

The Pine County Pioneer.

Ed. C. GOTTRY, Proprietor.

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

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VOL. XIII.

PINE CITY, PINE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1898.

NO. 31.

Dr. E. E. Barnum,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in first Residence South of the Court House.
Pine City, - - - Minnesota.

Dr. R. L. Wiseman.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Riverside cottage.

Dr. A. C. Trowbridge,
Dentist.
Office opposite Polk's Hotel. Office hours, 8 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m.

Dr. R. White,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
PINE CITY, - - - MINNESOTA.

Dr. E. L. Stephan,
Physician and Surgeon.
-Office at Drug Store-
Hickley, - - - Minnesota.

A. J. Stowe, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
Graduate of the University of New York City, 1887. Office in new building first door south of Postoffice. Residence second north of office.
Hickley, - - - Minnesota.

Ed. C. Gottry,
Attorney at Law.
Late Register U. S. Land Office. Will practice in all Courts of the State.
Hickley, Minn., Taylor's Falls, Minn.

S. G. L. Roberts,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Pine City, - - - Minnesota.

Robt. C. Saunders,
Attorney at Law.
Hickley, - - - Minnesota.

J. A. Oldenburg,
DEALER IN
General Merchandise.
Best Goods at Lowest Prices
Fountain, - - - Minnesota.

Willow River House.
MIKE HAWLEY, Manager.
Willow River, - - - Minn.

Pine City Restaurant and Bakery.



Will reopen on Monday, June 6th, with a new and fresh line of bakery and confectionery goods. See new ad next week.

For Fine
Job Printing
CALL ON
THE PIONEER.
Cheap rates and satisfaction guaranteed.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, '98.
President McKinley has the whip hand of the situation, and he doesn't intend that either talk about peace or the surrender of the Spaniards at Santiago shall interfere with his plans. If the destruction of Cervera's fleet and the Spanish Spain that Santiago have convinced Spain that it is time to beg for peace, she must say so. She can accomplish nothing by talking peace unofficially, nor through the intervention of other powers. This country does not intend to allow any other country to have any hand either in obtaining peace for Spain or in arranging the terms of peace. Spain can have the terms of peace whenever she chooses to ask for them, and they will not be deviated from, nor will they be offered until they are asked for. Meanwhile the war is going to be pushed. It is expected at the Navy Department that Commodore Watson's fleet, which is going to the coast of Spain, will get started this week, and that by the first of August it will be heard from by Spain, and the expedition against Porto Rico is to be prosecuted with Santiago as a base of supplies. General Miles has gone to Cuba to take command of the campaign.

The War and Postoffice Departments have adapted a system for the improvement of the mail service to the soldiers. Under this system the Quartermaster's department of the army will transport all mail within camp to and from the point of arrival, and battalion and regimental adjutants will be held responsible for the correct distribution of mail. Every military post or camp established will be given a postoffice immediately, with a postal superintendent in charge. In short, nothing will be left undone that will aid in quick and constant communication between the soldiers and their relatives and friends.

Just a plain statement of what was done at the session of Congress just ended, without one word of arguing out an increase of the Republican majority in the next house. It was a business session, as well as a war session. Aside from the important war legislation, which has met every need of the administration, and prepared, so far as possible, for the next six months, and the regular appropriation bills, a just and equitable national bankrupt law was enacted; Hawaii was annexed, and a number of other important laws passed upon the statute book. The total amount appropriated by Congress during this session was \$892,327,091, of which \$261,787,095 went to meet the expenses of conducting the war.

As a special favor to those who are here in attendance upon the Annual Convention of the National Educational Association, Secretary Long instructed the Commandant at the Washington navy yard, which has been closed to visitors since the war started, to admit members of the association to the yards and shops. Another unusual courtesy extended to the association was the opening of the Congressional library building at night by Librarian Young. This was the first time that the handsome building has been open to visitors at night.

