible. They recognized this fact in their report, which was a very luminous and intelligent treatise on the whole question of taxation. They framed a law excellent in most of its provisions. The legislature enacted some of the provisions of their bill, which were a great improvement on the old law. After a long discussion, the chapters relating to personal property were defeated; but the discussion resulted in the framing and passage of the constitutional amendment now before the people, which, although far from perfect, embodies the most advanced principles of taxation, and will, if adopted, place Minnesota in the vanguard of the states in the liberal power it confers on the legislature to place our tax laws on a sound and just economical basis. So

> Be sure to vote for the constitutional amendments; they are in the interests of the people.

that the final results of the governor's initiative in this tax reform movement were worth many times the cost of the extra session. The educative value of the discussion in and out of the legislature cannot be overestimated, and one of the men it served to educate was the governor himself, who finally became and is now an ardent champion of the constitutional amendment. That amendment is one of the great achievements of the Republican party, and its adoption will mark a new era in the tax legislation of the country.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

BID FOR SUPPORT OF THE RAILROADS

Democratic Party Comes Out Strongly Against an Increase in Gross Earnings Tax on Railroads.

The St. Paul Globe, the Absolute Property of J. J. Hill, Wages Fierce Warfare Against Proposed Amendment.

Utter Fallacy and Inconsistency of the Arguments Put Forth by the Democratic Organ Against the Amendment.

The expected has happened. The Democratic party is opposing the amendment providing for an increase of the railroad gross earnings tax, and this is a part of the bargain of its leaders, to gain railroad support and railroad money. The campaign against this amendment was naturally started in the Democratic railroad organ, the St. Paul Globe. The Globe is owned absolutely by James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad company.

Knowing the source of this attack on the gross earnings amendment, there is little more that need be said to the people as to the merits of this opposition. The Globe argues that if this amendment is adopted, the tax paid to the estate of the railroads will be decreased, rather than increased. If this were true, would the official organ of the Great Northern, a newspaper owned and wholly controlled by the president of that company, oppose its adoption by the people? Do the railroads in general oppose a measure that will decrease their taxes? Would Mr. Hill's paper oppose a law that would decrease the tax of his merger railroads? Yet this is just what the opposition to this amendment asserts, in Mr. Hill's own paper.

Moreover, for the past ten years this same issue has been before the people. Every attempt to have this law for an increase of the gross earnings tax on railroads adopted by the legislature and submitted to the people, has been fought by the railroads. Paid attorneys of the roads have appeared before committees to argue against it; paid lobbyists of the roads have used their peculiar system of argument against it, and money has been lavishly used to defeat it. If it was to reduce the tax of the railroads, why have they fought it so bitterly for the past ten years, and spent thousands of dollars to defeat it? Why have they used every argument and every means to keep the people from getting a chance to vote on it? Why, then, does the only newspaper in Minnesota owned wholly by a railroad president, take the lead against it, and tell the people they should not vote for it? One thing is absolutely certain, it is not because it will reduce the tax of Mr. Hill's railroad.

What, in brief, is the history of this proposed law, making the increase in the gross earnings tax? It was drawn shortly after Gov. Van Sant came into office, at the request of Attorney General Douglas, by ex-Attorney General Childs. The first draft of the bill was then thoroughly reviewed by Mr. Douglas, in consultation with Mr. Childs. Both these gentlemen spent a great deal of time and much labor in investigating the law bearing upon the subject; and after the bill was drafted, Mr. Douglas requested ex-Gov. John Lind, who had then gone out of office, to give his opinion upon the law as drawn. Mr. Lind spent an entire day in the state library looking over the cases suggested by Mr. Douglas, and made several minor changes in the bill as submitted to him; but the language of the bill, covering interstate commerce was not changed, and was fully agreed upon by these three gentlemen. Mr. Douglas has in his possession not only the bill drawn by Mr. Childs, but the bill as changed by himself, and as separately drafted by Mr. Lind; and as to this clause covering interstate commerce, the three absolutely agree.

PRAISED BY ALL ALIKE.

Labor Bureau Under Republican Management Accomplishes Great Work.

There is one department of Gov. Van Sant's administration which has been

> Single-handed and alone S. R. Van Sant is making a fight against all the enormous wealth of that great railroad monopoly, the Northern Securities company, which is being poured out to the Democrats. He is the champion of the people, and the people will stand by him.

praised alike by Democrats and Republicans and which will add great strength to the Republican ticket in certain circles. That is the labor bureau. John O'Donnell, himself a laboring man, took hold of the office that, since its inception had been run in a routine manner, and in one year made it the most-talked-of labor department in the United States. Such men as Carroll D. Wright have manifested great interest in the new lines of work undertaken by Mr. O'Donnell, and labor commissioners of other states have been wondering how Minnesota's bureau accomplished so much. It is not too much to say that, for the first time in the state's history, Minnesota really has a labor bureau that is worthy the name. Gov. Van Sant was interested in labor, and placed a practical, earnest man at the head of the department, and labor will not forget the benefits derived from the efficient operation of its own bureau under the past administration.—St. Paul Dispatch.

KIND OF "BLUSTER" THE PEOPLE WANT

Democrats Brazenly Declare That Van Sant's Anti-Merger Action Has Been All "Bluster"—Clever Scheme That Will Not Work.

The Democrats, by their speeches and in circulars, have openly declared that the anti-merger action of Gov. Van Sant has been all "bluster." They have had the effrontery to say:

"What have we to show for all the bluster about the merger? After all the talk and the lapse of a year, there is not a case even pending against the merger in the courts. There have been difficulties, we are told. All the parties have not been summoned and the cases fall flat. If the law had been violated any lawyer with sufficient knowledge to secure a certificate entitling him to practice knows that all the parties to the suit must be brought into court. Anything short of this is subterfuge.

While this is what the Democrats say, what are the facts, and then what do the people think of a party and its candidate that will make such statements? Not many people in this state can fail to know that suits are pending in the courts against the Northern Securities company. The daily papers this last week were full of the testimony of President Hill and others, taken before Examiner Mr. Fred G. Ingersoll, at St. Paul, in the suit ordered by President Roosevelt, under the Sherman anti-trust law. This was the continuation of the testimony taken in New York the first of this month. Solicitor General Richards of the United States; Assistant United States Attorney Beck and Associate Counsel Judge Day were in St. Paul in charge of the case in behalf of the United States. Mr. Grover, general counsel of the Great Northern; Mr. Bunn, general counsel of the Northern Pacific; ex-United States Attorney General Griggs, special counsel for the Northern Securities company, and Judge Young, the personal counsel of President Hill, appeared for the defense, making the most notable array of lawyers that ever were in court in any case in this state. If this case was not in court, and if it was not considered a very serious case and a menace to the securities company, what were all these lawyers doing in our state?

Mr. Ingersoll has also been appointed examiner in the case brought by the State of Minnesota against the merger company, and the testimony will soon be heard by him in it. As a matter of fact, this is the suit of which the Northern Securities company is most afraid, and undoubtedly the purpose of the Democrats in endeavoring to make it appear that no merger suits are pending in the courts is a part of their bargain with the Northern Securities company. How easy it would be if the people could be made to believe this, and Mr. Rosing should accidentally be elected governor by the liberal use of railroad money, for him to quietly drop the state's suit against these

> Last winter at Washington the great trust magnates declared openly that there were two men in public office who would never be re-elected; these two men were President Roosevelt and Gov. Van Sant.

roads. It is a very clever scheme on their part, but it will not work. The people know what Gov. Van Sant will do, and they know that as long as he is governor this suit will not be dropped, but will be pushed vigorously. Moreover, a third suit is pending against the merger, brought by the State of Washington, through the influence of Gov. Van Sant, and it has been held good by the supreme court of the United States.

With these three cases, not only pending, but so far advanced in the courts, what do the people think of this bold and false statement of the Democrats, scattered broadcast over the state, and what other purpose can it have than to make it possible for the state's suit to be dropped if the railroad candidate could be elected?

"We feel grateful to you, Mr. President, for the patriotic efforts which you have made to bring about an honorable settlement of the strike; efforts which you continued despite the remarkable spirit and conduct which you at first found in the company's managers."—John Mitchell, President of the Coal Miners' Union, to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

THE PEOPLE VERSUS THE RAILROADS

Real Contest in the Present Campaign Is Between the People and the Great Northern Securities Company.

It is time the people of Minnesota knew who the real contestants are in this state campaign. On the ballots they will find the names of "S. R. Van Sant, Republican," and "L. A. Rosing, Democrat," as candiates for governor. But they are not the actual contestants, and it is time this fact was brought right home to the citizens of this great state. The real contest to be settled November 4th is not between Mr. Van Sant and Mr. Rosing, it is not even between the Republican party and the Democratic party, it is between the people of Minnesota and the Northern Securities Company of New Jersey. The issue to be settled is whether the people of this state are to run their own affairs or whether they are to be managed by this New Jersey corporation; whether the people of this state shall say who shall be their governor or whether the Northern Securities Company shall name him. This is said not haphazard nor for political effect, but advisedly and the facts show the truth of the statement.

Mr. Rosing, in his opening address, said of the anti-merger suits brought at the request of Gov. Van Sant, that while the governor had done what was right, that this merger question was now in the courts and was not a political issue; that the court would take care of it and that further agitation of the matter would waste time. At that time it looked as though Mr. Rosing might be in a sense right, but it is now a most important political question, and has been made so, not by Gov. Van Sant, but by the Northern Securities Company itself, which has made Mr. Rosing its candidate, and by every means in its power has been attempting to defeat Gov. Van Sant, until today the question for the voter to decide is not if he will vote for Mr. Van Sant or Mr. Rosing, but if he will vote that the people of Minnesota continue to be their own masters, or for turning the state over to a foreign railroad corporation.

Soon after the democratic headquarters were opened evidences were shown of a generous campaign fund. The committee did not take headquarters at the Merchants' Hotel, they could not get rooms enough, they said. They evidently needed much more room for the work to be done, and they engaged most of the upper floor of a business block. At once machinery was set to work that meant a most expensive campaign, and ever since then money has been used by the Democrats with a liberality never before known in Minnesota politics. Newspapers have been subsidized, Republican newspapers have been paid for publishing the Democratic bulletins and Democratic speeches as advertising. Two Republican dailies were each offered $750 to publish Mr. Rosing's speech, and $500 to publish his biography, and it was refused. A Swedish Republican newspaper was offered $1,500 simply not to support Mr. Van Sant, and refused it. Paid articles have been published in Chicago and Milwaukee newspapers, and these papers sent out by the tens of thousands to the voters of the state. Circulars and pamphlets have been sent out by the one hundred thousands. A force of from fifteen to twenty stenographers and typewriters have been kept busy for weeks. Expensive lithographs have plastered the state, and hired workers have everywhere been sent out in the guise of peddlers, spectacle venders, book canvassers, and even tramps. These things are but a few of the evidences of a lavish use of money. Where did this money come from? The Democrats do not now have the grain inspection department to assess monthly, as two years ago, and they have no state officials to voluntarily contribute to the campaign. Where, then, do they get their money?

Again, every source from which the Republicans might get active support in the campaign has been cut off wherever these railroad interests have had the necessary influence. Every Republican speaker, every Republican committeeman and worker traveling on these merged railroads has paid his fare. Gov. Van Sant himself pays for every mile he rides on their trains. Yet the Great Northern "Flyer," which is supposed to stop for no one, is stopped to accommodate Democratic speakers.

The St. Paul Globe has for weeks been filled with personal abuse of Gov. Van Sant and other Republican candidates. The governor has been caricatured in the most insulting manner by that paper. He has been accused of paying no tax on his steamboats in Minnesota, when it is well known that he personally does not own a single boat. The boats that he is interested in belong to a company organized in Iowa, a great many years ago by Gov. Van Sant's father, who lived in that state and died there but a few months ago, and being an Iowa company of course it pays its taxes there. But Gov. Van Sant's own personal tax is very large, larger than some men who are supposed to be millionaires. The Globe has also attacked Mr. Ray Jones, candidate for lieutenant governor, and Mr. Jacobson, who for years has fought the battles of the people in the legislature, because he is supporting Mr. Van Sant. It has ridiculed the proposed tax code, aimed at concealed wealth, and has in one day had as many as four leading editorials abusive of Republicans. No other newspaper in the state on either side has shown one-tenth of the activity in this campaign that the Globe has. Who owns the St. Paul Globe? Mr. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway Company and of the Northern Securities Company.

