GUARANTEED — ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA — GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD — ORG. APRIL 12 1891 — REGISTERED — Henry White GEN. SEC. — UNION MADE

UNION LABEL HATS and CAPS. UNION LABEL GLOVES and SHOES

...ARE YOU AFTER...

UNION LABEL CLOTHING

This store is where you will find the largest assortment of Union Label goods at popular prices. Made by the largest and best manufacturers in the country. We were the first firm in the city to introduce the "Union Label" on clothing.

Splendid Spring Suits, $10, $15, $18, $25

Neat, Snappy, Up-to-date Spring Overcoats..................$10, $12, $15, $20

C. W. ERICSON, RELIABLE CLOTHIER.

219 West Superior Street.

Two Floors. Perfect Daylight.

HAVE YOU TRIED THEM? DO SO AND BE CONVINCED THAT THE

La Verdad and La Linda.

CIGARS ARE THE FINEST THAT MONEY WILL BUY, AND THAT SKILLED LABOR CAN PRODUCE.

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The Following Are Some of Our Choicest Brands:
Epicuro, La Cuba, Leaders, White Ash, Red Cross, Union Made, Union Made (hand), Turf Queen, Union Boquet, Duluth, Free Cuba, Emblems, Coronation, Navy Pride.

J. J. CULLEN, WEST MICHIGAN STREET.

UNCLE IKE

HAS

Barrels of Money to Loan

On Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry

324 W. Superior St.

SMOKERS... See that this label appears on the box from which you are served.

SEPT. 1880. Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. Union-made Cigars. This Certifies, That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman a MEMBER OF THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION of America, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL, MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE OF THE CRAFT. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law. G. W. Perkins, President, C. M. I. U. of America.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

SMOKE HOME-MADE CIGARS THAT BEAR THE ABOVE LABEL.

Call and Be Convinced

That we can give you first-class dental work at reasonable prices.

Gold Crowns..............................$7.00
White Crowns.............................$5.00
White Fillings...............................75c
Gold Fillings, up from.................$1.50
Silver Fillings, up from..................75c
Painless Extracting........................50c

Full Set Best Teeth $10.00

JOHNSON & KAAKE,

Zenith Phone 168. Mesaba Block—409-11 W Superior Street, Duluth

HOLDING YOUR OWN

is a pleasure when you can hold it in the brewing of beer that will compete with the best breweries in this country or Europe in the manufacture of pure, rich and creamy bottled beer, that possesses the qualities of all with the palatable flavor and strengthening qualities of the best beer. Try it as an appetizer and tonic—it is good.

Duluth Brewing and Malting Co.,

EITHER PHONE 241.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE LABOR WORLD

LABOR DAY SPEECH BY W. E. M'EWEN.

On account of the inclemency of the weather on Labor Day all of the events of the day were postponed until Sunday September 13. The heavy rains preceeding this date put the grounds in such condition that it would have been folly to attempt to hold the picnic, so a postponement to a later date was agreed upon. The following is a portion of the speech which was to be delivered by W. E. McEwen who had been selected as orator of the day:—

The time and place is opportune for a calm and careful discussion of the great questions involving the future welfare of all men and women who toil with their hands. In visiting among the trade unions of Minnesota I have given much of my time to the study of the men and women who constitute the labor movement of this great commonwealth. I never look into an earnest face, mark a firm set jaw or obsêrve an intelligent countenance of a member of a trade union without giving sóme thought to the early days of the labor movement when it required considerable courage to be a member of a trade union. There has been a vast improvement in the character of the American working men in the past twenty years. This is largely due to the educational advantages resulting from the perseverance of trade unions in the securing of compulsory educational laws.