Secretary Long gives the following reasons for the success of the navy in the war—a success never before equaled in any war by any navy involving, besides individual ships captured or destroyed, the complete destruction of two Spanish fleets, that of Admiral Cervera having several warships that were the finest of their class about: First, the skill and mechanical genius of our people in building the best ships; second, the high personnel of the navy; third, the foresight of our naval authorities in liberally spending money for ammunition to be used in target practice; fourth, the help of the Secretary of the Navy received from the Assistant Secretary and the bureau chiefs. It will be remem-

bered that Theodore Roosevelt has just been promoted from Lieutenant-Colonel to Colonel for gallantry in action before Santiago, was the Assistant Secretary of the Navy until after the fighting began. Secretary Long said of his bureau chiefs: "When the Navy Department saw that war was approaching, the bureau chiefs were called together and told that they would be held personally responsible for the efficiency of their various departments. Every reasonable amount of supplies was given them, and they were told that the navy must be put in thorough condition. Not enough credit has been given to these men, who made success possible, by having the navy prepared."

President McKinley has named as Commissioners to recommend to Congress needed legislation concerning Hawaii, our new possession. Senators Cullom and Morgan, members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; Representative Hitt, chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, and Sanford P. Dole, President of the Hawaiian Republic, and W. R. Faear, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, Senator Davis, of Minnesota, would have been Chairman of the Commission had his private business not compelled him to decline the appointment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HUSTLETOWN.

Blueberries are ripe, and a picker for every berry.

Mr. Irvin Holler was seen on our streets Saturday.

Haying has commenced and our boys are very busy.

Mr. Chas. Gibson transacted business in Pine City on Saturday.

Mrs. Retta Oaks, of St. Paul, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Henry Kruse.

Mr. Robert Hamline, of Meadow Lawn, visited friends in this place on Sunday.

No better crops can be looked at than those in Hustletown. Every thing looks fine for this time of the year.

Mr. John Holler and son Earney, are very busy grading up the new road which was washed out by the recent rains.

The card party which was given at the home of Miss Ida Gibson, on Friday evening, was well attended. All report having a good time.

BROOK PARK.

Dr. Deavenport returned Friday from North Dakota.

Messrs. Pettik and Ketchum left Monday for the harvest fields of Dakota.

Miss Mae Kelsey left Wednesday morning for New Brighton, where she will attend school the coming year.

The semi-annual business meeting of the Christian Endeavor was held Tuesday evening at Dr. Kelsey's. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. N. F. Alderman, vice-president, Miss Katie Williams, secretary, Master Allen Kelsey, treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Haysport.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the School Board of School District No. 7, Pine County, until the 25th day of July, for the purpose of building an addition to school house in Dist. No. 7. Plans and specifications can be seen at Wm. Peters, District Treasurer. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Granted to Minnesota inventors this week. Reported by C. A. Snow & Co., patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.
M. C. Collier, Minneapolis, skirt-cutting rule; P. E. Halden, Winthrop, display cabinet; D. L. Rose, Manitoba, seed measurer.
For copy of any of above patents, send 10 cents in postage stamps and date of this paper to C. A. Snow, Washington, D. C.

The New State Capitol.

The following programme will be carried out on the occasion of the laying of the corner at one of the new Capitol, July 27th, 1898:

1. A Procession through the streets and terminating at the New Capitol site.
2. Music—(While invited guests are being seated on the stand which will be erected, to hold 1,000 persons.)
3. Prayer.
4. Introductory Address, on behalf of the Board of State Capitol Commissioners, by Hon. C. H. Graves.
5. Music.
6. Oration, by Hon. Cushman K. Davis.
7. Music.
8. Deposit of metallic Box, containing various memorials, in the Corner Stone.
9. Laying of Corner Stone, by Hon. Alexander Ramsey.
10. Proclamation by Gov. D. M. Cough that the Corner Stone has been securely laid.
11. Music—"America," the audience joining.
12. Prayer and Benediction.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the many kind friends and neighbors who lent their aid and assistance during the sickness and death of our beloved husband and father.

Mrs. MARY McLAUGHLIN and Family.

MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF WORK
Can earn big wages and establish a permanent trade selling "NON-TOXIC" ink in every family. Independent article, sample box and confidential terms for free. Use sent free. Send today and secure your field.
HIGGINS' INK CO.
Acworth, Ga., Wis.



