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The Pine County Pioneer.

ED. C. GOTTRY, Proprietor.

DEVOTED TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF PINE COUNTY, AND THE WELFARE OF ITS READERS.

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

VOL. XVIII.

PINE CITY, PINE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1903.

TERMS: \$1.50 PER ANNUM.

NO. 8

F. A. Hodge, President. P. W. McALLISTER, Vice-Pres. JAMES D. ROYLE, 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.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, January 26th, 1903.

What promises to constitute the greatest triumph in the present administration was accomplished in Washington last Saturday afternoon when Secretary of State Hay and Sir Michael Herbert signed a treaty providing for the final settlement of the Alaskan boundary difficulty, the last occasion of dispute between Great Britain and the United States. Three eminent jurists are to be appointed by each of the treating countries and the six will constitute a joint commission by the decision of which each is bound by treaty to abide. The settlement of this last remaining dispute between Great Britain and this country removes every ground for difference between the two nations and makes for that perfect harmony which has been the object of Secretary Hay ever since he took charge of the diplomatic relations of the United States.

† † †
would be some "statutory revision" but that the Senate would await the action of the House. When the House had about concluded its anti-trust bill, framed in accordance with and almost under the personal supervision of the Attorney General, three new trust measures were announced as in preparation in the Senate committees. One of these has been reported and referred back to the Interstate Commerce committee. Are these Senate measures intended to complicate the situation and "head off" the House bill? is the question everyone in touch with the situation is asking.

† † †

Much has been made of the Statehood deadlock in the Senate but within the past week the supporters of the Statehood bill have demonstrated that they have a majority of the Senate with them, thus placing the opponents of the Omnibus bill in the position of filibusters. Senator Quay and his friends are ready for a vote at any time and have so announced. They have proven the futility of further debate on the question and made evident the fact that the opposition is either determined to filibuster until the 4th of March or to avail themselves of the Statehood debate to prevent all legislative enactment at this session.

† † †

The Cuban treaty is on the executive calendar of the Senate and merely awaits an opportunity for ratification. That a sufficient number of Senators favor the convention to insure its ratification is now certain. When there will be an executive session of sufficient duration to permit its further consideration rests with the opponents of the Statehood bill.

† † †

The treaty with Columbia has finally and unexpectedly been concluded and has been sent to the Senate. By its provisions the United States is to pay a bonus to Colombia of \$10,000,000 and an annual rental of \$250,000 beginning five years after the mutual ratification of the treaty. At the end of sixty years the entire property of the Panama Railroad Company will revert to the United States. This country will collect and retain all tonnage and other fees collected, not only on the canal but also in the ports of Colon and Panama.

LIST OF PATENTS

Granted to Minnesota inventors this week, reported by C. A. Snow & Co., R. P. Andersen, St. Paul, veneer for walls or ceilings; E. A. Arnestad, Minneapolis, electric bell; H. B. Bauman, Jackson, scoop; S. E. Davis, Minneapolis, disk drill; J. F. Drake, Tracy, detachable boiler flue; L. C. Lewisson, Adams, wire-fence-gate; B. Lungren, Alexandria, combined water heater and washing machine; P. Lundberg, Minneapolis, scraper for disk seed drill; L. Thordvedt, Glyndon, seed-cleaner for grain separators; I. F. Wallace and W. L. Kellogg, Minneapolis, exhaust mechanism for locomotives.

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

WANTED

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

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

Buidlers of Gasoline Engines, Dynamos and Motors. Pleasure Boats and launches. Wood and Iron turing lathes.

A glass or two of water taken half an hour before breakfast will usually keep the bowels regular. Harsh cathartics should be avoided. White portuguese is kindly taken. Combs' Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are mild and gentle in their action. For sale by L. E. Breckinridge.

WANTED 5 YOUNG MEN from PINE COUNTY at once to prepare for the Positions in the Government Service—Holloway Mail Clerks, Letter Carriers, Custom House and Departmental Clerks, etc. Apply to Inter-State Corres. Int. Co., 2nd fl., 7-18 Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The Center of Attraction

in our Store is our new Perfume

Stanford - Violet -

A delightful odor from the "Flower of Flowers" of California.

DELICATE, LASTING AND PLEASING.

We are so sure of the pleasing that we invite you to test it next time you visit us. DON'T FORGET THIS.

BRECKENRIDGE'S Pharmacy

Main St. - - - Pine City, Minn.

If the

FLOUR

you are using is made in Pine City,
you know it is the best.

WE MAKE IT.

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.

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.

Two Classes of Men

will find their needs in
OVERCOATS
encompassed in this 46-inch

"Nuovo" Coat

a creation of the celebrated
CROUSE & BRANDEE tailoring.