It was indeed fortunate that the early labor organization drew from the ranks of labor its strongest and noblest characters. While many mistakes were made, yet the good that they have done has so over-shadowed their shortcomings that we have nothing but praise and gratitude for them. While they were launching the movement upon the world they suffered the most bitter personal attacks. The organizations they were advocating were lost sight of by their enemies in their determination to crush its champions. But they were strong men who knew not fear, and while many of them were killed and hundreds were jailed new men sprang forth to take their places who were just as strong and determined as their predecessors. The seed once planted fell upon so good ground, until today we have clothed in such men as Samuel Gom-pers, president of the American Federation of Labor, a notable debater, a careful student and a powerful organizer; in Daniel J. Keefe, the leader of the uncouth longshoremen, the greatest diplomat in the industrial world; in Eugene V. Debs, the vanguard leader whose eloquence and magnetism has won the cause thousands of converts, and in gallant John Mitchell, the heroic leader of the miners who stands without a peer as a general of an untrained army, as a scholar whose early education was limited, and as a statesman who spurned a public office inorder that he may serve the miners better. All of these men and an hundred more just as brilliant are but the creatures of the old patriarchs who gave birth to the movement that is responsible for this magnificient gathering today. All praise to the old boys. Historians may not refer to their deeds of valor; authors may not write of their noble sacrifices; nor may teachers tell of their strong and remarkable characters, but they have erected for themselves a monument in the heart of every liberty loving workingman in America that shall arise and arise until its bleakest point shall pierce the azured skies. It stands upon a loving pedestal, so broad and so strong as to shield, shelter and protect the most humble of God's creatures.

This movement of ours is an economic movement, brought forth first from a hunger for food, then for a desire for better homes and a higher civilization. In so much as we are living in an age of organization where every thing about us, in business, society and industry depends upon a unity of effort for success, then it should be evident to the thoughtful man that it is absolutely necessary for labor to organize for its own protection. Were it not for trade unions the conditions of the American workman would be hopeless and the future would be shrouded in gloom.

Is there indeed a labor question, or is this agitation merely the ranting of a set of morbid men called agitators? For an answer come with me to the coal fields of Pennsylvania and West Virginia where the miners delve into the bowels of the earth for the black nuggets that keep you and I warm during the cold frigid winters of the north. Let us go to the cotton mills of the south where little children fresh from the cradles are sacrificed on the alter of mammon that their life blood may be coined into gold. Yes let us go to the factories of the great cities where men and women toil away their lives for a mere pittance and ask them if there is a labor question and the answer will come back to us in tones of thunder "there is a labor question and one that will never be settled until it is settled right."

It is not necessary to speak to an intelligent audience upon the necessity of organization for the workingmen. Every person will agree that intelligent organization is essential to the very success of labor. Possibly more good could be accomplished by dwelling upon the results of organization. Possibly a word of criticism would not be amiss at this time.

The remarkable growth of the labor movement during the past three years has alarmed not only the opponents of labor, but many of its most thoughtful leaders, who fear that the growth is almost too rapid to be healthy. The internal rivalry in some of the unions is also the cause of much annoyance. These two facts compels me to believe that there is every reason to be cautious at this time. I believe that trade unionism is today standing face to face with a crisis. That it will come out of it all right I am satisfied. There is, however, much for each and everyone of us to do. We cannot give our approval to the violation of law in any form. Disrespect for the laws of our land may be shown by men in higher walks of life in and out of power, but two bad deeds will not make one good one. A movement having for its motto, "the brotherhood of man" is rather inconsistent when it encourages malice in any form. We must expect trade unionism to triumph by law abiding means, or it will just as surely fail.

"Men lose who lose the friendship of
the law,
A blessing from each breath of air they
draw."

Every industry in America may some day be a part of one great trust. On the other hand every workingman may be a member of a trade union, but there will always exist that great lover of justice and fair play—the American Public—to criticise and condemn the unrighteous. Public opinion is usually with labor, but it matters little how righteous its cause is, if it resorts to violence in any form, that minute will that great tribunal change its sympathy to censure. No institution in America is strong enough to withstand the verdict of public opinion. I do not advise the strictest obedience to law for the sake of policy. It ought to be a matter of principle with us, and I know that it is. I am not overlooking the fact that the law of our country is being violated every day by the very people who are loudest in their denunciation of labor organizations. Neither do I forget that men on the bench have been known to disregard the law for the purpose of aiding to crush labor, but this will not excuse us in the violation of law. If we should pursue the same course it would result in anarchy of the worst form in but a short time. Trade unionism stands for the enforcement of the law. It asks that the law be enforced upon all alike. It demands that special favors be shown to none. If this were done there would be very little said about injustice in this democratic government. I have so much confidence in the sincerity of the average man in the labor movement, that it seems to me to be cruel that we should all be condemned because of the unwise actions of some of our comrades. The only way by which we can assure the people that we stand for the strictest observance of law, and opposed to violence is to set the stamp of disapproval upon every person who injures our cause by taking the law into his own hands.

