

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

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 bona-fide circulation of any paper published along the "Duluth Short Line."

VOL. XX.

PINE CITY, PINE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1905.

NO. 39

P. A. Hobson, President. P. W. McALLEN, Vice-Pres. JAMES D. HOYLE, 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.

An Interesting Contest.

Great interest is being taken in Breckinridge's diamond ring contest. The standing of the young ladies are as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Lillian Perkins | 153 votes |
| Anna Kick | 132 " |
| Lillian Lambert | 129 " |
| Georgia Cherrier | 51 " |
| Louisa Glasow | 23 " |
| Florence Fritzen | 23 " |
| Aggie Stoehly | 11 " |
| Nellie Greeley | 8 " |
| Fannie Ververka | 7 " |
| Fannie Kruse | 7 " |
| Dorothy Laing | 6 " |
| Susan Shearer | 5 " |
| Selma Gustafson | 4 " |
| Della Sweeney | 3 " |
| Anna Aasmus | 2 " |
| Eva Madden | 1 " |
| Julia Johnson | 1 " |
| Do a little electioneering girls. | |

Always Successful.

When indigestion becomes chronic it is dangerous. Kodal Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion all trouble resulting therefrom thus preventing Catarrh of the Stomach. Dr. Newbrough, of League, W. Va., says: "To those suffering from indigestion or sour stomach I would say there is no better remedy than Kodal Dyspepsia Cure. I have prescribed it for a number of my patients with good success." Kodal Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and makes the stomach sweet. Sold by J. Y. Breckinridge.

Memorial Day at Hinckley.

The committee on arrangements for September 1st, our Memorial Day have all plans completed. The speakers for the day will be Hon. Moses E. Clapp and Rev. E. C. Clemens, D. D.

The complete program is not obtainable but the committee assert that the day will be fittingly observed.

There should be a large attendance at these exercises.

The friends and relatives of some of Pine county's foremost citizens lost their lives on the day of that great disaster that destroyed so many homes and caused so much grief and suffering and it is fitting that we observe their memory—Hinckley Enterprise.

Resolutions.

PINE CITY, Minn., Aug 29, 1905.
Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, by His own decree, to remove from amongst us our beloved sister, Mrs. Anna Blankenship. Therefore be it

Resolved: That we, the members of Pine City Lodge No. 126, D. of H., extend to the mourning husband, family and relatives our heartfelt sympathy.

And be it further Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Lodge, a copy therof sent to the bereaved husband, a copy sent to the A. O. U. W. Lodge, and a copy to each of the local papers for publication.

MARGARET L. O'BRIEN,
NETTIE J. MILLER,
LUCILLE DOREY,
Committee on Resolutions.

Good Remarriage of the Longs.
"Several years since my lungs were so badly affected that I had many long spells of coughing," writes A. M. Long, of Woodstock, N.Y. "After treatment with several physicians, I received no benefit. I recommended it to advanced stages of lung trouble." "Foley's Kidney Cure makes the disease disappear so quickly that they will eliminate the poison from the blood. For sale by J. Y. Breckinridge.

REDUCED FAIR RATES

A Rate of Fair and a Third for Round Trip to Pine City.

Stations Between Twin Cities and Moose Lake on Schedule.

A rate of one fare and a third for the round trip has been made by the N. P. Ry. Co. for the Pine county fair which is to be held at Pine City the 25th, 26th and 27th of next month.

This rate affects towns along this line from St. Paul and Minneapolis on the south to Moose Lake on the north.

The tickets are to be sold September 25, 26, 27, the final return limit being Thursday, Sept. 28th.

Word bearing news of this rate effect was received by D. Gredley, secretary of the Association, Wednesday, and it is expected that an immense attendance at the fair will be the outcome of the railway officials' courtesy.

Heralded from Meadow Lawn.

W. H. Hamlin is home for a few days.

School will open in District No. 1 Monday, Sept. 4th, Mrs. Ida Collett teacher.

J. O. Clyne has gone to Arthur, N. D., where he expects to remain for some time.

We are glad to report that Mrs. E. A. Elford is slowly improving from her recent illness.

Mr. L. L. Fuhrmann and Mr. Adler left for Dakota last week to take in the harvest and threshing.

Miss Louise E. Laird returned to her home in Pine City after a week's visit with friends and relatives.

Ervin and Ernest Holler have returned from Evergreen, where they were looking after their land interests.

L. W. Purdy has purchased a new Guan-Scott separator, and will begin threshing as soon as the weather will permit.

W. S. Patterson, the well known dealer in farm machinery, of Watertown, S. D., accompanied by his wife, have engaged a cottage for a September visit to the club. He is an enthusiastic fisherman and sailor.

The Misses Prendergast, of St. Paul, have returned for another stay at the Club. The denizens of St. Elmo cottages often observe the natty launch of the county attorney at the dock.

Major Cooley has sighted another "Channel Burd" on his life course,

and calculates that if he don't get around or strike a "deadhead" he will pass it at 3:22 p.m., central time, Saturday, Sept. 2d. Of course there will be "doings."

W. S. Patterson, the well known dealer in farm machinery, of Watertown, S. D., accompanied by his wife, have engaged a cottage for a September visit to the club. He is an enthusiastic fisherman and sailor.

Major Cooley has sighted another "Channel Burd" on his life course,

and calculates that if he don't get around or strike a "deadhead" he will pass it at 3:22 p.m., central time, Saturday, Sept. 2d. Of course there will be "doings."

Sold by J. Y. Breckinridge.

W. S. Patterson, the well known

dealer in farm machinery, of Watertown, S. D., accompanied by his wife, have engaged a cottage for a September visit to the club. He is an enthusiastic fisherman and sailor.

Major Cooley has sighted another "Channel Burd" on his life course,

and calculates that if he don't get around or strike a "deadhead" he will pass it at 3:22 p.m., central time, Saturday, Sept. 2d. Of course there will be "doings."

Sold by J. Y. Breckinridge.

W. S. Patterson, the well known

dealer in farm machinery, of Watertown, S. D., accompanied by his wife, have engaged a cottage for a September visit to the club. He is an enthusiastic fisherman and sailor.

Major Cooley has sighted another "Channel Burd" on his life course,

and calculates that if he don't get around or strike a "deadhead" he will pass it at 3:22 p.m., central time, Saturday, Sept. 2d. Of course there will be "doings."

Sold by J. Y. Breckinridge.

W. S. Patterson, the well known

dealer in farm machinery, of Watertown, S. D., accompanied by his wife, have engaged a cottage for a September visit to the club. He is an enthusiastic fisherman and sailor.

Major Cooley has sighted another "Channel Burd" on his life course,

and calculates that if he don't get around or strike a "deadhead" he will pass it at 3:22 p.m., central time, Saturday, Sept. 2d. Of course there will be "doings."

Sold by J. Y. Breckinridge.

W. S. Patterson, the well known

dealer in farm machinery, of Watertown, S. D., accompanied by his wife, have engaged a cottage for a September visit to the club. He is an enthusiastic fisherman and sailor.

Major Cooley has sighted another "Channel Burd" on his life course,

and calculates that if he don't get around or strike a "deadhead" he will pass it at 3:22 p.m., central time, Saturday, Sept. 2d. Of course there will be "doings."

Sold by J. Y. Breckinridge.

W. S. Patterson, the well known

dealer in farm machinery, of Watertown, S. D., accompanied by his wife, have engaged a cottage for a September visit to the club. He is an enthusiastic fisherman and sailor.

Major Cooley has sighted another "Channel Burd" on his life course,

and calculates that if he don't get around or strike a "deadhead" he will pass it at 3:22 p.m., central time, Saturday, Sept. 2d. Of course there will be "doings."

Sold by J. Y. Breckinridge.

W. S. Patterson, the well known

dealer in farm machinery, of Watertown, S. D., accompanied by his wife, have engaged a cottage for a September visit to the club. He is an enthusiastic fisherman and sailor.

Major Cooley has sighted another "Channel Burd" on his life course,

and calculates that if he don't get around or strike a "deadhead" he will pass it at 3:22 p.m., central time, Saturday, Sept. 2d. Of course there will be "doings."