The tall man who prefers a "not too long" coat and the short man who wants his LONG. Faultless in every detail of manufacture, hand tailored and cut with comfortable fullness, it hangs in well-defined straight lines from its firm and well-shaped shoulders, forming an artistic effect well worth the admiration of the natty dresser.

These Garments
will wear you from paying custom prices for high-grade, perfect-fitting clothing.

Pine City Mercantile
Company.

PINE CITY, - MINN.

Pine Co. Pioneer.

W. P. GOTTRY, Publisher.
PINE CITY, MINN.

Out from Rock Springs, Wyo., a few miles on the road to Brown's park, a big cottonwood tree stood till a few weeks ago with an antler of an elk imbedded in the trunk. The wood had grown around the antler, and the tail of how the antler came there is lost.

The American Grocer estimates the pack of tomatoes in the United States in 1903 at 9,733,512 cases of two dozen each, against the short pack in 1901 of 4,683,221 cases. The pack in Canada in 1902 was 112,000 cases, against 250,000 cases in 1901, making the total pack of the United States and Canada 9,404,512 cases in 1902, against 4,615,221 cases a year ago.

Experiments are being made in the English army as to protection of the soldiers and guns by a proper color scheme. Six guns were painted red, blue and yellow. The colors of the color-blending renders them practically invisible. This experiment is strongly suggestive of the tiger markings, apparently most conspicuous, but harmonizing so thoroughly with the surroundings that all trace of the animal is lost.

The French government is planning to adopt the motor-car in warfare. The armored automobile, which was a center of much interest at the recent exhibition in Paris, is to serve as a model for the construction of several hundred motor-cars. The body of the carriage is high enough to protect the gunner, who operates a Hotchkiss gun, which may be swung to all directions somewhat in the fashion of the turret guns of battleships.

Robert Philip, premier of Queensland, who, according to the latest telegrams, is heading a movement in the direction of secession from the commonwealth, is a native of Scotland and at the age of ten accompanied his parents to Queensland. Mr. Philip was the only Australian present sent from his state during the visit of the prince and princess of Wales last year, and it was said at the time that he took a trip to Japan to escape lightning.

Several of the portable telephones authorized by an act of the London county council have been put in operation, and have met with general favor on the part of firemen and the police. Telephone attachments are fixed on fire alarm posts and by connecting a telephone to the post the men will be able to communicate directly with any fire station. One useful feature of the innovation is that it will prevent much needless turning out of engines on false alarms.

Most people think Iceland is more noted for its beauty than for its wealth. On the contrary, Iceland has abundant meadows, on the verdure of which live flocks of sheep and herds of cattle and ponies, while the soil produces in abundance potatoes, carrots and turnips. The climate is neither extremely cold nor extremely warm, though as is the case in some northern localities. There are gales, but they form no icebergs, and the sea around the island is never frozen.

The tremendous power exerted by water in violent motion is well shown by some experiments carried out by English engineers to determine the stress exerted upon the foundations of a lighthouse. Thomas Stevens discovered that at Skerryvore and Bell Rock towers of 6,000 pounds per square inch and \$200,000 respectively were to be encountered in ordinary weather. This is about 42 pounds per square inch, and is doubtless much exceeded in severe storms.

In one way Francis Joseph, the Austrian emperor, fulfills the old fashioned idea of a sovereign—he is always ready to see and help his subjects in person. Their letters asking for an audience are sent in to the emperor's private secretary. Inquiries are made as to the progress of their countrymen, and if satisfactory, the writer of whatever rank he may happen to be is granted an interview with his sovereign alone. Nothing has done more to endear the emperor to his subjects than these formal audiences.

President Roosevelt receives an average of 1,000 letters every day, and sometimes he receives as high as 1,200. He insists that every letter shall be read, and respectfully answered within 24 hours after it has been received. He does not more than one-third of these letters to his personal attention; most of those which do are marked for his personal use by the secretary who has charge of the correspondence. His correspondence clerks are employed until 11 o'clock at night. He receives more letters than the former president of the United States.

Dr. Gorgage, a member of the Paris faculty of medicine, claims that he has discovered a new remedy for malarial diseases—tuberculosis, cancer, diphtheria, hydrocephalus and others. Malaria now ravages the human body that the parasites which vivify the blood are absorbed. These forms are no longer to be produced, and the man ceases to live. The doctor's theory is to prevent this process. To preserve the cells oxygen is required, and to produce oxygen he employs forms acid.

LYNCH SENTENCED TO DIE

British Subject Who Aided Boers During the War Found Guilty of High Treason.

SENTENCE LIKELY TO BE COMMUTED,

His Defense That He Was Naturalized as a Burger Before Taking Up Arms Fails to Save Him—No Further Action at Present—Summary of His Career.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Col. Arthur Lynch, member of parliament for Gravesend, was found guilty yesterday of high treason and sentenced to death. Although formally sentenced to be hanged Lynch's sentence will no doubt be commuted.