The Globe, moreover, has openly opposed the constitutional amendment for the increase of the railway gross earnings tax, and it is significant that the Democrats receiving financial support for their campaign wholly from the railroads has made no effort to bring this amendment favorably to the attention of the people. Is not this part of the bargain, a payment by the Democrats for the railroad money to run their campaign? The Globe claims that this amendment will reduce, not increase, the tax on railroads. If this is true why did the railroads move heaven and earth and pour out their money to defeat the passage of this amendment in the legislature and so keep the people from a chance to vote upon it?

The leading Democratic speaker in the state, in an address at St. Paul, has sought to belittle the anti-merger suits, calling them bluster and asserting that there was not then a single case pending in the court on this subject. Yet at that time three cases were actually pending and being pushed against this merger company, and testimony in one of them was being taken in New York city. Which side, let us ask, is shown to be interested in pushing and which in killing these merger suits? If the people could be convinced that not a suit was really pending, how easy it would be if Mr. Rosing were accidentally elected governor for him to quietly drop the Minnesota case, the one most feared by the merged railroads.

Is, then, the merger out of politics? Which candidate is the merger supporting? Which candidate is it opposing?

It is time, we say, that the people knew that the merger railroads are supporting Mr. Rosing by every means in their power and opposing Gov. Van Sant. It is time that it was known that the contest is between the people and the merged roads, and that a vote against Gov. Van Sant is not so much a vote for Mr. Rosing as for the Northern Securities Company, of New Jersey.

WHO HAS FILLED THE DEMOCRATIC "BARREL?"

The campaign for L. A. Rosing, Democratic candidate for governor, is the most lavish Minnesota has seen in recent history. Democratic managers are spending dollars where they used to spend dimes. Speeches and circular letters are sent out in lots of a hundred thousand. Workers have been hired by the dozen and special speakers to reach every nationality.

There has been a general suspicion that the bulk of the Democratic fund is furnished by the same interest that gives all these speakers and workers free transportation. No such fund could have been raised by individual subscriptions. No such fund has been available in recent years.

Information now at hand confirms the general suspicion. It seems that the financial center of the nation is taking an interest in Minnesota politics this year. Promoters of the Northern Securities merger have persistently declared that public sentiment in the Northwest supported Mr. Hill, and that Gov. Van Sant's position was not popular. There is nothing that dealers in railroad stocks fear so much as hostile legislation, and the Wall street brokers are anxious to see whether Minnesota is going to permit the merger to go on unmolested. Gov. Van Sant's defeat would prove to them that Mr. Hill's influence was paramount in Minnesota, and able to unmake a governor who opposed him. Gov. Van Sant's election would mean a drop in Northern Securities.

So Wall street is watching the Minnesota campaign, and the "tip" down there is that Rosing will be elected, and elected by the influence of the merger railroads. This is stated with positive faith that the railroad influence is paramount in this state.

The Democratic campaign is centered on Rosing. The other candidates on the state ticket are working for him. All the literature is booming him, and the workers mention no other name. In half the counties there is no local Democratic ticket, and all the work is being done for Rosing.

The fact is, and all Minnesotans know it, that popular opinion is strongly behind Gov. Van Sant. Railroad influence is not paramount, unless it is exerted secretly. The danger is that the mass of voters will not realize until too late the nature of the fight being waged.

The sole purpose of the Democratic campaign is to get the scalp of Gov. Van Sant. Anything else they get will be a gift, as they are working only to beat Van Sant. If he cannot be defeated, the interests opposed to him want to cut down his lead to a ridiculously small figure.

Republicans seem to be waking up, and Gov. Van Sant's success is as sure as anything ever is in politics. This strenuous effort of the Democrats, however, may make his margin much closer than it should be. A "barl" is powerful in politics, especially if it is deep enough. It takes a good deal of enthusiasm on the other side to counteract the effect of a "liberal campaign."—Minneaplis Journal.

THE TWO CHAMPIONS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND GOV. VAN SANT.

These Two Men Stand for the Same Principles—The People Before the Trusts.

Every voter who admires President Roosevelt should vote for Gov. Van Sant. These two men stand for the same principles in public life, and this fight in Minnesota now being waged by the trusts against Gov. Van Sant is but the forerunner of the fight to be made against President Roosevelt. When the governor began the now-famous merger suits, he aroused the bitter opposition of that great combination of wealth, and when President Roosevelt, at the request of the governor, had the suit brought under the Sherman act, that hatred and opposition descended to him. Balked in its gigantic scheme of stock-jobbing, Wall street vowed vengeance on both of them. Railroad presidents and Wall street magnates freely made the threat in Washington that they would defeat both President Roosevelt and Gov. Van Sant for re-election. They will doubtless now be joined in the effort by the oil barons. It is well known that the merger railroads made every effort to prevent Gov. Van Sant's renomination. Utterly failing of even getting a candidate against him in the Republican party, they determined to beat him at the polls, if money could do it. The money has been forthcoming and is being freely spent; but if money can beat Gov. Van Sant, money without limit will be used to corrupt and debauch the voters of this entire country to defeat President Roosevelt.

Voters of Minnesota, there is more in this campaign than the mere re-election of Gov. Van Sant. Here is an opportunity to rebuke the arrogance of wealth, and to teach it that Minnesota stands with President Roosevelt and S. R. Van Sant and against combined wealth.

FALSE STATEMENTS.

JAMES J. HILL'S ORGAN AGAIN GRINDING.

Desperate Campaign Against the Railroad Gross Earnings Tax Being Waged.

The St. Paul Globe, owned by James J. Hill and operated in the interests of the Democratic state ticket, has opened a desperate campaign for the defeat of the railroad gross earnings bill.

The bill was passed by the legislature of 1901, in spite of a powerful railroad lobby, and is submitted to the people at the coming election. It increases the gross earnings tax on railroads from 3 to 4 per cent.

Now the organ of the Great Northern, which made such strenuous efforts to defeat the bill, says the amendment, if adopted, will save the Great Northern money.

The situation would be farcical were it not evident that the Globe is making a desperate effort to beat the bill by misleading the voters.

The opening article is a tissue of misstatements from start to finish, most of them apparent on their face.

The Great Northern has shrewd attorneys and good bookkeepers, and when the bill was introduced it was carefully analyzed. The Great Northern knew what was in the bill then as well as it does now. Yet its lobby fought the bill before the legislature, and its newspaper now opposes it before the people.

The Democratic campaign in the state is inevitably connected with the campaign against the gross earnings bill. The Globe has turned over both its editorial and its news columns to the Democratic state committee, who is using them for all it is worth. The Globe's attack on the bill is evidently made with the knowledge of the Democratic committee, and "tips it off" to the public that the Great Northern influence is behind the campaign against Gov. Van Sant.—Minneapolis Journal.

DANGER LIES IN OVER-CONFIDENCE

Only One Thing Gov. Van Sant Has to Fear in Coming Election Is That Too Many Friendly Voters May Stay at Home.

This Is the People's Fight and Every Man Must Do His Share to Ensure a Sweeping Victory for the Anti-trust Forces.

Gov. Van Sant has but one thing to fear in the coming election. That one thing is that two many voters who wish to see him re-elected will not go to the polls next Tuesday and vote. There is no question but that his acts as governor are approved by the people. They want him re-elected, but such has been the confidence that he would have an overwhelming majority, that there is a feeling that he does not need votes.

There is always a light vote in the years when there is not a presidential election, in the "off years" as they are called. This is an "off year" and there is danger that the voters, although friendly to Gov. Van Sant, will not take the trouble to go to the polls. This supplement is published to show to you plainly the issues that have come up in this campaign. It is to show you the tremendous power of combined wealth that Gov. Van Sant is facing. The power of money in any cause, however unjust, is well known. As we have said, there is no question as to where the sympathies of the people are, they are with Gov. Van Sant, and he needs the vote of every friend he has in Minnesota. He needs it not only that he may be elected, but that he may have such a majority that the great railroad interests and trusts will not again try to dominate the politics of Minnesota and dictate to its people who they shall elect as governor. This is your fight, and you should see to it that you are at the polls next Tuesday and cast your ballots.

> Gov. Van Sant is one of the largest personal property taxpayers in Winona county. The boat company of which he is president, however, was organized by his father under the laws of Iowa, that being his father's home until his death a few months ago, and naturally it pays its taxes there.

There are 2,724 voting precincts in Minnesota. If but ten voters in each precinct stay away from the polls, that will mean 27,240 votes lost for Gov. Van Sant, for you may be sure that every opposition vote will be cast, as they have the money to take the voters to the polls. Every stay-at-home vote will be a Van Sant vote. He cannot afford to lose them and you cannot afford to have him lose them.

The following table of the Republican vote in 1898 as "off year" and 1900 a presidential year shows a loss of twenty votes to the precinct or over 61,000. Can you afford to have Gov. Van Sant lose that this year? Let us urge you not only to go to the polls yourself, but to take your neighbors and to make this indeed a glorious victory.

Republican vote for governor: Counties—	1900.	1898.
Aitkin	797	398
Anoka	1,268	871
Becker	1,438	1,117
Beltrami	1,004	441
Benton	723	634
Big Stone	864	628
Blue Earth	2,136	2,428
Brown	1,287	904
Carlton	388	516
Carver	1,478	1,143
Cass	849	588
Chippewa	1,067	755
Chisago	1,941	1,103
Clay	1,439	932
Cook	64	78
Cottonwood	1,079	710
Crow Wing	1,431	1,010
Dakota	1,563	1,191
Dodge	1,390	1,026
Douglass	1,468	1,202
Faribault	2,617	1,899
Fillmore	3,247	2,219
Freeborn	2,386	1,766
Goodhue	4,160	3,107
Grant	700	518
Hennepin	21,115	14,455
Houston	1,556	1,383
Hubbard	825	437
Isanti	1,083	483
Itasca	599	461
Jackson	1,433	1,052
Kanabec	478	166
Kandiyohi	1,322	995
Kittson	572	367
Lac Qui Parle	1,383	898
Lake	423	223
Le Sueur	1,783	1,520
Lincoln	648	378
Lyon	1,466	976
McLeod	1,429	1,374
Marshall	977	721
Martin	1,381	957
Meeker	1,520	1,033
Mille Lacs	816	634
Morrison	1,649	1,187
Mower	2,589	1,783
Murray	1,030	684
Nicollet	1,350	988
Nobles	1,369	813
Norman	1,141	1,059
Olmsted	2,491	2,268
Otter Tail	2,776	2,314
Pine	844	535
Pipestone	933	656
Polk	2,115	1,472
Pope	1,424	978
Ramsey	11,984	9,876
Red Lake	554	422
Redwood	1,722	1,028
Renville	2,179	1,528
Rice	2,402	2,095
Rock	1,075	750
Roseau	467	283
St. Louis	6,978	4,409
Scott	918	753
Sherburne	797	611
Sibley	1,385	1,110
Stearns	2,190	1,900
Steele	1,617	1,435
Stevens	842	495
Swift	1,099	777
Todd	1,832	1,623
Traverse	594	387
Wabasha	1,829	1,770
Wadena	854	671
Waseca	1,474	1,118
Washington	2,109	1,626
Watonwan	1,137	764
Wilkin	625	472
Winona	3,052	2,372
Wright	2,596	1,911
Yellow Medicine	1,273	961
Totals	152,905	111,796

> If you do not vote for the constitutional amendments which come first on the ballot, you will be in effect, vote against them. A majority of all the votes cast must have a cross (X) opposite the word "Yes" of each constitutional amendment to carry it.