Sold by J. Y. Breckinridge.

LOG DRAG MAKES ROADS.

Fine illustration of How Every Township in Pine County Could Have Good Roads at Little Cost.

Thief River Falls News: There has been a great deal of talk in the papers of this section of late regarding the merits of the split log drag in the building of good roads. They are so simple and cheap to make that every farmer could have one by a small amount of energy, but we have heard of only one in operation.

Charles Elgstrom, of the town of Rocksbury, has used a split log drag from his farm on the east side of the river north to Greenwood cemetery, the city limits of Thief River Falls. As all will remember, this road has always been a very rough clay road, and in wet weather almost impassable.

By the use of only a split log drag this piece of road has been converted into one of the best highways in the state of Minnesota, and the cost of getting it in this condition has not been great.

In Missouri, where the split log drag originated, each farmer runs one from his own front gate to his neighbor's front gate towards town. If the farmers around here would get the "Missouri habit" we would soon have fine roads, and Mr. Elgstrom has demonstrated that the split log drag is all right.

Honored by Neighbors.

CONTRIBUTED.

Saturday evening a very enjoyable affair occurred in this burg, when something over 100 of our citizens met at the new warehouse of our enterprising merchant, A. M. Challen, to tender a surprise to J. P. Holmberg and wife.

Mr. Holmberg has been operator and station agent at Rock Creek for the past fifteen years, and had always been regarded as a permanent fixture, and it was a surprise to everyone one when it was announced that he had decided to leave the railroad and embark in the mercantile business at North Branch.

Mr. Holmberg came among us a mere boy in 1881 but with a man's head for business. Always kind and obliging in his official capacity, and always ready to assist in any enterprise for the advancement of our interests as a town and to help those whom he considered worthy, he has endeared himself to all, whether rich or poor, high or low, and his departure for other fields of labor will be regretted by all.

As an expression of their appreciation of the interest he has always taken in the welfare of our town and the many kind acts performed for individuals, C. H. Enos was deputized to present an elegant leather cushioned easy chair to Mr. Holmberg, and a set of silver spoons to Mrs. Holmberg as a token of regard. The presents were purchased by the contributions of many friends.

After the presentations, to which Mr. Holmberg feelingly responded, the company sat down to an elegant spread, and at its conclusion shook hands with Mr. and Mrs. Holmberg and bid them "bon voyage" in their new undertaking.

In Praise of Chamberlain's Cotic Choler and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"Allow me to give you a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Cotic Choler and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Mr. John Hamlett, of Eagle Pass, Texas. "I suffered one week with bowel trouble and took all kinds of medicine without getting any relief, when my friend, Mr. C. Johnson, a merchant here, advised me to take this remedy. After taking one dose I felt greatly relieved and when I had taken the third dose was entirely cured. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for putting this great remedy in the hands of mankind." For sale by L. E. Breckinridge.

No Unpleasant Effects.

If you ever took Dr. Will's Little Ringers for biliousness or constipation you know what ill effects. These famous little pills cleanse the liver and rid the system of all bile without producing unpleasant effects. Sold by J. Y. Breckinridge.

Foley's Kidney Cure will cure all diseases arising from disordered kidneys or bladder. J. Y. Breckinridge.

TERMS: \$1.50 PER ANNUM.

ADVERTISING: \$1.00 per word.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING: \$1.00 per word.

NOTICE: \$1.00 per word.

OBITUARIES: \$1.00 per word.

NOTICE: \$1.00 per word.

Pine Co. Pioneer.

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

Mrs. John W. Mackay is a collector of old (and new) candlesticks and has a collection embracing more than 4,000 and worth upward of \$20,000.

The exports of Cuba for 1904 aggregated in value \$100,000,000, slaves millions more than in 1903, and of this amount \$2 per cent. came to the United States.

About one hundred years more will be required to complete the work of making a topographical map of the country which was begun by the United States government in 1852.

At the Shokosha festival, which is held in Japan every May, the names of all soldiers who fell in battle the previous year are officially printed. The soldiers who succumb to disease are not thus honored.

Ghent, in Belgium, is a town of fools. Imbeciles are sent there as to an asylum, but, instead of being shut up and deprived of the pleasures of liberty, they are allowed to enjoy themselves like reasonable beings.

Unless it may have been by Korean raid in the continuous past, Japan has never been invaded by a foreign foe. Their racial descent is practically pure—hence their intense love of country and entire self-sacrificing patriotism.

The Marne, whose district in France is said to "fairly bristle with cannon," the wine growers are firmly convinced of the efficacy of the cannon to destroy the hall in the clouds and to turn it into a mild rain.

A mountain at Singampur in Upper Burma, is entirely covered with great blocks of iron ore. Dr. Noelting, of the geological survey of India, discovered that the mountain was magnetic, the tremendous attraction rendering his compass and watch useless.

Prof. P. G. Holden, the apostle of seed testing and lawn's law, is now engaged in testing corn in India. Prof. Holden recently made the statement that most favorable conditions for another month India's corn crop will go over 400,000,000 bushels—the biggest yield the state has ever hoped for, and 20 per cent. greater than the yield of a year ago when India made its record.

The authorities have forbidden the use of Hyde Park, London, by motorists during the afternoons of July. The park is a favorite place for broughams and carriages, which is rather hard on the large number of fashionable people who have replaced their horse-drawn carriages by the modern vehicle. The reason given for this decision is that danger is caused to the occupants of the numerous horse-drawn carriages.

There is a spot in the United States of Columbia where a five-mile ditch would connect the Pacific with the waters of the Park. Indeed, there is a spot there, in the province of Choco, where a little homemade canal did exactly this thing over a century ago. It is written in history and can be found in well-known histories that natives passed in their canoes from the waters of the Atitlao to the Rio San Juan by means of an artificial cut.

The results of the census of the Russian empire, taken eight years ago, have just been published and give the total population of Russia at 125,699,685 inhabitants of whom 62,167,984 are men and 63,161,984 women. The number of males is 59 per cent. of the population. As to the several classes, the mouski (or peasants) are numbered at 95,395,648 and the middle classes at 12,384,938 persons, while the members of the nobility are given as 1,850,255.

Probably the picture of John Paul Jones most familiar to the public is the one representing him on the deck of the Bonhomme Richard, with a pair of hot pistol stocks in his hands. These same pistols, their authenticity beyond doubt, are now owned in Evansville. They were not only one of the property of the great admiral, but were the ones he used, with his British crew, to kill the British crew of the British ship Serapis and gained for these infant Americans the first victory.

"From what I have seen in continental hospitals I predict that in one year radium will be used in all hospitals that fight cancer. In all its forms," said Hugo Lieber, the discoverer of the wonderful radium coating used in the hospitals which landed from the Metz, after three months' tour of Europe. Mr. Lieber visited the principal hospitals of England, France and Germany at the request of the great physicians to explain the use of the radium pencils which have cured cancer at Flower Hospital.

Japan is very harsh on her defeated enemies, both native and military. During the war with Korea, for instance, a naval lieutenant who failed to carry out a task set him was pointed to his chief to cover his disgrace by committing suicide. A sheet was strung across the entrance of the garrison, and behind this was placed an armchair and a table. On the latter was a sharp knife, wrapped in a piece of green paper. The lieutenant, having eaten a meal, was beaten with the sheet, sat in a chair and picked up the knife and committed suicide.

THE EASTERN WAR NOW AT AN END

THE ENVOYS SUDDENLY ARRIVE AT AN UNEXPECTED AGREEMENT.

Japan Resides from her Claims of Indemnity and Russia Retains the Internal Warships. Triumph for President Roosevelt.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 26.—The peace conference arrived at a complete accord yesterday on all questions and decided to proceed to the elaboration of a treaty.

The Japanese practically yielded everything. They accepted the first demand of the United States, no indemnity without payment of redemption money. The Japanese also yielded the interned warships and the limitation of naval power.

The delegates met yesterday morning and agreed to work on the elaboration of the treaty which began.

Peace was practically concluded at the morning session. In the final struggle the Russians won the victory. For the sake of peace the Japanese with a view to the maintenance of their achievements in this war, met the ultimatum of the czar and demanded the demands in controversy.