The lord chief justice said that the evidence was clear. He said that it in itself was a British subject joined the king's enemies, whatever his purpose, he was guilty of an unlawful act. Naturalization during war times



COL. ARTHUR LYNCH.

afforded no excuse whatever for subsequent acts. There was abundant evidence, he said, of overt acts in aid of the king's enemies.

The jury, after a long session, had an hour and a half to consider the verdict. When asked if he had anything to say as to why he should not be sentenced to death, Col. Lynch replied: "That's you. I will say nothing."

Sentence Pronounced.

The court adjourned to pass on each of the four counts of the indictment. The prisoner then bound to the court and was removed in custody. Lynch throughout bore himself with unfaltering composure. He walked out steadily between the jailers and past the bench where his wife and other relatives were seated. Mrs. Lynch has been given permission to see her husband.

Hold a Conference.

After the prisoner had been removed Lynch's defense counsel had a conference regarding the course to be adopted in the future and later it was announced that no action would be taken at present. Counsel can proceed with applying for a writ of error, but it is thought that this may be unnecessary because of the shortness of the sentence or a short term of imprisonment in which case it is probable that the prisoner will accept the situation.

Career of Col. Lynch.

Col. Lynch is a Scot by birth, but an Irishman by nationality and choice. His life has been as full of adventure as one of Charles Lever's celebrated Irish heroes.

He is an author, an engineer, a journalist, a soldier, and an ardent colonist. In America, in the United States and South Africa he advocated home rule for Ireland. His love of conflict overcame him when he reached South Africa as a war correspondent and he became an active participant in the Boer War.

With President Kruger's permission he organized the Second Transvaal Irish brigade of rough riders, swore allegiance to the Transvaal, and saw through the Transvaal, and the train was ditched and torched. The engineer and firemen were killed, but the Boers were captured.

There were William Sheridan and E. Grace, both of Chicago. W. H. Dill, a lumberman from Minnesota, died from injuries. Conductor Carr and Baggageman Neese and 20 passengers were injured, some of them seriously.

THROWN INTO A DITCH.

Train on the Chicago Great Western Road Wrecked in Illinois and Three Persons Are Killed.

Preperty, Ill., Jan. 23.—Limted express No. 1 of the Chicago Great Western railroad was wrecked near South Prepperty at ten o'clock last night by spreading rails and the train was ditched and torched. The engineer and firemen were killed, but the Boers were captured.

There were William Sheridan and E. Grace, both of Chicago. W. H. Dill, a lumberman from Minnesota, died from injuries. Conductor Carr and Baggageman Neese and 20 passengers were injured, some of them seriously.

ADMITS PERJURY.

Louisiana Who Kills and Burns a Negro Who Had Murdered Sheriff Oury.

Luling, La., Jan. 27.—John Thomas, a negro, was shot to death yesterday and his body burned by a mob after an exciting chase. The negro shot Sheriff Louis S. Oury, of a charge parish, and fled, attempting to reach the river. When he was shot by his Irish friends to represent Galway in the house of commons. On his arrival in England, June 11, he was arrested on the charge of high treason.

SHOT TO DEATH.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 24.—Gov. Yates Interferes with the Ryan-Moran Fight by wiring Sheriff Potter instructions to prevent the fight.

Marshfield, Wis., Jan. 24.—Robbers were frightened by dogs before they succeeded in entering the Vinton bank in Webster county. The cracks had partly broken the door to the bank. A can of dynamite and a bottle of nitroglycerin were left behind.

Frightened by Dogs.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 24.—Gov. Yates interfered with the Ryan-Moran fight by wiring Sheriff Potter instructions to prevent the fight. The sheriff, a deputy in the Bincerely unit, had just before the fight started, the deeply informed Manager Moran of the governor's instructions and the fight was then declared off.

STILL HEARING TESTIMONY.

The Coal Strike Commission Listens to Evidence Given in Favor of the Operators.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21.—When the anthracite coal strike commission adjourned yesterday the four hundred witness summoned before the arbitrators was being examined. Of the 400, 174 were called by the striking miners, 155 by the operators, and 61 by the arbitrators. Yesterday's testimony did not bring out anything particularly new.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—The feature of the session yesterday of the coal strike commission was Chairman Gray's rather strong remarks in commanding an independent district to adjourn from the meeting of the Miners' union, would not grant "permission" during the strike to a contractor to erect a boiler house at a colliery which was necessary to preserve the mine from damage. The president of the commission said he hated Gray's name, no matter whether it was practiced by an operator, a miner, or anyone else.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—The question of who is responsible for the apparent shortage in the supply of anthracite coal was the subject of considerable debate yesterday by the attorney general and the commissioners before the strike commission. It was testified that the miners are not obeying President Mitchell's request to make extra efforts to produce coal to relieve the situation.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—The independent operators of the upper coal fields began to witness yesterday before the coal strike commission. There are about 30 of these companies before the commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26.—The anthracite coal strike commission continued to hear testimony Saturday representing the independent operators of the upper coal fields.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.—The attention of the anthracite coal strike commission was yesterday directed to the claims and charges of the independent operators, the first case presented being that of C. B. Marke & Co., whose collieries are located in and about Jellico, in the Leigh region. Testimonies were heard from the company to come inside the bar. Commissionation with the fort is very difficult.