VAN SANT AND UNION LABOR

In His First Message to the Legislature He Recommended That the Laborer Should Be Protected by Legislation.

Union Labor Was Recognized When He Appointed a Member of the Union to the Head of the Bureau of Labor.

Gov. Van Sant is recognized by labor as one of the strongest most sincere and earnest friends it has ever had in this state. He never has missed an opportunity in his public or private life to do everything in his power to help the laborer, and organized labor has always had recognition at his hands.

Almost his first act as governor was to include in his first message to the legislature the following recommendation:

"Of all the triumphs of our American civilization, there are none to compare with the advanced position of the laboring classes, and no one thing has so much contributed to our wonderful progress as the condition of our working people. Where labor is well paid and enjoys equal rights there will you find not only a wealthy and prosperous state, but also an intelligent and progressive people.

"Minnesota takes a front rank among states in labor legislation. To our bureau of labor are we indebted for many wise laws. Upon our statute books you will find enactments guaranteeing to wage earners the right to organize and protecting them against blacklisting; laws for the regulation of child labor; those requiring healthful sanitary conditions and protecting them against accidents in their places of employment. These and other laws have rightly placed Minnesota in a high rank. I would suggest one more law and urge its passage—a law making eight hours a legal day's work on all public works authorized by the state.

"We must take no backward steps but must continue the legislation necessary to open to labor new safeguards of protection and other fields of employment."

This was followed by such effective efforts on behalf of the eight-hour law was passed at that session of the legislature.

Moreover, he appointed to the head of the labor bureau a thoroughly qualified member of union labor; a man who was a wage earner, a man of recognized ability and information of this department without fear or favor to any person or class and without regard to politics. This has made Minnesota's bureau of labor so practical and so progressive along new lines of investigation that it has won a national reputation. Moreover every assistant employed in the department is a practical workman in some branch of labor and is in touch with the needs and rights of his fellow wage-earners. For the first time therefore, the bureau of labor is fully in sympathy with working men and is operating conservatively but efficiently along those practical lines which will be of the greatest help to the working man and most fully protect the rights of labor.

> The new gross earnings tax law is fair, it is constitutional, it is simple. It lets the state keep close watch that it gets what is its due, it stops all leaks and will not have largely increase the tax on railroads. That is why the railroads oppose it.

RAILROADS BACK OF IT.

Origin of Attack on Gross Earnings Amendment.

The Dispatch can only regard with suspicion the origin of the attack upon the amendment to increase the tax upon the gross earnings of the railroads. It so plainly comes from railway sources, whence came the opposition in the legislature, that the hypocrisy of the warning that the effect of the law will be a great decrease in revenue from that source, as John Randolph once said of some act of Clay, "shines and stinks, and stinks and shines, like a rotten mackerel in the moonlight." There is a Pecksniffian sniffle about such protestations from such a source.

> Not a Democratic speaker and not a Democratic paper has had a word of fault to find with the grain inspection department, the state's prison twine, the state labor bureau, the department of public instruction, the food and dairy commission, or any other department under Gov. Van Sant's administration.

The proposed amendment has the further merit of substituting certainty for uncertainty, simplicity for complexity, and removes both temptation and opportunity for suppression of facts and juggling with accounts by which the companies might escape taxes. Any other method demands accounting for earnings made upon each separate article carried over more than the State of Minnesota. One has but to contemplate the immensity of the work of such a method, with the impossibility of detecting suppressions, to make desirable a simpler plan, such as the proposed bill provides.

Even the Democrats admit that the Republicans did well when the extra session of the legislature passed the proposed tax amendment. This amendment prepares the way for a new tax law covering personal property. This is the hardest class of property to reach for taxation, as all know, and under the constitution, as at present, much of it cannot be reached. The provisions of the amendment have been fully explained by the Republican press, and all voters are urged to vote for it. It will permit an income tax, provides for two methods of taxing public franchises, for a registry law on mortgages, for a tax on inheritances, and, indeed, places Minnesota first among all the states in modern methods of taxation.

SUPPLEMENT TO
PINE COUNTY PIONEER.

PINE CITY, MINN.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1902.

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.

Reeger's
Perfumes
Manzanita
Coronado,
Palo Alto Pink,.
Mariposa Lily.
These choice perfums can be found at Breckenridge's pharmacy.

Watch these columns for the Catholic entertainment to be given in Rath's hall, Thanksgiving Day.

Reub Allen, the famous humorist, will entertain Nov. 7th.

Lemons Oranges and Choice Candy at the Drug Store.

Riverside Circle. Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, are requested to meet at the K. P. hall, Tuesday afternoon at 2:30.

Mrs. A. M. Netser.

Have a good time once in your life anyhow and attend the entertainment at Rath's hall, Nov. 27th.

Buy your mangle and rutabaga seed at Madden's.

Potatoes are still being brought to this place by the wagon load and the teams bringing them form a regular procession. Most of them are bought by the Big Store.

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

You'll miss your life's chance if you miss the entertainment at Rath's hall, Nov. 27th.

Mrs. M. A. Thomas, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. S. Gottry, for the past six weeks, returned to her home at Frazee on Tuesday. Mrs. Thomas has been away from home since May, the balance of the time being spent with her son near Eau Clare, Wis.

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

Do not delay, as the holiday season is fast approaching, and in remembering your friends do not forget that Miss Susan Shearer can supply you with material for all kinds of fancy work. Also notions and machine needles. Your patronage is solicited.

See the new advertisement of John Lindgren, of Greeley, on the last page of this issue. Those in the vicinity of Greeley when in need of anything in John's line should call on him, as his assortment is the best that money can buy, and his prices as reasonable as good goods can be bought for.

Buy your flour while it is cheap. The price of wheat is advancing and the price of flour will surely advance soon. We can sell you any quantity from a sack to a car load.

PINE CITY MILL & ELE. CO.

Miss Mae MacLean, who is teaching school in Brookpark, spent Sunday in this place with her parents and friends.

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

George Cox, who has been at work in Dakota for the past month or so, arrived in town the first of the week to spend a few days visiting in the home of his childhood.

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

Don't forget the dance to be given by Henry Kruse on Friday evening, November 14th in Rath's hall.

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

A suprise party was tendered the Cort girls at their home on the Brunswick road about four and one half miles west of this place on Wednesday evening. The party was given as a farewell party, the two eldest of the girls intending to leave for St. Paul the middle of next week where they expect to remain for about a year. Owing to the muddy roads and the fact that most of the young folks of the village took in the fair dance on Tuesday evening, not half of those invited were in attendance, but those who went report having had a fine time.

Dr. E. L. Irving, Dentist, will be at his office in the Rybak Block, Oct. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25. Gas administered for the extraction of teeth.

Henry Glasow, who has been at work at Cloquet during the past summer, came down the latter part of last week to spend a couple of weeks with relatives and friends.

The Woman's Reading club offer a treat in their lecture course this year. Each entertainment will be excellent and each worth the price of the season ticket, 50 cents. On November 7th the famous humorist, Reub Allen, will give an entertainment. Later Prof. Gaylord and Congressman Bede will lecture, and probably Moses Clapp. This excellent course at the small price is astounding. Buy your tickets early at Wiseman & Co.'s store.

Dr. F. Dixon, dentist, formerly of St. Charles, will be at Pine City November 6th, for the practice of his profession.

Buy your winter rubbers at the special sale at the Big Store this week.

Paul Perkins had a very narrow escape from drowning last Sunday afternoon. Paul, in company with several more young men, went on Sunday last to Rush Lake on a duck hunt taking E. L. Seavey's canvass boat with them. They had shot a duck and Paul jumped into the boat to go after it. The wind was blowing quite hard and in some unaccountable manner the boat was capsized, throwing Paul into the cold water, and it was with the utmost difficult that he got out. His gun was thrown out of the boat, and he has been down there several times in search of it but up to Wednesday evening he had been unable to find it.

Fair Day at Pine City.

Last Tuesday was fair day at this place and a great many of the farmers from the surrounding country took advantage of the bargains offered so that the village was filled so that it was almost impossible to get around the streets. At 2:00 o'clock Prof. Cousby and his orchestra came out but on account of the disagreeable weather they could not play on the streets so they sang and played in the business places. They made quite a hit in every place they played and sang and those that heard them said it was the finest music they had heard here for many a day. In the evening a dance was given in Rath's hall which was not attended as well as it should have been and the fair management went behind somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty-six dollars. Mr. H. J. Rath, the president of the fair association is to be congratulated in securing the Prof. and his associates. The next fair day will be November 25th. Watch these columns for the list of prizes that will be offered at that time and make your arrangements to spend that day at the county seat of Pine county.

Mrs. Connor Gone to Her Reward.

It is our painful duty this week to chronical the death of Mrs. Ellen Connor, which occurred at St. Mary's Hospital, Minneapolis, Tuesday evening, October 28th.

Mrs. Connor has been ailing for some time and a couple of weeks ago she went to the above named hospital where it was found necessary for her to undergo a surgical operation which was the direct cause of her death.

The deceased lady was 67 years old and one of Pine City's oldest and most respected citizens.

The funeral services were held from St. Mary's church, Thursday morning at 10:30. Rev. Fr. Buechler read Mass and Rev. Fr. Carey, of St. Peter, well known to the citizens of this place, having been the priest at Rush City for a number of years, preached one of the best funeral sermons ever delivered in Pine City.

Mrs. Connor was laid to rest in Calvary cemetery by the side of her husband, who preceeded her to that bourn from which no traveler returns, about 13 years ago.

Next week we will give the particulars of this good woman's death more fully as time and space will not permit of it this week.

FEED!

Did you ever stop to think that the Bran and Shorts made by the Pine City Mill contained about

1-3

more nourishing food

then that made by the city mills, and that you can get it by coming down to the Mill, telephoning, or by writing us a letter.

PINE CITY MILL & ELEVATOR CO.

Wanted! 500 Men-- to buy tickets for the Catholic entertainment to be given Thanksgiving Day evening at Rath's hall.

School Notes.

The remainder of the library books arrived Tuesday and will be ready for use as soon as they are labeled.

Five members of the sixth grade entered the seventh grade on Thursday morning, and will continue in this grade throughout the year, if they are able to do the work required.

Miss Wyman sent away for a number of song books and as soon as they arrive there will be singing lessons in the High school department, at least three times a week.

Clarence Daley entered the eighth grade Monday morning.

THE IDEAL ENTERTAINERS ARE COMING.

"If a play leaves it's audiences better, happier, gentler and more alive to the higher things of life, it has accomplished it's best possibilities."—Joseph Jefferson.

With the above for their motto, the "Ideals" are out again; this time on their fifth annual tour and with twelve of the best companies possible for them to get together. The people behind this proposition are not in the show business for what they can get out of it. They are there for the purpose of building up something that will be educational, refining and at the same time most entertaining. They plead guilty to many errors in the past, and at the same time lay claim to having a record never equalled by any organization in the world that is seeking similar patronage. Their books show to the close of last season, an expenditure of $103,125.97. The promoters of the company are backing a theory that any live community will in time support good talent, even where they refuse to support poor and they are proving their theory to be true, for in the states where they have traveled the last four years, their average daily receipts have crept up to double what it was the first year. While the promoters have sworn never to take a dollar of profit out of the business but to put ever penny back for the improvement of the entertainments, yet they do not seek patronage on the plea of charity; on the contrary, they publish in advance the name of the towns where they are to appear before coming here and invite everybody to write to those towns and ascertain just what they are doing. "The people can do no greater kindness than to withhold support if our entertainments lack merit in any particular," is the way they put it.

The program of the "Ideals" includes nearly all of the up-to date features of a variety entertainment and while touching the hearts of the people with strong sentiments, it also shakes them with laughter.

Their date in Pine City is Tuesday evening, Nov. 4th at Rath's Hall, under the auspices of the local order of the D. of H.

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.

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 order. Nothing accepted for less than 15 cents. Each initial and each number counts as a word.

FOR SALE.

My entire stock of bees, consisting of 60 hives. Will sell for from $2.00 to $3.50, surplus boxes included. Also two extractors.

Peter McKinnon.