Everywhere there was a delirium of jubilation.

Terms of Peace.

Russia to pay no indemnity in any guise to Japan for cost of war.

Japan to divide Isle of Sakhalin in half.

Recognition of Japan's control over Korea.

Cession to China of Manchuria by Russia, with recognition of Manchuria as an independent state.

Obligation on the part of both Russia and Japan to respect the integrity of the Chinese empire, carrying out the late Secretary Hay's policy in the Far East.

Chinese-Eastern railroad from Port Arthur north to pass under Japanese control.

Interned Russian warships in various ports to be returned to Russia.

No restriction to be placed by Japan on Russia's naval strength in the Far East in the future.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 30.—The peace conference, which two days ago would have been adjourned had it not been for the heroic intercession of President Roosevelt, was sudden and dramatic. For the sake of peace, Japan, with the magnanimity of a victor, at the last moment yielded everything still in dispute.

Japan refused to budge from the ultimatum Emperor Nicholas gave in to President Roosevelt through Ambassador Meyer. No indemnity, no cession of Manchuria, no agreement to divide Sakhalin and reimburse Japan for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners were his last words.

They have been repeatedly retarded in all their efforts to reach a compromise proposal of last Wednesday they were delivered to Harcourt Komura yesterday morning.

M. Witte sent to the conference declaring he was powerless to change the decision of the czar of a Russian indemnity. Emperor Nicholas' ultimatum had been given to him but to President Roosevelt, the head of a foreign state.

The president could do nothing with Witte.

He used him to bring Japan to reason, Witte refused also when the president appealed to him. Witte had no Baron Kaneko working against him in this country. He goes home with the glory of a victory, a war that was won by the Russian armies, destroyed the Russian fleet, driven Russia out of territory she had grabbed, as if his country was the conquering force in spite of the subsequent peace.

The Russians are jubilant. They have nothing to lose and everything to gain, and they practically dictated their own terms. The hard-headed baron can only vote, which was so wisely picked out for his service, although brought up in France, in his own country, in England, France and America, and although thoroughly begged by President Roosevelt to pay more attention to his responsibilities and persistently refused. He would not. It must be said he did not expect to win, for he seemed thunderstruck when Baron Komura visited the indemnity. Although Witte is a pacifist, he would have allowed the way to go on indefinitely before he could get a cent of tribute.

Baron Komura, following the rule he has himself, declined to make any statement, and Mr. Takashima only would say when asked to make a statement.

"For the sake of humanity and civilization, and in the interest of both countries and the world we have made peace."

Japan is very harsh on her defeated enemies, both native and military.

During the war with Korea, for instance, a naval lieutenant who failed to carry out a task set him was pointed to his chief to cover his disgrace by committing suicide.

A sheet was strung across the entrance of the garrison, and behind this was placed an armchair and a table.

Under the Hammer.

Hodgenberry, Ky., Aug. 29.—Aber-

ham Lincoln's birthday, a libra-

relics, books, manuscripts and ex-

eculations of a naval defector and ex-

convict, John Williams, 28 years old, has been dashed to death at his death bed in a park near here. Every bone in his body was broken as Williams struck the ground with fearful force.

His health is improved and he is taking up health. He is clerk in the prison record office under H. W. Mc-Clayton, the historian expert, and is writing a history of the prison system and behind this was placed an armchair and a table.

He is sharp knife, wrapped in a piece of green paper. The sheet was torn, the knife was broken and the sheet, cut in a chair and picked up the knife and committed suicide.

IN FEVER'S CRIP.

Scourge Attacks Village in Louisiana—Nearly 200 Persons Sick—Sick in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Aug. 24.—Yellow fever conditions within New Orleans are completely overshadowed by those without the city. While the fever in the city is submitting to control, the situation in the country districts is less serious, and both the state board of health and the marines hospital service are their hands full in trying to send adequate assistance to those settlements which are struggling with the disease. Several a day passes without the arrival of some new infected point and unless drivers and nurses are sent from here there is no assurance that the fever will not spread.

The worst nest thus far discovered is at Leeville, about a month of Bayou La Fourche, where nearly two-thirds of the settlement of 300 people there are infected and where a number of deaths have occurred. Only one doctor is on the scene and his difficulties are increased by the fact that the settlement lies between two banks of a rapidly flowing stream.

New Orleans, Aug. 26.—If all houses are properly disinfected and screened there are reasonable hopes of a complete cessation of yellow fever on or before October 1, was the message of hope given by Surgeon White to a meeting of medical men which Bishop Seitz presided. If the citizens will but do this, the doctor said, they will deserve the commendation of the civilized world.

New Orleans, Aug. 29.—The fifth week of the fight against yellow fever began yesterday with a series of favorable conditions and with much hope that the crisis has passed. Though New Orleans is now in the midst of a period usually critical in yellow fever epidemics, there is no present indication that the federal authorities are to lose their grip on the disease.

The official record of the progress of yellow fever up to six p. m. Monday is as follows: New cases, 45; total cases to date, 1,788; deaths on Monday, 5; total deaths, 260; cases under treatment, 181.

HOCH SAVED AGAIN.

Judge Grants Stay of Execution and Illinois Supreme Court Will Review His Case.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—Johann Hoch was saved from the gallows once more. With the hour of his execution only 24 hours away, the condemned man was brought together with other members of the scaffold from which he was to be dropped to death at ten o'clock Friday morning, word was received from Springfield that Barret D. Paul, of St. Paul, Minn., attorney for the Illinois supreme court, had issued a order for a writ of supersedeas, and that the writ had been issued Thursday to Hoch's attorneys.

Hoch's case will be reviewed at the October term of the supreme court, which begins on Sept. 1. Hoch cannot be tried much before next April.

He will then either be executed or given a new trial. In the meantime he will not apply for release on bonds, but will remain in the county jail.

Hoch was sentenced to death June 22, 1904, for the shooting of his wife on June 22. Gov. Deneen granted a reprieve until Aug. 25 after Attorney A. H. Thompson had given \$500 to the family of the deceased. Hoch's wife had given him a record of superseedas, and that the writ had been issued Thursday to Hoch's attorneys.

Hoch's case will be reviewed at the October term of the supreme court, which begins on Sept. 1.

He will then either be executed or given a new trial. In the meantime he will not apply for release on bonds, but will remain in the county jail.

He is good-humored and friendly with his friends, who are doing all they can to help him.

They are trying to get him released.

He is good-humored and friendly with his friends, who are doing all they can to help him.

He is good-humored and friendly with his friends, who are doing all they can to help him.

He is good-humored and friendly with his friends, who are doing all they can to help him.

He is good-humored and friendly with his friends, who are doing all they can to help him.

He is good-humored and friendly with his friends, who are doing all they can to help him.

He is good-humored and friendly with his friends, who are doing all they can to help him.

He is good-humored and friendly with his friends, who are doing all they can to help him.

"THE LADY OR THE TIGER?"



TAKES A PLUNGE IN THE PLUNGER

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S EXPERIENCE ON BOARD A SUBMARINE.

Makes Descent of Forty Feet to Bottom of Long Island Sound—Craft Is Then Put Through Many Maneuvers—Delighted with His Trip.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 26.—President Roosevelt, late Friday evening, made a descent in Long Island sound on board the submarine torpedo boat Plunger. He was aboard the vessel about three hours. At one time the little boat was submerged for 50 minutes, and in that time was put through all of the submarine feats of which she is capable. The president expressed his delight at the novel experience, and said that he was immensely impressed with the boat and with the manner in which she was handled.

Assured of Safety.

The president's intention not only to make a personal inspection of the tiny vessel, likely to prove so deadly in naval warfare, but to make a submarine descent in it, was reached after a conference with Lieut. Nelson. The Plunger's commander expected no President Roosevelt to make the operations of his boat and assured him that a trial run and a descent into the depth of Long Island sound would be as devoid of danger as would be a trip on a New York subway express train.