Commander Reports.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—Commodore Scher, commander of the German fleet in Venezuelan waters, officially re-

ALL ARE CALLED TO ARMS

The Mine Workers.

Summary of the Daily Proceedings at Their Fourteenth Annual Convocation in Indianapolis.

Maracaibo Citizens Are Enrolled to Resist the Landing of German Troops.

SIX HUNDRED ANSWER THE SUMMONS.

Commander of the Kaiser's Fleet Makes an Official Report, Giving Reasons for Bombarding San Carlos—Officials in Washington Express Their Views of Situation.

Martinez, Venezuela, Jan. 24.—Tense indignation is felt here over the bombardment of Fort San Carlos. President Aranguren has published a decree calling to arms all citizens from 16 to 60 years of age who belong to the militia in order to resist to the bitter end the landing of German forces at Lake Maracaibo. Six hundred already have answered the call.

SILLY HOLD THE FORT.

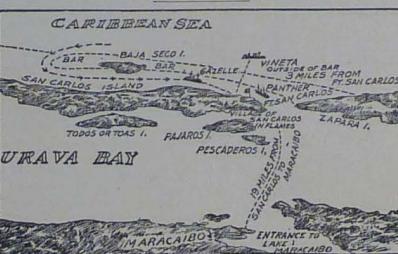
Maracaibo, Jan. 24.—At two o'clock yesterday afternoon Fort San Carlos was in the possession of the government forces and the bombardment by German troops was still going on.

There has been no material change in the situation. The ground Panther was the only vessel to come inside the bar. Commissionation with the fort is very difficult.

Commander Reports.

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SCENE OF GERMAN OPERATIONS ON VENEZUELAN COAST.



Map Showing the Location of Fort San Carlos, Maracaibo and the Neighboring Territory.

ports the bombardment of Fort San Carlos from Maracaibo under date of January 21, as follows:

"On the 17th inst., while the Panther was passing the Maracaibo bar, she was unexpectedly attacked by Fort San Carlos, which opened a heavy fire from her. To this the Panther replied, and a cannonade was exchanged for half an hour. Owing to the difficulties of navigation the Panther then desisted. In order to prevent the approach of the blockade fleet a change of command was made. John Mitchell, who had no opposition for president, received, presiding, 55,000 vts.

SAYS NEGROES WILL RISE.

Colored Speaker at a Meeting in Washington Says Black Will Devastate the South.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The house yesterday passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and subsequently began consideration of the Philippine coining bill. The committee on agriculture reported the agricultural appropriation bill. It carries \$5,228,860, an increase of \$2,900,000 over the last appropriation, and \$400,000 less than the estimates.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The house again occurred in the afternoon of the same day and during the debate several spirited colloquies occurred. The treaty between the United States and the government of Colombia was received and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The statehood bill occupied the entire attention of the senate yesterday. An attempt to hold an executive session was defeated by Senator Quay.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The statehood bill was further discussed in the senate yesterday. An attempt to hold an executive session was defeated by Senator Quay.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The statehood bill occupied the entire attention of the senate yesterday and during the debate several spirited colloquies occurred.

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THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The National Congress.

Lawmakers in Both Senate and House Are Busy Considering Measures of Importance.

SUMMARY OF THE DAILY PROCEEDINGS.

Most of the Time in the Senate Is Occupied in Discussing the Statehood Bill—House Passes Coinage Measure for the Philippines—Other Notes.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The senate yesterday passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and discussed the statehood bill. Senator Mitchell favored asking an increase of wages for the miners and announced his faith in the president's strike commission to settle the issues involved in the anthracite strike.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22.—The committee on resolutions reported yesterday in the United Mine Workers' convention, and nearly all the recommendations made referred to an increase in wages. The demands included an increase of 15 to 20 per cent, increase over the wage of miners.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 23.—Practical defeat for a resolution favoring government ownership of coal mines and railroads, a clash between the socialistic and conservative factions and an address to the public on the subject of the confederate coal strike were the features of the convention of the United Mine Workers of America yesterday.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 24.—Socialists held a body blow yesterday at the miners' convention. The sentiment of a great majority of the miners decided against the endorsement of international socialism and the convention in a decisive manner went on record as being opposed to any action on the part of the organization.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 25.—The national convention of United Mine Workers on Saturday adopted a resolution urging congress to enact a law

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The treaty between the United States and the government of Colombia was received and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The statehood bill occupied the entire attention of the senate yesterday except for a few routine matters. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bills were introduced and a favorable report was made on the bill appropriating \$29,000 for the erection of headstones to mark the graves of confederate soldiers buried in the north.