St. Paul & Duluth Railroad.
Time Table at Pine City.
GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH.
No. 21 leaves at No. 22 at 12:15 a. m.
No. 21 arrives at No. 22 at 12:30 p. m.
No. 22 leaves at No. 21 at 12:30 p. m.
No. 22 arrives at No. 21 at 12:45 p. m.
Daily except Sunday.
A. J. ALVARADO, Agent, Pine City, Minn.
C. E. STONE, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

GEORGE KICK,
DEALER IN
FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

We keep constantly on hand the following meats:
Beef, Veal, Pork, Mutton, Poultry,
AND GAME IN SEASON.
We also make and have on hand all kinds of sausage.
GEORGE KICK,
Pine City, Minn.

City Meat Market
JOS. W. NEUBAUER, Prop.
Dealer in all kinds of
Fresh and Salt Meats.
Sausage, Poultry, etc.
Pays cash or trade for all kinds of Farm Produce. Cash paid for all kinds of furs and skins.



ON TO SANTIAGO!

The New Motor

Is not patented because hundreds of people have known for a long time that Soda-Water is a great propelling force for the wheel—relieves fatigue and quenches thirst. A strictly original invention, however, is our

1-CYCLE PHOSPHATE.

Nothing like it in taste and coolness in town. Made especially for wheelmen and ladies.

5 Cents a Glass Big-Glass.

J. Y. BRECKENRIDGE,

Agent,

Main Street, - - - Pine City, Minnesota.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS

FOR

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

Dress and Bicycle Suits

With the

WANNAMAKER & BROWN

Clothing Man,

Now At the

Borcher's Shoe Store.

J. A. Franta,

Manufacturer of Harness,

And Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Etc.

Horse supplies of all kinds kept constantly on hand
Repairing a specialty.

PINE COUNTY PIONEER

ZD C GOTTHY Editor and Prop.

TERMS: \$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

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

PINE CITY, MINN., JULY 15-1898

Republican State Ticket.

- For Governor, W. H. EUSTIS
For Lieutenant Governor, L. A. SMITH
For Secretary of State, ALBERT BERG
For State Auditor, R. C. DUNN
For State Treasurer, T. E. KOERNER
For Attorney General, W. B. DOUGLASS
For Clerk of Supreme Court, J. S. REESE
For Associate Justices Supreme Court, J. A. LOVELL, C. L. LEWIS, C. L. BROWN

Governor Eustis will make a Governor with a big G and don't you forget it.

A party willing to meet the voter on its record—with a history of which they are proud—is a pretty good party to tie to.

The tribute paid our Senators by Dr. Talmadge while in Minneapolis, does honor to the state. He says there is no state in the Union more ably represented than the great state of Minnesota in the upper house of Congress.

The final passage of the joint resolution annexing Hawaii, was a fitting close for the most notable congress since the sixties. More history has been made by the congress which adjourned last week than by any congress within the last twenty-five years.

The legislative ticket in this district is attracting half the attention now it did three months ago. The only question now seems to be as to place. There are but three candidates in the field, Pope, of Kanabe, McKusick, of Pine and Anderson, of Chicago. Both of the latter want the Senate.

When the American flag is raised over the government buildings of Honolulu never again to be taken down, it will be a long way from its birth-place, and when the same emblem of liberty floats over the Philippines, it will have nearly encircled the globe. It is not improbable that the starry emblem will float over the Canary Islands, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands before the close of the present century. Long may it wave.

When the near approach of the fall campaign is considered, it is astonishing how little interest is taken in politics. The state campaign cannot open until the fusion party learns whether or not it has a candidate. John Lind has not yet spoken.

He claims to be a Republican in all but the question of franchise, and yet he is asked to make a run for the office of Governor on a combination platform which has more of other things than silver in it, make up, and other things too, which John says he doesn't believe in. There are a good many people watching to see how John will manage to accept without giving himself away.

This final triumph of the joint resolution annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States is another victory for Senator Davis. His efforts in behalf of annexation have to a very large degree contributed to the general result. The peaceable manner in which the annexation was accomplished is but a testimonial to the builders of our national government. It is probable that the time is not far distant when many of the islands of the sea will see the protection of this government. In the accomplishment of this long looked for end, our government has stepped out of the original path laid down for her by the founders, and has entered upon a new era. Opinions may vary as to the wisdom of the step, but the present war with its new questions and complications, justifies the position taken by the friends of annexation, if not necessarily. The annexation of Hawaii will open up new fields for American industry, will build up our Pacific coasting trade, and it is a new step, a progressive one, finally established over the Ladrones and Philippine Islands, our oriental trade will be stimulated almost beyond belief. The Pacific ocean now has a new interest to the people of the United States.

