

THE PINE COUNTY PIONEER.

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

THE RESULT OF THE PRIMARIES

THERE ARE SEVERAL SURPRISES AMONG CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES.

McCleary Defeats Both of His Opponents. Miller of Duluth Beats Adam Bede. Tawney is Successful in the First.

Minneapolis, Sept. 16.—Tawney in the first round of the primary election in the eighth district...

Q. B. Miller's victory over Congressman Bede is overwhelming. Returns from all over the district show the same result...

McCleary has the Second District in a good majority. But Tawney's majority in Winona is larger in proportion...

Miller made his campaign against Bede on the issue that Bede had not looked after the interests of his district...

Tawney and Miller will be elected without any opposition. McCleary Foster a feeling of national solidarity...

*This is a skeptical age, notwithstanding the fact that there are many "easy marks" who can be "worked" by appeals to their credulity...

A DEATH TRAP Flamed Trap 300 Workmen in a Michigan Tunnel.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 15.—Two men detected others overcome by smoke and rescued by men brave enough to face death for others...

The 300 men were working in the Windsor end of the tunnel, driving it faster in under the river, when fire broke out in the heavy timbers of the shaft...

There was no escape except to fight their way blindly through the smoke, which choked up their way of egress...

WOMAN KILLED Struck Down By Lightning in a Rainy Electrical Storm.

Ortonville, Minn., Sept. 15.—Mrs. Andrew Nelson, a widow of the town of Arctichoke, fifteen miles from here, was killed by a stroke of lightning during a rainless electrical storm...

TWIN CITY MARKETS. Minneapolis, Sept. 15. Wheat No. 1 northern, 1.01; No. 2 northern, 81 cent; No. 3 white, 80 cent...

One advantage of the Wright brothers' aeroplane is that it bullet carefully sent through it by some mischievous joker is not likely to collapse and come tumbling to the ground.

NOW COMES THE TIME TO DIG.



FAST ERIE TRAIN GOES INTO DITCH

THIRTY-FOUR PERSONS ARE INJURED IN A WRECK AT GENEVA, PA.

One Woman Killed and Many Hurt When Lake Shore Suburban Train Crashes Into an Excursion Train at Chester, Ind.

Meadville, Pa., Sept. 14.—Thirty-four persons were injured early Sunday in a wreck of Erie train No. 4, Chicago and New York express, at Geneva, Pa., a small station eight miles west of here...

All of the injured were brought to this city and 23 of them were taken to Spencer hospital. Five of them after having their injuries dressed, were discharged during the day, while 18 still remain at the hospital.

Excursion Train Wrecked. Chester, Ind., Sept. 15.—One Chicago woman was almost instantly killed and nearly two scores of others were injured...

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 15.—Passenger train No. 314 on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad was wrecked near Clarkedale, Miss., Monday afternoon. Three persons were killed and 30 injured.

The dead are Mrs. Virgie Graham, wife of Hon. A. M. Graham of Henderson, Miss., an unidentified girl, 15 years old, and an unidentified woman.

Three Killed on Yazoo Road. Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 15.—Passenger train No. 314 on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad was wrecked near Clarkedale, Miss., Monday afternoon. Three persons were killed and 30 injured.

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REPUBLICANS WIN MAINE ELECTION

USUAL MAJORITY, HOWEVER, IS REDUCED TO LESS THAN TEN THOUSAND.

Democrats Are Pleased—National is pleased with the result in influencing the state election Monday, Bert M. Fernald of Poland being chosen Governor of the State.

Portland, Me., Sept. 15.—Although the Republicans came off victorious in the state election Monday, Bert M. Fernald of Poland being chosen Governor over Obadiah Gardner of Rockland, the Democrats had the satisfaction of seeing the normal Republican plurality cut to less than 10,000 votes for the first time in a presidential year for more than a quarter of a century.

All four Republican candidates for congress were elected and for state auditor, Charles P. Hatch of Augusta (Rep.) Republican Plurality 8,000.

At 10:29 Monday night returns for governor from all the cities and 400 town plantations out of 499 gave Fernald (the son of Obadiah Gardner, Dem.) 61,616. The same places in 1904 gave Cobb (Rep.) 70,882; Davis (Dem.) 46,712.

This shows a Republican loss of four per cent and a Democratic gain of 32 per cent. On this basis the Republican plurality in the state was estimated at about 8,000.

The result, which was much closer than any of the Republican leaders had anticipated, showed not only the situation of the contest, but the popularity of Mr. Gardner through the state, in the cities as well as in the little rural districts where his fame as the head of the state granite industry, proved a great vote gainer.

Local Issues Were Popular. The Republicans were on the defensive throughout the campaign, seeking to hold the state by the usual plurality by answering the various Democratic arguments, which were mainly for remission of the prohibition law, taxation of the wild lands and reform in administrative methods.

Local issues, however, proved more popular, and in the last days of the campaign the Republicans joined with their opponents in discussing them and in doing so strongly defended the so-called Sturgis law and urged the voters to support its stringent terms.

Bryan Is Much Pleased. Ballston Spa, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Upon his return from the Fifth Regiment arrival Monday night, when he delivered a political speech, William J. Bryan was shown the results of the Maine election. He was pleased over the Democratic gain, and said:

"I am very much gratified at the return from Maine. They indicate that the trend toward the Democratic party extends over the whole country, they encourage Democrats to believe that victory in November is certain."

Mr. Bryan immediately telegraphed National Committee man Stone of Maine, tendering his congratulations.

HARRIMAN TO MAKE ADDRESS. Accepts Invitation to Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 14.—E. H. Harriman, the railway magnate, has accepted an invitation to attend and deliver the address at the annual session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress that meets in San Francisco Sunday by President J. E. Case.

President Case states that invitations also had been extended to each member of the interstate commerce commission to attend the gathering.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 15.—Antonio and Seattle have already entered the race for the 1910 session of the congress.

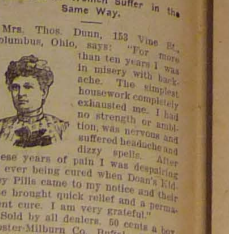
Shoats Wife in Crowded Street. Alton, Tenn., Sept. 15.—A spectacular attempt at suicide occurred at the crowded corner of Monroe and Third streets at six o'clock Monday night when Mose Cook, 45 years old, an insurance clerk, shot three bullets into his wife and attempted to kill himself. His life was saved by the fact that all of the bullets had been expended.

Fears Hydrophobia; Kills Self. Springfield, Ill., Sept. 14.—Fred Peterson, 45 years old, was bitten by a mad squirrel that attacked several persons in downtown streets last week, and he was so terrified by the incident that he committed suicide.

Kern Will Speak at Saginaw. Flint, Mich., Sept. 15.—Democratic National Committee man E. O. Wood yesterday announced that the vice-presidential candidate, John M. Kern, of Indianapolis, has consented to address the Democratic state convention at Saginaw, October 1.

TEN YEARS OF BACKACHE.

Thousands of Women Suffer in the Same Way.



Curious among vegetable growers and one which in seldom seen in this country is the California Cactus. This plant, a round, compact growth of which it is said to be the source for some eight or nine months of the year, is said to be the source of the cactus which blue with increased over all of California's sand pit during these months.

At the coming of the rains or rather the cloudiness, which away from the desert in its springtime, this cactus takes root wherever it happens to be dropped by the last wind, and immediately begins to put out all around it, small shoots, which in a few days, are seen to grow in the sand.

These young growths increase in size rapidly, and the cactus, the surrounding earth. The roots do not penetrate the soil deeply, but spread out over a circle whose radius is not less than ten feet. The roots, too, are small, but practically impenetrable, and they get every bit of moisture and plant food to be had in the territory they cover.

IN THE OLD MILITARY DAYS. Captain, you will appear on the parade ground with your company at ten o'clock for inspection.

"Sorry, captain, but I have to postpone it till tomorrow. I promised my wife that she could use the cannon today for a charm."

A Timely Air. During one of the political tours of Mr. Cleveland, in which he was accompanied by Secretary Olney, he arrived during a severe storm at a town in which he was to speak. As he entered the carriage with his friends and was driven from the station the rain came down in such a deluge that the carriage was battered and rattled against the vehicle. A brass band, duly demoralized by the storm, slackly bravely to its post and ordered.

"That is the most realistic music I have ever heard," remarked the president.

"What are they playing?" asked the secretary of state.

"Hail to the Chief—with real hail!" rejoined Mr. Cleveland.

"THE PALE GIRL." Did Not Know Coffee Was the Cause.

In cold weather some people think a cup of hot coffee good to help keep warm. So it is—for a short time at the drug-store—acts on the heart to weaken the circulation and the reaction to cause more children.

There is a hot wholesome drink which a Dak girl found after a time makes the blood warm and the heart strong.

She says: "Having lived for five years in N. Dak, I have used considerable coffee during the cold climate. As a result I had a dull headache regularly suffered from indigestion, and had no 'life' in me."

"It was known at the 'pale girl' and people thought I was just badly. After a time I had heart trouble and became very nervous, never knew what it was to be real well, but I was not at all better."

"Since being married my husband and I both have thought much of the harm as used and we got out only to be again sick, although we felt it was the same as poison to us."

"Then we got some Postum. The effect was really wonderful. I am completely in clear, no more headache, and I have a great energy I had never known was my coffee."

"I had not been troubled since using Postum, nervous and need no medicine, I have a little girl and boy, two Postum and three cups of Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., is Postum, 'The Pale Girl,' 'The Rev. J. H. P.' in 'The Pale Girl'.

Ever read the above letter one appears from time to time, are genuine, true, and full interest.

PINE COUNTY PIONEER.

E. C. GOTTRY, Editor and Prop.

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

PINE CITY, MINN., Sept. 18, 1908

Now that the primary campaign is over, the surviving candidates are bucking down to real campaign business.

The forest fires are now subsiding in the range county, but there is still great danger should winds favorable to the spread of the flames arise. Even in this section the long continued drought has made conditions exceedingly dangerous, and too much care can not be taken in guarding against fire during the present explosive condition of foliage and atmosphere.

Poor Uncle Joe Cannon, of Illinois, is catching it on all sides from a lot of people who are incapable of sober, second thought. Mr. Cannon for a long time has been a sort of safety valve to the house, and in that capacity has prevented the escape of much ferocious legislation that would have been harmful to the best interests of the country. Mr. Cannon's work and worth will be appreciated in years to come when the people have had time to study and better understand the strenuous conditions of late years.

POKEGAMA BREEZES

Mrs. G. W. Swanson and children returned home of Saturday from a weeks visit in Minneapolis.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Norstrom on Thursday last, a son. The mother and child are doing nicely.

Mrs. Andrew Jackson, who went down to the twin cities and took in the state fair, returned home last Saturday.

Mr. Janacek, who has been very ill at his home, is reported to be on the gain. Dr. Wiseman is attending him.

School opened here on Monday with Miss Lizzie Hamlin as teacher. We are very glad to welcome her back again.

A party of G. W. Swanson's employees spent Sunday with Mrs. and Mrs. Swanson at their pleasant home at the lake.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Stark, of Bowstring, on Monday the 14th day of September 1908, a daughter. Mrs. Stark is the youngest daughter of Mrs. A. V. Norstrom, at whose home Mrs. Stark is visiting. Mother and child are doing nicely under the skillful treatment of Dr. Froehlich.

TONGVALE.

Tuesday the 23th, is the regular monthly fair day and the commercial clubs have made arrangements with the Pine County Fair Association for Pine City day on that date at the fair. Liberal prizes will be put up to be contested for. A committee consisting of J. M. Collins, Dr. K. W. Knapp, Frank Pofert, Ernest Dosey and A. R. W. Olson were appointed at the meeting Monday evening to arrange for the sports. Farmers, turn out the second day and make it the banner day of the fair.

VALUE OF AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER
Every One Who Has His Country's Interest at Heart Should Subscribe for the Duluth Herald.

One of the greatest political battles ever waged has begun, and the Duluth Herald's subscription list is going ahead by leaps and bounds as a result. The Herald, as an independent newspaper, gives each side of the political situation with absolute fairness, publishing minute reports of the great conflicts from day to day as no partisan newspaper can do. It is thus eagerly sought by men who want to know the real state of affairs.

Matters in the business world are given equally as careful attention—the daily reports of the Duluth Board of Trade, the Duluth Produce Exchange, Lays Stock Market, the Duluth Iron and Copper Markets and the doings of Wall Street from the Herald of particular value to our people.

The upbuilding of Northern Minnesota has been The Herald's persistent object for years. The Duluth Herald is the paper for the wisest, awake section in every sense of the word. If you are not now a subscriber for The Duluth Herald, be sure to have it in your home this fall. One dollar a year for 12 months. Send your contribution direct to The Duluth Herald, Duluth.

Don't Forget

The Pine Co. Fair

To be Held at Pine City,

Sept. 28, 29, 30

Premium lists are being mailed this week. Select your entry's for premiums and have them ready on September 28th.

Supt. A. J. McGuire of the North east Experiment Farm will judge the dairy stock on Monday, September 28th, and will give a very interesting talk on dairy topics. All interested in advancing dairy work should not fail to be on hand.

Prominent speakers will be heard on the 29th and 30th.

The management have engaged actors to give two amusing performances each day.

The racing features will be very interesting, as purses are more liberal, and the track has been put in better condition than ever before.

Those who like base ball will have an opportunity to see good games on Wednesday and Thursday.

Contest Notice
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office, Duluth, Minn., July 10, 1908.
A national contest having been held in this office by Stuart Beach, Minnesota, series number 10, 1908, for the title of best Arthur Flemming contest, to which end it is decided on said land claimant has not been paid and has received the same, and he has alleged absence from said land near or within the boundaries of the United States Army, but war, said notice is hereby notified to said claimant as a contest in the name of the United States Land Office in Duluth, Minn. The said contestant having, in a proper manner, filed July 1, 1908, a notice in which above that after due diligence personal service of this notice has not been made, if it is finally ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication. NEIL H. MURPHY, Receiver, U. S. LAND OFFICE, ATTORNEY FOR THE DEPARTMENT.