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Judge Day Accepts.

Canton, Ohio, Jan. 27.—Judge W. E. Day of this city accepted the resignation of Sheriff Michael J. O'Brien, who had accepted an appointment to the United States circuit to succeed Justice Elihu.

Bank Robbed.

Bellair, Ohio, Jan. 24.—At Somerton, near Cincinnati, a gang of robbers forced their way into the First National Bank, and made off with \$26,000. The robbers broke open James Gray's safe and tendered a bribe to him, but he refused to be swayed.

Women Killed.

New York, Jan. 24.—Three women were killed and five women were severely injured in a pileup in a car accident, resulting in a fire in a adjoining building. The dead were Jennie Lessow, 26 years; Panama Kersberg, 22; Mrs. Mary Sparhawk, 23; Monetta River in Twins.

New York Train Runs into Rotary 8 Show.

New York, Jan. 24.—A train carrying nine men killed and many others hurt. The Times reported that the accident occurred at 8:30 a.m. on Wednesday morning. The dead were James Gray, 26, and his wife, Anna, 24, of Brooklyn, Ford & Co., who were enroute to the Bronx. The train ran into a rotary switch at the 8th street station, and the engine ran into a car which had been stopped at the 8th street station. The dead were all members of the work gang. Neither engineer, fireman nor brakeman were among the injured.

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No Liability to Tax.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 22.—After investigation lasting a week, the common pleas grand jury Wednesday indicted officers of the Toledo coal exchange on the charge of maintaining an illegal gambling combine to keep up prices for coal.

Heavy Bank Failure.

Burton, Ohio, Jan. 22.—The banking house of Burdette, Ford & Co., here, made an assignment to C. E. Overstreet (Ind.) for the benefit of its creditors. It is understood that the assets are close to \$300,000 with liabilities at \$300,000.

Huge Floor Train.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 27.—A solid train consisting of 95 cars loaded with 10,000 barrels of flour, left here Monday for Pittsburgh.

HAVE NOT ADVANCED.

Negroes Who Have Been Free for Over Fifty Years.

Sociological Study Which Seems to Prove That the Colored Race Is Not Progressive in the Best Sense.

(Special Washington Letter) A VERY quaint community, a few miles back from the capital city, has been made the subject of special study by officials of the Bureau of Labor. "The negroes of Sandy Spring" have often been spoken of here, and the writer has heard of them for a score of years, but only recently took occasion and time to go and see them, and study their characteristics.

These people were blessed with freedom before the civil war. The community is in Montgomery county, Md., on a sandy ridge which constitutes the watershed between the Patuxent on the east and Rock creek on the west and south. The nearest town of any size is of great economic importance to the inhabitants of the neighborhood, the southern corner of their territory being about eight miles north of the northern angle of the District of Columbia.

Here, within an hour's ride on the electric cars, is the seat of government of this republic, a thriving agricultural community, among whom live still the descendants of negro families which have been free for a century and a quarter. It is this exceptional fact of a long-continued freedom in the midst of surrounding slavery which caused me to warrant the special investigation of the negroes of Sandy Spring.

The total number of negroes in Sandy Spring who reported in response to questions from the bureau as to age, sex and birthplace was 900. Adding to these 40, estimated as non-reporting, they obtained a total of 1,000. This does not include a number of laborers, male and female, who live in various settlements just beyond the edge of Sandy Spring, and who constitute a varying but considerable element in the population of the neighborhood; except, of course, in so far as such laborers were domiciled in Sandy Spring at the time of the investigation.

There are 448 males and 512 females, a proportion of 1.143 females to every 1,000 males. This is considerably above the general proportion for the United States—532.8 females to every 1,000 males.

The Sandy Spring negro children have easy access to three schools, of which two are within the borders of the community and one is a few hundred yards beyond its limits. The buildings, which are fairly good for their purposes, are owned by the county and are valued at \$1,636. There were in 1900-01 five teachers for the three schools—a male teacher and a female assistant for one, a female teacher and a female assistant for another, and a male teacher for the third school. Two of these schools are considered as successful by those most interested, and the teachers are regarded as fairly well equipped. The school term for 1898-99 was nine months. The teachers' salaries average about \$25 a month, and the salary of the assistant is \$15. The total enrollment of these schools for 1900-01 was 201, and the total average attendance was 221—about one-eighth of the average attendance for the country. Of this total enrollment the number of children below-



AT A PROTRACTED MEETING.

ing within Sandy Spring, as reported on the schedules, is 246.