Lessens in Organization From Capital.

Some very practical lessons on the necessity of organization are given to the wage earner almost every minute of the day. The thoughtful worker, when looking about him, can see but little in the world of business that is not the result of united effort. On one side is the organizations of capital, powerful and today almost perfect. On the other is the organization of labor, growing in power and influence, but still in a state of infancy. Capital is undergoing some experiences in organization, the magnitude and achievements of which are most wonderful. Its path in organization has been progressive. It started out on the association plan of organization. Under this plan a schedule of prices was agreed upon, and a fine was imposed upon any member who violated the terms of the schedule. But little attention was paid to cheapening the cost of production, and the people suffered greatly because of the increased prices of products controlled by members of such associations. Treachery and distrust, however, soon disbanded this form of organization. Later the primitive trust was formed. Some attention was given to cheapening the cost of production, but there followed no decrease in the selling price to the people. This form of organization excited the wrath of the people, until a number of state legislatures, and Congress passed some stringent anti-trust laws, many of which were never enforced. Unfriendly legislation rather than discouraging capital in organization only seemed to stimulate it, with the result that an entirely new form of organization was perfected. This latter, which is known as the "Community of Interests" plan is the most perfect, and apparently the most profitable ever tried. The seeming conservative policy of the great corporations operating under this plan has had a surprisingly quieting effect upon the people. This is particularly noticeable in communities where its predecessors were very arbitrary in their methods.

The United States Steel Corporation, perhaps the greatest ever organized on the "Community of Interests" plan, has practically absolute control of the iron and steel market of the United States. It owns the iron mines on the richest ranges in America. It owns the railroads, ore docks, steamships, smelting works, steel works and iron factories through which the iron is taken. Its position gives it control over millions of wage earners, and while it deals with them in a friendly manner, the fact that it is so powerful, that so many men depend entirely upon it for existence, and that the greatest share of the earnings go to the stockholders, while the wages of the workingmen are no higher than they were under any other period of prosperity, gives the thoughtful student good reason to believe that the workingman is entitled to a protective organization to cope with the powerful organization on the other side.

It is the large organizations of capital, commonly caller trusts, that are attracting the attention of wage earners towards organization also. They are helping to make the labor movement a popular movement. The middle man who does not today, looks with much hope to the organization of labor. It is the only organization in a position to defend the people from the encroachment of monopoly. While it is yet in its infancy, its future policy cannot now be well defined, but as occasions arise it will be able to meet them, and its purpose and methods will be so broad that it will bring to its support the liberty-loving men everywhere.

Folly of Opponents.

The birth of new economic conditions, created by the trusts, brings with it the demand for organization among the wage earners. Trusts have, by increasing the cost of living, and at the same time keeping wages stationery, if not reducing them, compelled the workingman to seek protection in organization. They have awakened him from his pleasant slumbers of security, they have thaught him that unity of effort is vitally essential to his well-being, aye, that it is essential to his very existance as a free man.

With a zeal which might prove beneficial to humanity were it exerted in a better cause, trust advocates try to show the workingman what superlatively beautiful things they are, and how they are calculated to promote his interests.

They are wasting breath. A few visits to the butchers' or grocers' shops will do more to convince the workingman of the real meaning of the working to him, than all the graceful rhetoric or subtle logic their ablest exponents can advance. The trusts' motto is economy in production, and even though it results in a diminution of prosperity for the workingman.

They are not very sensitive on that point; it seemingly is no concern of their. But let them ponder and weigh current events. The result of the anthracite coal strike should have taught them a lesson it would be well for them not to forget—that, in the final test, the supreme power inheres not in the classes, but in the masses.

Is not there something as silly as well as impotent in the efforts which many employers, such as those represented by D. M. Parry, make to disrupt labor organizations? They will not or cannot see that they are chiefly responsible for the formation of organized labor bodies, because they have brought about conditions which compel men to organize. They cannot deny the fundamental right of labor to organize, yet on every possible occasion they seek to destroy labor organizations. They would render inoperate the law of cause and effect. Let them pause. If labor organizations are not suited to their taste let them remove the causes that lead to organization.