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Probate of Will.
Estate of Jacob Youngman, State of Minnesota, County of Pine, In Probate Court.
In the Matter of the Estate of Jacob Youngman, deceased.

The State of Minnesota to Johanna Youngman, Louisa Youngman and all other persons interested in the above and pending Johanna Youngman being duly filed in the probate court of the county of Pine, State of Minnesota, filed on the 28th day of June last, and in which said petition, which said petition and said instrument of said decedent will annexed and read thereto as James H. Wandel.

Now Therefore you and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any, before the probate court in the Probate Court Rooms in the Court House in Pine City, County of Pine, State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of October next at 10 o'clock, a. m., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Honorable Robert Wilcox, Judge of said court, and the seal of said court, this 14th, day of September 1908.

ROBERT WILCOX, Judge
[SEAL]
Chase & Sanborn's
PACKAGE TEAS

SUMMER SHOES AND OXFORDS



Call and see our line of Ladies', Gent's and Children's Oxfords.

BORCHERS' SHOE STORE.

Poultry Supplies

Large Stock.

Allen's Flour, Feed and Seed Store.

Is your Bread made from Pine City FLOUR? If so, it's Good. IT'S SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PINE CITY MILLING & ELECTRIC CO.

LOUIS STEINPATZ
Good Combination Food and Billiard Table in Connection.
DEALER IN PURE WINES, FANCY LIQUORS, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CIGARS.
We carry a large variety of Bottle Goods. Discount here always on Tap. Phone No. 35.

SMITH HARDWARE CO.
Pine City, Minnesota.

12 gauge and 16 gauge Single barrel shot guns, Regular \$1.50, sale price	\$ 4.00
12 gauge and 16 gauge single barrel shot guns, automatic ejector, regular, \$5.00, sale price	4.50
12 gauge double barrel shot gun, pistol grip, 30 inch barrel, 7 1/2 pounds, regular, \$15.00, for sale price	9.00
12 gauge double barrel shot gun, pistol grip, 30 inch barrel, 7 1/2 lbs., regular, \$16.00, sale price	12.50
12 gauge double barrel shot gun, pistol grip, 30 inch barrel, 7 1/2 lbs., hammerless, \$12.00, sale price	10.50
12 gauge double barrel shot gun, pistol grip, 30 inch barrel, 7 1/2 lbs., hammerless, \$25.00, sale price	20.50

The Strongest Fence
Science proves that the strongest fence, because constructed throughout on scientific lines, is the **ELLWOOD FENCE**. SIMPLE-SCIENTIFIC-STRONG.

The Reasons:
1—Each horizontal extension of the ELLWOOD is a steel cable, consisting of two heavy wires intertwined.
2—Each of these cables is fast to each other cable by a continuous heavy wire lap jointing about every cable—fastened in a crooked "loop" or "hook" to weaken the strength of the wire at the bending point. (Wrap a wire around your finger and the wire will weaken. Tie a wire up in a hard knot and you cannot make it without breaking. It is so much weaker.)

THAT IS ALL THERE IS TO ELLWOOD FENCE—
Heavy steel cables lapped and held together by steel wire, forming uniform meshes. Simple, isn't it? No chance for weakness in any part, uniformly strong. The reasons for the superiority of ELLWOOD FENCE are not hard to find. This company owns and operates its own iron mines and furnaces, its own wire mills and six large fence factories—either one of the six being larger than any other fence factory in the world. These facts should be convincing.

J. LaPAGE

PROFESSIONAL CARDS
R. L. WISEMAN
Physician and Surgeon.
Office and residence in house just south of the Hyack Hotel. Pine City.

H. W. PROFFICHI
Physician and Surgeon
Office and residence in Kowalek Block. All calls promptly responded to. Pine City.

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

OTOCAR BOHOTKA
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance. Office—Hyack Hotel. Pine City.

S. O. L. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law. Pine City.

K. W. KNAPP,
Dentist.
Office in Volence Building, Phone No. 10. Pine City.

Cascola Blood and Rheumatic Cure
It makes no difference whether you are suffering from inflammatory, acute chronic, nervous or muscular, or any other form of rheumatism, or whether every part of your body is aching and every joint is out of shape, Cascola Blood and Rheumatic Cure will positively give instant relief and effect a permanent cure. It cleanses the system of all impurities, purifies the blood and restores the patient speedily to health. Sold by L. E. Brockbridge.

Bankers and Merchants Bookkeeping Institute
120-128-130 So. 3rd St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Bookkeeping, Correspondence, Business Methods, Practical Penmanship.

Training Office is the proper connection of the Institute and Business School or College, which implies study. Bookkeeping is work, not study, hence training. We provide standing desks, high stools, telephones, same as in a bank or commercial office.

Actual Bookkeeping We have adopted the Actual Bookkeeping System of Training (not teaching). This is a business-like system, whereby commercial transactions are represented by tangible orders, checks and invoices instead of being copied from a text, book, or other device. The Common Sense Method.

Bankers and Merchants have for years found it difficult to secure competent bookkeepers. To obviate this difficulty the Institute was organized.

Our Certificate of Competency is a guarantee to the bankers and merchants of the northwestern states that the holder is a trustworthy, painstaking and reliable accountant. One that can and will MAKE GOOD.

You can Be a competent bookkeeper by working (not studying) for two or three months in our TRAINING OFFICE. No classes or terms. INDIVIDUAL work and instruction. Pamphlet free, explaining the Actual Bookkeeping System of Training.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. Digests what you eat. Digests what you eat.

THE FARMER IS NOT NEGLECTED

Scientific Aid Invoked by the Government in His Interest.

Important Results Accomplished During the McKinley-Roosevelt Administration.

A brief review of the work of the McKinley-Roosevelt administration in behalf of the farming interests of the country is all that is necessary to completely convince the farmer that the charge that the government is neglecting the farmer is unfounded.

During the last eleven years Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt have aimed to provide for the Department of Agriculture to the help of our farmers in all sections of the country and have instructed the Secretary of Agriculture to use all endeavors to help the tiller of the soil toward greater efficiency and more economic production; to make the American farmer more potent in growing crops. The Congress during the last eleven years has quadrupled the amount of money invested in agricultural research and demonstration, to give the American farmer help in their operations on the farm, to feed our people well and cheaply, and enable them to compete with the outside world. It has provided for over two thousand scientists, specialists in their respective lines, who are in touch with our farmers in all sections of the country, gathering information and preparing it for use in the form of publications, of which nearly seventeen million pieces were given out in 1907 to go into our country homes, dealing directly with the farmer, the products of our growth of plants and animals at the time of publication.

Science Applied to Development of Agriculture.
The education of specialists in applied science to meet the demand for research under the Federal Government and under State institutions has become a prominent feature of departmental work. Graduates of our agricultural and other colleges are invited into the Department of Agriculture and prepared for scientific research along the lines demanded by the farmers of our country under all our present conditions. Within the last eleven years nearly sixteen hundred young men have had post-graduate instruction in the sciences of agriculture in the Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Stations are actively co-operating with regard to unsolved problems that affect the farmer throughout our States and Territories. In the islands of the sea that have lately come into our possession.

New markets for our surplus production are being sought in foreign countries, and scientific inquiry is being made into the preparation of our ports for foreign markets. Uncertainty with regard to the magnitude of our crops at home is being removed by careful statistical inquiry, and more accurate knowledge with regard to production may mitigate the crisis of speculation. Inquiry is also being made into the conditions of the competing countries, in order that the American farmer may know what he has to meet in foreign markets.

New Products for American Farmers.
Strenuous efforts are being made to encourage the home production of articles we have been importing from foreign countries. During the last eleven years there has been an increase in the production of sugar from beets which makes the product of 1907 amounting to 590,000,000 lbs. over thirteen times that of 1856 and its value fifteen times. Eleven years ago we produced only one-fourth of the rice consumed in the United States. The following year our production was increased and the rice growers in our own country are producing more than the equivalent of our home consumption and foreign markets are being sought for the surplus. There was an increase in the production of rice from 57,000,000 pounds in 1896 to an average of 710,000,000 pounds during the last four years.

Scientific research by the Bureau of Soils demonstrates the fact that we can produce at home the fine tobacco for which we have been paying over twenty million dollars annually to foreign countries. Our explorers have searched foreign lands for grain, legumes, fiber plants, tea, etc. for introduction into sections of the United States suitable to their production. The producing area for grain has been extended westward into the dry regions of our country through the introduction of plants that are at home where the rainfall is light. Some fifty millions of bushels of wheat are being grown in regions that have heretofore been unproductive.

Eradication of Diseases of Farm Animals and Poultry.
The Federal Government is studying the diseases of domestic animals with a view to their complete eradication. Our animals and their products go to foreign countries with bills of health. The American meats are the most wholesome in the world, as the world now knows. An imported case of domestic animals was promptly stamped out within a year at an expenditure of \$200,000 to prevent its spread throughout the country.

BRYAN VISITS THE STATE FAIR.



Donkeys! Well, there may be a few here some place, but we don't raise many of them in this state.

Among our herds and flocks rigid inspection against foreign countries having animal diseases is maintained at the health of our domestic animals. Within the last eleven years the government has become thoroughly equipped to deal with plant diseases. The loss of half a million dollars annually was stopped by pathological examination of our sea-landed cottons. New varieties of fruits, cereals, cottons, etc., are being created by hybridizing to meet the demands of producers of these crops in the North and in the South. Our forests have been mostly destroyed and our mountains, the natural reservoirs for water, have been rendered incapable of retaining moisture. Efforts are being made to reforest the country, to prevent fires, to regulate young men toward road building. A laboratory has been established in the Department of Agriculture for the study of materials with which to construct roads, and rocks, gravels, clays, stone, brick, wood, and asphaltum are being studied.

The Central American boll weevil, and great menace to the cotton crop of the United States, is being actively studied as it increases in range, and means of control have been devised which make the growth of cotton nearly as prolific as ever. The insect enemies of other great staple crops are being investigated throughout the country, and the gypsy and brown moths, which are threatening the forest areas of New England, are being checked and brought into measurable control by the agency of the Federal Government in co-operation with state authorities. The losses occasioned by insect pests in general amount to millions annually, and much of this loss may gradually be prevented by the kind of work done by the Department of Agriculture.

The Most Inspection and Pure Food Law.
On June 30, 1906, by the approval of President Roosevelt, the Most Inspection Amendment became a law. Under the provisions of this amendment the Federal Government guarantees to the people of the United States that the meat shipped in interstate commerce is derived from animals which are free from disease at the time of slaughter, and that meat products from these animals are prepared in clean packing houses, under sanitary conditions, and without the addition of any injurious or deleterious drugs, chemicals, or preservatives. The United States now has the most stringent and the best enforced food laws in the world, and it is a great protection to the health and lives of the people.

Over 2,500 employees are directly engaged each working day in the year in the enforcement of the law. On the same day, June 30, 1906, President Roosevelt approved the Pure Food Law. This law covers all foods, with the exception of meat, including beverages, and also drugs which enter into the composition of foods. It not only contains injurious or deleterious drugs, chemical, or preservative, and the label upon each package of food, drugs, or drugs must state the exact fact, and must not be false or misleading in any particular. While this law does not cover foods, beverages and drugs which are produced and consumed entirely within the limits of the state, yet its enactment has incited the legislature of the different states to enact laws covering domestic products of a like nature. These laws very generally follow the national act as to form and details, the only difference being that one affects interstate and foreign commerce, while the other affects the internal commerce of the state. Inspectors are continually traveling throughout the United States to discover whether the terms of the law are being observed, and they have found, upon the part of manufacturers and dealers, a very general compliance with the law. When violations of the law are observed, they are at once prosecuted by the Department of Justice, and the guilty parties are punished.

LABOR'S REAL ISSUE IS DEAL WITH COMBERS

His Effort to "Throw" the Trade-Union Vote to Bryan Doing Infinite Harm.

THAT "BUSINESS" CONFERENCE

The Labor Press and Leaders of Country Unions President of the Federation as a Democrat and a Free Trader Fighting to Defeat the Best Friends of the Workingman.

It will be exceedingly interesting to wage workers and the public in general to know how strongly the political course of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, is being opposed by the labor press and trade union leaders of the country. Since the act has become known that President Gompers has had a "business" conference with Mr. Mack, manager of the Bryan campaign, the opposition of organized labor to President Gompers' effort to "throw" the trade union vote over to Bryan is still all the stronger. There no longer remains any doubt that the head of a trade union organization of a non-political nature, as an official of that trade union, using his time paid for by the union, and the union machinery in furthering the success of a partisan political party. In doing this he is going counter to all precedent, either in this country or in England. He is a Democrat and a free trader, and as such has put himself on record as fighting to defeat the best friends American labor ever had in the history of the Nation.

While many of the labor papers remain non-committal on the question, the important ones oppose the policy of President Gompers. The papers of the trade unionists will not toward Bryan. The Toledo Union Leader has strongly opposed the Gompers slogan to "reward your friends and punish your enemies." It declares that the policy is ineffective and is likely to do more damage to the unions than good. The leader has consistently stood for direct action through a labor party or the Socialist party, and is a present delivering manner blows against the legislative ticket of the Socialist party, which was endorsed by referendum vote of the local unions. The Akron Pioneer rips the anti-injunction pretenses of the Democratic party into tatters, and points out to Gompers the utter absurdity of placing any reliance in a party that declares in favor of restricting injunctions in one plank and calls for an injunction in another. It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people create.

The Zanesville Labor Journal concludes that labor is confronted by far greater questions than injunctions, and that "the labor vote has never been delivered or deliverable by any man or set of men."

The Brewers' Journal of Cincinnati, ridicules the growing tendency of Bryan, declaring that he is no more feared, and calls upon working men to stand by workingmen in the coming election, something Gompers will not do.