History repeats itself. During the civil war the generals and departments had much cruder criticism heaped upon them by those who did not know and were in no position to know the details of the plans of the officers. The present war witnesses a repetition of this. The St. Paul Globe is leading in an attack on the War Department and the generals and commandants, for no political capital out of the conduct of the war. It would be enough that our armies have not been forced to face in the field, without being bothered with yelping curs at their heels.

The legislative squabble in which Anoka, Isanti, Sherburne and Miller Lakes counties find themselves is likely to result in a loss of Republican votes for the general ticket. The attitude of Anoka county is anything but enviable, and will probably result in her losing the insane asylum. There is one feature of the case, however which may save it for her, viz.—if there is a county in the state where the ingratitude of the people in the hands of a few scheming politicians amounts to even the degree of insanity it is Anoka. She needs a hospital for the insane, but it should be built by putting a fence around the whole county.

One of the finest compliments ever paid the Republican press of the Northwest was the statement of a correspondent in the St. Paul Globe, who made an unwarranted attack on President McKinley, Secretary Alger and General Shafter, through the columns of the Globe. He stated that he sent the communication to the Globe because he knew no Republican paper would publish it, and in that he was probably correct. If a man in the northwest wants to throw mud, he knows very well since reading the platforms of the allied parties in Minnesota, that it's in their line. Even the Globe felt called upon to publish a note excusing its correspondent.

The vilification of Governor Clough through the columns of some of our state papers is unjust, and does the officers more harm than it does our Governor. His administration of the office has been excellent and he is deserving of the thanks of the party of which he is a member as well as the people of the state. He has made a good governor and leaves the office with a record of which he may justly be proud. The republican party need not fear to face the voters this fall on the record of its state officers. Some of the papers of the state are so given to making a personal matter of a campaign that they even forget the principles of common decency.

Was It Justified When Viewed in the Light of Scripture?

The following sermon was preached in the M. E. church on Sunday evening, July 3, by the pastor, H. Taylor, and is printed by request. The text was—John, 6th chapter, 14th verse—'Join this thy might and thou shalt save Israel from the hand of the Midianites.'

We cannot read the events recorded in this chapter in the light of present events without being reminded of the oft-repeated fact that history repeats itself. The truth is very frequently substantiated in the experience of individuals, but more frequently so in the history of nations. As the time here referred to, Israel was distressingly afflicted by their inveterate foes, the Midianites. It would be hard to find a more graphic description of national distress than we find set before us in the 6th chapter of Judges. Not content with keeping them in bondage, the Midianites were accustomed to come at the time of harvest and either destroy or take away their crops, and so completely did they do this that the people of Jordan to Gilead there was no sustenance left for either man or beast. So great was the terror that they infused into the hearts of the people that they dare not dwell on the open plain but they fled to the mountains, where they made themselves dens and caves, and there they dwelt like wild beasts of the earth.

Tyranny and oppression then, is no new thing in the world. The National Convention, backed as it often is by a spirit of arrogance, has fostered the illusion that might is right, and that the right of the past need not be very carefully analyzed to discover the fact that God has frequently stepped in and delivered the oppressed. He has done this in the case of the Israelites when they groined beneath their oppressors in Egypt, and he delivered them from their bondage. In audible voice from the burning bush God spoke to Moses and commissioned him to go and deliver the Hebrew people from their oppressors. Let us not be misled by the hesitancy of Moses—'Who am I that I should go to Pharaoh, and bring Israel out of Egypt?' Who is inclined to think it was not so much unwillingness on the part of Moses as his felt inability that caused him in this instance to object. In the incident connected with my text this angel appears to God and tells him to go and deliver Israel from the Midianites, and he says, 'Oh my Lord, where with shall I save Israel?' Behold, I am a man in my father's house.' Previous to this he had said to him, 'The Lord is with thee, thou shalt be a man of valor,' and in the next breath he says, 'By thy might, and thou shalt save Israel.'