The occupations in Sandy Spring are those characteristic of a progressive agricultural community near enough to a large city to export rather much of its own products. In addition to the 201 children, 1,000 tons of hay are hauled to Washington regularly, buying and selling as they go, and importing articles from the city on their own account or on commission. One also farms in a small way. They are both property holders. There is a dry goods store who has opened a short cross-country route, and he has in his employ a regular mail carrier. The mail carrier has owned his home for 20 years.

There are three shoemakers, who are also whitewashers and common carriers.

There are two tailors, a candleman,

and a man who makes hats.

There are two men who make

wooden boxes.

During the winter, there are also a few

small dealers in dried fruit, and

one who makes soap.

There are no negro doctors in the neighborhood, but the training gained by long experience probably qualifies many more than rank as professionals in their community's ministrations.

One of the two

members of the neighborhood has a

small church and receives a very

small salary, about \$50 a year. He is

an unengaged man, and his chief busi-

ness, farming, has caused him to be emulated among the agriculturists. The other preacher is a man of some education and of great fluency of speech. He has charge of the colored school, and is a member of the neighborhood, and is active in the discharge of his duties. Some of the members of his largest congregation describe him as having "done a great work" since he took charge of the church. He is a zealous advocate of the temperance cause, and gives, so far as the investigator knows, a good example in his private and family life to those under his charge. His salary is \$600 a year and a house and lot.

Of the five teachers enumerated are four women. One of them is prin-

cipal of the largest and the central

school, and receives the same salary (\$220) as her husband, who is per-

haps the most active and most

active in politics, being a member of

the county committee of his party.

One of the other women is principal

of the third school. The two others

are assistants, and their salaries are al-

most equal to those of their husbands.

That the individual undertakers of

business enterprise is a new figure

among the negroes, is broadly speak-

ing, true; particularly as applied to

commercial life. But it must be

borne in mind that the negro man-

ager or foreman is a familiar figure

in the plantation life of the ante-bellum days; that the plan-

tations trained their own blacksmiths,

wheelwrights, painters and carpen-

ters that the negro harbar has long

been almost as familiar as his own

red, white and blue sign pole, and

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THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Jan. 27.

Oberlin (O.) college chapel, seating 1,700 persons, was destroyed by fire.

The southern California orange crop this year is a record breaker.

The State bank of Verdigris, Neb., closed its doors with liabilities of \$10,000.

Governors of three states have put a stop to boxing, and promoters are worried.

A treaty with Canada for arbitration of the Alaskan boundary dispute has been signed.

Mrs. Mary A. Hunt, of Beloit, Wis., is 101 years old and possessed of all her faculties.

The Kansas legislature has appointed a commission to investigate the coal industry.

Railroad officials declare lack of motive power deprives them of one-third more traffic.

Coal is scarcer in Chicago and prices higher than before the grand jury investigation began.

Lorrie Andrews, of New York, has been appointed attorney general of Hawaii by Gov. Dole.

Joseph Petroski and his three sons were killed by the caving in of a mine at Natrona, Pa.

Timothy Harrington, M. P., has been reelected lord mayor of Dublin for the third successive time.

A man named Shaffer shot and killed Richard Smith at Vevay, Ind., and when led off jail hanged himself.

Austin, Tenn., has issued a trust to give \$50,000 more to endow a trust for scientific research in Scotland.

Ex-Gov. Charles Roberts Ingersoll, aged 82 years, died at his home in New Haven, Conn., from general debility.

Eugene McCarthy, the "schoolboy pugilist" of New York, died from the effects of a blow received in a bout.

Rev. H. W. Todd Grant, chaplain of the I. O. O. F. of Illinois and chaplain of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, died at Vandalia, Ill.

Dr. Thomas Grant Allen, of Chicago, has successfully used antiseptics introduced into the veins as a cure for miasms.

Harley Edkins, conductor, and Edna Darling and Thomas Swanke, breakers, were killed in a railway accident near Salt Creek, Ill.

Mac McLoughlin, a representative of a German horse meat company, is en route to Chicago, where he will establish a horse slaughter plant.

Dora Meek, the 17-year-old girl of Centralia, Ill., who has been asleep 120 days, has revived and is reported as rapidly recovering.

A volunteer force organized to pursue the bandits in the province of Zamboanga, in the Philippines, was surrounded and defeated, three Americans being killed.

Mrs. W. Knute, and her youngest child, of Elkhorn, Wis., are dead from the effects of diphtheria which escaped from their home, which was burned to the ground.