The St. Louis Journal, published in Chicago, in behalf of its readers "earnestly protests against having an international organization classed with those who work and vote for the success of the Democratic ticket."

The Stone Mounters' Journal, of Denver, dismisses the subject with the conclusion: "These are the times the workingmen find themselves close to the hearts of the Republican and Democratic parties. After election their usual position will be assumed again."

The Pueblo (Colo.) Union Label Bulletin remarks that "His Gompers expresses himself as highly pleased with the Democratic labor program, but from this distance we fail to see anything to get particularly enthusiastic about. We are presented with the same old alternative of choosing the lesser of two evils, with mighty little choice in the matter."

Democratic parties have in times past not hesitated to crush the hopes and aspirations of the wage workers with an iron heel whenever and wherever it suited their purpose to do so.

"We believe in political action of the wage workers; we believe it to be their only salvation."

"We do not believe in the kind of politics that will boost a party or parties to which we are indebted for all of labor's ills, no matter what promises may be made."

"The fifty, hundred or more years experience had by organized labor should include the possibility of turning the workers' economic movement into an adjunct of political party corruptionists."

"We believe in the ballot; we long for the day when labor will become a political unit."

"We long for a party of, for and by the wage workers."

"Let it be said that President Gompers meant well—but be creed."

Regarding Bryan and his speech of acceptance the views of the following prominent trade union leaders will be interested:

J. E. Pritchard, general secretary of the International Pavers and Steamfitters' Union, said:

"I consider Bryan's letter the weakest document of its kind ever written. It is nonsense to assert that the public business depression is due to the public administration the people had seven years of prosperity. The depression was due to natural causes, and politics had nothing to do with it. If Bryan is elected there will be a worse depression."

"The Knight of Labor went to pieces when they were into politics, and a like fate will befall the American Federation of Labor unless it refuses to support the Democratic party. A labor union is not an industrial institution and should steer clear of politics."

Edward Hourigan, of District No. 15, of the International Association of Machinists, said:

"Bryan's letter is not radical enough. It is so weak it will destroy much confidence in the Democratic party. Bryan has no longer a ghost of a show of being elected."

John A. Dyche, of the International Women's Garment Makers' Union, said:

"Bryan with his weak letter may gain the support of many conservatives, but will alienate the labor vote."

President John Young, of the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States, said:

"Bryan has no show at all of being elected. His letter of acceptance will mean less to the working people. I do not believe in his methods. The Republican and Democratic parties are both unworkable when it comes to aiding laboring classes."

The truth is there are scores of trade union leaders who are absolutely put into Bryan and to the methods used to operate by President Gompers to try to force trade unionists to vote for Bryan, and these leaders just at present prefer, for obvious reasons, to remain more or less silent.

It can be easily seen the infinite harm the policy of Samuel Gompers will do the trade union cause.

Taft and Labor.
When on the bench Judge Taft said: "That employees have a right to form labor unions."

"That such unions are a benefit to labor and to the public."

"That they have the right to join with other unions."

"That the accumulation of a fund to aid in a strike is right."

"That employees have a right to strike whenever any of the terms of their employment is unsatisfactory."

Mr. Gompers says Judge Taft is opposed to organized labor. Mr. Gompers has done a lot of talking in his time and has been a very public writer, but in all he has said or in all he has written he has never given organized labor a more unqualified endorsement than Judge Taft gave when on the bench.

The Natural Heir.
(By Josh Wynn.)
Bryan says he is the heir to Roosevelt's policies; So natural successor is. To all the power he seeks. But natural heirs are absent. When they perforce go ill, And he will find though strong his claim, Taft will contest the will.

The mantle that our Roosevelt drops Both Bryan think will wear, And in his right to wear the same Will nobody dare.

He says he only owner is To all that Roosevelt leaves In policy, but sooth to say, He nobody deceives.

The mantle far too big for him To truth, he'll never wear it. The policies be meant for him, He'll never just inherit. He may adopt himself as heir, But Roosevelt makes the will, And when he'll fill the bill, 'Tis Taft who'll fill the bill.

—J. H. B. American.

P. M. C. C.

MR. TAFT'S BIG RUNNING MATE

James Schoolcraft Sherman, the Original "Sunny Jim."

A Wise, Versatile, Experienced Statesman Who Has Shaped National Legislation.

When Vice Presidential nominee James Schoolcraft Sherman returned home to Utica, New York, after having been nominated by the Republican convention at Chicago, it is said that in the vast throng of his home people who turned out to meet him was an old woman, bent with the burden of eighty years. She approached Mr. Sherman, whom she has known almost since his birth, and declared to him that he had been selected by Providence to his office of honor, in order to lead the American people the gospel of good cheer and sunshine of kindness for all Americans.

It is not definitely known that she is in the confidence of Providence, and so speaks by the card, but Sherman's answer up to date has shown his capabilities in that regard. He is the original "Sunny Jim," and wears "the smile that won't come off."

The Original "Sunny Jim." This is not a superficial attempt to look pleasant. It does not sequester itself in the eyes of his mouth or the lines around his eyes. This genial, expansive, irradiating smile speaks of good digestion, a sunny temperament and a complacent mind, possessed by a man who is not only satisfied with the past, and reasonably sure of the future. A man of cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows. He has been laughing and humming for a little more than half a century. Now the world laughs with him. His sunshine and good cheer, as bread cast upon the waters, returned to him a pound-ounce, as his Biogas would say, and out of this and other assets he has been enabled to rise, and be nominated to the second highest post in the gift of his countrymen.

Sherman, Seymour, Conkling, Born at Utica, N. Y.

"Sunny Jim" Sherman first appeared on earth at the village of New Hartford, New York, a suburb of Utica, on the night of October 24, 1835, two days before Mr. Taft saw the light in Cincinnati. Utica was already at that time pointing with pride to one of her illustrious sons in the person of Horatio Seymour, who was soon to be followed by increasing pride to another still more illustrious son in the person of Roscoe Conkling. Mr. Sherman's father was a lawyer of prominence in Central New York, and determined that no "pew-op" Utica should restrict the powers of his son, and so he sent him at the proper time to Whitesboro Seminary and Hamilton College. He came out a lanky youth—he weighed 100 pounds at sixteen years—withered with cerebral talent and a reputation as a good student.

Belongs to Old American Family.

His family runs back to Roger Sherman who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and back of him for more than one hundred years to 1660, when the first Sherman came over from England to this country, with a strain of stolid Dutch in his veins. John Sherman, the Ohio Senator, and William Trenchard Sherman, the great Civil War general, were from the same original stock. Edward Everett Hale is also a distant connection. Schoolcraft, the historian of the American Indians, was "Sunny Jim" Sherman's great-grandfather.

Gets into Politics Early.

One of the first things the Vice Presidential nominee did when he returned from college was to accept the nomination for state legislator on the Republican ticket, and was beaten by only one vote. He was elected mayor of Utica at the age of 29. He was the youngest municipal head the city had ever had. From that date politics has wooed him away from his profession of law. He was elected to Congress, and has served his constituency with but one exception term ever since. He is now in his tenth congressional term. There is a "big five" in the lower house of Congress, who do things and largely shape the legislation of the country.

An Adept Parliamentarian.

Mr. Sherman was a particular friend of Thomas Brackett Reed, formerly speaker of the House, who considered him the best parliamentarian on the floor. He often referred to the great "Bunny Jim," who occupied the chair during some of our most important legislation in recent years. He presided frequently during the famous debate on the Dingley Tariff Bill and on the Cuban War Revenue Bill, each of which occupied many weeks. Reed appointed him chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs. In the 52nd Congress, it is said he has been also to membership on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. Sherman's most important legislative work has been done in connection with the Indian Affairs Committee. He is credited with a better understanding of the various questions connected with the government's obligations to the Indians and its efforts to fulfill them, than that of any other Congressman.

who has been called upon to deal with this subject.

Work on Other Committees. His work on other committees has been equally creditable. One of his bills is a measure of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was the False Branding Bill, which has proved effective in protecting the American dress manufacturers.

He made the first favorable report to the House on the Nicaragua Canal before the strongly supported the Isthmian Canal and failed. He was the father of the Philippine Cable Bill and of the bill for the reorganization of the revenue cutter service. He holds third place in the important Committee on Rules, and has been looked to by one of the best counselors in guiding the business of the House.

Distinguished Service to State. Mr. Sherman's party services outside the halls of Congress have been distinguished and extensive. He has been the vice-chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee. In several campaigns and the chairman of one, and in those positions has earned much credit for executive ability. He is a Congressional and Presidential campaign has spoken to the people of many states. He presided over the New York Republican State Conventions of 1880, 1890 and in the present year.

Friend of All the People. He is a sympathetic, genial and democratic. His name people, like his brother Congressman, are "Jim," which appellation expresses their appreciation of his personal qualities and the sense of his nearness to them as their true and tried Representative. He is a staunch friend of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has a genuine regard for those veterans of the war who "jeopardized their lives" to preserve the Union, and is always solicitous for their interests at Washington. No old soldier ever found Mr. Sherman too busy to give attention to him.

Successful Business Man. At home "Sunny Jim" Sherman is one of the leading business men of his country. He is president of the Utica Trust and Deposit Company—not an organization in restraint of trade, but to encourage thrift and economy—and vice-president of the Utica Canning Company. He is also president of the Utica Ice Company and the Utica Ice and Cold Storage Company. His political foes declare him to be worth \$750,000, and his family says that \$200,000 would measure fully all of his earthly possessions.

Is Fond of Clean Sports.

Mr. Sherman is a pretty fair billiard player. He tried some years ago to play polo, and got up a nice at Whitesboro, Seneca county, but one of the first things it did after he provided it with uniforms, bats and balls was to get together and vote him off the team. But he makes up for lack of skill on the field by his baseball grandstand. He is a baseball fan, and it is reported that he attended three games in Chicago before they nominated him, when the arrangement to attend another when the convention interfered with his plans.

A Big, Versatile American.

So we have in "Sunny Jim" Sherman, Vice-Presidential Republican nominee, an American, an American, who can trace his American ancestry back 250 years, one of whom signed the Declaration of Independence, and others have taken some of the leading and most honorable positions in American history, both in peace and in war. His versatility is representative of the true resourcefulness of the typical American. He is a lawyer, a scholar, a successful business man and a statesman at home, a statesman, parliamentarian and valued public servant in Congress, a man of domestic habits and a model husband and father.

Right Man in Right Place.

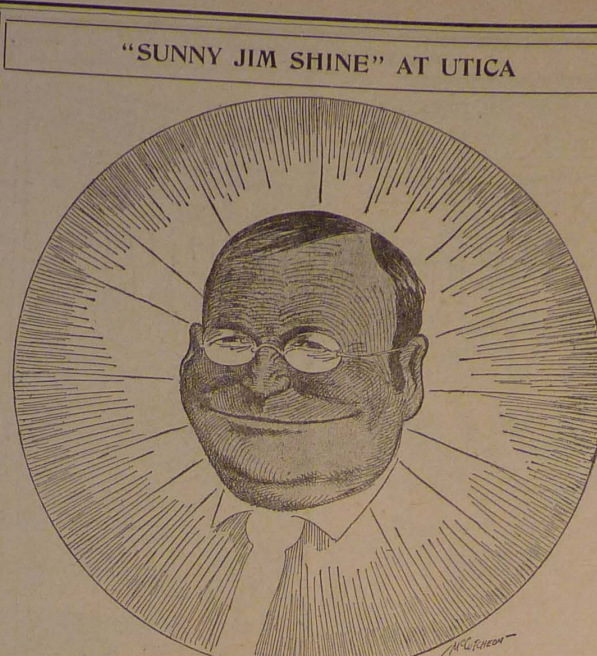
His mind grows and his human instincts know no race or party. He is a humanitarian and statesman before he is a politician. The people of his home town of Utica turned out en masse upon his return from the Chicago convention, and irrespective of party, gave him such a reception as comes to few men in life. During the midst of the fanfare the Mayor of Utica remarked, "We have an issue at stake at the top of the hill, and we are thinking of asking the Legislature to enlarge it. The town has gone crazy over Jim's nomination."

Successful in business, efficient and influential in statesmanship, and possessing the confidence of his fellow-men, should the emergency ever arise. James Schoolcraft Sherman could, with confidence, if need be, take up the responsible duties of chief executive for the nation as Vice-President, or he would be best in the case of emergency counting a victory.

Question of Intemperance.

You ask me what I think of a prohibition law, restricting order or its enforcement shall have except after notice to the defendant and a hearing had. This was the rule under the Federal statutes for years past, but was subsequently abolished by the act of March 3, 1875, which provided for a summary trial, to which you refer I do not see any objection to the re-enactment of that Federal statute. Indeed, I have taken occasion to say in public speeches that the power to issue warrants for the arrest of a person in a summary trial, has given rise to certain abuses and injuries to the laborers in a possible strike.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, in correspondence with President Lincoln, Lewis, of the Ohio Federation of Labor.

"SUNNY JIM SHINE" AT UTICA



—From the Chicago Tribune.

WHY THE REPUBLICANS SHOULD WIN.

Prize Essay By Frank Hendrick.

I.—The Party of Expansion.

The Republican party was founded upon the principle that this government was established to protect for all times the rights and opportunities of every individual from abridgment. That principle it has successfully maintained through the Civil War, it concentrated a united effort to free and equalize the rights of the colored people and American citizenship. It has kept the channels of Interstate Commerce open for all, through the national banking system, the refunding of the national debt, resumption of specie payments, the gold standard and the emergency currency law, has sustained the life current of national integrity.

As trustee of the national wealth, it has investigated mineral regions, surveyed soils, developed waterways, including the Panama Canal, irrigated deserts, conserved watersheds, and has banded the public lands. Protecting labor and more widespread distribution of wealth and well-being, and made expansion moral as well as material. It has created opportunities, improved conditions of employment, brought about a higher standard of living, and more widespread distribution of wealth and well-being, and made expansion moral as well as material.