This text might be selected from one of the very many which are frequently found in the sacred writings, to illustrate the truth that great events never fail to bring to the notice of the world a great crop of great men. In all the great movements of the past we can easily find our minds and our hearts connected inseparably connected with them. Each important occasion has shown us a more or less noble man who stood forth in bold relief before the world because they were men of might, born leaders of their fellows. There never was a time in all the history of the past when it was not so. Times may be quiet, and there may be no call for a display of their superior ability, and for the want of an opportunity to distinguish themselves, they may never be known to fame. But still they are in the world, and all that is needed is just a little commotion or agitation of the world to bring them prominently before the world in open view. Had it not been for the rupture between this country and England, George Washington would never have enjoyed the proud distinction of being called the Father of his country. Had it not been for the stirring events of the '60s, Lincoln and Grant would never have figured so prominently upon the pages of history. Had it not been for the dastardly treachery in connection with the Maine, who many of our great sailors were ushered into eternity without a moment's warning, Dewey and Sampson, Schley and Hobson and others of their contemporaries would not have occupied so much of the world's attention at the present time. We might have suspected that they were men of that stamp, but it was only in emergency that brought them out of the realm of suspicion and made their heroism a known certainty. There are no more heroes in the world today that there were before the present conflict began. All the difference is, events have brought them to light, and the public now knows them by their names. It is known that their courage is genuine, and that they will go down into the history of this country, and adorn its pages.

We admit that it is a costly as well as painful business to make heroes in this way, and every right thinking individual will venture to hope that no more will be made before many more heroes are made in the same way. One thought that we want to bring to your notice is this:—Is a Christian ever so prominently opposed to each other? As an answer to this question, let me say that here in the surroundings of my text we have the Old Testament—the God of the Bible sending forth his angel, supposed by some learned expositors to be Christ himself. Sending forth his angel we say to commission him to save Israel. And why? Because in the 7th verse it said, 'They cried unto the Lord because of the Midianites, 400 years Cuba has groined beneath the oppression of Spain. During all these years—these four centuries—her position has been unenviable. Sufferings have been forced upon her that even the tongue of an arch-angel would fail to unfold. No remedy has been too great to practice—no burden too great to bear. And in the light of these facts we venture to state that when in 1895 she took arms against her oppressors, her right was perfectly justified. Point me to any event in the history of the past when any nation has struck a blow for its own freedom, and for the purpose of delivering itself from its oppressors where its action was justified, and you cannot refer to a single case where justification was more full and more complete than is that of Cuba. This country of America is proud, and we think rightly so of its own part in freeing itself from English misrule. But I want to tell you tonight that there never was one title of the tyrant more practically upon this country by England that has been endured from the hands of Spain by the people of the western world. Her struggle for freedom is one of the most remarkable events that has ever forced itself upon the attention of the world. Look at Spain with her seventeen millions of people—an ancient and warlike nation, trained in all the arts of diplomatic equipment for war, having an army and navy that is proud of its past valor, fighting against a liberty-loving people, longing for freedom, and willing to spend a fortune that wears upon its brow the heavy locks of age—a despotism which the world could not, and would not tolerate any longer. That is Spain. Now look at Cuba, with her one and a half millions of people, who have been groined and standing before all the civilized world, pleading that justice be extended to her, and in the face of vastly superior arms, absolutely refusing to be conquered. Never was the hand of God more visible in any part of the world, history than it is in that un-