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:—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.

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

THE DEMON OF PAIN

relaxes his hold upon his victim when the poor sufferer of

Rheumatism

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

L. E. BRECKENRIDGE.

PINE CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

DR. E. E. BARNUM,
Graduate University of Michigan—1876.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office at Residence South of Court House. Telephone No. 43.
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 Belderman'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.

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.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

"DULUTH SHORT LINE" TIME TABLE.

South Bound, Read Down. No. 106 Daily	No. 101 Limited Daily	No. 102 Except Sun.	Mls from Duluth		Mls from St. Paul	North Bound, Read Up. No. 101 Except Sun.	No. 103 Limited Daily	No. 105 Daily
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.				P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
11 10	1 55	9 00	0	Lv..Duluth........Ar	152	2 10	7 00	6 30
11 25	2 10	9 15	5	Lv..W. Superior....Ar	147	1 50	6 40	6 10
11 40	2 24	9 2.	7	W. Duluth (59Av.)	145	1 39	6 30	5 55
* 11 54	....	* 9 34	8	Smithville	144	* 1 30	....	* 5 42
* 12 08	....	* 9 48	11	Short Line Park	141	* 1 21	....	* 5 32
* 12 27	....	* 9 55	16	Howell	136	* 1 12	....	* 5 18
* 12 36	....	* 10 02	19	Thompson	133	* 1 06	....	* 5 09
† 9 15	† 2 25	9 25	27	Lv..Cloquet........Ar	138	1 30	† 9 10	† 7 30
12 40	2 55	10 05	21	Carlton	131	1 03	6 00	5 05
* 1 20	....	10 30	33	Mahtowa	119	12 40	....	* 4 33
* 1 40	a	10 41	39	Barnum	113	12 30	a	* 4 18
* 1 56	....	10 53	48	Moose Lake	109	12 21	....	* 4 07
* 2 15	....	11 05	49	Sturgeon Lake	103	12 11	....	* 3 53
* 2 30	a	11 13	54	Willow River	98	12 02	a	* 3 42
2 42	....	11 21	58	Rutledge	94	11 55	a	3 32
* 2 59	....	11 30	63	Finlayson	89	11 45	....	* 3 20
3 10	....	11 38	66	Miller	86	11 38	....	3 10
* 3 20	....	11 47	71	Friesland	81	* 11 29	....	* 2 56
‡ 3 47	4 14	11 59	76	Hinckley	76	11 20	4 30	‡ 2 45
* 3 55	....	* 12 08	79	Mission Creek	73	* 11 11	....	* 2 25
* 4 07	....	* 12 17	83	Beroun	69	* 11 04	....	* 2 17
4 22	**4 36**	**12 32**	**89**	**Pine City**	**63**	**10 53**	**4 17**	**2 05**
* 4 31	....	12 44	94	Rock Creek	58	10 45	....	* 1 53
....	....	11 50	116	Lv..Grantsburg......Ar	70	11 25	....	....
4 47	4 51	12 57	99	Rush City	53	10 36	4 00	1 41
* 5 05	5 01	1 10	106	Harris	46	10 24	3 49	* 1 23
* 5 18	* 5 10	1 20	111	North Branch	41	10 14	* 3 42	* 1 10
* 5 37	....	1 36	119	Stacy	33	10 00	....	* 12 52
5 47	5 29	1 45	123	Wyoming	29	9 53	3 35	12 42
* 5 57	5 37	1 51	127	Forest Lake	25	9 46	3 16	* 12 31
* 6 18	....	2 08	135	Hugo	17	9 35	....	* 12 10
6 27	* 5 58	2 15	140	Bald Eagle	12	9 29	* 2 57	* 11 59
7 15	7 15	3 30	153	Ar...Stillwater......Lv	24	7 30	1 45	10 45
6 38	6 00	2 20	141	White Bear	11	9 27	2 55	11 55
* 6 41	....	* 2 22	142	Lake Shore	10	* 9 22	....	* 11 40
6 58	....	2 35	147	Gladstone	5	9 09	2 40	11 27
7 04	....	2 40	150	East 7th Street	3	9 04	....	11 20
7 15	6 30	2 50	152	Ar..St. Paul........Lv	0	8 55	2 25	11 10
7 55	7 00	3 30		Ar..Minneapolis.....Lv		8 15	2 00	10 30
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.				A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Stop on Signal. ‡Lunch. †Except Sunday. a Stop on Signal Sundays only.

CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul.

GEO. H. WHITE, Local Agent.

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.

ST. PAUL VIAVI CO., Room 208, 27 East Seventh Street.

Office Hours, 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. Correspondence Invited.

St. Paul, Minn.

Forty Years' Torture.

To be relieved from a torturing disease after 40 years' torture might well cause the gratitude of anyone. That is what DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve did for C. Haney, Geneva, O. He says, "DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me of piles after I had suffered 40 years." Cures cuts, burns, wounds, skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits.

John W. Breckenridge.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

THE STORY TELLER

FAITH, HOPE, TRUST.

We know not where, and yet through faith we trust
That, when we leave this world of care behind,
Somewhere, beyond, a better, fairer land
We shall behold, and in its beauty find
A compensation for the ills and strife
That have beset us in this mortal life.

We feel assured that this is not our home;
That we are pilgrims, journeying where
The thorns that in our pathway here abound
Are all unknown, that we shall rest up there,
Immortal, in the life we shall begin
With aspirations clouded not with sin.

This hope buoys up the weary, fainting heart,
And from it takes away each sting and pain,
And courage gives to think, and act, and do,
Believing that at last we shall attain
To heights from which we each may look and see
And gather in the joys for us to be.

Eye hath not seen, and yet at times the ear
Seems to detect some note as from afar
Of softest music, as we oft have heard
From out some door left open or ajar,
Which for the moment turns our thoughts away
To other lands, to which our hopes would stray.

And yet we know not where this land may be,
For faith is weak, though sense of being strong;
We wait the lifting of the veil which hides
This goodly land, which unto us e'er long
Shall be revealed; our waking there behold
Profition of the hopes the heart foretold.
—J. M. Thompson, in Boston Budget.

The Undoing of Mary Lizzie.

By Rebecca M. Sampson.

A GREAT event had befallen Mary Lizzie. One of her poems had been published. A neighbor's baby had died suddenly, and Mary Lizzie in a spasm of sympathy had been moved to write a poem that was published in the local paper, under the title "In Memoriam."

"Mary Lizzie! Don't you touch them dishes!" cried her mother, the morning after the poem had appeared, when Mary Lizzie, in working apron and sleeves rolled up above her elbows, started as usual, to clear up.

"You let them dishes alone!" continued the mother commandingly. "No one in town shan't ever get the chance to say, after what's happened, that I kept you grubbing at housework instead of letting you exercise your talents. You go up to your room this minute and set right to work to make poetry."

"But, ma!" Mary Lizzie protested, with a wistful glance toward the stack of unwashed breakfast dishes, "how ever are you going to manage without me to help, and with the baby teething?"

"I don't know and I don't care!" snapped Mrs. Walters, whose loud voice and excitable manner gave her a reputation for temper she was far from possessing. "I only know that I'm not going to be the one to blight your prospects as a poetry-writer. Now that you've got yourself into print you'll have the editors all over the country running after you to contribute. You ain't got no right to throw away such chances. Has she, pa?"

This appeal was addressed to her mild farmer-husband, who had come in for lard to mix with a horse liniment.

"You oughtn't to throw away chances, Mary Lizzie," the father said, in a weary voice, as he hurriedly tiptoed out of the kitchen.

This opinion from her father settled the question for Mary Lizzie. She pulled down her sleeves, took off her gingham apron and went meekly upstairs.

There was no dessert for dinner that day, no pie for supper either; and at breakfast next morning, the usual standby of hot cakes was missing.

On the fourth day of this sort of thing, the long-suffering father ventured a plaintive: "Ain't we never going to have hot cakes?"

"I'd like to know what time you think I've got to make such things!" fired up the excitable mother.

I thought Mary Lizzie did the baking," said the father.

"Do you think I'd allow Mary Lizzie to get herself all het up first thing in the morning, now that's she's got her poetry-writing to do?" asked the mother, with offended emphasis.

"I wish Mary Lizzie would quit writing that fool stuff!" the father retorted with unusual spirit.

"Pa! What a dreadful thing to say! You don't deserve to have a child with Mary Lizzie's talents!" gasped the astonished and indignant mother, in tones that speedily sent the father on business to the barn. Poor Mary Lizzie! Day after day she sat in that stuffy little room and gnawed good pencils to shreds and spoiled good paper with stuff which even she, unhappy child, knew to be only nonsence.

"It's no use ma! I can't write! I wish you'd let me go back to housekeeping!" she entreated her mother, after a fortnight of the infliction.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself, to talk of giving up your poetry-writing!" retorted the obdurate mother, in a heat of indignation.

Mary Lizzie crept back to the suffocating attic room. "I hate poetry! I hate writing!" she cried, flinging pencil and paper away in a passion of resentful tears. "I wasn't born to be anything but a housekeeper. I'd have never thought of writing poetry if I hadn't felt so sorry about that dear little baby dying. That's how I came to write In Memoriam. I don't believe I could do it again if I tried for a lifetime. I don't want to either. I'd rather be downstairs this minute baking pies for father and frying doughnuts for the boys than making the grandest poetry that ever was written. It's a cruel shame of ma to keep me shut up here doing a thing I despise."

And now another burden was added to poor Mary Lizzie's weight of woe. Plum time was drawing near. With wistful eyes and longing heart the miserable girl watched from her window the luscious fruit slowly ripen, and thought lovingly of their preserving in the way her father preferred.

"It would never do to let ma touch them," said Mary Lizzie to herself. "Ma would just dump them into the kettle—leaves, stems and all—and chance it with the sugaring and the stewing. I just can't bear to have anybody touch those plums but myself."

She mentioned the matter to her mother in her timid way, only to be silenced by a fierce: "Don't you bother your head about those plums, Mary Lizzie! I'm not going to have your career as a poetry-writer blighted for all the plums in Christendom! If I can't find time to do them myself, I'll trade them off at the store for goods."

"Trade off those precious plums that her father loved, for kerosene, and bars of soap, and maybe store jam! The thought sent poor Mary Lizzie back to her miserable task of poetry writing, choking with tears.

"Oh, let me give it up, ma! I can't write poetry!" wearily sighed Mary Lizzie in reply to her mother's continual question of, "How are you getting on with your poetry-writing, Mary Lizzie?"

"It's the heat," said the mother finally, when August closed with nothing to show for Mary Lizzie's seclusion, except that the girl daily looked more wilted and hopeless. "As soon as this hot spell is over you'll smarten right enough."

"It's the noise," said the kindly old minister, who, during a parochial call on the Walters family had been obliged to lift his voice above the din of the baby pounding on a metal tray with a tin spoon, and the boisterous shouts of two small boys running races over the uncarpeted floor of the passage-way.

"I've been thinking of what the minister said about your needing quiet," was the mother's greeting, when Mary Lizzie appeared in the kitchen next morning, "so I've had your pa clean out the old summer house. It's dry as tinder this weather and there's no fear of anybody disturbing you out there."

So after breakfast Mary Lizzie, with her mother's help, was installed in the ramshackle old pavilion that stood between the orchard and the hayfield. Close at hand was the barnyard where pa was burning a heap of stubble.

As soon as her mother had gone Mary Lizzie set herself bravely to work, as she had been doing all summer, to make "Oh, murmuring brooks! Oh, warbling birds!" rhyme according to the rules of poetry.

"I can't do it! I can't think of anything but those plums!" wailed poor Mary Lizzie, letting the pencil drop from her weary fingers. "In another week they'll be too ripe to preserve, and ma will be sure to trade them for store goods. Oh, why did that little baby die! Why did I ever write that In Memoriam!" And dropping her head upon the table, Mary Lizzie sobbed out the aching of her troubled heart.