The special trial of the boat with the president on board took place between three and six o'clock Friday afternoon in Long Island sound, off the entrance to Oyster Bay. As soon as the president had descended into the boat, the manholes were closed and, convoyed by the naval tender Apache, the Plunger started for the sound. No maneuvers were attempted until the vessel was well beyond the entrance to the harbor. The Plunger had been blowing since Thursday night, kicked up a heavy sea, but the Plunger behaved beautifully. The water where the trial took place is about 40 feet deep, too shallow, in the opinion of Lieut. Nelson and his experts, to enable the vessel to do her best work.

Go to the Bottom.

Soon after the vessel reached the necessary depth, which was 40 feet, it was descended downward until it rested on the bottom of the sound. Then the mechanism of the craft was explained minutely to the president by Lieut. Nelson, so that he afterward experienced no difficulty in understanding the movements which were performed. While the president thus was resting on the bottom of the sound in a submarine boat, a storm 40 feet above him was raging unnoticed. The tide descended in torrents and the northeast whirled the surface of the water into big rollers, but it was as quiet and peaceful where the president sat as an east wind would be.

The Maneuver.

Explanation of the working of the vessel having been completed, Lieut. Nelson began to put her through her paces. From the bottom, purpose diving was tried; that is, the boat would ascend to the surface of the sound and descend again long enough to enable our commander to sight his watch. She fought desperately for a moment, while the gunner in charge of her engine, Captain Hodges, man took her himself loose and stepping back a few paces fired two shots. One bullet struck Mrs. Mize in the heart and the other grazed her right wrist. She fell to the sidewalk and was dead when residents attracted by the shooting arrived. The murderer escaped.

Gives Much to Charity.

Muskegon, Mich., Aug. 26.—The wife of the millionaire philanthropist Charles H. Blackley was killed yesterday. Her husband, a man who was a highwayman, but instead of following her example Mrs. Mize grappled with the robber. She fought desperately for a moment, while the gunner in charge of her engine, Captain Hodges, man took her himself loose and stepping back a few paces fired two shots. One bullet struck Mrs. Mize in the heart and the other grazed her right wrist. She fell to the sidewalk and was dead when residents attracted by the shooting arrived. The murderer escaped.

Fatal Hotel Fire.

Marrakech, Mo., Aug. 23.—Three lives were lost and four persons were injured by the burning of Hotel Marrakech here Saturday. The dead are James K. Martin, 21, a porter; Frank J. Bennett, No. 5807 Washington avenue, and, after thrusting a revolver in her face, demanded his money. In company with Mrs. Mize, Lee Creek, N. M., he was a guest at the hotel. Mrs. Mize ran to the moment she realized the man was a highwayman, but instead of following her example Mrs. Mize grappled with the robber. She fought desperately for a moment, while the gunner in charge of her engine, Captain Hodges, man took her himself loose and stepping back a few paces fired two shots. One bullet struck Mrs. Mize in the heart and the other grazed her right wrist. She fell to the sidewalk and was dead when residents attracted by the shooting arrived. The murderer escaped.

Gold Output at Nome.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 25.—United States Assayer Fred Wing, in charge of the local assay office, has made the statement that his estimate of the gold output of Nome for the season of 1905 was \$10,000,000. This amount will record for Nome and will exceed the output of last year by \$5,000,000.

Death Victim Dies.

Battle, Mont., Aug. 25.—James Calirne, the tenth victim of the street car accident which occurred Saturday night and killed himself. He was a well-known and prominent citizen here. He had just returned from the funeral of his father.

Chicago Printers Strike.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—The strike which is expected to continue the whole of the United States and Canada followed the posting of open shop notices Saturday. Printers struck in five large plants.

President Delighted.

In describing his experience President Roosevelt expressed great satisfaction with the way the managed. He remarked particularly on the possibilities of the submarine torpedo boats in actual warfare. He related the details of his experiences in the submarine, and the fact that he was not needed, however, and the Plunger returned to her moorings, near the entrance to the harbor, very early yesterday morning. The president shook hands with all the crew as he left the vessel to return to Sagamore hill.

SHOTGUN QUARANTINE AND WAR ON YELLOW FEVER

THRILLING PHASES OF THE BATTLE
BEING WAGED IN THE STRICKEN
DISTRICTS OF LOUISIANA.

A CLASH OF ARMED FORCES IS THREATENED

Exciting Incidents in Which the Governors of Two States Figured—Federal Government in Charge Directing Scientific War on the Disease and the Mosquito.

New Orleans, La.—The shotgun quarantine which is now prevalent in the southern states bordering on the fever-stricken districts of Louisiana has been one of the exciting and spectacular features of the outbreak of the scourge this year. Refugees from New Orleans and the other Louisiana towns in which the yellow fever has appeared have been armed with shotguns and muskets in the detention camps along the coast or near the state lines of Mississippi, Texas and Alabama. Great railroad and steamship transportation between the states involved in the epidemic has been "shut down" so far as New Orleans and all Louisiana are concerned. Passenger traffic is paralyzed, and even the freight traffic is affected.

In the railroad stations just across the Louisiana line in Mississippi and Texas, refugees from New Orleans—all travelers through Louisiana are placed indiscriminately in the "refugee" class. They are herded for hours and sometimes for days in these "border stations" or in no-man's-lands to which they are removed by force. Once in a "detention camp" which is seldom a particularly sanitary place, there is little or no chance for the detained traveler to gain his freedom until the end of the customary term of two days' quarantine. Only then is he allowed to go his way, and all that he gets for his loss of time and the endurance of the horrors of the detention camp is a health certificate of doubtful value in the next state enters.

In the enforcement of the quarantine there have been numerous clashes of authority, and clashes of arms were imminent on several occasions. Armed forces of Mississippi and Louisiana

"You have no right to prohibit boats from entering the gulf sound and gulf channels which are navigable waters of the United States," thundered his excellency of Mississippi, "and your powers are to prevent boats from landing on Mississippi shores." No such state of affairs can tolerate.

After this outburst it was thought that blood would surely flow. But it didn't. Instead of sending a fleet of patrol-boats to smash the cruising craft of Mississippi in a broadside, the rebels, as though it were their own men, to replace the present surface patrols, are advocated by many as desirable steps in the crusade against the infectious Mrs. Mosquito. Indeed, there are many improvements of this sort planned and portions of them are in course of construction. The programme is to construct military camps and fortifications, water works and sewage systems, to remove more than between the forest ahead in gulf and bay. Violation of the sacred soil of Louisiana by invasion of Mississippi soldiers was the cause of the present trouble.

Indeed, a small town on the Louisiana side of the state line, was the place invaded by the troops from Mississippi. It was not claimed that the invaders came with hostile intent and their real mission was known to be to get food in the country where the armed men of Mississippi were maintaining one of the greatest problems of the greatest problem that New Orleans and the state of Louisiana will have to deal with in the near future.

Outsiders may consider that we are never immune so long as we are exposed to these two things—the carriers and the carriers of the mosquito tribe that domiciles in the irremovable swamps of our coast. But our case, nevertheless, is not hopeless. This great state will find a way to meet all difficulties. It is rich enough and enterprising enough to oil all the swamps of our coast every day, and it may do very thing if this year's test of the "mosquito theory" proves its entire correctness.

Federal Government in Charge.

In response to the urgent call of the city of New Orleans, the federal government promptly took charge of the fight against the yellow fever, and Surgeon General Walter Weyman, head of the United States marine hospital service, and his assistants, the medical helpers, are waging a heroic battle day and night to stamp out the scourge. The city authorities are lending the heartiest cooperation and the defense fund of \$150,000 asked by the government to exterminate the disease has been raised.

Though generally people are willing to submit to the regulations of the health authorities, there are some who refuse to believe in the mosquito theory and who oppose the closing of the borders and the cleansing of their premises. The Elys Club members who are won over have volunteered to prosecute among this class of the community.

There is a mosquito ordinance that requires all houses to screen cisterns. Fine impenetrable screens are required for refusal to obey the ordinance. Very few houses in the city are without curtains, and 40,000 to 50,000 of them will be screened. The city is now spending \$100,000 annually for its sewerage system, which, when completed, will require the abandonment of all cisterns. It will, however, be two or three years before this system is in full operation, and the interval of the screening process will be extended so that the breeding places of the disease-bearing mosquito are to be wiped out.