equal struggle for liberty on the part of Cuba. Every Cuban patriot is a hero of the first water, fighting for a freedom for which your own ancestry thought it a privilege to die. If we had not in the past been so cowardly, we should have taken up arms in defense of that people, we should have been recreant to all our past history, and we should have placed this nation in the front rank of the nations of the earth. If we had not said to Spain, 'Thy tyranny must cease. In adopting this course we are fully carrying out the principle of every day on a national scale. If at any time we should see one individual abusing or ill-treating another, if we had any sense of right or even a spark of manliness left within us, we should at once request him to cease, especially if the contending parties were unequal in size and general proportions. We should be equally ready to demand two courses to follow. We might, if we felt so disposed, turn benignant, and compel him to do so. There are instances where even a misbegotten Christian might be applied is the proper thing to administer. The other course for us to follow would be to invoke the arm of God. This other course would be justifiable. The one thing that would be unjustifiable would be to pass on and say it is none of our business to interfere—peaceably if that was some principle to nations, and if we see one nation oppressing another, trampling on its very life, and we have the power to do so, we should not will not, what are we to do? We cannot call an officer of the law. International law provides no such interdiction. All that is left for us to do is to interfere—peaceably if that is possible, but forcibly if there is no alternative. And if such intervention means war, then war is inevitable, and consequently justifiable. It is in the history of the world that comes for a nation in the providence of God along a pathway not forced by the design of the human will. It may be that our course should be to bless; neither to make richer or poorer. But it may come as a test of that nation's fidelity to the principle of doing unto others as we would that others should do unto us; and as we believe that this war has come to us, along with it, we must bear the burden of his cross, and in the same spirit in which he fought his battles against the powers of darkness, it has been our duty to fight. Our duty has led up to this conflict are deeper and broader than 'politics or commerce. They are the great forces that every man who is a citizen of a free government that we see contending everywhere in the great strife of might against right, the love of liberty against the might of oppression. It is a struggle against an ancient oppression—it is these forces that in this war stand face to face with each other, striving for the mastery. The struggle should be so appalling. As long as there was hope that it might be avoided, we shrank from it. And now that it is here, we must do our duty with all our might; but having been forced upon us by dire necessity, we cannot and we dare not shirk our duty. We must leave these poor down-trodden, long-suffering Cubans any longer in the cruel hands of oppressive and extortionate Spain. One great mistake that many people are making at the present time is this: They seem to be under the impression that the country of the present day in the affairs of Cuba is of very recent date, while the facts are that for the last forty years the affairs of that nation have been most prominently in position in the diplomatic policy of the country. In one instance, I believe this country offered to purchase Cuba with a view to relieving you of increasing her burdens, but for the sole purpose of liberating the oppressed. But the offer was refused, and the result was the continuation of the ten-years war that she carried on from 1868 to 1878. At that time it occupied the attention of Great Britain, and proposed intervention in union with the powers of Europe. But this offer was also rejected. In 1896 this country again offered its services on much the same basis as that proposed by Grant. But in this instance the Cubans themselves refused the offer, and we cannot but be grieved and saddened by their refusal, and suffered too much, and they had gained too many victories to accept such terms. They were justified in their action, because unwilling in the past, had shown herself unwilling to carry out her promises of reform. By bitter experience she has learned the fact that a promise of a Spaniard, no matter how high his official position—may have learned, we say, that this offer was refused, and that in any way he could, by breaking it, enrich himself.

Every experience known to diplomacy was tried, and it was only after every effort to maintain peace had failed, that war was declared. And one of the most commendable features in connection with the affair is that our noble President, and also the entire nation, in possession of the most powerful arm of the world, and under the delusive hope that Spain would see the folly of engaging in a conflict on such unequal terms, Spain making great and terrible promises, that some people have spoken of the war as being an ignominious one, because of the superiority of numbers and wealth. Some of these have even vented their personal spite against the President, and to their

shame be it said that they did it at the very time which called for most patriotic expression of both word and act. Others have said that this war might have been avoided. But against that myth, there are at least 400 years of Spanish treachery and misrule. War then we say was not appealed to as a last resort. And we claim that our action in the matter is Christian. We claim to be a Christian nation; we believe in, and proclaim a gospel that is essentially a gospel of peace. Christianity is a system of peace, and it is a system that is strongly opposed to oppression wherever found. It claims to be the most popular advocate of freedom. And its claim is a just one, we assert that our attitude in this conflict is in accord with the Divine word. And in this espousing the cause of Cuba we are carrying out its divinest injunction. God has not given us the power to destroy, but the love of liberty, and in the faith of the Golden Rule to join down now and look complacently on, stopping their ears to the cry of the oppressed.

Let me for a moment remind you that but a little while ago the press of this country rang out loudly with indignation because Crete made an effort for freedom the powers of Europe sent her hands to the water, and by such action they said to her you shall not be free, and to Greece you must not interfere, and to Turkey you must continue to make your hands of innocent blood, you need not cease your murder and oppression. We felt then that every principle of freedom and justice had been outraged, and it certainly had. The ground we take is, we as a nation cannot afford to follow the same course in regard to Cuba that these European nations followed in respect to Crete. To do so would make us the laughing stock of the world. It would hold us up to the contempt, the ridicule and the indignation of all the rest of the civilized world.