"Oh, Mary Lizzie!" called an agitated voice. And into the summer house burst Mary Lizzie's mother, who was panting in one excited breath:

"Here's your Grandma Walters gone and scalded her foot putting up the plums I sent her last week, and she's had to take to her bed with the stuff boiling itself all over the place, and your Aunt Elmiry gone to town for the day, and between the pain in her foot and fear of losing the plums, your Grandma Walters is working herself into a fever, so your Uncle Silas has driven over to fetch you to finish the preserving. It's dreadful, Mary Lizzie, to take you away from your poetry-writing, but I can't go myself with the baby sick and that great stack of ironing to finish."

"Oh, I'll go, ma!" Mary Lizzie exclaimed, leaping up with an alacrity she hadn't shown for many a day. "I'll be glad to help Grandma Walters. The change at her place will do me a world of good."

"Good-by, Mary Lizzie!" called her father, waving his rake to the smiling figure seated by Uncle Silas' side, as the wagon drove past the barnyard gate. "I'd have come to see you off, but I dasn't leave this fire. Everything's so peaky dry this weather."

Mary Lizzie drove back with her uncle in the cool of that same afternoon. That one day of the dear, familiar, delightful work she loved had wonderfully refreshed and strengthened her, and the homely face under the little round hat was shining with the light of a great resolution.

"I am going to do those plums!" Mary Lizzie was saying to herself, with an emphasis that would have surprised her best friends. "They shall never be traded off for store goods and pa shall not be cheated out of his favorite jam. I'll go back to my poetry-writing afterward if ma insists, but I shall start right in tomorrow morning to do those plums, whatever ma says."

"I smell fire," said Uncle Silas, suspiciously snuffing the air as they rattled past the orchard where the plum trees grew.

"Pa's been burning stubble," Mary Lizzie replied.

"I smell something stronger'n stubble," Uncle Silas drawled, as he turned through the farm gates toward the house.

He was advancing rapidly down the inside road, Mary Lizzie noticed as he lifted her from the wagon, that his face was pale and his lips trembled.

"Anything wrong with ma?" asked Mary Lizzie with sudden alarm.

"Oh, your ma's all right, I reckon," the father answered in a spiritless sort of way. "But she's got something to tell you. She's waiting for you in the kitchen."

"Ma," with her apron over her head and her rocker tipped back against the wall, was filling the place with dismal wailing, but in answer to her husband's husky "Here's Mary Lizzie, ma!" she let her chair drop forward with a thud, and pulling her apron from her tear-stained face, she reached her arms toward her daughter, with a moaning:

"Oh, Mary Lizzie! Oh, my poor child! You're undone! You're undone! All your beautiful poetry-writing is gone! There's not a shred of anything left to show for your wonderful talents! Oh, Mary Lizzie, how can you ever forgive your wretched mother!"

"What's happened? I don't understand," Mary Lizzie gaped stupidly.

"The summerhouse took fire just after you'd gone this morning," replied the mother gulping down her sobs with a resolute sniffle. "A spark flew from the heap your pa was burning and landed square on the roof of the summerhouse, and before your pa had a chance to turn round the whole thing was blazing.

"The moment I saw the flames I knew what had happened," "ma" continued, brightening considerably in the excitement of relating the episode. "I had a pan of hot fat on the stove, but I stopped for nothing—not even to take the baby—but just ran for my life to save your poetry-writing. And then who should I see running for all he was worth in the same direction but your pa. 'Where are you running to, pa?' says I. 'To save Mary Lizzie's poetry-writing,' says he. And with that I dashed back to the house to see to the boiling fat and the baby."

"And when I saw your ma a-running fit to kill herself,"—here interrupted meek little pa, who was actually stammering in his excitement—"says I, 'Where are you running to, ma?' 'To save Mary Lizzie's poetry-writing,' says she. And with that I hurried back on all legs to the barn and the live stock, for I knew no mortal power could save that summerhouse."

"And that's how all your beautiful poetry-writing came to get burned up, Mary Lizzie," added the mother, beginning to cry again.

"I don't care so much for myself," the poor woman continued, as she wiped the tears from her streaming eyes. "After the hard pull I've had this summer I don't know as I set so much stock on your being a poetry-writer as I did. But it's the blow to you, Mary Lizzie—to know that your career as a poetry-writer is blighted forever. For I don't suppose you could ever write all those grand things over again, no matter how hard you tried. And now you've got to go back to your sweeping, and cooking, and preserving and housekeeping, just like any ordinary girl. That's what's breaking my heart, Mary Lizzie. And it's all my fault. I should have saved your poetry-writing in spite of everybody. Oh, Mary Lizzie! To think of your own mother being the cause of your undoing!"

"The poor child was that stunned," said Mrs. Walters, when relating the story later to a sympathetic neighbor, "that she couldn't speak, but just walked out of the room dazed-like, and went to bed. And the next morning there she was up at daylight preserving plums and singing about the place as chirky as though nothing had happened. I must say that if my Mary Lizzie did miss being a poetry-writer, she's a girl of fine character, and I'm mighty proud of her all the same."—Farm and Home.

"Satan Leading On."

Elliott Danforth, politician, lawyer and society man, tells a good story on himself. Mr. Danforth, who has long been in the public eye, has a summer home at Bainbridge, Chenango county, where he is very popular. Recently there was a Sunday school festival and Mr. Danforth was prevailed upon to accept the post of grand marshal. He attired himself in full regalia, covered a chapeau, scarlet sash and spurs, and engaged the most spirited horse in the village.

More than 2,000 children were in the parade, and Mr. Danforth, prouder than Lucifer, rode at the head bowing and smiling to hundreds. As the grove was neared the musical director ordered the children to sing "Hold the Fort." Mr. Danforth enjoyed it at the outset, but when the second verse began he blanched. The lines in last are:

"See the mighty host advancing,
Satan leading on."

"Stop!" shouted Danforth, and calling an aid, he said:

"Take my place; I'll go down the line to see what's doing."—N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON'S GENEALOGY.

It Has Been Elaborately Traced in Connection with Sulgrave Manor, Northamptonshire.

Some excitement appears to have been caused in the United States by the announcement that Sulgrave manor, in Northamptonshire, once the home of the ancestors of George Washington, is for sale. The project set on foot in America many years ago for purchasing Shakespeare's birthplace at Stratford-on-Avon and restoring it in the new land, which claims a common heritage with ourselves in the greatest master of the English tongue, was not allowed to succeed, and its renewal would now be impossible. George Washington, however, is quite another story. If we make a possible exception of the ax and the cherry tree, no legends have gathered round his name. He lived within the memory of some who have not long been dead, and no cryptogram can ever explain away the great historic facts of his famous career. It is therefore not very surprising that hopes should arise of achieving at Sulgrave what failed at Stratford. Certain it is that the projectors of the world's fair at St. Louis are intreaty for the purchase of the picturesque old house which was the abode of the Washingtons in the days of their prosperity, while the idea of transporting it, brick by brick and stone by stone, to the great city which has grown up in the far west, states the London Standard.

It is, no doubt, difficult to set bounds to the extravagance of hero-worship, especially when the hero concerned was so fine a character as the first president, and the virtual founder of a powerful state. But the connection of Gen. Washington with Sulgrave manor is exceedingly remote. His family parted with it half a dozen generations before he was born, and it is quite possible that he never even heard of the place. Nor is Sulgrave in any sense a "stately home." It is a gabled, ivy-covered, sixteenth century farmhouse, with about the same number of rooms as the typical suburban villa. To Americans the most attractive detail of the house is the presence, both within and without the entrance porch, of the Washington arms, carved in stone—two red bars and three stars upon a silver ground, or in the heraldic tongue, "argent, two bars, gules; in Chief, three mullets of the second." Here we certainly seem to have the origin of the stars and stripes of the United States flag. Washington is known to have worn these arms upon his signet-ring, although it has been contended by purists in armory that he was not personally entitled to use them.

The shields were probably placed in the Sulgrave porch by Laurence Washington, lord of the manor, who was twice mayor of Northampton in the time of Henry VIII., from whom he had received a grant of lands which had belonged to the priory of Canons Ashby. His son Robert was the last, as he had been the first, Washington of Sulgrave, for soon after his death, in 1584, the little estate (which now extends to 200 acres) had to be sold, the family migrating to Brighton, not far away, perhaps to be near their powerful relations, the Spencers of Althorp. Laurence Washington, the grandson of the lord of Sulgrave, is buried in Great Brighton church, with others of the name, and their tombs have long been objects of pilgrimages from over the water. Th family was very prolific—Laurence of Sulgrave had 11 children, and his grandson, Laurence of Brighton, 17.

Two of the sons born to the latter were knighted, and the oldest, Sir William Washington, was the brother-in-law of no less a personage than George Villiers, duke of Buckingham. John Washington, who emigrated to Virginia in 1659, and became the great-grandfather of the president, was the son of another Laurence, an Essex clergyman, evicted from his living during the Commonwealth. The pedigree of this family of old English yeomen was long a crux to genealogists, and it was not until the remarkable searcher of records, the late Col. Lemuel Chester, took it in hand, that the way was made plain. He came to England to settle doubtful points during a six months' holiday. He remained for a generation, and it was not long before he died—"faint, yet pursuing"—but he unraveled his last knot, and made it finally clear that from the modest home at Sulgrave issued the line which culminated in the great genius who now sleeps amid the cypresses on the banks of the Potomac.

How Japanese Induce Sleep.

Dr. Steiner observed in Japan a method employed to induce sleep. It consists in compressing the carotid arteries. The operator sits on the ground behind the patient, whose neck he seizes with both hands. The index and middle fingers are then pushed forward into the carotids, which are compressed toward the spine. The method is absolutely harmless, anesthesia is rapidly obtained and the patient wakes promptly, with no symptoms of nausea or malaise.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Immune.

"My!" exclaimed the old lady who was taking her first ride, "I should think it mighty dangerous workin' on these cars all the time. Ain't you 'feared o' the 'lectricity strikin' you?"

"No'm," he replied, as he took her nickel and neglected to ring it up on the register, "you see, I'm not a good conductor."—Philadelphia Press.

Possibly.

Do not be too sure that everybody else is wrong. You may be.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

POULTRY AND BEES

YANKEE CONTRIVANCE.

Roosts and Dropping Boards Arranged in a Way That Saves Lots of Hard Work.

I have several little Yankee contrivances that I have never seen used by others, and I will describe one, namely, my roosts and dropping boards, of which I send you a drawing:

A A are the two by four studs at back of house.

B B are hinges of the old-fashioned hook and eye pattern and long enough so that the dropping boards do not come within six inches of the walls of the house.

C C are sides or frame of roosts

THIS IS THE WAY IT LOOKS.

and are hinged at B B to the studding.

D D D are the roosts.

E E are the dropping boards, six inches below roosts.

F F F F are strips of wood four inches wide and a half-inch thick that hold the roosts and dropping boards together.

G is a pulley fastened to a rafter overhead.

H H is a rope (one-half inch) fastened to the roosts and passing through pulley (G).

I is a trough at back of boards, six inches deep and V-shaped. There is also a lath nailed all around the edge of boards to keep the droppings from falling to the floor.

Now to operate. In the morning when I feed and after the birds are all off the roost I pull rope (H) and lift the roosts and platform altogether. The droppings roll back and down into trough (I), from which they can be removed in less than half the time by the method of scraping.

The roosts are fastened up all day, which induces the fowls to work and scratch all day. Neither is there anything in the way fastened to the floor, and I use the entire house for scratching shed in cold weather. By untying the rope and unhooking at the back all may be carried out of the house to be painted or burned for vermin.—L. G. Householder, in Poultry Keeper.

WELL-FATTENED FOWLS.

Their Flesh Should Be Permeated by Fat Rather Than Surrounded by Layers of Fat.