Trusted with insular possessions, it has brought them into the progress and provided for the extension and protection of American trade, for the national defense, and for the honorable discharge of the responsibilities of our great power. It has brought peace at home, with foreign nations and among them, it has given American rights and American opportunities new meaning throughout the nation and throughout the world.

II.—The Party of Progress and Prosperity.

Promising progress and prosperity, it has been politically sincere. It has never had a candidate of a section, prejudice, or class, nor a platform of negation, scheme of expropriation, program of sequestration, or doctrine of despotism. It has never lent itself to a demand for revolution, to be followed by reaction and retrogression. It has stood firm for progress by constant, steady and unending progress. Finding truths grand, broad, and noble to lead labor with an illusory promise of immunity from law. Yet it passed the pure food law and the employer liability law, secured equal accommodations on railroads, aided agriculture, created the civil service, established free rural mail delivery, reduced foreign patents, and increased the number of naturally marked-out progress, it will

SECRETARY WILSON CHEERFUL

Head of Agricultural Department on Business and Political Conditions in the West.

James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, who has just returned to Washington from a visit of two months in the West, brings a cheering prosperity bulletin. He declares that the West doesn't know much about the alleged business troubles. His farmers have magnificent crops growing, and are selling the old crops for high prices. Weather and crop conditions this season have been excellent, and the new crops, the secretary believes, will have a most buoyant effect on financial and commercial conditions all over the country. He confidently looks for a continuation of the improvement in business which has been apparent everywhere for the last few months, and for a forward movement at an accelerated speed.

"Generally speaking," said the secretary, "the information of our department shows that in recent years there has been a considerable increase in the productivity of the soil. We have investigated this carefully, and there is no doubt that the acre yield of crops is showing a most significant increase. We attribute it to better farming methods, to assimilation of the scientific information about crop rotation, caring for the soil, etc., which the department and the agricultural colleges have placed at the command of the farmers, and to a general effort at intelligent preservation of the elements which enable the soil to do its best work."

Speaking of political conditions, Secretary Wilson said that the staff in the West is all for Taft, and he expressed a strong conviction, based on his private in a number of states, that Mr. Taft will carry all the states that President Roosevelt carried four years ago, so far as the West is concerned. The feeling that Republican rule will surely be restored is a powerful influence with the voters. Later in the campaign the secretary will go on a speaking tour for the Republican ticket, especially in New England.

A TRIBUTE TO TAFT.

New York's Governor Tells Why He Supports Taft's Candidacy. (From Gov. Hughes' Youngtown Speech.)

"No one more than I desires to see administrative purged of every selfish taint, to have fair and impartial law faithfully executed, to get rid of every vestige of special privilege at the expense of public interest, to liberate trade from unjust encroachments, to purify our electoral methods and to maintain honest representative government. And it is because of his loyalty to these ideals, because of his high sympathy, and his rare equipment in character, ability and experience, because tested in the difficult fields of judicial and administrative work, he has proved his quality by eminent service, because of his varied learning, his acquaintance with affairs, his respect for constitutional government and his capacity intelligently and fully to plan and direct necessary reforms that I most earnestly support the candidacy of William Howard Taft."

Whenever the Interstate Commerce Commission deems it important as an aid in fixing rates to determine what is fair and equitable to the public, it has complete power to do so.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Columbus, Ohio.

FALSE CHARGE OF EXTRAVAGANCE

Scrutinizing with Microscope to Pick Flaws in Republican Record.

Actual Figures Show Increased Expenditures of Government Consistent with Growth of Country.

(From Gov. Hughes' Youngtown Speech.) Horizontally corked up on the old issues of free silver, imperialism and government ownership of railroads, Mr. Bryan is scrutinizing the record of Republican administration during the past twelve years with a microscope to find some peg on which to hang an attack. It would not be altogether surprising if a party which had done so much in this period to advance the glory and economic progress of the country had made a casual error here and there. These twelve years have witnessed the war with Spain, which gave freedom to Cuba and Porto Rico and brought the Philippines under American authority. They have witnessed the emergence of the country from depression and financial uncertainty upon the firm ground of the gold standard, enacted into law by a Republican Congress. They have witnessed the erection of a navy which is carrying our flag with honor around the world. They have witnessed the extension of the strong law over the railways and the great corporations for the behalf of equality of treatment for all citizens. In sum and substance, these twelve years have witnessed an average man a degree of prosperity and comfort never before equaled under any flag in any country since the world began.

Cortelyou Punctured Charges.

In picking flaws in this record Mr. Bryan has taken upon himself to criticize the appropriations of the last Congress and to make the declaration that "there was a deficit of some \$20,000,000 in the last fiscal year." If Mr. Bryan knows what he is talking about, this reference to the Treasury Department's particular Bryan gauging of the record on June 30. He issued a statement showing that the Treasury Department's records show that the receipts of bonds sold were added to the receipts from taxation and miscellaneous sources, and allowance was made for the deficit of the public debt. The deficit was no deficit, but a surplus. The appearance of a deficit was only a result of counting all expenditures for the Panama Canal and other public works and falling to count on the side of the receipts the proceeds of the bonds sold for the construction of the canal. It is the custom in nearly every other civilized government to issue bonds for all public works, but so large have been the receipts of the Treasury of the United States that it has been the custom to pay for these permanent investments of capital out of current receipts. It is a bad system of bookkeeping and Secretary Cortelyou has announced that he proposes to correct it. It might have been paralytic for "the issue in case of a treaty statement. It is not pardonable on the part of a man who pretends to be a student of public questions. Mr. Bryan must either correct himself or a bright notice in regard to public finance." Cortelyou is seeking to mislead the people as to the facts.

General Economic Activity.

The tremendous expansion of military and economic activity throughout the world has undoubtedly led to a volume of expenditures which calls for serious consideration. In Germany it became necessary to issue a loan of a large loan to cover ordinary expenditures and to consider every possible means of increasing taxation. In France the ministry even pressed through the Chambers the dishonest proposition to tax the coupons of the public debt, thereby taking back from the citizen in taxes what it had promised to pay him in interest when he loaned his capital. In Great Britain changes in the rate of the income tax afforded a ready means of adjusting income to expenditures, but the burden falls heavily first upon the taxpayer and is shifted by him largely to the masses, whom he supplies with substantially all the necessities of a permanent character, whether great or small, are charged to special accounts and are not permitted to encumber the statement of operating expenses. It is to add to the weight of taxation on account of their principal.

What Would Bryan Wipe Out?

Secretary Cortelyou has already announced that he is having a system of bookkeeping at the Treasury overhauled and modernized. All administrations in the United States are prevented from applying the principle known as "residual" expenditures, because there is not the complete control of the budget by a single minister which prevails in Europe. Some steps in this direction should be taken, but few voters are likely to be misled as to the relative efficiency and intelligence in taking such steps which would be shown by a Bryan administration. Administration headed by Mr. Taft, on the other

A FEW OF THE IMPORTANT LAWS ENACTED BY THE 60TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

Financial law whereby banks in periods of financial stringency may issue currency to the amount of \$200,000,000, repaying it by security therefor, bonds, commercial paper or other assets, such emergency currency being so taxed as to insure its retirement as soon as the stringency has passed.

Public buildings bill, authorizing many needed structures, purchase of sites, etc., including site for Department of State main building and Lathrop building, Treasury and White House grounds.

National monetary commission created to devise a sound monetary system for the government.

Two new battleships, at cost of \$10,000,000 each, exclusive of armor and armament; ten torpedo boat destroyers, three steam colliers and eight submarines.

Consular service reorganized, abolishing unnecessary consuls and consular generalships and establishing those most needed.

Widow's pensions increased from \$8 to \$12 a month and certain unnecessary restrictions abolished.

Investigation of anti-trust legislation revised, continued to Ways and Means and Finance Committees.

Model child labor law for District of Columbia.

Employees' liability bill enacted to replace that pronounced unconstitutional at Supreme Court.

Government liability law, providing compensation to all Federal employees for injuries received in line of duty.

Efficiency of army medical corps increased by additional officers and creation of reserved medical corps.

Increasing army pay, officers approximately \$50 a year and enlisted men about forty per cent increase, applying to both retired and active lists.

Increasing army pay officers and enlisted men practically equalized with army. Enlisted force increased 6,000 men.

Restrictions on land of the five civilized tribes removed, adding \$120,000,000 to taxable property of Oklahoma. Numerous additional lights, light-houses and buoys.

Granting \$300,000 pensions to deserving veterans of the Civil and Spanish wars.

Creation of commission and appropriation of \$1,500,000 for representation of the United States at the Tokyo Exposition.

Prohibiting desertion and improper use of the flag.

Appropriation of \$20,227,000 for the Panama Canal.

Antiseptic and sedition publications and intoxicants and cocaine excluded from the mails.

Secretary of War authorized to expend \$250,000 for the relief of sufferers from cyclone of April, 1908, in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Interstate Commerce Commission authorized to prescribe regulations for the transportation by common carriers of explosives, to promote the safety of passengers and employees.

Redrafts engaged in Interstate Commerce prohibited after January 1, 1910, from using any locomotive equipped with an ashpan which necessitates any employe getting into the engine.

Sixty-two laws authorizing construction of bridges over navigable streams.

Five laws authorizing construction of dams in navigable streams.

Nine laws affecting Federal courts, judicial districts, etc.

Seven laws affecting customs, granting increased privileges to certain ports, etc.

Twenty-five laws affecting public lands, making special grants, etc.

Seven laws for the District of Columbia, including prohibition of all betting within the District, and providing for five examinations of opium in suspected cases of tuberculosis.

Investigation of wood pulp industry. House committee reported no warrant for altering tariff at this time and no exclusive evidence of a trust, but sufficient ground for further investigation.

One hundred and fifty-two public laws were enacted.

There were 2,396 invalid pension acts and about 600 private pension acts enacted.

Bill introduced in House over 22,000; in Senate, over 7,000.

"MISERY AND DISHONOR."

Andrew D. White's Picture of What Would Follow Bryan's Election.

"Just as I was again free came W. J. Bryan's effort to capture the Presidency, which, in my opinion, would have resulted in widespread misery at home and in dishonor to the American name throughout the world."—From the Autobiography of Hon. Andrew D. White, LL.D., Former President of Cornell University and Ambassador to Germany and Russia.

Another Labor Leader for Taft.

Ben Chapin, editor of the Railroad Employee, a labor organ, is out for Taft. This will give Bryan a full editorial explaining from the Grand Samuel Comper, who promised to deliver the solid labor vote to William Jennings Bryan.

BRYAN TRUE TO SILVER IDOL

Belief in His Panacea Will Remain Unshaken.

Declaration of Faith Made to Cover the Past, the Present and the Future.

It would be extremely unkind to say that Mr. Bryan is fickle in his political belief. His best friends would be the first to make such an assertion, for they realize thoroughly that their leader, when he has once implanted a conviction firmly in his mind, clings to it like a gem to death.

This conviction is true of Mr. Bryan's attitude on the silver question through which he first rose to prominence. He has very little to say about that question at present, but that he is absolutely certain that it is a subject of the greatest importance and that his own particular financial panacea is the only safe guide for the United States may be plainly seen from the following extracts from his collected wisdom.

In an address at the Jefferson Club banquet at Lincoln, Neb., December 20, 1900, Mr. Bryan said:

"The principles for which we contended in the last campaign still live, and we believe in them most continue to fight for them. An election does not change principles; only determines what principles shall for the time being be applied."

In the North American Review, in the same month, Mr. Bryan reviewed this declaration of faith:

"To consider this election as decisive of the money question would be as absurd as if we had regarded the election of 1896 as decisive of the tariff question. It would be more reasonable to regard the late election as conclusive upon the question of silver, than to regard this election as conclusive upon the tariff question, both of which were discussed more by one people than the money question. . . ."

"The increased production of gold has lessened the strain upon gold, and had to some extent brought relief which Democrats proposed to bring in a larger measure by the restoration of silver; but there is no assurance whatever that the gold supply, even with the new discoveries, will be sufficient to maintain the level of prices. Favorable conditions have given us an abundant supply of gold, but the world's supply of gold, but the scarcity of the yellow metal abroad is already leading to the export of gold, which the increase in the issue of banknotes is doing to us as well as still short of money here. The Republicans defend the gold standard by logic, but by giving it credit for better times. When prosperity falls, the gold standard will lose its charm."

PERFORMANCE VS. PROMISE.

Response of Republicans to People's Wishes Contrasted with Democratic Proposals.

(From Gov. Hughes' Youngstown speech.)

"When we consider the inevitable clash of many opinions and the importance of the questions involved in the treasury, the creation of the bureau of corporations, the railroad rate bill, the employees' liability bill and the laws passed for the better protection of labor, the record of the legislation which we just enacted affords to minimize, and which attests in a marked manner the response of the Republican party under its former leadership to the demand of the people."

"If all that Mr. Bryan has favored during the last twelve years had been carried into law we should have been overruled by the people, and would regard it as our chief business in the future to find a way of escape from the meshes of ill considered legislation in which we would have been entangled in which we would have been as for as that he was defeated, and whatever may be his merit, he has not permitted himself to carry out his program. No doubt much remains to be accomplished in the way of necessary reform, but the record already made by the Republican party is a noteworthy one, and we must make further advances with care and needed reflection. Our progress will be impeded by the hand of the man who is fortunate in having a sailing master who knows his chart and who will take upon him such account of reefs and shoals as of the speed of the vessel. We have got our direction, we have a most precious cargo, and we must have a safe and experienced pilot."

Rate Law Amendments.

The rate law does not go far enough. The practice under it has already closed the necessary door to amendments and will doubtless suggest more. Such is the true method—the explicit and tentative method—of securing proper remedies for a new evil.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Columbus, Ohio.

These Great New World Needs.

From the Republican National Platform—The American Government, in Republican hands, has freed Cuba, Panama and the Philippines under a flag, and begun the construction of the Panama Canal.

NO RETREAT



THE SENTINEL STANDS FIRMLY IN DEFENSE OF HIS FLAG.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

A Man Who Has Done Things.