Southern senators and representatives left a white house reception in a huff and held indignation meetings because several negro officials attended President Roosevelt's reception to Congress.

Herbert Orr, a Michigan university student from Hillsdale, Ill., died after overstudy in preparing for final examinations.

He had worked daily in a barber shop and studied till three a. m.

An artery burst in his head.

Old coal sold in St. Paul for cent a pound.

For the first time in the history of the city, coal was put up in fifty-pound sacks and sold out at 50 cents a sack by local coal companies.

There was a great demand for it.

Gustave Malmequist, a fireman in the engine house of the St. Paul City Railway company, was crushed to death between the bumper of a trolley and a locomotive.

Its stations are the ups and downs that you ever saw.

And we travel on trains of thought, into the long ago.

Jay Rittredge, in Four-Track News.

FAR BE IT FROM NOVA.

Newspaper.

Upon the merchant's face between Roth, mit der schnitte appear.

He murmurs: Shall I mark 'em down

Or save 'em for another year?"

—Washington Star.

INDUSTRY WAR.

Upon the merchant's face between Roth, mit der schnitte appear.

He murmurs: Shall I mark 'em down

Or save 'em for another year?"

—Washington Star.

BOTH WERE AWLIBLES.

Some time ago a lady who was a well known advocate of woman's rights was tackled by a pretentious young suitor on her favorite subject.

Finally her opponent wound up his attack with a series of the odious lies by saying:

"In fact, madam, I think you would like to be a man!"

To which she softly replied:

"And wouldn't you?"—Till-Bits.

Glad We Went.

Homer—That preacher is all right.

I wouldn't miss the sermon for a ten-dollar bill.

Mrs. Homer—I'm glad to hear you say so dear. It certainly was convincing.

"That's what I liked about it. I

fully convinced me that I might be a great deal worse than I am."—Chicago Daily News.

A ROMANCE.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Olsen, of Milwaukee, today, for the first time in an age, and I thought from the way he acted when I mentioned you, that you and he must have had some romance or other before we met.

John, Fairwell—No romance about it.

We were married for a few years,

that's all.—N. Weekly.

AS IN A MIRROR.

"I see the scoundrel in your face!" exclaimed the angry man.

"That," replied the other calmly,

"is a personal reflection."

When the angry man had figured this out he was even angrier.—Chicago Post.

HOW TO LIE.

Mrs. Hayrake—Our son Josh writes

from the Philippines that he

fights and wants to come home.

Mr. Hayrake—Gosh! I'll bet th'

goosh-durned chump's been gettin'

married!—Tuck.

AS A PLUMMET. Little Attention.

Margaret—Slaves you may have sys-

tem for being an agreeable guest?

Katherine—Yes, indeed! I always

go home a day or two before my host-

ess expects me to leave.—Tuck.

ALL AROUND THE STATE.

A farmer's institute, held at Young America, was very largely attended.

Domestic work, the statement that the milch cows were condemned to the salve

crop was secured by the selve

crop

FORESTS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

There Character and Extent.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1903.
Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, has returned from the Philippines, where he was sent last August by Secretary Wilson, at the request of the Secretary of War, to report on the forest policy of the islands.

A personal examination of the Philippine forests and a study of market conditions have convinced Mr. Pinchot of the value of the timber and of the very great opportunities on the islands for government forestry. "Both for forestry and for foresters," he says, "the Philippines offer the finest field I know of. The forestry bureau of the islands, under Capt. Geo. P. Ahern, has charge of the development of valuable forests composed of trees the names of which are mostly unfamiliar to Americans and of whose habits we know comparatively nothing. An unlimited field for profitable study is offered the young foresters now entering the Philippine service. The objection that the islands are dangerously unhealthy is a mistaken one. I believe that a man who takes care of himself may work with entire safety in the Philippines."

On a gunboat placed at his disposal by the Governor Taft, Mr. Pinchot, in company with Captain Ahern, made a trip of 3,000 miles among the islands. The sailing was done at night, when possible; landings were made in the day and the forests of all the larger islands and of many of the smaller ones were examined.

"Probably more than half the area of the islands is in forests," says Mr. Pinchot.

The best timber I saw in Mindanao, on the road built by the army from the coast to Limao, where the fighting with the Moros has been going on. There the best trees are 150 to 175 feet high, with clear lengths of 90 to 100 feet and diameters of 3 to 6 feet. The forest is dense and interwoven with creepers, and progress through it is often impossible without cutting a way. The islands contain large areas without forests, as along the railroad from Manila to Dagupan. Nearly the whole island of Cebu and parts of Panay are without forests. On the other hand, Mindanao and Paragua are nearly all in forest.