To properly fatten a fowl is a science. That fowl is not properly fattened which has a large amount of fat in layers under the skin and around the intestines. Around the intestines it may be, but the flesh should be rather permeated by fat than surrounded by fat. The flesh should be evenly infiltrated by fat. Fat should not show through the skin, nor should there be any fat under the skin to show, no matter how thin the skin may be. In France a well-fattened bird is one that has a good supply of flesh over the back. When that is attained the buyers feel certain that the breast meat is in good condition, as fat more readily accumulates on the back than on the breast. To fatten birds properly requires food rich in nitrogen as well as carbo-hydrates. It also requires some attention to breeding, as the quality to fatten properly must be inbred to a very considerable extent. As yet we have done little along the line of determining what breeds fatten most perfectly. Probably in each breed will be found strains of fowls that have the desired qualities. Before long, experimentation will without doubt be made along this line. The result should greatly improve the quality of the fattened fowls we see in our markets.—Farmers' Review.

AUTUMN POULTRY HINTS.

The best breeds will not be profitable if they are mismanaged.

Clean out the coops often; filth is unhealthy at any season of the year.

Remember "prevention is better than cure," and "feathered pets make the worst of patients."

Are you keeping an accurate record of your poultry account, including cost of feed and labor and the income from your sales?

Damp, wet and foul quarters are just as great disease breeders in the fall as in spring. See that your poultry does not have to contend with these conditions this fall.

Do not simply throw the water out of the drinking vessels and put in fresh water, but wash the vessel thoroughly every time you change the water.

The way to interest the children in farm life is to give them an interest in the poultry. Do not let their interest end with caring for the fowls or gathering the eggs. Let them have some of the money returns as well.—Farmers' Voice.

THE HEN'S IMPORTANCE.

She Is, According to Census Reports, the Commercial Queen of Industrial America.

The National Provisioner pays the following tribute to the industrious hen

"If you hear a hen cackling respect her; she keeps down food prices. Besides, she never cackles unless she is about to do something or has done something. The hen is the commercial queen of industrial America and the "feathered tribe" has more to do with our prosperity and domestic economy than at first seems possible. Poultry and eggs control meat prices at certain seasons and influence them at all times. The hen and her product, along with other fowls, are meat's persistent competitors all over the world. This competition is especially felt in this country during the late spring and early fall.

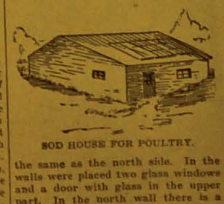
"We now eat last year's fresh eggs and last year's fresh poultry just like we do last year's fresh meats. Cold storage is the wizard in the case. It keeps them on tap. The census enumerators found all the hens, ducks, and geese setting the day he was around. The figures sent in showed that the barnyard fowls of America laid 157,000,000 dozen or 2,000,000,000 eggs a year for consumption. At an average of 15 cents per dozen they were worth $25,050,000. To the above must be added the hatching eggs, or, better, the hatched birds that are sold as spring or other poultry. Last year this amounted to $220,000,000 worth!

"In comparison: Our much vaunted wheat crop the same year realized $303,000,000; our cotton crop, $325,000,000. It beats our production of gold for the year three times over. The sum realized by the poultry industry would have paid all our public school bills for that year and have had a surplus of $112,000,000 to spare. There are a lot of other crops which the hen could beat in sets of three each. This showing enhances the importance of the chicken and makes the poultry yard a strong competitor of the stock yards."

SOD POULTRY HOUSE.

Kansas Farmer Considers It Healthful and Convenient for Quite a Large Flock.

The house shown in the illustration was built by E. D. Smith, of Kansas, who has found it healthful, convenient and large enough to accommodate 75 to 100 hens. He writes: In a bank sloping southwest I made an excavation 12 feet east and west by 22 feet north and south. At the southwest corner the excavation was on a level with the surface of the ground; at the north side it was two and one-half feet deep. Around the edges I built a sod wall, making its upper edge five feet above the floor. I roofed the north half with boards and covered with tar paper. A border of sod was placed all around the edge, then the whole overlaid with six inches of gypsum taken from a pit near by. In the south half of the roof I put two hotbed sashes three by nine feet and covered the remainder of the space



SOD HOUSE FOR POULTRY.

the same as the north side. In the walls were placed two glass windows and a door with glass in the upper part. In the north wall there is a window level with the roosts 18 inches high and 18 inches long. It is used for ventilation in the summer. In the winter it is covered with boards and banked with earth. The windows are hinged and covered with heavy wire netting. I have an extra lattice door for summer.

The walls were given two coats of gypsum, or poor man's plaster (very abundant in the southwest), and when dry a heavy whitewash was applied to fill all cracks. Roosts occupy the north half. The south half under glass is reserved for nests and a feeding ground during stormy weather. The floor under the roosts is made of gypsum cement and sand. From this the droppings can be readily taken. I feed boiled wheat in the morning, dry wheat at noon and a feed of meat at least once a day in winter. I have kept 75 to 100 single comb Brown Leghorns in this house for three winters without having a frozen comb. The hens lay well also. The bank feature is not essential; walls made entirely of sod will answer.—Farm and Home.

Keep the Hens Comfortable.

Fowls are subject to colds, sore head, cold on the bowels, lung diseases, throat difficulties and all the ailments arising usually from colds, dampness or sudden changes of weather, says P. H. Jacobs. Even when they are provided with a warm coop a change in the direction of the wind may cause the fowls to be subject to draughts of air, to be followed by the same troubles that would likely have befallen human beings under similar circumstances. When the hens have colds they will not lay, and for that reason every precaution should be taken to protect them from dampness, chilling winds and sudden changes. Give plenty of fresh air, but not as a draught, and allow the house to be freely ventilated during the day, but when the birds are on the roosts they must be snug and warm.—Commercial Poultry.

CHROMATIC AFFLICTION.

Facial Indications in the Case of a Bibulous Patient Suggested the Rainbow.

A Virginia reader sends a story told by the late Alban S. Payne as an actual occurrence, says the Philadelphia Times. It concerned a hard-riding, hard-drinking young Englishman, who settled near Linden, that state, in the expressed hope that the rustic surroundings would prove an aid in ridding him of his abnormal thirst. But he clung to his old habits, and soon became a connoisseur in moonshine distillations, rather preferring them, after a time, to those bearing the government stamp. His face was a mingled purple and sunset red, the joint product of whisky and an open-air life; and he had nothing of charm apart from his faultless manners to offer the pretty mountain girl who consented to become his wife. One afternoon he was carried home, pretty well mussed up as the result of a fall. The gravel of the roadside, the green of the grass and the smear from some cuts added to the colorfulness of his countenance; and the young wife, when Dr. Payne arrived, rushed out on the porch, screaming:

"Oh, doctor! doctor! go in to him—quick! He has all the diseases of the rainbow!"

Lionel Ardon.

One of the new novels of exceptional merit, builded along historical lines, is "Lionel Ardon," by Malcolm Dearborn. Like many of the novels of the time it takes its name from that of the hero. The scene is England and the time that of Henry VIII., and through to Queen Elizabeth. The hero, Lionel, is the son of Lord Ardon, who is killed in a duel with Lord Raven, and his death is quickly avenged by the young son. The story follows the enrtance of the hero into English court life, and contains some brilliant descriptions of the gayeties and festivities of those times. One of the principal characters is Lady Jane Grey, who is, in fact, the real heroine. This is the only novel that has ever brought to the sympathy and admiration of story readers that woman of purity and exquisite womanliness. Published by G. W. Dillingham Company, New York. Price, $1.50.

In the Proper Order.

"But can you cook?" asked the prosaic young man.

"Let us take these questions up in their proper order," returned the wise girl. "The matter of cooking is not the first to be considered."

"Then what is the first?" he demanded.

"Can you provide the things to be cooked?"

Thus is conceited man sometimes "put to the bad," so to speak.—Chicago Post.

Careful.

"There's one thing I admire about you," said the frank friend. "You carved out your own fortunes, and yet you never brag about being a self-made man."

"No," answered Mr. Meekton, "I shouldn't think of suggesting that Henrietta wasn't entitled to all the credit."—Washington Star.

Probably True.

Wabash—I wonder what makes old Gotrox dress so shabbily?

Monroe—His pride, my boy.

"Why, how's that?"

"He's afraid his customers will mistake him for one of his clerks."—Chicago Daily News.

Thought It a Bribe.

Judge—Of course, I might let you off, Casey, if you had an alibi.

Casey—Shure, yer honor, Oi haven't wan about me, but here's me lasth quarter, if that'll timpt ye.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Well," remarked the optimist, "opportunity knocks once at every door." "Yes, there's something very feminine about opportunity," replied the pessimist. "She makes her call when she's pretty sure you're out, and that's the end of it."—Philadelphia Press.

The Cost of It.—"I wonder if advertising like this," said the unsophisticated youth, after looking over the department store announcement, "is really expensive?" "Wait till you get a wife who reads those ads and you'll find out," replied Phamliman.—Philadelphia Press.

Secure.—"You say that you have made a success of politics?" "Yes." "Are you an orator?" "No, sir. I'm the leader of a brass band. The musicians always get the money, but the orators are expected to talk for nothing."—Washington Star.

Any fool can attract attention.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

On the Verge of Bright's Disease.—A Quick Cure that Lasted.

CASE NO. 30,611.—C. E. Boles, dealer in grain and feed, 505 South Water Street, Akron, O., made the following statement in 1896, he said: "Ever since the Civil War I have had attacks of kidney and bladder troubles, decidedly worse during the last two or three years. Although I consulted physicians, some of whom told me I was verging on Bright's disease, and I was continually using standard remedies, the excruciating aching just across the kidneys, which radiated to the shoulder blades, still existed. As might be expected when my kidneys were in a disturbed condition, there was a distressing and inconvenient difficulty with the action of the kidney secretions. A box of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Lamparter & Co.'s drug store, brought such a decided change within a week that I continued the treatment. The last attack, and it was particularly aggravated, disappeared."

Three Years After.

Mr. Boles says in 1899: "In the spring of 1896 I made a public statement of my experience with Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy cured me of a terrible aching in the kidneys, in the small of my back, in the muscles of the shoulder blades, and in the limbs. During the years that have gone by I can conscientiously say there have been no recurrences of my old trouble. My confidence in Doan's Kidney Pills is stronger than ever, not only from my personal experience but from the experience of many others in Akron which have come to my notice."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Boles will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

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.

A PUBLIC CHRISTENING.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad will Let the Public Choose a Name for Its Elegant New Chicago Train.

In reply to Shakspeare's famous query, "What's in a name" the Minneapolis & St. Louis road has decided that there's a good deal in just the right title, especially when it comes to trains. On Nov. 2 the M. & St. L. is to inaugurate its new service through Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois to Chicago and inasmuch as the new train is for the benefit of the public, A. B. Cutts, general passenger agent of the M. & St. L. has decided to let the public do the christening.

For the best name submitted for the new train, a prize of one bright $20 gold piece will be paid.

In addition, if the best name is submitted by a public school pupil, there will be a $5 gold piece for the prize winner beside the $20 coin. Mr. Cutts makes this special inducement to the children because he believes the youngsters are full of bright ideas which should be encouraged.

The past decade has seen giant strides made in the art of car building. Luxuries which only a few years ago were supposed to be reserved for millionaires have been provided to obviate the discomforts of travel and to attract tourists to some particular route. With the palatial train, came the custom of names which suggested in some way the character of the equipment, or were appropriate to the road. Thus the B. & O. road has the Royal Blue; the Lehigh Valley, the Black Diamond Express; the New York Central, the Empire State Express, which found its way onto the Pan American postage stamps; the Canadian Pacific, the Imperial Limited and so on through the catalogue of expresses, limiteds and flyers.

The new train of the M. & St. L. is the latest work of the Pullman company to be introduced by any Twin City-Chicago line, and that means it embodies all the best and latest ideas with regard to luxury, comfort and elegance. In addition to the sleepers and coaches it has a library and buffet car which is a veritable club house on wheels. Going into Chicago a diner will be attached for breakfast and dinner will be served in the evening under a similar arrangement. The interior finish of the train is uniform, being mahogany, and the exterior is done in the handsome, dark olive green which is so artistically employed by the Pullman company.