Responding to the call of the nation for a man equal to the emergency confronting the Republic, the people themselves have found him and presented him to the electorate.

Naturally, the people sought among themselves for one truly representative to the highest ideals of American citizenship. Their self-understanding of the individual who more thoroughly than any other fulfilled their requirements—and that was William Howard Taft.

William Howard Taft, of Cincinnati, Ohio, probably is the man who would designate himself. That designation, however, is grossly inadequate. For while Mr. Taft is an American citizen, he is also a citizen of the world, who, as invited guest, counselor and adviser of foreign governments, has exerted an influence for peace and international good far surpassed by that of any other American statesman, living or dead.

The spirit of private citizenship, which he enjoys to-day, is in perfect accord with his temperament and inclination. There never has been, nor is there ever, anything in official honor sufficiently alluring to Mr. Taft away from his lifelong identity with the plain people.

As a boy in Cincinnati, he was ready to give and take in all the stirring controversies, mental and physical, which give effect to the law of the survival of the fittest. As a student at Yale he displayed all the qualities of wholesome young manhood which have made that university famous, and the endearing traits of his character were honored at the reunion of his class during the recent summer by a celebration more delightful to him, perhaps, than any other demonstration of that character, and which possibly could be given and take in all the stirring controversies, mental and physical, which give effect to the law of the survival of the fittest. As a student at Yale he displayed all the qualities of wholesome young manhood which have made that university famous, and the endearing traits of his character were honored at the reunion of his class during the recent summer by a celebration more delightful to him, perhaps, than any other demonstration of that character, and which possibly could be given and take in all the stirring controversies, mental and physical, which give effect to the law of the survival of the fittest.

Mr. Taft's professional advancement from the position of Superior Court Judge and Solicitor General to a seat on the bench of the United States District Court was due only to a frank recognition of his proved integrity, his diligence and impartiality in the administration of justice and his loyalty to the highest standards of judicial conduct. It is said of him by one who, as a lawyer, knew him well: "It was his quality, first and foremost, that set him apart from whom I have practiced. He was as incapable of being misled or of unjust things as snow is of being melted under a sun."

It is, however, in his career since his voluntary—though reluctant—retire-

ment from the bench that we shall find the most remarkable evolution in Mr. Taft's development as an American statesman.

The country had gone through an unthought-of, the successful outcome of which imposed new and enormous responsibilities upon the National Government, and placed the United States in the attitude of a first class power, obliged to face the perils of permanent contact with Old World nationalities. Momentous problems arose—partly racial, partly religious, partly constitutional—in complexity and urgency, which required an immediate revision and enlargement of American foreign policy. They required also the services of a new school of American statesmen and diplomats, who should be constructive, self-reliant and capable of dealing with grave conditions in a manner creditable to the Nation and just to international interests.

Among the patriotic, broad-minded statesmen whom this changed condition of international affairs called into the service of the United States none has exceeded so wide or so wholesome an impression as William Howard Taft. Porto Rico and the Philippines had become American territory, requiring American treatment. Cuba, an independent nation by the grace of the United States, had become an object of kindly solicitude to the Government at Washington, and has been ever since the Republic of Panama came into existence, being with it the territorial understanding essential to the construction of the isthmian canal, with it also came enlarged possibilities of discord in Central America against which the United States is of its own volition the guarantor.

That these vexations problems have all thus far advanced toward an honorable solution is due more to William Howard Taft than to any other individual. He has been the builder and exemplar of the new American policy. He has given to the inhabitants of the island possessions a convincing assurance of the integrity of American public policy. He has opened the way to Porto Rico and to Panama. He has gone as a messenger of American good will and fair play—and in all those territories he is gratefully recognized as their friend and protector. In him they have an advocate of the forces and methods that make for peace, progress and brotherhood under American sovereignty.

Mr. Taft is a many-sided man. He works hard and plays hard. He rallies gently and sunshine. As a Governor he was both just and gentle as the Governor of the Philippines his courtesy, tact, sympathy and forbearance led the people of the Orient and American mankind to a new dignity of War he elevated the standards of military service and gave increased security to the National defenses. He combined the executive faculty with the judicial in the highest degree, and his rule of life, both public

and private, may be summed up in a single sentence:

"I dare to do all that may become a man; who dares do all that may become a man."

The call of the people is for William Howard Taft. They know him. He is one of them. There is need this year of a leader of practical experience in public affairs whose principles and policies are not subject to change over night, and whose record in high office is a sufficient guaranty for his future performance. Mr. Taft fulfills that requirement in every detail. His record is an unbroken story of accomplished results for the public welfare. No act or utterance of his requires apology or explanation. He is neither a spoiler nor a trimmer. He has encountered many difficulties and mastered them all. His cheeriness, broad humanity, integrity and devotion to the principles which have made the Republic a great and powerful civilization, give him as an ideal of American citizenship.

In the great political campaign upon which the country is about to enter no body will have the slightest excuse for misunderstanding the attitude of the purpose of William Howard Taft. The record of the Republican nominees is an open book in which there is neither evasion nor contradiction. He stands by the party platform and by the history of the party's achievements. The Republican party presents him to the people as a statesman and patriot worthy to rank in succession with the great leaders of American progress whose names, from Lincoln and Grant to McKinley and Roosevelt, are inseparably associated with the noblest triumphs of the Republic.

Minor Mention.

"What is Mr. Bryan's real paramount issue?" asks a reader. Don't know. Have not heard from Mr. Bryan for several hours.—Omaha Bee.

Democrats who had been thinking rather well of Senator Foraker will have to revise their opinions.—Sioux City Journal.

Mr. Taft may not do as much talking as Mr. Bryan during the present campaign, but this will not prevent him from saying quite as much.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

After all, this issue will settle. Taft or Bryan? The country does not want Mr. Bryan at the White House. It will not discover no new reason for hurrying him with the great responsibility of the Presidency.—Boston Herald.

The bank guarantee most of us want is that our checkbook stubs will tally with the bank's figuring of the balance.—New York Mail.

Real tariff reformers seem unaccountably agreed in their refusal to take Mr. Bryan as a tariff reformer.—New York Tribune.

Mr. Bryan might get further if he lost anything by defeating him in 1890 and 1900.—Omaha Bee.

SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE

Declared to Be a Paramount Issue in Democratic Arkansas.

The Situation Intolerable to Free People.

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Bryan said: "Our platform declares that the overwhelming issue which unites us in all the questions here under discussion, is, shall the people rule the matter which way we turn; no matter to what subject we address ourselves, the same question confronts us."

If Mr. Bryan will turn towards almost any Southern state which has been under permanent Democratic control, he will quickly find a field for practical work in the direction of having the people rule the matter. For instance, turn towards Arkansas, where there is a campaign in progress involving, above all other issues, the reform of the present electoral system of the state.

The Issue in Arkansas.

Of this system, and of some of the issues involved in the campaign, George F. Malroy, Secretary Arkansas State League of Republican Clubs, in an address delivered August 21, 1906, at Matamoras, Arkansas, said:

"In the last national contest the Republicans of this state polled 42 per cent of the total vote cast. Roosevelt received only 17,699 fewer votes than Parker, who is with the returns laid back for twenty days by the election boards before the results were announced. If it required twenty days to patch up a majority of only 17,699 for Parker, who is there who will not say that by every application of circumstantial evidence Roosevelt actually carried Arkansas in 1906."

"The Democrats often say they grow tired of hearing the Republicans exuberantly talking about the Arkansas election. But just as long as this inflexible system continues on an and the machine that it has created continues faithfully and unerringly to grind out majorities for the dominant party, giving the minority no representation of their own choice on the county boards or at the polling places, just so long will we cry the issue from the housetop and demand the common rights of American citizenship."

"I have no hesitancy in saying that the fertile source of nine-tenths of all the evils under which this state suffers is the Democratic election law of 1891.

"The law that places the whole machinery of elections in the hands of three Democratic office-holders, often themselves candidates for re-election, is itself the strangest and most unjust device that it is the intention to steal the election. Add to this the refusal to allow the Republicans, who cast 40 per cent of the vote in this state, the right to name their own judges and clerks, and the evidence is almost complete to convince the most conservative man of the fact that Republicans in Arkansas are befuddled marked for defeat, and that fairness and honesty and the reputation of the state will be sacrificed, if necessary, to carry out the corruption."

"The Democrats have frankly given us their excuse for this law that it was created for the purpose of counting out the negro. Yet we all know that the wrongs of this law are invoked in the white South as well as in the state where the Republicans would surely win if given an equal chance with the Democrats at the polls.

Intolerable Situation.

"The situation is intolerable to a free people. In 1770 my forefathers and my yours fought and died and became free men, we were taxed and were not allowed representation. Today the Republicans, Progressives, Socialists, and Populists are taxed and are disfranchised. They all contribute to the support of the state institutions; they bear their share of the cost of public improvements; they do all that any citizen does to pay the running expenses of city, county and state, but they are not allowed representation. They pay taxes but the law prevents them saying who shall represent them as the bearers of taxes."

"More than that, this law opens a yawning gap to every rising man in Arkansas who claims the right of independence to revise their opinions.—Sioux City Journal.

Mr. Taft may not do as much talking as Mr. Bryan during the present campaign, but this will not prevent him from saying quite as much.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

After all, this issue will settle. Taft or Bryan? The country does not want Mr. Bryan at the White House. It will not discover no new reason for hurrying him with the great responsibility of the Presidency.—Boston Herald.

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Real tariff reformers seem unaccountably agreed in their refusal to take Mr. Bryan as a tariff reformer.—New York Tribune.

Mr. Bryan might get further if he lost anything by defeating him in 1890 and 1900.—Omaha Bee.

"This is the paramount issue in our state campaign; not the state capital; not the convict system; not the trusts, but whether Arkansas as a state is to be honest and square with her people and treat them all with equality and equal justice, which is conceded to be the right of every American citizen under the Constitution. The Republicans who are working side by side with the Democrats in business, the church, society, and in every honorable enterprise that seeks to uphold this state, appeal to all good citizens to help sweep this unjust and disgraceful election law out of existence."

The Very Latest Fall Styles



McCall Patterns—Waist No. 234, Skirt No. 233
EARLY FALL STREET DRESS

McCall Patterns!

Have just been received by us. Call and look them over.

Which of these will you choose for breakfast?

Quaker Rolled White Oats, is the best and purest oats on the market. Put up in packages only, per pkg. **25 & 30 Cents** of **Wheat**—Always the same wherever you get it. Pure, delicious, wholesome, satisfying; per package, c

Grape Nuts—The Powerful Food, is especially adapted to the brain worker; per pkg

Egg-O-See is a food for old and young, weak and strong, and is made from the choicest wheat; per package **10c**

E. C. Corn Flakes is one of the best foods for children. It will also be enjoyed by every member of the family, on account of its strength-giving qualities and delicious flavor. Per package,..... **10c**

Maz-all is made of the best grade of white corn. It retains all the valuable health and strength-giving elements; per package,..... **10c**

Zeal is Best—A toasted wheat flake. Dish in each package; per package **25c**

Korn Kinks is a malted corn flake; 2 packages for... c

We have Peaches for canning today.

Our warehouses are now open. Bring us your farm produce.

Get The Habit!
Trade at

THE BIG STORE.

PINE CITY

MERCANTILE COMPANY

News of the Week.

Chips Picked Up Around Town and Vicinity

The Pine County Fair will be held Sept. 25, 26 and 27.

Dry stove wood—All kinds for sale by the Pine City Ice and Fuel Co.

Happy smiles illumine the countenances of the candidate who has no opposition.

Misses Anna, Agnes and Mary Pifer spent last week with relatives and friends in this place.

Miss Whitney invites the ladies of Pine City and vicinity to call and see her at school of fall and winter millinery.

F. M. Smith and wife depart on Monday next for the Dakotas, to spend a week visiting relatives and friends.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Williams, on Sunday morning, Sept. 12, 1908, a son. Mother and child are doing nicely.

Photographer Poole has placed a handsome cabinet on the corner near his gallery, in which to display samples of his art.

Mrs. Jos. Nash, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Oert for the past two weeks, returned to her home in St. Paul Saturday.

John Hurley returned to his studies at the State E. Sunday, after spending his summers vacation with relatives and friends in this place.

Salma Larson, who lives with her parents 10 miles north of this place, had the misfortune to fall on Tuesday morning and break her left arm in two places.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet with Mrs. Piper Friday evening, Sept. 25th. The subject for the evening is "County Option." All friends of temperance are cordially invited.

The grand jury was in session the fore part of the week, Judge P. H. Stolberg on the bench. There were but a few criminal cases on the calendar, and they were all disposed of. The jury was in session for just about a day.

Rev. Fisher will fill the pulpit at the Presbyterian church on Sunday next at Willow River and Rutledge. Rev. Fisher is a fine speaker, and those who attend the services at the towns up the line will be well repaid for the effort it may cost to hear him.

The fall term of the district court will commence on Tuesday next, when the petit jury will convene. The calendar consists of 39 civil cases and the seven criminal cases that the grand jury brought in indictments for. Judge P. H. Stolberg will preside.

Mrs. Bertha Payne and young Mr. Tolson, of Minneapolis, and Harry Wick, of Carlton county are expected to arrive in this place tomorrow, the two former by automobile and the latter by train. They will be the guests of Rev. Fisher and family, and are coming to help grandma Weick celebrate her 73rd birthday.

On the running races at the Chicago County Fair last week Pine City horses took all the money. Fred Wiley's "Kentucky Whip" mare, ridden by Royal Gray, took first money, and James Carroll's pony, "Prince, ridden by his brother Ed, took the second money both days of the fair.

The Henry Specialty company which showed here last year, will again appear before the public in Steki's hall on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 24. At their former appearance they had a good show, and those who saw them at that time will be sure and see them on next Thursday evening. See their double column ad in this issue.