The supreme aim of organized society is to make reason and justice govern human affairs. It is true that society, to some extent, is still distrustful of the labor movement, owing to its newness; but its welfare will best be served by winning public favor, and the labor unions to gain that favor must merit it. This view, I am sure, is supported by every true man in the labor movement, but it is incumbent upon them to not only disavow any sympathy with lawlessness, but to convince the entire membership that it is really not approved by organized labor.

It is not my purpose to make a lawyer's plea for the union, to emphasize its good points and hide its weaknesses. The labor movement posesses such elements of strength that its deficiencies can be candidly admitted in order that they may be the sooner corrected.

As organized labor gains in power and strength, and gains in experience it tends to conservatism. Its occasional rashness is but the evidence of crudeness; and the hard and stern conditions confronting it can be relied upon to keep it within bounds. The problems which trade unions raise are but the problems of democracy. Where people try to assert and govern themselves there is trouble at first. The simplest condition is despotism, political or industrial. It just consists in allowing someone else to decide for you what is best for yourself. Democracy is the stormy sea over which the bark of humanity must sail. Better progress under difficulties then the dead calm of subjection.

The Get Together Policy.

The stronger we grow, the more the sentiment among even large employers seems to grow in favor of arbitration. American sentiment is not in favor of compulsory arbitration, but we have always stood as a body in favor of voluntary arbitration. It has been our policy from the very conception of our movement. I have always entertained the belief that much of the friction between employer and employe was due to the fact that they did not understand each other's disposition. They have drawn farther apart as questions involving their relationship to each other have arisen instead of seeking a mutually fair and acceptable solution through full, frank and candid discussion of the subjects.

It is proper that the American workmen should have a voice in fixing the terms of his employment and compensation. It is his right; and it is perfectly natural that he should be disposed to exercise that right and be unwilling to surrender it.

The growth of our corporations make it impossible for each employe of a large corporation to be heard, as an individual, in discussing questions affecting his employment. It is necessary, therefore, that the employes be represented by their associates chosen for that purpose. Some employers have yielded this point with very poor grace; some have stubbornly refused to yield it at all; but the number who recognize the right of the employe to be represented, just as the stockholder is represented by the directors, and the directors by the manager, is steadily and rapidly growing larger.

Experience teaches us that where the representatives of the owners of the property and the representatives of the employes have joined in an effort to arrive at a fair understanding, it has generally been reached, and having been reached, has been followed by more cordial, pleasant and mutually beneficial relationship than before existed. It naturally follows that under these relationships there is much less likelihood of differences arising, and that, if they do arise, they are more easily adjusted than would otherwise be the case.

Any agency which operates to bring employer and employe into closer relations of business confidence; which encourages frank dealings between the two in connection with which certain rights of both, which ought to be inalienable, are recognized and respected, is an agency for good and should be cordially supported by all who believe in the principles of American liberty and all who desire to see and to enjoy industrial peace.

If all men would practice the spirit of the Golden Rule, there would be no industrial warfare. Unfortunately there are many who are not ready to adopt that rule. Under certain conditions warfare between nations is fully justified, and when these occur it would be unpardonable for a nation to hesitate to declare and vigorously wage war.

Under certain conditions industrial warfare is justifiable. Industrial war should not be declared until all reasonable and proper efforts to effect peaceable settlement have been exhausted; but when the conditions become unbearable industrial war or industrial bondage must follow.

Labor, through organization, has arisen to higher planes in dealing with these matters and will rise still higher. The relations between employer and employe, if long maintained, are naturally attended with some feeling of sentiment, but the relations, be they of long or short duration, are, after all, simply business relations and every principle of business integrity should be carefully observed in connection therewith.

The value of understanding between the employer and employe has been recognized by a large number of earnest, thinking and influential men on both sides of this question. We should encourage it at all times.

Conclusion.

Before I close permit me to speak another word about the progress of organized labor. John P. Altgeld once said: "It was inevitable that on both sides of the Atlantic a monument should be given birth for the emancipation of labor. The leaven of justice once in motion must leave the whole lump. Magna Charta extorted from King John freed the barons. The American Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, gave to all the people their political rights, but left labor in serfdom."

Independence of labor was the next step in the evolution of human rights. This resulted in a struggle between the producers on one side and the practices on the other.