Famous Investigation in Havana.

The famous investigation made in Havana by the American military commission, composed of Maj. W. Reed, M. D., and Drs. J. Carroll, A. Argamonte and Jesus W. Lazar, established the mosquito theory of the origin of yellow fever. It was an unusual state of affairs—a condition unique in the history of the country.

When the New Orleans populace realized that soldiers of the neighboring states had been invading the city with arms and gunboats the indignation was so intense and general that even the pressing necessity of fighting the spread of yellow fever by making war upon mosquitoes was not permitted to stand in the way of pronouncing judgment. A light-tight vessel was chartered for the removal of reptiles and rats infesting in Havana for the first tests in the yellow fever experiments, took the fever and died as a direct result of the experiment. His name and fame were heralded around the world, and he was buried at his memory at the Johns Hopkins University, of which he was a graduate. Every medical journal in the world contained extensive accounts

of his sacrifice. This was all very right and proper for the irreducible physician literally gave up his life in the cause of science.

At the same time there were other men who took the same risks. Their bravery was no less than his. For none of them could see the end. One of these other two, Dr. Carroll, sickened with the dreadful disease, but recovered. The other, who had been the first to bare his arm to the bite of the mosquito, died.

This young man was Dr. A. S. Pinto,

now of Omaha. Dr. Pinto says little of his brave exploit in offering himself as a possible victim upon the altar of science.

Study of Yellow Fever.

In June, 1890, Maj. Reed was sent to Cuba as president of a board to study the infectious diseases of the country, but more especially yellow fever. Associated with him were Acting Assistant Surgeons James Carroll, Jesus W. Lazar and A. Argamonte. At this time the mosquito theory of yellow fever had for a year and a half endeavored to diminish the disease and mortality of the Cuban towns by general sanitary work, but while the health of the population showed distinct improvement and the mortality rate was greatly diminished, yellow fever apparently had been entirely unaffected by these measures.

In fact, owing to the large number of nonimmune foreigners, the disease was spreading rapidly and was found in Havana and in Quarantana near the camp of American troops, and many valuable lives of American officers and soldiers had been lost. Reed was convinced from the first that general sanitary measures alone would not check the disease, but that its transmission was partly due to an insect.

The fact that malarial fever, caused

by a mosquito which had bitten by a mosquito that 12 days previously had filled itself with a yellow fever patient. He suffered from a severe attack and was the first experimental case. Dr. Lazar also experimented on himself with the dread disease, but was not infected. Some days later, while in the yellow fever ward, he was bitten by a mosquito and noted the fact carefully.

No other fatality occurred among the brave men who in the course of the experiments willingly exposed themselves to the infection of the dreaded disease.

This group was especially constructed

for the experiments about four miles from Havana, christened Camp Lazar in honor of the dead comrade. The inmates of the camp were put into most rigid quarantine and ample time was allowed to eliminate any possibility of the disease being brought from Havana.

The personnel consisted of three nurses and nine nonimmunes, all in the military service, and included two physicians.

Friends to time Spanish immigrants, newly arrived, were brought

from the immigrant station; a person not known to be immune was not allowed to leave camp, or if he did was forbidden to return. Medical records were kept of the health of every man to be experimented upon, thus eliminating the possibility of any other disease than yellow fever complicating the case.

What the Experimental Cases Caused by Mosquito Bites, four nonimmunes were infected by injecting blood drawn directly from the veins of yellow fever patients in the first two days of the disease, thus demonstrating the presence of an infectious agent in the blood at this early period of the attack.

Given the blood serum of a patient passed through a bacteria-proof filter, was found to be capable of causing yellow fever in another person.

The details of the experiments are not interesting, but it must here be noted that the principal conclusion of this admirable board of investigators of which Reed was the master mind:

"1. The specific agent in the causation of yellow fever exists in the blood of a patient for the first three days of the attack, after which time he ceases to be a menace to the health of others."

"2. A mosquito of a single species, *Stegomyia fasciata*, ingesting the blood of the patient during the first three days of the attack, conveys the disease to another person by his bite until about 12 days have elapsed, but can do so thereafter for an indefinite period, probably during the remainder of its life."

"3. The disease cannot be spread in any other way than by the bite of the previously infected mosquito. Articles used or soiled by patients do not carry infection."

These conclusions pointed so clearly to the practical method of extermination of the mosquito that they were accepted by the sanitary authorities in Cuba and put to the test in Havana, where for nearly a century and a half, by actual record, the disease had never failed to appear annually.

Yellow fever has ceased absolutely in Havana, though previously the number of deaths annually had rarely fallen below 300 and had exceeded 1,000. The proof of the mosquito theory is regarded as scientific and making it certain that yellow fever has been conquered, and that it will never again get beyond control."

Story of the Great Quest.

Money and full authority to proceed were promptly granted, and to the everlasting glory of the American soldier volunteers from the army offered their services in the experiments in plenty with the utmost fearlessness.

Before the arrangements were entirely completed Dr. Carroll, a member of the commission, allowed himself to

CROCHETED TRIMMING.
With the Arrival of All Friends,
Our Old Friend the Crochet-Hook Comes to the Fore.

This design, which is suitable for trimming, should be worked in single (No. 30 Clarendon) and a fine steel hook.

Commence with six chain, join round.

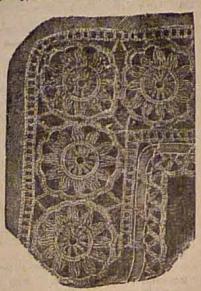
First row: Six chain, one double treble into the ring, * two chain, another double treble into the ring, keep repeating from * until there are 12 double trebles in the ring, then make four of the starting chain as one double treble and end with a slip-stitch.

Second row: A double crochet in each stitch all round (36 stitches).

Third row: Four chain, one double treble into the nearest stitch of the previous row; do not complete the loop which leads to the next row, turn the hook, a double treble in each of the next two stitches, still leaving the last loop of each stitch unworked (five loops on hook), cotton over and draw through all the loops at once, * five chain and a double treble into the same stitch as the last double treble of the previous group, a double treble in each of the

stitch all round (36 stitches).

Fourth row: Four chain, one double treble into the nearest stitch of the previous row; do not complete the loop which leads to the next row, turn the hook, a double treble in each of the next two stitches, still leaving the last loop of each stitch unworked (five loops on hook), cotton over and draw through all the loops at once, * five chain and a double treble into the same stitch as the last double treble of the previous group, a double treble in each of the



CROCHET AGAIN IN FASHION.

next three stitches, still keeping the last loop of each stitch on the hook, draw through all these loops at once and repeat from * until there are 12 groups of double trebles round the star, join the five chain to the first group with a slip-stitch.

Fourth row: Twelve double crochets under each chain loop, all round, fasten off.

All the other stars are worked in the same way, two middle stitches of each of the two first scallops are caught to the corresponding stitches in the preceding star.

The illustration will show where the corner ones are joined.

For the top:

First row: Work chains from the middle of one scallop to the middle of the next (just as many stitches in each loop as will let the work lie flat), using double trebles where the long stiches are required.

Second row: One treble in first stitch, pass one chain over one stitch, one treble in next, repeat from * to end of row. See illustration for corner of each row.

Third row: A row of crossed trebles, chain over, then the first two stitches of the previous row, one treble in next, five chain, a treble into the top of the treble just made, * cotton twice over the hook, pass the hook through the next stitch of the previous row, then the first two loops on the hook, cotton over, draw through all the loops at once and repeat from * until there are 12 groups of double trebles round the star, join the five chain to the first group with a slip-stitch.

Fourth row: Two double trebles under the first chain, loop four chain, two chain, then pass one chain over the same loop, pass to the next loop and repeat.

Fifth row: Ten double crochets under each chain, loop all round.

Work round the lower edge like rows one and two of top.

To Clean Canvas.

White leather belts and shoes are not unalloyed joy, for they're constantly getting dirty, and everything that may be brought into contact with them is white to be acceptable. Gasoline cleans them more easily than anything else—belts regularly washed in gasoline, and leather in the latest method.