C. Fred Misse and Otto Patsold, of Fairbault county, arrived with two cars of farm effects Friday last. They unloaded five horses, fifteen cows, two hundred chickens, fifty ducks and some turkeys, besides their household goods. (Mr. Misse, through L. E. Glasgow, Pine City's hustling real estate man, has bought the Peter McKinnon farm, two miles north of town, and Mr. Patsold bought the Emil Munch forty in Section 12-39-21, east of Cross Lake.) The boys are very desirable settlers, and The Pioneer welcomes them to Pine county, and wishes them great success. Their families arrived last Tuesday.

There is to be another attempt made to reorganize the band, so it is reported.

Attorney Charles Beechhofer, of St. Paul, was a Tuesday caller at the Pioneer office.

Ed. Clough and Wm. Weekly, of Willow River, spent the fore part of the week in Pine City.

Mrs. J. Youngbauer and daughter, Miss Elizabeth Pangeel, departed on Wednesday for North Dakota.

Mrs. M. A. Stevens has moved into the residence just vacated by Mrs. J. Youngbauer, which she recently purchased.

M. B. Hurley and wife departed yesterday morning for Hinckley, to spend a few days, visiting relatives and friends in that place.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered next Sunday morning at the M. E. church, which will be the last service of the kind for this conference year, which will end on Oct. 7th.

M. B. Hurley and wife arrived on Sunday from St. Paul, where they had been visiting friends and relatives for a couple of weeks. They will remain here for a couple of weeks at least before returning to their home in Colorado Springs, Colo., where Mr. Hurley has a lucrative law practice. M. B.'s many friends are glad to see him and his estimable wife.

Senator Moses E. Clapp, wife and daughter, Ella, of St. Paul, who have been living at the Clapp cottage on Pokegama Lake during the past summer, returned to their home in St. Paul on yesterday's noon train.

Mrs. Frank Slipka, of Minneapolis, arrived yesterday to spend a few days visiting her parents. Mr. and Mrs. John Stoel. When a young girl Mrs. Slipka was a great favorite with her friends in this place, who are always pleased to see her.

E. W. Barrum and John Hunt departed this week for the State U. The former will take up the study of dentistry, and the latter electric engineering. They are both studious young men and the Pioneer wishes them success in their chosen professions.

We have hung up in our office two ears of corn raised by Monroe Shuey of the Minnesota 13 variety, that measures about a foot in length and over seven inches in circumference. Mr. Shuey informs us that he has 600 bushels just like it that he raised on six acres of ground. How is that for Pine county soil.

A farewell party will be tendered Miss Elizabeth Dosey this (Friday) evening by a number of her young friends. Miss Dosey departs the first of next week for Minneapolis to take a course in the Johnson School of Music, Oratory and Dramatic Art. Miss Dosey is a fine musician and goes to this popular institution to receive a more thorough musical training. The Pioneer wishes her success.

What might have proved quite a serious accident occurred on our streets on Wednesday afternoon at about 5 o'clock, when John Russell was thrown from his wagon, while driving through a ditch on the west side of the Pine City fair grounds. His horse was an old steady one and was easily stopped by the bystanders, who assisted him back into his wagon with no other damage excepting a severe shaking up.

The following taken from the Seattle Intelligencer will be of interest to the many friends of R. C. in Pine county: Architect E. A. Sexton has prepared plans for a large modern house to be built in the best residence portion of the city. The house is to be erected for E. C. Saunders in the Denny-Fuhrman addition. This residence is to be a two-story structure and will contain eleven rooms. The residence will cost about \$5,000.

A soaking rain is needed badly in this section. Moisture has been promised for several days past by the U. S. weather bureau, but so far has failed to materialize in any appreciable quantity. The grass on lawns and vacant lots in many parts of town, while retaining its green color, is bone-dry, and will burn like tinder on exposure to flame. Too much care cannot be taken against fire, either in the village, the fields or in the woods.

The young people of this place gave a social dance in Steki's hall Tuesday evening in honor of M. B. Hurley and wife. Those attending report having had a fine time.



W. E. POOLE ARTIST

For the very latest in posing and lighting, go to Poole's Photo Studio for Artistic Photography. Child studies a specialty.

OUR MOTTO: "Quality, Not Quantity."

Popular Specials.

FOR SALE—Three one-half and three-quarter blood Jersey heifer calves, dropped Sept. 24th; also one full blood Jersey bull calf, 3 months old, two liters 1st of Sept. pigs. Overstocked. W. W. Clark, Hinckley road.

FOR SALE—Six milk cows, and some young stock. Inquire of A. A. Scofield, Route 3, Pine City, Minn.

FOR SALE—Two cows, fresh this spring, late in the season, 3 and 4 years old. For particulars call on Henry Davis, Hurdletown, Minn.

FOR SALE—Cheap horse, buggy and harness. For terms inquire of S. B. Wells.

JAMES HURLEY will sell Deering standard twine at 9¢ cents, and Flax twine at 8¢ cents.

DON'T FORGET to call on E. W. Spittsotter for your launch and gasoline engine supplies. Just received 2 barrels of dry batteries, fresh stock and best on the market.

For fine fresh meat and first-class sausage, call on the North Star Meat Co., Jelinek & Janda proprietors.

Horton, the photographer, is in his studio every Tuesday and Wednesday. The choicest water front lots in town for sale by I. H. Claggett. Bring your cream to Madden's.

SUSAN SHEARER, ART NEEDLEWORK SPECIALIST. Linens, Ribbons, Laces, Notions, and Sewing Machine supplies. Mail orders filled promptly. Pine City Minn.



F. J. RYBAK

caters to your trade in

DRESS GOODS BLANKETS, COMFORTERS, SHOES, ETC., ETC.

BIG, FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES

Bring in your Butter and Eggs.

Yours for business
F. J. RYBAK, PINE CITY

FRESH BERRAN SERVICE. Sunday School 10 a. m. Preaching 11 a. m. Children's Service 8 p. m. All welcome. Rev. J. A. Paddock, Pastor.

Chase & Sanborn's HIGH GRADE COFFEE

Bank Talks

No. 4—Efficient Service.

The completeness of our banking facilities is one of the reasons for the satisfaction among our large number of customers.

If your ideas are already formed as to what a bank connection will do for you, we want to demonstrate to your satisfaction that our customers receive benefits that you never fancied.

Naturally, every depositor expects accommodation for carrying on his business affairs. We aim to supply our patrons with every advantage and convenience that a bank can give safely.

You may not require our services in every department, but whatever your needs are in banking, we wish to serve you. A personal talk with the cashier will clear any doubtful points that you may have about our service.

PINE CITY STATE BANK

D. GREELEY, Cashier

We have just received a shipment of

Mens' and Boys' Fall Suits.

Come and see the latest styles and popular prices

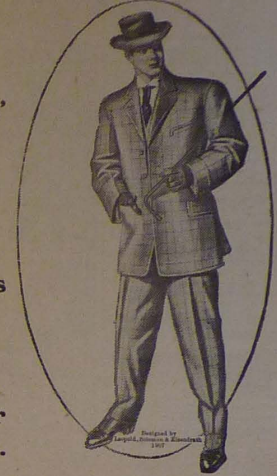
We also carry a stock of woolsens for

Men's Suits

The latest patterns, guaranteed fit and reasonable prices.

JELINEK, the Clothier and Tailor.

PINE CITY, MINN.



For Good, Fresh

..BREAD..

Made by The Olde Tyme Bakerie, of Minneapolis,

Call on

F. A. WILEY,

MAIN STREET, PINE CITY, MINN.

Now is the time to save Horses From the Flies.

I have a fine line of Horse Covers, Fly Nets, Lap Robes, Etc. Etc. Also a full line of light and heavy harness, all hand sewed. I also carry a fine line of Trunks, Valises and Telescopes. Call and get prices.

V. A. BELE.

CUSTOM PLANING and FEED MILL

For work in either branch I am prepared to give entire Satisfaction. A trial will convince.

J. W. AXTELL, PINE CITY, MINN.

On the Turn of a Coin

By Cleveland Moffett

(Copyright, by Shortliss Pub. Co.)

Down the corridor, walking carefully, came four beautiful, carefully holding the stretcher resting on two large wheels, rolling noiselessly. The operation was over. On the stretcher lay a young woman, unconscious. Her face was beautiful, but white as the covering sheets, and her head was wound with bandages. She breathed faintly through parted lips.

Out of the operating room came the surgeon who had finished his work and with him his assistants, young men in black and black caps, most of them wearing pointed beards. An odor of carbolic acid followed them. "Poor girl," said the doctor as he watched the stretcher turn into one of the wards. "I wonder if she'll speak before she dies."

"It will be better for her assassin if she doesn't," said another. Then they went off to various duties. Last of all came Auguste Cassau, hurrying and behindhand as usual. He had risen late, had reached the hospital late, and had had no breakfast. Of all the medical students at the Lariboisiere hospital there was none more popular than Cassau, but the pleasures of Paris at night often made him neglect his duties of the day. In the present instance he did not know who the young woman was whom he had just seen under the knife, nor had he any first-hand knowledge of her case, but with such frightful wounds. All he knew was that she had remarkable beauty and was doomed to die.

He was hurrying off to a neighboring cafe when a stranger waiting at the door touched his arm. The man's eyes were eager, he spoke with ill-concealed excitement and seemed like one who had gone many hours without sleep.

"Tell me," he said, "did she speak?" Cassau shook his head, looking at the man suspiciously.

"Can she live?"

"God knows, the doctor took 16 pieces of bone out of her head." "Holy Mother, 16 pieces of bone!" Cassau was walking meantime toward the cafe, and the man followed him. His eagerness for information betrayed an interest in the case that aroused some special knowledge, and Cassau was curious to know what it was. He said, when they had taken seats at a table.

"The stranger called for absinthe and drained his glass off in two sips. 'Pardon me, I forgot that you do not know. I have been through so much for the last 12 hours that I am dazed. Do you believe in occult things, hallucinations and so on?'"

Cassau was only in his second year, and the hours on hallucinations did not seem to him very important, so he answered guardedly.

"That depends," he said, "with an air of holding knowledge in reserve. He questioned with his eyes, and for the first time appeared sympathetic. The man ordered another absinthe.

"I will tell you about it," he said. "I shall go mad unless I tell some one. In the first place, let me assure you that normally I am the most matter-of-fact man in Paris, I never get angry, I never get excited, but last night I paused and a little shiver ran over him."

"But last night," repeated Cassau encouragingly.

"It was about nine o'clock when I reached the corner of the Rue Brochant. I hurried upstairs. My apartment is on the fifth floor looking out on the Rue Fontaine, and a balcony runs along the windows where my wife keeps flowers growing. It is a nice place to sit summer evenings, and I expected to find her there.

"Imagine my surprise, then, on opening the door, to find the glow of the little night-lamp from an bedroom at the end of the corridor, and instead of seeing my wife come running to meet me, all smiles, I found her sitting on the bed in a fit of hysterical weeping. Hurrying to the bedside I brought my wife to be calm, assuring her that I was there to protect her.

"At last my wife recovered sufficiently to explain her fright as well as she was able to do so. She had dreamed seven had given Amadine, our servant, permission to go out for coffee. When she had spent a little time tidying up the apartment, and about half-past seven had settled down to read in the room where we have our library. This room faced on the Rue Brochant, and from the balcony, which ends in a short partition that separates it from the balcony of No. 4. It would be possible for a man to climb on this partition and step from one balcony to the other.

"As my wife read she must have dozed, for presently, although her back was turned to the window, she seemed to see a man of large stature standing on the balcony outside and peering in through the bars of the window. This man had bushy red hair and eyes of the palest blue—eyes that frightened her. Presently he drew himself up and peered into the window, and then moved closer to the window for better light he added, but the con-

TO USE OLD SKIRTS

The Economical Woman Can Find Here a Chance for Great Saving.

Many are the schemes of the economical woman, who tries to make the most of everything. The advent of the tunic or overskirt gives the saving woman another chance to practice economy.

This is using up a well-worn silk or satin foundation skirt to give an "air" to an overskirt and bodice of a simple striped material.

A woman who owned a smoke-gray tulle foundation skirt had it carefully sponged, pressed out and left unremnant. She bought at the shops a remnant of gray and white striped cotton voile at a small price and made an overskirt and bodice of it.

For the latter she used a piece of the gray silk body lining, cutting it, if necessary, taking out the sleeves and finishing the edges with a tiny point of lace.

The tulle was opened up the side, cut to points, put into a box plait at back, and its edges were bound with a three-inch bias fold of the material. The bodice was simply draped over a guilme of lace and was drawn into a five-inch empire belt of gray silk fastened with old silver buttons at the back.

How to Train a New Maid.

It is a good plan in the average sized house for the mistress herself to show the new maid the ways of the house. If she is the parlor maid, to take her to the dining room and herself lay the table for the first meal, explaining exactly where she likes the various things placed. If the maid is inexperienced, show her exactly how the dishes should be handled and all other details which will help her in carrying out her various duties. She will be more likely to remember her instructions if she receives them direct from her mistress than if a fellow servant told her—some chat.

Bleaching Linen.

Half a pound of chlorinated lime. Half a gallon of boiling water. Two tablespoonfuls of washing soda.

Put the lime into a basin and pour the boiling water over it, and the soda, stir to break up all the lumps, and enable the water to extract all the chlorine. Strain carefully to remove all the powder. Bottle and keep ready for use. The solution should never be stronger than one part of the liquor to four parts of hot water. Bleach the linen in this.

Luncheons in Colors.

Luncheons in colors are very popular, and one of the prettiest of them is the lavender luncheon. A very effective desert for this luncheon may be frozen custard that has been tinted with unfermented grape juice. Candied violets may decorate the custard, and the dish in which it is placed, be garnished with plumbago clusters.

WITH LACE BRETTELLES

A Pretty Waist—Combining Embroidery Medallions and Lace.