The church, the bench, the bar, in fact nearly the whole fabric, rests on the back of the men and women who toil with their hands. It is ridiculous to say that capital makes labor. Just the contrary is true. Watch the growth of a new community, there is first the small shop of the mechanic, gradually this is enlarged by the industry within until it becomes a great factory. To be sure capital is a great convenience, but labor is first.

I believe that in our present civilization, the various machinery of modern society is necessary, and if controlled by justice, no one would complain. The

Continued on page 4.

NOTICES OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Jacob Stubler, and Amalia Stubler, his wife to the Val Blatz Brewing Company, (a corporation,) which mortgage was dated on the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1894, and was filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of St. Louis County, Minnesota, on the 29th day of June A. D. 1894, at 4 o'clock P. M. and was duly recorded in said office in book 92 of mortgages therein, on page 465 thereof. And there is now claimed to be due by the said mortgagee, and there is due upon said mortgage, and the debt thereby secured to said mortgagee at the date of this notice, the sum of [illegible] principal and interest, and the same has not been paid, and no action at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale which is contained in said mortgage, which has become operative by reason of the aforesaid, default and pursuant to the Statutes of Minnesota in such case made, and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the premises therein described to-wit, lot number two (2), in block ten (10), in Lester Park, Second (2) Division, according to the recorded plat thereof, in the office of the Register of Deeds of St. Louis County, Minnesota, which said premises with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, will be sold at public auction for cash to the highest bidder to pay said mortgage debt, and interest, and the sum of Fifty (50.00) Dollars attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure and the disbursements as allowed by law.

Said sale will be made by the sheriff of St. Louis County, Minnesota at the front door of the County Court House, in the City of Duluth in said County and State on Monday, the 19th day of October, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as provided by law.

Dated August 28th, 1903.
THE VAL BLATZ BREWING COMPANY, Mortgagee.
JOHN A. KEYES,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
514 Manhattan Bldg.,
Duluth, Minn.
Labor World, Aug. 29, Sept. 5-12-19-26, Oct. 3-10.

..SHERIFF'S EXECUTION SALE...

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the state of Minnesota, in and for the Eleventh Judicial District, and County of St. Louis, on the 18th day of August, 1903 upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said court and county in an action therein, wherein William P. Heimbach was Plaintiff and Charles Gasper and Charles A. Peterson were Defendants in favor of said Plaintiff and against said Defendants for the sum of Two Hundred Twenty-two and 22-100 Dollars, which said Execution has to me, as Sheriff of said St. Louis County been duly directed and delivered, I have levied upon and will sell at Public Auction, to the highest cash bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Duluth in said county of St. Louis on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1903, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the right, title and interest of Charles Gasper, one of the above named Judgment debtors in and to the following described property to-wit:

Lots sixty-eight (68) seventy (70) seventy-two (72) seventy-four (74) seventy-six (76) and seventy-eight (78) on First street, also lot forty (40) on Second street and lot thirty-nine (39) on Third street, all in Fond du Lac, in St. Louis County, Minn., according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of St. Louis County, Minnesota.

Dated, Duluth, Minn., August 18th, 1903.
W. W. BUTCHART,
Sheriff St. Louis County, Minn.
By S. L. Pierce, Deputy.
Frank Hicks, Attorney for Judgment Creditor.
Labor World, Aug. 22-29, Sept. 5-12-19-26 1903.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY of St. Louis—District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Eleanor H. Pillsbury, Applicant to have registered the title to the land described as follows: Lots five (5) and six (6), in Block seven (7), Highland Park Addition to Duluth, St Louis County, Minnesota, according to the recorded plat of said Division. Plaintiff.

vs.

Jessie Mayer, Charles B. Pillsbury, Clara R. Pillsbury, George C. Wallace and William E. Cave as executors of the estate of Benjamin H. Wisdom, deceased, and all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the application herein.
Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the application of the applicant plaintiff in the above entitled application for registration and to file a copy of your answer to the said application in the office of the clerk of said court, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said application within the time aforesaid, the applicant plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the application herein.