The name for this train must be pat and euphonious; it must stick in the mind of the traveler who hears it and it must trip gracefully from the tongue. It may be based upon the character of the train, the name of the road or of the terminal cities or it may be just a name that sounds so well that people will like to say it. These are the only specifications for this matter of making a name can not be hedged about by hard and fast rules. However, Mr. Cutts has absolute confidence that the public will make him spend his $20 or $25, as the case may be, to good advantage. All suggestions should be sent to A. B. Cutts, at the Guaranty building, Minneapolis, before Oct. 31.

WOMAN'S NURSE CORPS.

Surgeon General Rixey Favors Its Establishment for the United States Navy.

The first annual report of Surgeon General Rixey shows that the health of the navy and marine corps was good throughout the last fiscal year, the percentage of sick and the death rate being lower than for several years. The most important recommendation of the report perhaps is that congress provide for the establishment of a woman's nurse corps for the navy to consist of one superintendent, eight head nurses, 16 first-class and 24 second-classs nurses, these numbers to be increased at the discretion of the secretary. The surgeon general says:

"That women are the superiors of men for the work of nursing there can be no question, and the objection that they are not compatible with military conditions can scarcely apply to institutions of the character of our large naval hospitals."

The surgeon general also makes a strong plea for the appointment of dentists for the navy, pointing out that many otherwise good recruits for the service are lost for lack of dental care.

LIMIT GAMBLING LOSSES.

American Club in London Puts a Ban on Extravagance by Its Members.

The Express prints an account of the rules of the Atlantic club, one of the London ventures for Anglo-American social reunion, which, the paper says, will be opened in January. One rule is that members are not allowed to lose more than $5,000 a week at cards. Both winners and losers must place their card account in the cashier's box before leaving the room. Ready money payments for card transactions will not be allowed. Monday is settling day. No member will be allowed to play after his account has reached $5,000 until it is settled.

ROYAL LITERATURE.

King Edward's second daughter, Princess Charles of Denmark, is making a success in literature from a royalist standpoint. She has written a book, but it has not been printed. It is circulated in manuscript among the crowned heads of Europe. Not to be outdone by her royal literary aunt, Queen Helena of Italy has written a poem, which is to appear shortly in the German review, Berliner Leben. It is entitled, "The Other Crown," and gives the reverse of the medal of royalty as usually seen by popular eyes.

FALLIBILITIES OF SCIENCE.

Lord Kelvin Was Puzzled Over the Impossible Angle of a Ladder Which Couldn't Fall.

At a certain favorite resort in London a conversation among a number of financiers turned upon cable shares and wireless telegraphy. One confirmed cable worshipper quoted Lord Kelvin's opinion that the companies had no need to be alarmed at the progress of Marconi, relates a London paper. "Oh," exclaimed another, "Lord Kelvin be hanged! It is not the first time he has made a mistake. Why, I remember years ago, when he was plain Billy Thomson, he was out in the country for a ride with his brother. You know he was always like the old fish hag that O'Connell tackled. He slept on a parallelogram, shaved with a spheroid, watched the process of an ellipse and generally took his mathematics to bed with him. Anyhow he never passed anything without making a caclulation about it. This time it was a ladder standing against a wall at an angle which according to all known laws ought to be impossible, especially as it stood on smooth concrete at the bottom. He called his brother's attention. They both got down, took measurements, made endless calculations, and considered various theories to account for the absence of slip. At last they fixed on some far-fetched explanation just as the farmer hove in sight. Then they casually called his attention to the strange circumstance. 'Oh, ay,' says the old man, 'the ladder? Yes, I put it there for my hens, and it's pretty tight with the holdfast at the top!'"

Not So Very Crazy.

An Emporia (Kan.) sportsman was out gunning a few days ago, the Gazette says, and happened to go by the poor farm. One of the crazy men they keep out there saw him and began asking him questions. "What have you killed?" asked the crazy fellow. The Emporia man said he had a meadow lark and two doves. "What did you pay for that gun?" "Sixty dollars." "How much is the dog worth?" "Twenty-five dollars." "An $85 hunting outfit to kill 25 cents' worth of game! They keep me locked up in here because they say I'm crazy, and they let you run loose. It isn't fair," said the crazy man.

St. Jacobs Oil.

In cases where bronchitis has become chronic from want of proper treatment in the earlier stages, there is nothing so good as Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Breast Tea, in conjunction with which is strongly advised the use of St. Jacobs Oil as an outward application, along the front of the throat, from close up under the chin to well down to the top of the chest; the one remedy assists the other, and, as intended, they work in complete unison. The wonderful penetrating power of St. Jacobs Oil enables it to reach the adhesion of foreign matter which lines the bronchial tubes and which makes breathing more and more difficult. As these adhesions become inflamed and enlarged, St. Jacobs Oil causes such adhesions to break away, making expectoration easier and more free. Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Breast Tea, drank slowly and very hot, soothes and heals the parts, is comforting and quieting, stops the cough and relieves the breathing. This manner of treatment (and there is no other two remedies that will work together so successfully) reaches the difficulty from the outside and the inside at the same time. St. Jacobs Oil reaches the roots of the adhesion, and assists Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Breast Tea in clearing them; then both remedies act in unison in healing and curing. The above remarks apply with equal force in cases of asthma, croup, whooping cough, enlarged tonsils, and all bronchial affections. Every family should have St. Jacobs Oil and Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Breast Tea always in the house in order that they may be promptly used in the first stages. Often the maladies develope with wonderful rapidity, and complications take place with equal suddenness.

A Matter of Marksmanship.—Shotwell—"Didn't you ever go shooting?" Sportless—"Never in my life." Shotwell—"You don't know what you've missed."—Indianapolis News.

Hundreds of lives saved every year by having Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the house just when it is needed. Cures croup, heals burns, cuts, wounds of every sort.

"Did your dentist hurt you much?" "Not this time; his charges were very reasonable."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

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

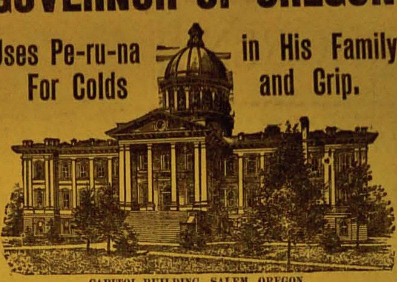
He who forgets his own friends meanly to follow after those of a higher degree is a snob.—Thackeray.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Money is the business end of happiness.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

GOVERNOR OF OREGON

Uses Pe-ru-na For Colds in His Family and Grip.



CAPITOL BUILDING, SALEM, OREGON.

A Letter From the Executive Office of Oregon.

Pe-ru-na is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation testifying to the merits of Pe-ru-na as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every State in the Union. Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest.

The outdoor laborer, the indoor artisan, the clerk, the editor, the statesman, the preacher—all agree that Pe-ru-na is the catarrh remedy of the age. The stage and rostrum, recognizing catarrh as their greatest enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Pe-ru-na is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Pe-ru-na not only cures catarrh, but prevents. Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds and so forth.

The Governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Pe-ru-na. He keeps it continually in the house. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he says:

STATE OF OREGON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SALEM, May 9, 1898

The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Dear Sirs—I have had occasion to use your Pe-ru-na medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments.

Yours very truly, W. M. Lord.

It will be noticed that the Governor says he has not had occasion to use Pe-ru-na for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold. Using Pe-ru-na to promptly cure colds, he protects his family against other ailments. This is exactly what every other family in the United States should do. Keep Pe-ru-na in the house. Use it for coughs, colds, la grippe, and other climatic affections of winter, and there will be no other ailments in the house. Such families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

7% INVESTMENT

The Preferred Stock of the

W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

Capital Stock, $2,000,000.

$1,000,000 Preferred Stock.
$1,000,000 Common Stock.

Shares, $100 each. Sold at Par.

Only Preferred Stock offered for sale.
W. L. Douglas retains all Common Stock.

The Preferred Stock of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company pays better than Savings Banks or Government Bonds. Every dollar of stock offered the public has behind it more than a dollar's worth of actual assets. W. L. Douglas continues to own one-half of the business, and is to remain the active head of the concern.

This business is not an undeveloped prospect. It is a demonstrated dividend payer. This is the largest business in the world producing Men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes, and has always been immensely profitable. There has not been a year in the past twelve when the business has not earned in actual cash much more than the amount necessary to pay 7 per cent annual dividend on the preferred stock of $1,000,000.

The annual business now is $[illegible], it is increasing very rapidly, and will equal $[illegible] for the year 190[illegible]. The factory is now turning out [illegible] pairs of shoes per day, and an addition to the plant is being built which will increase the capacity to 10,000 pairs per day.

The reason I am offering the Preferred Stock for sale is to perpetuate the business.

If you wish to invest in the best shoe business in the world, which is permanent, and receive 7 per cent on your money, you can purchase one share or more in this great business. Send money by cashier's check or certified check, made payable to W. L. Douglas. If there is no bank in your town, send money by express or post office money orders.

Prospectus giving full information about this great and profitable business sent upon application. Address

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

FREE TO WOMEN!

To prove the healing and cleansing power of

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

we will mail large trial treatment with book of instructions absolutely free. This is not a tiny sample, but a large package, enough to convince any one that it is the most successful preparation known to medicine as a cleansing vaginal douche and for the local treatment of woman's special ills, curing discharges and all inflammation, also to cleanse the teeth, mouth, and cure catarrh. Send to-day; a postal will do.

Sold by druggists or sent postpaid by us, 50 cents large box. Satisfaction guaranteed. THE R. PAXTON CO., 201 Columbus Av., Boston, Mass.

HAZARD

"EXPERT SHOOTERS, WHO KILL AT NEARLY EVERY SHOT, USE HAZARD SMOKELESS or HAZARD BLACK, WITH TIGHT FITTING WADS BETWEEN POWDER AND SHOT; LOOSE PAPER FOR WADDING CANNOT PRODUCE GOOD RESULTS."

GUN POWDER

Keep Out the Wet

Rain can't touch the man protected by

SAWYER'S EXCELSIOR BRAND SLICKERS

The best oiled clothing in the world. Warranted waterproof. Will not crack or peel. Made to stand rough work and weather. Get the genuine. If your dealer doesn't keep them, write for catalogue to H. M. SAWYER & SON Sole Mfrs. East Cambridge, Mass.

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., 973 Sherburne avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R. has been selected as the official route for the Bankers from the Northwest enroute to the Annual Meeting, American Bankers' Association, New Orleans, La., Nov. 11-13, 1902.

On Nov. 7, 8, 9 and 10 round trip tickets will be sold to New Orleans, La., at rate of one fare on account of above meeting. Tickets will be limited for return ten days from date of sale and an extension of limit to Nov. 30th may be had on depositing ticket with Joint Agent before Nov. 18th and on payment of 50 cents. Stopovers will be allowed on these tickets.

For full particulars call on any local Agent of the C. & E. I. R. R. or address W. H. Richardson, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Mother—"You have disobeyed me, Tommy. Didn't I say no when you asked me for another piece of cake?" Tommy—"Well, maybe you think I don't know what a woman's 'no' means."—Town and Country.

That man is worthless who knows how to receive a favor, but not how to return one.—Plautus.

Energy all gone? Headache? Stomach out of order? Simply a case of torpid liver. Burdock Blood Bitters will make a new man or woman of you.

Generosity is the flower of justice.—Hawthorne.

WINCHESTER

FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS

"New Rival" "Leader" "Repeater"

IF you are looking for reliable shotgun ammunition, the kind that shoots where you point your gun, buy Winchester Factory Loaded Shotgun Shells: "New Rival," loaded with Black powder; "Leader" and "Repeater," loaded with Smokeless. Insist upon having Winchester Factory Loaded Shells, and accept no others.

ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM

Mexican MUSTANG LINIMENT

For the Ailments of

FOR MAN OR BEAST — HORSES MULES — COWS SHEEP — CALVES and OXEN — FOR MAN OR BEAST

Mexican MUSTANG LINIMENT

Why Syrup of Figs is the best family laxative

It is pure.

It is gentle.

It is pleasant.

It is efficacious.

It is not expensive.

It is good for children.