One way of combining embroidery medallions with all over lace is illustrated in this pleasing waist. The medallions, with their scalloped edges, are beset with most women, and, despite their simplicity, they impart quite an air to almost any costume. For this reason the designer suggested that a gown that is to be freshened up to last out the season, or for one that is being remodeled altogether, it requires so little of the dress material, for even the sleeves can be made of chiffon cloth, if liked, or of plain net.

The bretelles are bordered with a half-inch strip of satin, either cut on



With Attractive Effect.

The bias so that it will fit around the curves, or also cut out of a larger piece of material and shaped with precision. The medallions are applied before the bretelles are fastened in position. There is no definite place for them to go through. When oval ornaments are selected and they are fairly large, three will be found enough to use on each half of a bretelle.

Pruning Shears for Berry Bush.

With fruit unless it is given some artificial support. If the shoots are clipped at the proper time they will develop into strong, stocky canes, well supplied with strong laterals, and holding up a rich, consistent crop. I stop the young growths of gooseberries and currants at a height of 15 to 18 inches. The new canes are not all produced at the same time, and some do not develop as rapidly as others, thus making several trips necessary before all of the new wood is produced.

After harvesting the fruit I cut and burn old blackberry, raspberry, currant and gooseberry canes, and from raspberry and blackberry plants I remove all wood older than the present season's growth, and also new canes that are weak and crooked. Leave six or eight canes per plant of red raspberries and blackberries, but fewer canes (about four) of black raspberries, since these naturally make more branches.

From gooseberries and currants I remove all canes over three years old and allow a new shoot to take the place of each old cane removed. After pruning a bush consists of six to ten canes of all ages, from one to four years, and there is approximately an equal number of canes of each age. In addition, counting out old canes and superfluous young shoots, the young wood on the old canes that are left is thinned out and shortened to eight to twelve inches. For cutting out of canes I use a pair of two-hand pruning shears, which are shown in the sketches. The blades of the shears are about 3½ feet long, and the hook is used for pulling old canes out of the row.

BUD DEVELOPMENT.

Results of Observations of Various Varieties of Fruit Trees.

The age at which a bud begins to develop its floral organs is governed somewhat by the variety, species and condition of the tree. Tabulations have been made upon the various sorts by which it is found that the peach, plum and cherry usually require from three to four months, while in the case of the apple and pear great variations in age occur. Some buds form floral organs the first year, while many wait until the second and even third seasons after formation before they blossom. When the spurs are densely shaded they sometimes never develop. This semi-dormant condition of the buds, awaiting until a favorable season comes before developing is very interesting to us, since it gives a plausible explanation for certain trees producing alternating crops of fruit. First a large one and then a small one. A large number of fruit buds are formed and developed during the season the tree bears a light crop of fruit or when it can supply plenty of plant food while during the season of heavy crop it is impossible for the tree to properly feed the fruit buds and on this basis apple trees may be divided into two classes—those forming annual flower buds and those that require more than one year to develop.

FRUIT FACTS.

It pays to raise good fruit. Cultivation among both fruits should not be continued later than about the middle of this month. The long-keeping fruits are the most profitable, except in locations where all marketing facilities are of the best. Considerable attention should be given to the strawberry. Keep out all weeds and cut off the patch now determines next year's crop. It may be wise to carry over three-year-old strawberry plants under some low with hedges. Better make pie of the old beds when they fall. The development of the fruit-growing mind is ever on the increase, and much land still remains that will produce fruit better than anything else.

Some Pretty Autumn Hats



These summer outing hats have been unusually attractive and the fall models bid fair to maintain a standard. Many of the new models in soft felt repeat shapes that are grown familiar to us in Panamas and other straws, but there are occasional new notes too, especially among the small motor hats. One of these is a little soft turban of the sketch, with flat oval shaped scarf and furry green pompadour. This would not be becoming to every woman, but it is pretty, quaint and may be had in other color schemes besides the white and green. There are other little motor turbans, more exclusively dedicated to the car. One of these models is made in felt or in suede and has a low broad crown around which a motor veil matching the hat in color is draped, the long crown of white felt, its close rolls trim face with empire green, its green lined so that the veil may be drawn down over the face. Felt hats in white, mode, gray, etc., shaped like the popular Panamas and the autumn and wider brimmed, larger crown shapes in similar soft felt, trimmed simply in the wide brim scarfs or in an enveloping scarf with the big at the edges and the scarf runs through six slits cut in the side of the crown and is knotted at the left back.

HORTICULTURE



PRUNING OF CANE FRUITS.

Break Off the Tips of the New Growths.

Each year blackberries and raspberries produce new canes. When the new growth has attained a height of 18 to 20 inches for black and red raspberries and two feet for blackberries, I break off the top of the canes. No shears or other pruning device is required. The work can be done with the thumb and finger, as the new growth snaps off easily.

It is especially important that the shoots be nipped when they reach the height mentioned, instead of being cut back to that height after growing beyond it.

A long cane with all the laterals near the top is likely to look over nearby, or quite to the ground when laden

Pruning Shears for Berry Bush.

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Night Sweats & Cough.

E. W. Walton, Condr. S. P. Ry. 717 Van Ness St., San Antonio, Tex., writes: "During the summer and fall of 1902, my anxiety was from catarrh of the throat, which was in a very advanced stage where it was actual ptery and developed alarming symptoms. I was unable to sleep, and night sweats and pain in the head and chest. I experimented with several remedies before I finally decided to take a thorough course of Peruna. I was so relieved that I had gone so far as to inform me that the time had come to resign my position and seek a higher, more congenial climate. Every one thought I had consumpted and I was not expected to live very long. I have received to the use of Peruna on two or three occasions since that time to cure myself of bad colds."

"The effects were soon apparent, all alarming symptoms disappeared, and my general health became as good as it had ever been in my life. I have resorted to the use of Peruna on two or three occasions since that time to cure myself of bad colds."

SOUNDS REASONABLE.



Karl—Papa, I suppose the soldiers have to learn to stand on one leg because they might have one foot shot off in war.

EYESIGHT WAS IN DANGER

From Terrible Ecema—Baby's Head a Mass of Itching Bumps and Sores.—Disease Cured by Cuticura.

"Our little girl was two months old when she got a rash on her face and within five days her face and head were all one sore. We used different remedies but it got worse instead of better and we thought she would turn blind and that her ears would fall off. She suffered terribly, and would scratch until the blood came. This went on until she was five months old, then I had her under our family doctor's care, but she continued to grow worse. He said it was ecema. When she was seven months old I started to use the Cuticura Remedies and in two months our baby was a different girl. You could not see a sign of a sore and she was as fat as a newborn babe. She has not had a sign of the ecema since. Mrs. H. F. Burke, LeSueur, Minn., Apr. 15 and May 2, '07."

The Sign of Power.

It is the greatest manifestation of power to be calm. It is easy to be active. Let the reins go, and the horses will drag you down. Anyone can do that; but he who can stop the plunging horses is the strong man, which requires the greater strength—letting go, or restraining? The calm man is not the man who is dull. You must not mistake calmness for dullness or laziness. Activity is the manifestation of the lower strength, calmness of the superior strength.—Swami Vivekananda.

Bought Crusoe's Firelock.

Hilda B. White of Philadelphia has purchased the firelock used by Alexander Selkirk, Defoe's original Robinson Crusoe on the island of Juan Fernandez at a sale in Edinburgh. The relic has an authentic pedigree, and for a long time was in the possession of Selkirk's relatives in Fifeshire, Scotland. The price paid for the gun was \$100.

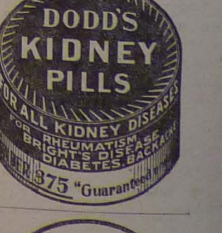
Dark Subject.

"I'm all in the dark about how these bills are to be paid," said Mr. Harcup to his wife. "Well, Henry," said she, as she pulled out a colored one and laid it on the pile, "you've got to be as dull as that one, for it's the gas bill!"

BUICK AUTOMOBILES.

The Winner. Send for FREE Catalog. Finest Automobile Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Anyway, the man who borrows trouble isn't asked to return it.

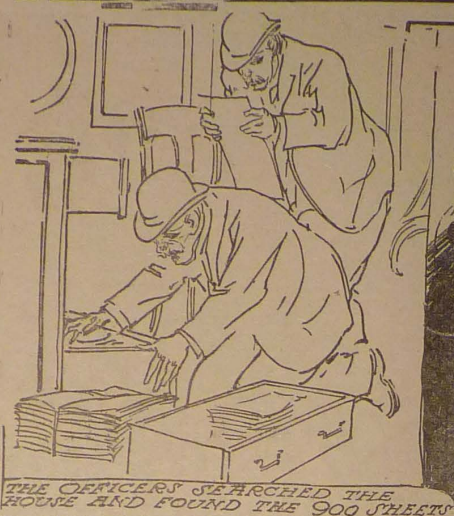


THE DUTCH BOY PAINTER STANDS FOR PAINT QUALITY IT IS FOUND ONLY ON PURE WHITE LEAD MADE BY THE DUTCH BOY PROCESS

The Brazilian Milreis Case

By CAPTAIN PATRICK D. TYRELL

How Probably the Most Wonderful Counterfeit Plot of History Was Hatched, Flourished and Was Eventually Uncovered by Sleuths.



THE OFFICERS SEARCHED THE HOUSE AND FOUND THE 900 SHEETS

PRIOR to the year 1884 there was no law of the United States that prohibited anyone from counterfeiting in this country the money of a foreign nation. Out of the lack of legislation on this point had grown many cases of much importance to other governments for your counterfeit is a man usually well versed in the laws bearing on his trade and he had not been slow in perceiving the possibilities of large and quick gains in using the United States as a place for manufacturing bogus currency and coin to be circulated in other countries.

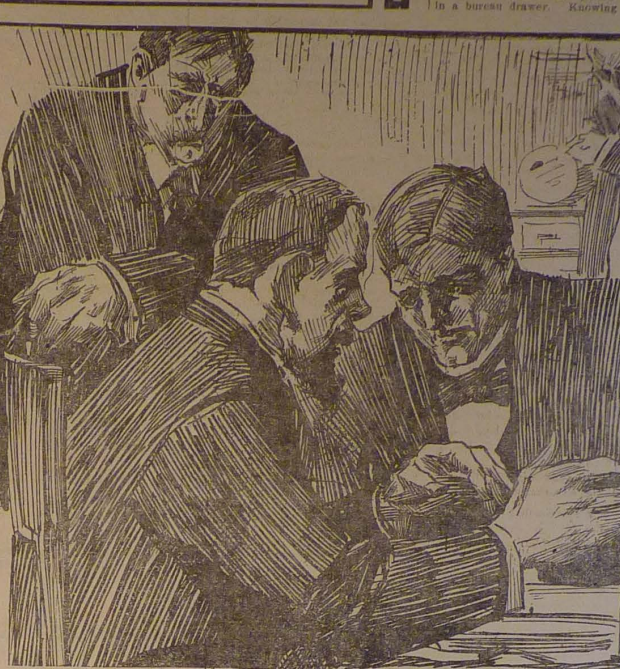
One of the most notable of these cases was that of the manufacture in this country of a large amount of the currency of China—a job that was cunningly conceived and cleverly carried to the point where the counterfeit currency was manufactured and ready for shipment to the Orient for circulation. Another plot of great international importance was that conceived by McDonald, Scott and Sherman, who made and threw into circulation a counterfeit bank of England note to the amount of about \$5,000,000. The criminals in this case were Americans and their daring was shown by the character of the task they set for themselves.

In the late '60s the movement for a Democratic government in the empire of Brazil had taken on great strength of the country and the unlimited possibilities for achieving power and money were reaching the United States. A political upheaval in a country of great natural wealth is always a tempting bait to soldiers of fortune the world over, and the accounts of Brazilian conditions that time were not to be regarded by the more adventurous. A party was made up for Brazil, and in this party were two brothers, Lucius A. and Joseph A. Weiss, who were nearly 20 years his senior and more a father to him than a brother. Joseph was married. The Weisses were the sons of Judge Weiss, who settled in southern Texas in 1830 and who was a noted lawyer and jurist of that section. Judge Weiss was a man who was held in the highest esteem on account of his strict integrity and learning, and his sons grew up respected in their native state. Lucius had studied civil engineering and was an engineer or manager ability. Joseph there was a strong spirit of adventure, and after listening to the stories of gold and diamonds to be found and fortunes to be made easily in rubber, coffee and general agriculture, told by returned Texans, the brothers decided to join the party home for the South American empire, which finally landed at Rio Janeiro.

While in Rio Janeiro Lucius met a young woman who was visiting there and whose home was in Florida. He courted and married her, and three children were born to them. In 1884 he and Joseph returned to the states, and brought his family to Florida. In 1889 he stayed a few months, going from there to Whitney, Tex., where he bought a 50-acre farm for \$4,000 and settled down to the life of a Texas farmer.

In the early part of the summer of 1885 the United States district attorney at St. Louis received an anonymous letter stating that a certain engraving house of that city was preparing a large number of slips which had the appearance of being imitations of the currency of the Empire of Brazil.

The letter in question pointed out that which seemed to be a crime in process of execution, and anonymous or signed the letter was not to be ignored. It was turned over to me, and I went to work on the case.



THE MAN WHO HAD MADE THE CONTRACT TO ENGRAVE PLATES FOR AN UNKNOWN PARTY

I found the manager and was informed by him that he believed his firm did not have a contract to engrave plates for an unknown party, but he claimed to be ignorant of the identity of the party with whom the contract was made and of the exact character of the commodity contracted for. I was told to return later and consult with the official of the concern who had made the contract and who was conversant with all the details. This I did. This gentleman, after learning who I was, told me that a man named Lucius A. Weiss had contracted with the firm for a plate of a "elgar label" to be used in the Brazilian trade. The work was under way at that time.

With this information the Brazilian consul was called into consultation. The appearance of the plate was described to him and he pronounced it a duplicate of the front of the Brazilian "Duzentos Milreis" note, or a treasure note of the Empire of Brazil representing 200 milreis. As a milreis of Brazilian money was equal in value to approximately 5.4 cents of United States money, each one of the "labels" would be worth in Brazil \$109.20.