If you use the purified gasoline, that unpalatable odor about cleaned things often noticeable when they've been most carefully aired, will be avoided. And be careful about the use of gasoline when you think it can't be often expected, don't rub it hard, or friction will result in an explosion, nor in a room where there is an artificial light or a fire.

Freckles.

A simple lotion for the annihilation of freckles is made by combining one dram of benzoin, one-half fluid ounce of rose water, and one-half fluid ounce of rose water. Apply as hot as you can. Freckles are decidedly obstinate; a good proprietary balsam can now be bought and will go away with freckles without separating one from the other.

To Remove Warts.

Warts should never marry a man I do not love.

Mande—But suppose a real wealthy man should propose?

"I should love him, of course."

N. Y. Man.

Velvet Ribbon Trimming.

Precious velvet ribbon for trimming in high esteem.

THE GRAND DUKES OF AMERICA

In Mongolian grand chateau,
Our Grand Dukes sit consulting
They know the people's weakness well,
They buy and sell
With easy trifling.

The Grand Duke Steel and the Grand
Duke Coal,
The Grand Duke Beef with the hard
bits and swells with the might of his tribute
riches.
The Grand Duke Standard-bearer,

Al Mongolian the courtiers kneel;
In servile adulation
Beneath the heavy Dutch heel,
The swine of the world have strewed
The bodies lost the nation.

When the north winds blow from the
hateful Pole,
Two pairs of the Grand Duke Coal,
And few are spared from the greedy rich,
Of the Grand Duke Standard-bearer.

In Mongolia the tyrants reign;
No insults or wrongs
The people bleed—
What matter, if they only feed
The Money Proprietors?

The Grand Duke Steel, when white
the world
Severely robes the workmen's plate,
Then holds the Duke's body in his hand
The Duke Standard-bearer.

Not in St. Petersburg alone
Do leeches leave their lining
While Cossacks raid and peasants
Whom the Duke Standard-bearer
Need a little thinning.

The Grand Duke Steel and the Grand
Duke Coal,
The Grand Duke Beef with the food
and swells with the might of his tribute
riches.
The Grand Duke Standard-bearer,
Walrus Irvin, in N. Y. Globe.

Mrs. Tryon, who has the was still carrying
in her hand.
"I believe I may be well," Mrs.
Tryon responded. "It's the one I wore
down here this morning."

"I hope you'll pardon the shapes
I answered in some embarrassment. "I
saw you carrying it, and so I sup-
posed it was on
sale."

"No, they sailed at
each other, and passed on.

As Mrs. Tryon
was fingered over
some other hats
and the counter
she soon noticed
er, a large
woman and one
of the clerks talk-

it together farther down the aisle
and she looked up just in time to see
the same woman pointing to her. Mrs.
Tryon became interested in watching
them and as the pair saw that they
were observed, the clerk walked away.
A moment later she returned with the
head of department, a well-dressed man
who had been looking over the goods
and then turned to Mrs. Tryon's amazement
began a conversation which was about
her, these could be doubt.

"They suspect me of being a shoplifter,"
said Mrs. Tryon's first thought, and
she turned red to the roots of her hair.
She was too much taken aback to do
any more to think for the gentleman
approached her straight.

"I beg your pardon, madam," he be-
gan looking closely at Mrs. Tryon,
"but there is a lady here who has com-
plained that you have been car-
rying around a hat all morning that
would like very much to look at. She
says you don't seem to want to give
anyone else an opportunity to try it
on, and she says you have been trying
it on. I would suggest, if you will
please, that you decide at once if you
want the hat, for if you don't, I'm
quite sure the other lady will take it."

"I really hate to disappoint the lady,"
Mrs. Tryon answered, having recurred
to herself, "but I have been car-
rying around the hat. The truth is, the hat be-
longs to me. I've been wearing it all day
and I couldn't think of parting
with it."

The gentleman saw his mistake in
a moment and apologized profusely.
"Tryon," he said, "I think more
of her own hat as she went along,
and she smiled to herself as she saw
the consternation on the face of the
other customer as the gentleman ex-
plained the sudden streak of fortune. Mrs. Tryon
ran across the brown hat she was looking
for, and she hurried to the glasses to
put it on her head.

"It was just what
I wanted," she said,
and started to the desk,
being unable to find
a clerk, in order to
conclude her pur-
chase. She was
carrying her hat
in one hand, and
the prospective pur-
chase in the other.

SUSPECTED
"Is that hat sold?" pointing to Mrs.
Tryon's hat, which remained in pink
tones. "Mrs. Tryon was getting rather
tired of this experience."

"No, madam, it is not," she replied,
rather tired.

"How much is it?" the woman per-
sisted. Mrs. Tryon saw at once that
being hater she had been mistaken.

"She didn't care to in-
sult the lady, for the sake of the
establishment, so she said, as politely
as possible.

"The original price was \$25, but
I wonder what Mrs. Tryon meant?"
"Why, what did she say, Fords?"

"Well, I sent her some verses you know—
elevated things I thought. And she
said they were very nice, but that I
should have them sent to a chirographist."

Washington Star.

Skeptical

"I don't see how you can help be-
ing convinced by what Mr. Blank
says," she observed, "he's such a fine
orator."

"That's just the trouble," replied
her master-of-fact husband, "the
things he says are too good to be
true!"—Detroit Free Press.

A Contributor

"Have you ever contributed to the
happiness of your fellow-man?" asked
the very serious person.

"Sure I have," answered the sar-
donic Mr. Blank, "one of the many
holders whose premiums bought fancy
dinners and paid family pensions."

Washington Star.

Choir Chatter

"Give us a tune," urged the music
in the choir loft; "the obliging
Even the belles play when they're
tired."

"Is that hat sold?" pointing to Mrs.
Tryon's hat, which remained in pink
tones. "Mrs. Tryon was getting rather
tired of this experience."

"No, madam, it is not," she replied,
rather tired.

"How much is it?" the woman per-
sisted. Mrs. Tryon saw at once that
being hater she had been mistaken.

"She didn't care to in-
sult the lady, for the sake of the
establishment, so she said, as politely
as possible:

"The original price was \$25, but
I wonder what Mrs. Tryon meant?"

"Why, what did she say, Fords?"

"Well, I sent her some verses you know—
elevated things I thought. And she
said they were very nice, but that I
should have them sent to a chirographist."

Washington Leader.

Cause and Effect

"Excuse me, madam," said the police
officer, "but I crave your assistance. The
Irishman is here again."

"What?" replied the sky-heeled lady.
"And she slammed the door—Chicago
Daily News.

Modern Cookery

"Be red-hot then used to boil
All broths, or roast 'em
On griddle, but they now have cut
The fat off, so simply roast 'em."

Cleveland Leader.

FATHER NEVER TOOK WATER

Bilson—I saw your little boy to-day.
Hoover—Do you think he's like me?
Bilson—He's like you in some respects
and unlike you in others.

Hoover—How so?

Bilson—Well, for instance, he asked
me for a drink of water.—Washington
Star.

"I never did get beat at a bar-
gain," Mrs. Tryon said, as she told
the story to her husband that evening.
"but I never made five dollars so easy
in my life."

"That certainly was a bargain," Mr.
Tryon responded. "Let's buy some-
thing for the house with the five dol-
lars."

"Indeed, let's not," Mrs. Tryon smiled.
"Now you object to my giving to the
heathen! Did you ever do a deed of
charity?"—Kansas City Star.

Where Ignorance Is Bliss.

"Mrs. —— is your daughter a member
of the Shakespeare Dramatic club, Mrs.
Bliss?"

Mrs. B—Y—she plays in all
the roles. She finished "Taming the
Wild Shrew," and now they are re-
hearing "Much About Doing Nothing."
"Yes, that certainly was a bargain," Mr.
Tryon responded. "Let's buy some-
thing for the house with the five dol-
lars."

"Indeed, let's not," Mrs. Tryon smiled.
"Now you object to my giving to the
heathen! Did you ever do a deed of
charity?"—Houston Post.

The Usual Exception.

George—For a society woman, she is
very high-minded. She is steadfastly
opposed to everything low.

Gerald—Except gowns.—The Sun.

At 12 O'clock.

"Your father, I understand, has re-
turned from the practice of law."