In speaking thus I am not blind to the fearful cost at which victory must be purchased. War is serious business. We can only win by the sacrifice of countless treasures, together with the sacrifice of the young life that is the very flower of the nation's manhood. Desolation and sorrow will be the portion of many a home. The commercial interests of the country will be to some extent crippled. But we must not forget present comes at the price of many sacrifices. The evils and the agonies of war have sometimes to be resorted to because they are less of an evil than the overthrow of right or the continuance of a wrong. Yes my friends, war is a great sacrifice. The heaviest burden that a nation can be called upon to bear, and when the call comes for any nation to bear such a cross, it comes that the boys who fight and the mothers who weep may take up their cross supported by the thought that their sufferings, like those of the Divine Master are for the sake of others. Fearful as war is, it has accomplished great results. By its means governments have been made more liberal and more considerate to their subjects. It was war that freed the slaves of Russia. It was war that liberated the slaves of this country. It was war that made France a republic. It has made many monarch respect an even freer the very people that otherwise they would have overruled and downtrodden. If the objects of the present war could have been obtained by peaceful means it would have been a matter for rejoicing, but we agree with the one who said that the seeking of the object in view is not changed, because the means are different. The way that we have not chosen. The attainment of the end in view is not altered because we must get it through much suffering.

There are some things we can only get by giving up—some things that we can only get when we are willing almost to bleed and die for their attainment. What a noble spirit of self sacrifice is suggested to our mind by that one word, 'motherhood,' what a spirit of self sacrificing heroism is bound up in that, word, patriotism. The very life and death of the Divine Christ was a sacrifice, made only because in his mighty He could only conquer in his mighty conflict with the powers of darkness by the giving of his life. If we expect to be victorious in our fight for Him we too must be willing to lay our all, our power, our comfort and our life, on itself on the same altar. For it is only thus we reach the attainment of life's highest end.

In conclusion, let me say that the principles involved in this war are the rights of mankind. It took four days of mighty suffering, together with untold strife and the expenditure of immense wealth to maintain in this country the government of the people, for the people, by the people. One writer has said that better ten million lives be sacrificed than that for four hundred of cruelty shall be the aristocracy of the world. We were not influenced by the thought of territorial aggrandizement. But of such a course becomes necessary in order to indemnify the nation, it will be a right and proper course to take. We are not fighting in self-defense, we are not fighting even for the protection of home and country, but for the inalienable rights of humanity. We expect by this war to break the grip of a tyrant who for four hundred years has plundered a subject people. We shall by this war stop a systematic form of robbery that for centuries has been carried on under the veil of putting down rebellion. When victory shall be ours, which most assuredly it will—when the government of robbery and impurity shall be supplanted by that of safety for property and protection for home. When Cuba shall be free and in a position to show the best there is in her, then shall the nations of the earth see that the sword which this country has thrust into the very vitals of cruel Spain is the sword of Divine vengeance, and that our noble and patriotic President, William McKinley, together with his companions, is just as much the man of the hour as was Abraham Lincoln and his associates the men for the trying times in which they lived.

Notice to Teachers. Teachers' examinations will be held as follows: Pine City—Friday and Saturday, August 5th and 6th, 1898. Hinckley—Friday and Saturday, August 19th and 20th, 1898. Examinations begin promptly at 9 o'clock A. M. ROBERT BLANKENSHIP, Supt. of Pine County. "Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure." Just as the name suggests, this valuable remedy cures certainly and speedily all ailments of the back, kidneys, bladder or urinary passages. It removes sediment from the urine and kidneys, thereby giving you strong vigorous health, where none has been had and sluggishness, chills of weak bladder, etc. It has never been known to fail. A bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction.

ST. P. & D. EXCURSION ANNOUNCEMENTS. Excursion Rates to Omaha, Nebraska via the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad. On account of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition the St. Paul & Duluth railroad will sell excursion tickets to Omaha, Neb., and return. Tickets on sale June 1st. On November 1st, 1898. A. J. ARMSTRONG, Local Agent.

Laying Corner-Stone New State Capitol, St. Paul, July 27, 1898 - Excursion Rates via St. P. & D. On account of laying the cornerstone of the new state capitol building, the St. Paul & Duluth Railway will sell tickets to St. Paul, or Minneapolis and return at one fare. Tickets on sale July 26 and 27, good to return July 30, 1898.

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