So far as I could learn the order left in St. Louis by the mysterious Mr. Weiss called for the engraving of but one plate. If a currency note were to be produced there would be necessary to be two plates, one for the front and another for the reverse side. The spokesman for the engraving firm the plate was to take this as evidence that the man who had made the contract, and in this claim I immediately came to the conclusion that the men who were planning to imitate the Brazilian currency had made a contract with one firm for the front plate and with another firm, probably in another city, for the plate and impressions of the reverse side.

From the engraving firm I learned that while he reached St. Louis May 26 and had asked for a price on the work he was going to New York. He said he returned in a few weeks. He kept his front plate and the negotiations for the reverse side were under way two weeks before the contract had been signed. White disappeared.

The agent at Bloom, Tex., requesting him to deliver a certain package to Joseph White, and had Lucius sign it. Deputy United States Marshal Wheeler and Assistant United States Attorney Drummond were then hastened to Texas by the first train for the purpose of "picking" Joseph White as he took the package from the express of the day, and, later, of arresting him with the counterfeit in his possession. The package and telegram were sent, giving Wheeler and Drummond sufficient time to reach the destination first. It seems that after all this planning to establish the fact that Joseph White received the package, he was allowed in some way to take the package from the express office without being seen by the men who had been sent to watch him commit this very act. Joseph White took them to his home on his farm near Bloom and placed them in a bureau drawer. Knowing the

Marine Insurance.
Marine insurance is the oldest kind of modern insurance. Its principles were first employed in the fourteenth century by the merchants of Barcelona, in Spain, when that city was the capital of the kingdom of Catalonia and when its hardy mariners were second to none in the world. About the same time, and also at Barcelona, the famous code of maritime laws known as the "consulado del mar" was promulgated, which is the foundation of the present shipping laws of every country.

More Dignified.
"Good night, you precious lamb!" said the mother, with the liberty one sometimes takes, even with one's son, at bedtime.
"Mother," said the small boy beseechingly, "if you must call me something, wouldn't you just as soon call me a lillygoat?"—Youth's Companion.

WE SELL GUNS AND TRAPS CHEAP
at Buy Guns & Traps, 105 N. W. Lake & Van Lo, Minneapolis, Minn.

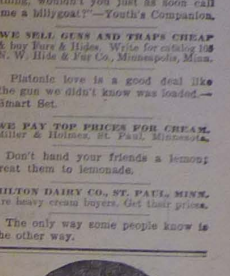
Platonic love is a good deal like the gun we didn't know was loaded.—Smart Set.

WE PAY TOP PRICES FOR CREAM.
Miller & Hildner, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Don't hand your friends a lemon; treat them to lemonade.

MILTON DAIRY CO., ST. PAUL, MINN.
Are heavy cream buyers. Get their price.

The only way some people know is the other way.



More proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saves women from surgical operations.

Mrs. S. A. Williams, of Garmer, Maine, writes:

"I was a great sufferer from female troubles, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored me to health in three months, after my physician declared that an operation was absolutely necessary."

Mrs. Alvina Spurling, of 154 Claybourne Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I suffered from female troubles, a tumor and much inflammation. Two of the best doctors in Chicago decided that an operation was necessary to save my life. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely cured me without an operation."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.
For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Dispepsia, Indigestion and Bowel Inaction. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Neuralgia, Stomach Troubles, Pain in the Liver, COLIC, LIVER, etc. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

KNOWN since 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTER'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC. THROUGHTS OF SEXUAL INTERCOURSE. SEE PLANTER & SON'S BOTTLE, BOSTON, MASS.

20 Mule Team BORAX
All kinds, Sample, Booklet and Patent Card (name in coin). Local agents everywhere. Write for catalog and make plan. "Little Giant" Borax Co., Chicago, Ill.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Gives the hair a soft, glossy, and healthy appearance. It is the only hair dressing that does not contain any of the poisonous and irritating ingredients of the cheap imitations. It is the only hair dressing that does not contain any of the poisonous and irritating ingredients of the cheap imitations. It is the only hair dressing that does not contain any of the poisonous and irritating ingredients of the cheap imitations.

LIVE STOCK AND ELECTROTYPES
The largest variety for sale at the lowest prices. Write for catalogue. W. A. Johnson, Chicago.

PATENTS Watson E. Fairbank, Wash. D. C. Book free. High-class and reliable. Write for catalogue.

Thompson's Eye Water
Furnished with a Thompson's Eye Water. A. N. K.—G (1908—35) 2248.

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North Star MEAT CO.,

DEALERS IN

Fresh Salt Meats

Sausages in every form. A large supply constantly on hand. Game and Poultry in season.

Highest market price paid for Veal Cattle, Hogs and Hides

JELINEK & JANDA

PINE CITY, MINN

Nursery Stock

A complete line of hardy Nursery Stock for next spring's delivery. A postal card will bring my price list.

Apple Trees, \$12.50 per 100

Strawberry Plants, \$4.00 and down per 1000

O. J. Graham

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Telephone 18 A

A. CRANTON,

DEALER IN

FINE CONFECTIONERY,

Fruit and Nuts.

The Finest Brands of Cigars and Tobacco always in stock.

Main Street, Pine City.

MARK ANDREWS OF PANSY, WIS. has some first-class FARM LANDS FOR SALE.....

Location is Everything and there are no better opportunities anywhere for the location of a Good Home than right at Pansy, Wisconsin. It is located near proposed new railroads, and surrounded by the best farming and grazing lands in the Northwest. Write for particulars.

PINE CITY LIVERY STABLE

W. P. GOTTRY,
Proprietor.

First-Class Livery Rigs Furnished at any hour.

Get that Suit from JAS. E. POLK.

Suits Pressed and Cleaned
All work guaranteed

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Scientific American.
A handily illustrated weekly, devoted to the interests of inventors and creators. It is a valuable source of information on all matters connected with the patent system, and is a most interesting and profitable reading.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

HUSTLETOWN

Mr. Hopper is home from her visit to the city.
The primary election was held in the school house Tuesday.

Automobiles are seen quite frequently out this way of late.

W. H. Powell held services in the school house Sunday afternoon.

Delbert Carrier has been helping J. O. Clynne cut corn this week.
Mr. and Mrs. D. Kuur, of Mankato, are visiting the former's brother, Frank Kuur, this week.

N. J. Edridge and Stephen Smith drove down to the Kirebner saw mill after a load of lumber, Monday afternoon.

W. H. Powell and daughter Lulu are visiting at the home of D. E. Carrier and family prior to their departure to a new field.

The school had a vacation Tuesday, it being election day, and the teacher, Miss Alice Wright, visited her sister school at Meadow Lawn. Fred Reinbolt, of Pine City, has been driving out quite regularly lately, and paying visits at a certain Meadow Lawn home. There must be special attractions there.

Prayer meeting was held at the Whitehouse home Thursday evening. Rev. Parish and wife, of Pine City, were present, besides a large crowd from Meadow Lawn.

Nearly all the Hustlers attended the sale at Wm. Powell's Monday. Elmer Carrier bought a colt at the sale; Mr. Hopper bought 17 sheep, while Delbert Carrier took home a load of furniture.

'School-ma'ams, school-ma'ams' is all we hear them say.

'School-ma'ams, school-ma'ams' is the order of the day.

When 'G. D.' gets started it's hard to keep him down.

He's bound to have all the school-ma'ams that live near Hustletown.

We are having our roads fixed up fine this year, and we are now able to boast of having the best roads in the county. If you don't believe it, just take a drive out this way and on over to the Lawn and see for yourself. The men have been busy grading on the road this week, and we wish to leave the credit with our path master, Mr. VanGaaf, for keeping the roads in good condition.

Clarence Holler came down from Sardstone Monday. He informed us that if we want to have a big time hunting we should go out on the Evergreen, where he had a claim. He said he was out one evening after dark with a lantern, and the bear were walking all around him; and the next evening or so Ed. Proffit was looking for bear, and he succeeded in killing nine in about two minutes on his homestead, and four of them were up in one tree.

Don't make the cold chills run down your back when you imagine yourself in Mr. Proffit's place? Anyhow, Ed is the big man of the town now.

M. E. CHURCH SERVICES.
Sunday School..... 9:45 a. m.
Preaching..... 10:45 a. m.
Junior League..... 4 p. m.
Epworth League..... 7 p. m.
Preaching..... 8 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m.
All welcome. J. J. Parish, Pastor.

TIME CARD OF PINE CITY, SOUTHWESTERN "Duluth Short Line," SOUTHWESTERN.

No. 101. Morning Express..... 12:25 p. m.
No. 102. "Lake Superior Ltd."..... 4:30 p. m.
No. 103. Night Express..... 7:30 p. m.
No. 104. "Lake Superior Ltd."..... 4:15 a. m.
No. 105. Night Express..... 7:30 a. m.
No. 106. Morning Express..... 10:55 a. m.
No. 107. "Lake Superior Ltd."..... 4:15 a. m.
No. 108. Night Express..... 7:30 a. m.
Through tickets to all points in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba and Japan.
Northern Pacific Express money orders for sale. Blankets and sweaters. A. M. O'NEILL, P. O. Box 51, St. Paul, Minn. J. A. PETERSON, Act.

PINE CITY MARKETS

GRAIN.
Corrected weekly by the Pine City Milling Company.

No. 1 Northern wheat per bushel..... 4.97
No. 2..... 4.94
Rye..... 67
Flax..... 88
Corn..... 88
Oats..... New 46.04 39
Buckwheat..... 65
Barley..... 50

LIVE STOCK, PRODUCE, Etc.,

Corrected every Thursday by Pine City Merchants.
Steers 600 to 800 pounds..... 22.50
" 800 to 1100..... 23.00
" 1100 to 1200..... 23.50
Fat cows..... 24
Thin cows..... 19.15
Bulls..... 14.00
Veal calves..... 34.00
Hogs 150 to 200 pounds..... 50.00
Hough hogs..... 45.00
Fat lambs..... 25
Stock lambs..... 40.45
Fat pigs..... 20.50
Chickens..... 4.00
Ducks..... 9
Geese..... 8
Turkeys..... 12
Hens..... 12.00
Bacon..... 15.00
Butter per pound..... 16.00
Eggs per dozen..... 18
New Potatoes..... 50
Cabbage per pound..... 15
Beans per bushel..... 25
Carrots..... 20
Butterfat..... 17
Onions..... 15
Peas..... 41.50
Hay timothy No. 1 per ton..... 8.00
No. 2 timothy..... 6.00
No. 1 mixed..... 6.00
Clover hay..... 5.00

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

COMING - COMING

Henry's Big Specialty Company, 8 - Big Acts - 8

At the Opera House, One Night, Thursday, Sept. 24, '08.

Dancing and Singing Girls, Funny Comedians, Novelty Acts and Sketch Teams.

Note Our Program---8 Big Acts

- 1 Musical Hayden - Musical Artist
 - 2 Bob-The Robsons-Hazelle, Henry. - High Class Entertainers.
 - 3 Antoinette Eaton, - The Cow-Boy Girl
 - 4 B. Harry and May, Lulu. - Marriage is Sublime
 - 5 Harry Roberts. - That Swede from North Dakota
 - 6 Wilson and Sprunt. - Wooden Shoe Dancers
 - 7 Hendricks & Co. - A Novelty Act, presenting Jones and Jones.
 - 8 Barnett, - The Funny Tramp
- EXTRA
Miss P. Weir - In her Novelty Act
Miss Weir, - Pianist

NOTE:--Doors open at 7:00 p. m. Show starts at at 8:30. Our prices, 15c, 25c, 36c, and 50c reserved seats and a Big Dance Free. One ticket admits you to our Big Show and the Big Dance. Dance as long as you like for one ticket.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE

Reserved Seats now on sale at Breckenridge Pharmacy

Established 1885 Purely Mutual

Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

MINNEAPOLIS

LEONARD K. THOMPSON, President.

DIRECTORS

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A. A. CRANE, Vice Pres. Northwestern Nat'l Bank
GEO. E. TOWLE, Treasurer
E. W. DECKER, Vice Pres. Northwestern Nat'l Bank
L. R. THOMPSON, President
JOHN T. BAXTER, Cashier
C. T. JAFFRAY, Vice Pres. First National Bank
B. F. NELSON, Nelson-Tatnell Lumber Company
W. J. GRAHAM, Vice President and Actuary

Record for 1907	January, 1908.
Total Income..... \$1,522,925.12	Admitted Assets..... \$ 5,251,829.94
Excess of Income over Disbursements..... 192,452.84	Total Paid Policyholders..... 6,920,024.92
Profits..... 87,745.03	Insurance in force..... 22,035,623.06
Increase in Surplus..... 49,103.05	Surplus..... 150,250.00

Why YOU Should Insure in the Northwestern National

Its Character It is a life insurance company of advanced methods, conducted solely in the interests of its policy holders, building to stand the test of time.

Its Purpose It furnishes the safest and best insurance at the lowest possible rates.

Its Contracts Its policies are the foremost exponents of all that is best in Life Insurance. The most liberal issued, simple agreements easily understood by all who read them.

Its Returns TO POLICY HOLDERS Its premiums are lower than those of other companies.

Its Place It compares in large degree the three essentials to successful and profitable life underwriting.

ITS VALUE TO THE COMMUNITY LOW MORTALITY. Its business is confined to the most healthful portions of the United States, assuring a low mortality.

Its Responsibility HIGH INTEREST EARNINGS. Its funds are invested in the most prosperous farming sections of the west at a rate placing the Company in the very front rank as to interest earnings.

QUERY--Before purchasing Insurance elsewhere, is it not worth while to investigate the merits of your home company? Its officers and directors would be pleased to confer with you personally, or for information as to policies and rates call on or address FREDERICK G. WHITE, Agency Director for Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

JOHN D. VAUGHAN, Local Agent, Pine City, Minn.

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