Witness J. P. Johnson, Clerk of said Court, and the seal thereof, at Duluth, in said County, this 25th day of August, A. D. 1903.
J. P. JOHNSON, Clerk.
By H. A. LIEDEL, Deputy.
(Seal of District Court, St. Louis Co., Minn.)
Labor World, Sept. 5-12-19.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY of St. Louis—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, August 27th, 1903.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Wittich, Deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Arthur W. Elliot, administrator, of the estate of John Wittich, deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard by this Court, on Monday, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1903, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office, in the Court House, in the City of Duluth, in said County.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Labor World, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Duluth, in said County.

Dated at Duluth, Minn., the 27th day of August, 1903.
By the Court,
J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
Judge of Probate.
(Seal Probate Court, St. Louis Co., Minn.)
Labor World, Sept. 5-12-19.

5024.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION PERIOD.
STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF St. Louis—ss.
To Rack J. Lizer:

Take notice, that the following described piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, to wit: The southeast quarter of northwest quarter, section twenty-three, township fifty-three, range eighteen (SE¼ of NW¼ sec 23-53-18), according to the government survey thereof, was on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1898, bid in for the State for the sum of Two Dollars and forty-eight cents pursuant to a real estate tax judgment entered in the District Court in the said County of St. Louis on the twenty-first day of March, A. D., 1898, in proceedings to enforce payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1896, for the said County of St. Louis, and was on the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1902, sold by the State of Minnesota for seventeen dollars and thirty-seven cents. That the amount required to redeem such lands from such sale exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice is the said sum of seventeen dollars and thirty-seven cents with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent. per month from said sixteenth day of June, 1902, to the time of such redemption. That said amount required to redeem calculated to the date of this notice is the sum of $19.42, and the time within which said land can be redeemed from said sale will expire sixty days after service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the County Auditor in and for said St. Louis County, Minnesota, in manner prescribed by Section 37 of Chapter 6, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1877 and amendments thereto.

Dated, Duluth, this eleventh day of June, A. D. 1903.
(Seal.) O. HALDEN,
Auditor St. Louis County, Minn.
Labor World Sept. 19-26, Oct. 3.

5025.
NOTICE OF EXPIRATION OF REDEMPTION PERIOD.
STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF St. Louis—ss.
To Rack J. Lizer:

Take notice, that the following described piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, to wit: The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, section twenty-three, township fifty-three, range eighteen (SW¼ of NE¼ sec. 23-53-18), according to the government survey thereof, was on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1898, bid in for the State for the sum of two dollars and forty-eight cents, pursuant to a real estate tax judgment entered in the District Court in the said County of St. Louis on the twenty-first day of March A. D., 1898, in proceedings to enforce payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1896, for the said County of St. Louis, and was on the sixteenth day of June, A. D. 1902, sold by the State of Minnesota for seventeen dollars and thirty-seven cents. That the amount required to redeem such lands from such sale exclusive of the cost to accrue upon this notice is the said sum seventeen dollars and thirty-seven cents with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent. per month from said sixteenth day of June, 1902, to the time of such redemption. That said amount required to redeem calculated to the date of this notice is the sum of $19.42, and the time within which said land can be redeemed from said sale will expire sixty days after service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in the office of the County Auditor in and for said St. Louis County, Minnesota, in manner prescribed by Section 37, of Chapter 6, General Laws of Minnesota for the year 1877 and amendments thereto.

Dated, Duluth, this eleventh day of June, A. D. 1903.
(Seal.) O. HALDEN,
Auditor St. Louis County, Minn.
Labor World Sept. 19-26, Oct. 3.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.
STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF County of St. Louis—ss.

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the Board of County Commissioners of said County of St. Louis and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on October 4th, 1903, and terminating on October 4th, 1904, by the following persons, and at the following place, as stated in said application, to-wit:

Mike Kelly, in the front room on the ground floor of the two-story frame building situated upon the Stevenson Mining Company's lands in Section 8, Township 57, Range 21 West.

Said application will be heard and determined by said Board of County Commissioners of the County of St. Louis at the County Auditor's Office in the City of Duluth, in said County of St. Louis in the State of Minnesota, on Tuesday, the 6th day of October, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock P. M., of that day.

Witness my hand and seal this 11th day of September, A. D. 1903.
(Seal) O. HALDEN,
County Auditor.
By J. C. Helm,
Deputy
Labor World, Sept. 19-26.