It is excellent for ladies.

It is convenient for business men.

It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.

It is used by millions of families the world over.

It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians.

If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces.

Because

Its component parts are all wholesome.
It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects.
It is wholly free from objectionable substances.

It contains the laxative principles of plants.
It contains the carminative principles of plants.
It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.

All are pure.
All are delicately blended.
All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.

Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the originality and simplicity of the combination.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine.

Manufactured by

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Minneapolis. WOODWARD & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION DULUTH.

Orders for Future Delivery Executed in All Markets.

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

JOHN LINDGREN.

Groceries, Provisions, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Arctics, and all kinds of HARDWARE.

I also have a complete stock of

Dry Goods, Crockery, and Glassware.

I have the Largest Stock of

Jewelry For the Holiday Trade

ever shown in this part of the county.

Farm Produce taken in Exchange.

John Lindgren,
GREELEY, - - MINN.

48 *per cent. Dividends.*

Spindle Top Lands Have the Only Gushers.

No other field on earth can compare with its already enormous 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 write for particulars. 403 Bank of Minnesota Bldg. ST. PAUL, MINN.

Burlington Route

Library Buffet Smoking Cars

On Burlington Route Limited trains afford the traveller all the comforts of a good club. Easy chairs, a writing desk, current periodicals and duplicate whist are provided.

People of the kind you like to meet are the patrons of these cars. That means a pleasant evening before retiring to the sleeping car.

A competent attendant serves light lunches and refreshments from a well-stocked buffet at moderate prices.

ASK YOUR HOME AGENT TO MAKE YOUR TICKET READ BY THIS LINE.

The Worst Form.

Multitudes are singing praises of Kodol, the new discovery which is making so many sick people well and weak people strong by digesting what they eat, by cleansing and sweetening the stomach and by transforming their food into the kind of pure, rich, red blood that makes you feel good all over. Mrs. Crannill, of Troy, I. T., writes, "For a number of years I was troubled with indigestion and dispepsia which grew into the worst form Finally I was induced to use Kodol, and after using four bottles I am entirely cured. I heartily recommend Kodol to all sufferers from indigestion and dyspepsia." Take a dose after meals. It digests what you eat.

John W. Breckenridge.

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.

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

Natural Anxiety.

Mothers regard approaching winter with uneasiness, children take cold so easily. No disease costs more little lives than croup. It's attack is so sudden that the sufferer is often beyond human aid before the doctor arrives. Such cases yield readily to One Minute Cough Cure. Liquifies the mucus, allays inflammation, removes danger. Absolutely safe. Acts immediately. Cures coughs, colds, grip, bronchitis, all throat and lung trouble. F. S. McMahon, Hampton, Ga.: "A bad cold rendered me voiceless just before an oratorical contest. I intended to withdraw but took One Minute Cough Cure. It restored my voice in time to win the medal."

John W. Breckenridge.

GEORGE SHERWOOD'S Dray Line.

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

Geo. Sherwood, Prop.
Pine City, Minnesota.

MONEY

to loan on good security. Apply at

COLD SPRING FARM, FINLAYSON. Dr. R. C. Hoffman.

My Friend
Why will you allow the Doctor to cut off your head when
H. W. BARKER'S ÆSCULAPIUS
will cure that Headache in fifteen minutes
For DOCTOR AT WORK
25 CENTS AT DRUG STORES

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

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.

NEW MEAT MRKET.

JOS VOLENEC.

FRESH, SALT and SMOKED MEAT.

Fish, Game and Poultry, In Season.

Telephone Number 44.

Pine City, - - Minn.

Photographed from Life.

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., 106-20 Plymouth Pl., CHICAGO, ILL.

For Sale in Pine City By

J. Y. Breckenridge.

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

DEMOCRATIC FALSEHOODS LAID BARE!

Personal Abuse and Vilification of Governor Van Sant Their Only Campaign—Republican Campaign of State Issues Impregnable and Unassailed.

The state campaign is about to close and we briefly review the contest.

On the Republican side it has been straightforward, manly and above board and along lines of clean and honorable politics.

The Republicans have frankly and openly given an account to the voters of what the party has done while managing the business of the state, and Governor Van Sant has asked re-election on his record—a record so good that the Democrats have not been able to find a flaw in it.

On the other hand, the Democrats have made their three months' campaign on cantards, roorbacks, personalities and straightout willful and malicious lying.

The word "lie" is a strong one. It is a good old Anglo-Saxon word, however, and no other fits the occasion. We use it advisedly and propose to prove that it applies to the stuff the Democratic committee have been publishing and that they are now sending out broadcast over the state in big posters.

WHY MERGER RAILROADS HATE REPUBLICANS.

Soon after the campaign opened the Republicans found that they did not have Mr. Rosing to fight, nor the Democratic party, but the merger railroads as represented by the Northern Securities company of New Jersey. This foreign corporation simply made a tool of Mr. Rosing and his committee with which to try to punish Governor Van Sant and the Republicans for opposing their great stock-jobbing scheme whereby they were adding $200,000,000 of water to the stock of these railroads and proposed to make that much more clear profit out of the already burdened producers of the Northwest. When men are prevented from stealing $200,000,000, they naturally curse the law, and all there is in this merger scheme is not "love of the people" but an attempt to turn $200,000,000 of water into two hundred million gold dollars.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN DICTATED BY NORTHERN SECURITIES CO.

The Northern Securities company put itself in the place of Mr. Rosing as the candidate for governor of the state of Minnesota. Its organ, the St. Paul Globe, owned solely by the president of the company, became the Democratic organ. One of its reporters, paid by the president of the Northern Securities company, wrote the full page biography of Mr. Rosing. A man paid by the president of the Northern Securities company has for weeks accompanied Mr. Rosing all over the state as his confidential adviser and to send in glowing accounts of his meetings.

This paper, directly representing and personally owned by the president of the Northern Securities company, has descended to the politics of the gutter. Its methods would make a highwayman blush and for replying to its attacks, we perhaps owe an apology to the people of the state. But we wish to appeal from the villification and assassin-like methods of this trust-owned organ to the sense of fairness of honor and right of the people.

A BOGUS INTERVIEW.

This Democratic trust organ opened its attacks with lie No. 1: It was a bogus interview in which Governor Van Sant was quoted as opposed to the Pennsylvania coal miners. A large extra edition was sent out and they were prepared to plaster the state with it. Governor Van Sant's prompt and vigorous denial and demand for a retraction, forced an apology but no extra papers containing it were sent out.

PUBLIC FRANCHISE ASSESSMENTS.

Lie No. 2 accused the governor of voting against an increase of the Twin City Street Railway assessments, but the records show just the contrary and that he did vote for an increase of $522,000 on the assessment of last year, making the street car company's total assessment $5,572,941 and increasing its taxes about $36,000. In 1896 this assessment was but $1,875,000, and this immense increase was made possible by the law passed in 1897 by the Republican legislature permitting the state board of equalization to raise individual assessments. Because of this Republican law passed to reach just this case this great increase has been made. Moreover the record shows that the governor voted to increase the Minneapolis Gas company's assessment $250,000, making a total of $900,000, and the St. Paul Gas company's assessment $125,000, making a total of $800,000. So much for that lie.

THE RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS TAX.

Lie No. 3 was the statement that Governor Van Sant and the Republican committee so worded the proposed gross earnings tax law that it would reduce the tax on railroads. This opposition to railroad taxation was a part of the bargain whereby the Democrats got railroad money to run Mr. Rosing's campaign. But when it was shown that ex-Governor John Lind was one of the men who drew the law and who approved of its wording they were obliged to drop this effort to keep down the tax on railroads.

THE ASSESSMENT OF LANDS.

The next lie was that Governor Van Sant voted to increase the assessed value of farm lands 50 per cent. In 1896 the assessed value on lands was largely decreased by the state board because of the great reduction of values caused by Democratic hard times and this was just and fair. The increase made this year was to bring back the assessment on lands to what was considered a right value. The total increase on all real estate made this year over the 1894 total was $24,955,500. Of this $20,000,000 was on iron ore lands alone, and practically that much more was on city and village property, leaving but about $54,000,000 on acre property. This is but a 10 per cent increase on the total assessment for 1894, which was $553,157,461, and less than 12 per cent on the total for 1900, which was $499,557,017, instead of 50 per cent, as the Democrats charge. Moreover this makes the assessment on farm lands for 1902 at not to exceed one-fourth of their selling value.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The trust organ next attacked Governor Van Sant for calling the extra session of the legislature and repeatedly called attention to the fact that this session did not pass the tax code, nor the Jacobson bill. Yet Mr. Rosing at that session, though not a member, lobbied persistently against these bills and against any bill that would hurt the moneyed class and in his opening speech made in the city of St. Paul admitted it and said he was proud of it. Day and night he worked to this end. Whose interests did he represent and what room has he now to talk for those measures?

GOVERNOR VAN SANT'S TAXES.

Finally after seeming to have run the gamut of low and nasty politics they accuse the governor of being a "tax dodger." They sent detectives to pry into Governor Van Sant's personal business affairs, and their trust organ, in flaring headlines, declares that he does not pay his taxes. Huge posters with abusive cartoons paid for with railroad money make the same charge.

When Mr. Rosing's committee got their reports from their detectives why did they not tell the truth? Why did they not tell what they really found? Why did they deliberately publish and send to the people a bald lie about the governor of their state and hide the facts?

GOVERNOR VAN SANT'S STEAMBOAT TAX.

They really found that Governor Van Sant had no interest in any company of any kind at La Claire, Iowa, and he never claimed that he had, but they also found that he is interested in and is president of a company organized at Muscatine, Iowa, which owns steamboats, and they found that this company pays taxes and has paid taxes for years on these steamboats, which are the only ones the governor has any interest in of any kind. They found, too, that these taxes are paid in the state of Iowa because the law says that that is where they must be paid.

OTHER THINGS THE DEMOCRATS DISCOVERED.

They found, moreover, that the governor is one of the largest personal property taxpayers in Winona county. That last year this personal property tax, paid there, was $242.88. Their chairman, who is Governor Van Sant's townsman, also knows that the governor has the reputation in his home of being unusually generous and public spirited in the return of his property for taxation.

WHY DID THE DEMOCRATS HIDE THE FACTS?

They found that for several years, moreover, the governor has invested all his savings in Minnesota lands. That he has had that confidence in his own state and loyalty to it, that, while far from a rich man, having only his savings from a long and active business life, he has put all these savings in such lands, and that in every county in which he has land holdings, the state board increased the assessed valuation and the governor sustains that increase because he thinks it fair and just.

LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE.

And what of Mr. Rosing's record in public life? On what besides personal abuse of Governor Van Sant does he base his claim to the high office of governor of Minnesota? What has he ever done for the farmers? What has he ever done for the laboring men? How has he ever shown sympathy with the needs of the people of the state? He was a Republican until 1896, when he was a delegate in the Republican convention of that year, and because he could not dominate that convention, his biography says, "he walked out a Democrat." He changed his political principles as most men change their coats. What would he do if governor and what influence would be behind him and control his acts?

AND THEN LOOK UPON THIS.

But the people of Minnesota all know Governor Van Sant. They know what he stands for and what he represents. They know that he stands for the enforcement of the law against great and powerful corporations and combinations of wealth as well as against the poor and humble citizen. They know that under his inspiration the dairy and food commission has been active and practically helpful and has done a great work for the creamery interests, that has won for Minnesota the name of the "Bread and Butter State." They know that the labor bureau, through his appointive power, is in the hands of practical men, thoroughly in sympathy with the needs of the wage-earners. They know that the department of public instruction has been doing earnest, honest work for the schools of the state. They know that the insurance department, the bank examiner's department and every branch of this Republican administration is being conducted so as to defy honest criticism.

The people have looked upon these two pictures. This of honest, capable Republican administration in the interests of the people. This of Democratic abuse and vilification of the state's chief executive because he is the interests of a great foreign railroad trust. Having looked upon these two pictures, not for the candidate of the Northern Securities company, but for their friend, Samuel R. Van Sant.