"Yes, in fact, the whole family has
retired except me."—Houston Post.

Burdens of Matrimony

Mrs. Speakermind—I shall need you
this evening.

Meek Husband—What for, my dear?

I beg your pardon, the shopkeeper
answered in some embarrassment. "I
saw you carrying it, and so I sup-
posed it was on
sale."

No, I want you to take the baby along
and sit on the stage."—N. Y. Post.

Will Let Him Have Her.

"Won't your father be angry to learn
that you have gone into debt for a \$75
bills right in the middle of the sea-
son?"

"Yes; but he don't like Fords, so what
is I to do?"

"Because I wanted to kiss you."

"Well, you don't belong to me, too,
so you—"Yonkers Statesman.

Fordie's Perfume.

"Ah!" Fordie exclaimed, exanthematis-
tically, "what a splendid girl you are! I
wonder if there's another person in
the world as jolly as you!"

Scribbles (delighted)—Thank you, Mrs.
Malaprop. I am indeed pleased to
have you as my humble literary effi-
cient.

A Doubtful Compliment.

Mr. Blank—Well, I'm glad to meet you,
Mr. Scribbles, for I have enjoyed your
books so much.

Scribbles (delighted)—Thank you, Mrs.
Malaprop. I am indeed pleased to
have you as my humble literary effi-
cient.

Feeding Sheep to Market.

"Ah!" Fordie gave a kiss, won't you?"
She—I can't; I belong to an anti-
kissing club.

"Oh, that is too bad."

"Well, I am a bright girl;
you may be a jolly individual, but I feel
quite sure you're a jollier!"—Philadel-
phia Press.

Mercy a Supe.

Now life may be a grand, sweet song
As easily it finds its way;

But when you're sick, like me, we're wro-

—Chicago Post.

The Hat Not the Bird.

"I beg your pardon, madam," he be-
gan looking closely at Mrs. Tryon,
"but there is a lady here who has com-
plained that you have been car-
rying around a hat all morning that
would like very much to look at. She
says you don't seem to want to give
anyone else an opportunity to try it
on, and she says you have been trying
it on. I would suggest, if you will
please, that you decide at once if you
want the hat, for if you don't, I'm
quite sure the other lady will take it."

"I really hate to disappoint the lady,"
Mrs. Tryon answered, having recurred
to herself, "but I have been car-
rying around the hat. The truth is, the hat be-
longs to me. I've been wearing it all day
and I couldn't think of parting
with it."

The gentleman saw his mistake in
a moment and apologized profusely.
"Tryon," he said, "I think more
of her own hat as she went along,
and she smiled to herself as she saw
the consternation on the face of the
other customer as the gentleman ex-
plained the sudden streak of fortune. Mrs. Tryon
ran across the brown hat she was looking
for, and she hurried to the glasses to
put it on her head.

"It was just what
I wanted," she said,
and started to the desk,
being unable to find
a clerk, in order to
conclude her pur-
chase. She was
carrying her hat
in one hand, and
the prospective pur-
chase in the other.

SUSPECTED

"Is that hat sold?" pointing to Mrs.
Tryon's hat, which remained in pink
tones. "Mrs. Tryon was getting rather
tired of this experience."

"No, madam, it is not," she replied,
rather tired.

"How much is it?" the woman per-
sisted. Mrs. Tryon saw at once that
being hater she had been mistaken.

"She didn't care to in-
sult the lady, for the sake of the
establishment, so she said, as politely
as possible:

"The original price was \$25, but
I wonder what Mrs. Tryon meant?"

"Why, what did she say, Fords?"

"Well, I sent her some verses you know—
elevated things I thought. And she
said they were very nice, but that I
should have them sent to a chirographist."

Washington Star.

Skeptical

"I don't see how you can help be-
ing convinced by what Mr. Blank
says," she observed, "he's such a fine
orator."

"That's just the trouble," replied
her master-of-fact husband, "the
things he says are too good to be
true!"—Detroit Free Press.

A Contributor

"Have you ever contributed to the
happiness of your fellow-man?" asked
the very serious person.

"Sure I have," answered the sar-
donic Mr. Blank, "one of the many
holders whose premiums bought fancy
dinners and paid family pensions."

Washington Star.

Choir Chatter

"Give us a tune," urged the music
in the choir loft; "the obliging
Even the belles play when they're
tired."

"Is that hat sold?" pointing to Mrs.
Tryon's hat, which remained in pink
tones. "Mrs. Tryon was getting rather
tired of this experience."

"No, madam, it is not," she replied,
rather tired.

"How much is it?" the woman per-
sisted. Mrs. Tryon saw at once that
being hater she had been mistaken.

"She didn't care to in-
sult the lady, for the sake of the
establishment, so she said, as politely
as possible:

"The original price was \$25, but
I wonder what Mrs. Tryon meant?"

"Why, what did she say, Fords?"

"Well, I sent her some verses you know—
elevated things I thought. And she
said they were very nice, but that I
should have them sent to a chirographist."

Washington Leader.

FATHER NEVER TOOK WATER

Bilson—I saw your little boy to-day.
Hoover—Do you think he's like me?
Bilson—He's like you in some respects
and unlike you in others.

Hoover—How so?

Bilson—Well, for instance, he asked
me for a drink of water.—Washington
Star.

He Ought to Know.

The open-work stocking
is the best for the heat,
So says the mosquito.
Shows excellent "taste."
—Judge.

Then He Dodged.

"Now you object to my giving to the
heathen! Did you ever do a deed of
charity?"—Houston Post.

The Usual Exception.

George—For a society woman, she is
very high-minded. She is steadfastly
opposed to everything low.

Gerald—Except gowns.—The Sun.

At 12 O'clock.

"Your father, I understand, has re-
turned from the practice of law."

"Yes, in fact, the whole family has
retired except me."—Houston Post.

Where Ignorance Is Bliss.

"Mrs. —— is your daughter a member
of the Shakespeare Dramatic club, Mrs.
Bliss?"

Mrs. B—Y—she plays in all the
roles. She finished "Taming the
Wild Shrew," and now they are re-
hearing "Much About Doing Nothing."

"Yes, that certainly was a bargain," Mr.
Tryon responded. "Let's buy something
for the house with the five dol-
lars."

"Indeed, let's not," Mrs. Tryon smiled.
"Now you object to my giving to the
heathen! Did you ever do a deed of
charity?"—Houston Post.

**Knicker—So His wife goes to cook-
ing school?**

Booker—Yes, and he says he will
have to go to cooking school.—N. Y.
Sun.

Bane and Antidote.

Knicker—So his wife goes to cook-
ing school?

Booker—Yes, and he says he will
have to go to cooking school.—N. Y.
Sun.

At Noon Day Time.

"I enjoy golf much more than I used
to," said Mr. Blizzins.

"You are learning to play?"

"No, but I have found a caddie who
can teach you from laughing."—Chicago
Record-Herald.

Heart and Head.

"Do you think that athletic training
injures the heart?"

"No," answered the college professor.
"It is only when it causes a man to
lose his head that it does any damage."

—Washington Star.

Increased Enjoyment.

"I enjoy golf much more than I used
to," said Mr. Blizzins.

"You are learning to play?"

"No, but I have found a caddie who
can teach you from laughing."—Chicago
Record-Herald.

Raise Colts.

Knicker—So his wife goes to cook-
ing school?

Booker—Yes, and he says he will
have to go to cooking school.—N. Y.
Sun.

There's a reason.

"It costs but little more to raise a colt
than a steer, while the cost, if a good
one, will sell for several times as much

Mind Reading.

"Perhaps smoking is offensive to
you, Miss Smith."

Meek Husband.

"On the contrary, I like the smell!"

Emerson's Lecture.

"Without a moment's hesitation he
without a word was he was smoking
something in her manner, rather than
her words, led her to suspect that she
was a judge of cigars—Chicago Tribune.

Wife.