The pine of the Benguet province is about the only tree which an American in the Philippines will recognize. Although nearly 700 species have been described and classified, doubtless many Philippine trees still remain unknown. Very many of the timbers are fine cabinet woods, nearly all are heavy, and many sink in water. At present their use is limited entirely by their ability to withstand the attacks of the teredo and the white ant.

Lumbering is a problem on the islands. The death of nearly all the caribou has in some places reduced the industry to the employment of hand labor entirely, which is scarce and unsatisfactory. What lumbering is now going on is of the most primitive sort. I have seen heavy logs hauled with tackle by hand. A considerable part of the timber used on the islands is imported from the United States."

Mr. Pinchot journeyed to the Philippines by way of Russia, where he found an efficient and highly developed system of government forestry. He visited the forest schools of St. Petersburg and Moscow, met the forest officials and made trips with them into the woods. He also observed the planting on the steppes.

Of the Russian forests Mr. Pinchot says: "They are very good, as a whole, though not to be compared with those of our own Pacific coast. Across Russia and Siberia, from Moscow to the borders of Manchuria, one is never out of sight of trees."

Mr. Pinchot will make a complete report on his observations in the Philippines.

GRIFFON.

H. H. Markenson has moved into his new house, he has quite a snug little home now.

L. L. Wallace has nearly recovered from his recent illness.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

Notice is hereby given that examinations for Teachers' State Certificates, will be held in the school buildings at Hinckley and Pine City on the 5th, 6th and 7th of February, 1903.

Examinations for 2nd grade certificates need not register until the morning of the 6th.

Dated at Pine City, Jan. 12th, '03.

R. H. BLANKENSHIP,
Supt. of Pine Co.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. BARNUM,

Physician and Surgeon.
Graduate of University of Michigan, 1886
Office at Hinckley South of Court House
Telephone No. 6.

Night calls promptly responded to.

Pine City.

R. L. WISEMAN,

Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Wissman & Co.'s hardware store
Pine City.

Night calls promptly responded to.

Rush City.

A. J. STOWE, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.
Graduate of the University of New York, 1887
Office in Pine City, north of post office. Residence 2nd house
north of office.

Rush City.

E. L. STEPHAN,

Physician and Surgeon.
Office at Drug Store.
Hinckley.

Night calls promptly responded to.

Hinckley.

S. G. L. ROBERTS,

Attorney at Law.

Pine City.

ROBT. U. SAUNDERS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Office—Hinckley Hotel.

Pine City.

M. B. HURLEY,

Attorney at Law.

County Attorney of Pine County.

Office in the Court House.

Pine City.

MEADOW LAWN.

Orson Schofield has been under the doctor's care for a few days but is somewhat better.

Sam Dorcas has purchased another fine horse. Sam is quite a horse jockey.

B. Cummings hauled the largest load of logs ever hauled to I. W. Purdy's saw mill by two horses. There was 44 logs in the load with a total of 3723 feet.

A surprise dance was given at the home of Miss Millie Dorcas last Saturday evening. A delightful time was enjoyed by all those who attended.

A party of young ladies and gentlemen spent Sunday afternoon and evening with Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Zimmer.

Mrs. J. O. Cline has been on the sick list for some time.

Miss Grace Franklin is much better after having been under the doctor's care for the past few days.

For good sawing and lots of it call on S. W. Purdy.

B. A. Zimmer spent a few days in Pine City on business last week.

Lots of logs are coming into S. W. Purdy's saw mill every day.

Mrs. Hamlin has been very sick for some time but is improving fast.

George Laird has purchased a fine horse for the purpose of hauling cord wood to Beroun.

Mr. Gaukel, of S. Dak., is visiting friends a few days in Meadow Lawn. He expects to purchase a home before returning to Dakota.

Mrs. Mart Smith has been on the sick list for the past two weeks but is some better.

It is reported that Dhill's saw mill has been shut down on account of the boys not having the right kind of drinking water.

The Scenic Express, leaving Minneapolis at 7:30, St. Paul 8:00 a. m., except Sunday, arrives in St. Louis early morning, Sleep Cars from Rock Island south.

This is the most direct route from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Clinton, Davenport, Rock Island, and all Mississippi River cities.

Passengers by either train or boat can go from St. Louis southwest, southeast and southwest in St. Louis Union Station.

The farmers of this place are quite busy hauling logs and cord wood the sleighing being fine.

The dance given by Mr. Clyne's proved to be a fine one, there being a large crowd.

Charles Pollard, of North Dakota, is visiting here, —and buyers are numerous in this vicinity.

The Gracie Crew met last evening and on their way home Rob. was heard singing "Baby left the cradle."

Mr. Purdy has got a good supply of logs at his mill now and is doing good work sawing.

Irvin and Ernest Holler are getting out fence posts. Any one wishing to buy posts can, at 3¢ apiece, on the main road.

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