"I beg your pardon, I suppose the
shopkeeper was surprised to see

such a young woman in the

store," he said, "but I

was quite surprised to see

such a young woman in the

store," he said, "but I

was quite surprised to see

such a young woman in the

store," he said, "but I

was quite surprised to see

such a young woman in the

store," he said, "but I

was quite surprised to see

such a young woman in the

store," he said, "but I

was quite surprised to see

such a young woman in the

store," he said, "but I

was quite surprised to see

such a young woman in the

store," he said, "but I

was quite surprised to see

such a young woman in the

store," he said, "but I

was quite surprised to see

such a young woman in the

store," he said, "but I

was quite surprised to see

NEWS OF MINNESOTA.

Lower Rates.

Minneapolis.—An announcement of the most vital, widespread and immediate importance to the farming interests of the northwest was made by the Great Northern railroad, the result of which decided to make a sweeping reduction in grain carrying rates.

This reduction of rates ranges from a certain proportion to a thousand bushel, points to a half cent extra per bushel near the Twin Cities and the head of the lakes. From Willmar, distant from the head of the lakes 610 miles, the reduction is 5 cents. On the Grand and the St. Croix branches the rates are cut three cents. This covers an immense stretch of country, much of it recently under cultivation, in North Dakota.

From the head of the lakes, from Grand Forks and Fargo, and Hibbing, on the Hannibal line running north from Larimore, on the Neche line and the St. Vincent line, the reduction is 2 cents per hundred. On the St. John line, running from Chippewa Falls to Wausau, Wisc., it is 1½ cents, and from Larimore it is 1¾ cents. Other roads have met this rate.

State Fair.

Hanover.—The promise for the Minnesota state fair this year is brighter than ever before. Special arrangements have been made for the opening, which will commence immediately after the close of the fair of 1904, and the months of careful work over details seem about to be crowned with unusual success. From Monday morning, Sept. 10, to Saturday evening, Sept. 9, the state fair grounds, midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, will be crowded with exhibits and gay crowds of visitors. This has become the great week of the year for thousands of Minnesota people—custom which is becoming more and more popular each season.

This year's fair is being developed along the lines which have proven so successful in the past; and indicates a short time before the fair point to larger and better exhibits in every department.

The fair will be opened on Monday morning, Sept. 4, with an address by Senator Dolliver of Iowa. In the afternoon there will be a grand fireworks display, and the world will make a sensational show on the race track in an effort to lower his passing record of 1:56. Dan Patch will appear on Monday only.

Bush For State Land.

St. Paul.—Extensive advertising of Minnesota lands, and the fact that the state sells them on forty years' time with a payment of but 15 per cent, are doing wonders toward attracting settlers.

"Inquiries being received for state land literature are tremendous," said S. G. Iverson, state auditor, "and we are now sending out printed inquiries to agents to be sold this fall."

The same from every part of the United States and many from Canada, Missouri, Indiana and Pennsylvania furnish a large number of the letter writers.

Gats For the Philippines.

Minneapolis.—Bidding against Seattle and San Francisco exporting houses, on a government contract for 6,000,000 pounds of canary seed, milled specifically for use as feeding stuffs, not bushels—Minneapolis landed a big contract for shipment to the Philippines. The W. P. Deneux company made the deal. This quantity would make two good trainloads of oats at \$3 each car, or about 120 carloads in all.

No More Slips.

Issuance of "slips" by elevators in place of regular bills of lading has been one of the pests of the past. The state railroad and warehouse commission has issued a circular letter declaring that the law in this regard is to be strictly enforced hereafter. The letter calls attention to the fact that the issuance of anything but bills of lading is a violation of the commerce commission. The commissioners maintain that the old custom of issuing "slips" has caused an endless amount of litigation.

A News Note.

Stillwater.—A windstorm broke up several log rafts in the St. Croix and a million feet of timber came down upon the bridge.

Owatonna—the city council has voted to call a special election on Sept. 25, at which time the question as to whether the city will issue \$16,000 for a new city hall will come up.

Minneapolis.—Richfield is to have a new school house. School district No. 6, by a vote of 91 to 49, decided to issue bonds to the amount of \$5,000 for a new school building.

Minnesota's first lightning struck the residence of Mrs. Walter Lang's residence at Red Rock, and Mrs. Lang and her small son and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hull were knocked from their seats.

Winona.—The annual retreat of the Catholic clergy of the Winona diocese opened at the young ladies' seminary with almost every priest in the diocese in attendance.

La Crescent.—One of John Welch's cream separators blew up. Edward Selby and Benjamin Lippis sustained serious injuries about the arms and body, while others escaped as though by a miracle.

St. Paul.—Miss Marie Obermann has interested Governor John A. Johnson and Labor Commissioner W. H. Williams in a plan to supply domestic servants for limited periods.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

For the Week Ending Aug. 29.

An American consul reports the boy-cult movement dying out in China.

Assistant Secretary Loomis will soon resign his state department position.

Sixty-one women claim to have been married to Dr. Wittschaff, an alleged arch-bishop of the church.

Women and children die by the hundred in Spain as a result of the famine which is sweeping over the land.

Sweden and Norway appointed commissioners who shall evolve a plan for the peaceful dismemberment of the union.

The national gallery in Berlin, Germany, has bought Menzel's "Court Ball Supper" of Emil Meissner, of Dresden, for \$40,000.

An imperial ukase, dated August 19, orders the cutting of troops for the enforcement of the Russian tax in the far east.

The Massachusetts socialist party state convention nominated former Representative James F. Carey, of Haverhill, for governor.

The agent of the La Crosse

Jail has been arrested on the charge of aiding two notorious post office blowers to escape.

Two men were fatally, and three severely, wounded by the bursting of a 16-inch steam pipe in the Danville electric light plant.

The Paris Matin has called an appeal to John D. Rockefeller to give Russia money to pay the indemnity demanded by Japan and thus end the war.

James McKinley of Alton, was nominated for the Senate by the F. M. March, decreased by republicans for the fourteenth Illinois district.

Two business men and three women of Kenosha, Wis., were arrested on the charge of attempting to spirit out of the state a chief manslaughter witness.

Post X has decided to move its present living in the various palaces, and will erect an apartment building in which employees with families may dwell.

An important deal has just been closed at San Francisco, contracts having been signed for the shipment of 1,600,000 feet of redwood to New York city.

An unknown man robbed the First National bank of Collingswood at Collingswood, a small town 30 miles south of Bartlesville, I. T., and escaped.

Gen. Bobis, who is alleged to have stolen \$10,000 in cash and checks from Charles A. Stevens & Bros., of Chicago, on August 17, was arrested in St. Louis, Wash.

M. R. Lefever, aged 70, of Beaver Falls, was a prominent paper manufacturer and retired merchant, dropped dead at his summer home in Moreland Island park.

M. Cronier, manager of the Ray refinery, one of the largest enterprises of the kind in France, is a suicide. His business affairs were badly handled, and he leaves many large debts.

Christine Tennesen, 95 years of age, killed herself by jumping from a second-story window at Devil's Lake, S. D. She was probably the oldest widow in the world. She had been wed for 25 years.

Rufus H. Pitcher, supposed to be one of the last surviving veterans of the Black Hawk war, is dead at the home of his son in Suster, S. D. He lived until the 15th of September.

Edmund Donelson, whose wife was keeping her back to him in Texas after an illness, Mrs. Laura Oxford, aged 32, jumped from a Burlington train that had stopped on the East bridge at St. Louis and was drowned.

Mrs. Mary Emily Donelson, Mrs. Donelson, died at her child minder's in the white house, the grand niece of Andrew Jackson and a descendant of John Donelson, the pioneer of Tennessee, died in Washington, aged 75 years.

An international bank, with a capital of \$100,000,000, is to be formed in New York for the purpose of carrying on banking operations between the United States and Hungary, and to handle the accounts of emigrants to this country.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 29.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers

Heifers

Calves

Pigs

BUTTER

CHEESE

Eggs

CHICAGO

CATTLE.—Choice Steers

Common to Good Steers

Int'l' to Common Steers

Calves

Heavy Mixed

Dairy

Calves

LIVE POULTRY

POTATOES

WHEAT

CORN

WHEAT

COFFEE

INDIA

TEA

SPICES

CHICAGO

CATTLE.—Steers

Heifers

Calves

Pigs

BUTTER

CHEESE

Eggs

CHICAGO</p

