PRISONERS OF WAR

Miss Huse Gives an Interesting Account of the Spanish Prisoners and Their Daily Amusements.

Bull Fights in Prison and Some Men in Irons—Beautiful Scenery if They Enjoy It.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. July 27, 1898.—Portsmouth, with its adjoining towns of New Castle and Kittery (Me.), always replete with interest from a historic and artistic point of view, is doubly attractive this summer in its Seaveys Island and the Spanish prisoners thereon. And we succeeded in "getting there" in spite of the predictions to the contrary. They are very strict in regard to the admission of visitors, no one being allowed on the island without a pass and these very difficult to obtain, but it was our good fortune to have a friend who is quite prominent there and under his escort we passed the guard without question and "bearded the lion in his den."

The first "specimen" we saw was one of the convalescents at the hospital, swinging in a hammock, his legs hanging over either side, and singing at the top of his voice. Others gazed at us from some of the upper windows with the strangest expression of countenance—half wonder, half amusement we imagined.

The buildings where the sick and wounded are confined are new, well-ventilated, and rest upon supports two or three feet above the ground. Through the courtesy of Dr. Morris we were allowed to peep into them, and the long rows of cots so comfortably furnished, the white-robed attendants, so scrupulously clean, evidenced the fact that nothing in the way of attention is lacking. All seemed resting quietly, though there were some pathetic glances reached us from faces which told all too plainly what their sufferings had been. One poor fellow, a sergeant in the Spanish marines, paced back and forth, his face bound up so that only a small portion was visible, shot through the eye, the attending surgeon told us.

It is said that some are finding fault that they are being so well treated. Surely we should forfeit all claim to being a christian nation could we treat the sick and helpless under our charge otherwise than well. We saw several of those brave marines of ours who held the ground against such odds at Guatanamo until help arrived, and had some conversation with one of their members, Sergeant Boyd, who kindly gave us his autograph and also told us the correct pronunciation of the name of the town, placing the accent upon the second syllable instead of the third as we had done.

We were shown through the cook-rooms, eating-rooms and sleeping quarters of the marines and then climbed the heights overlooking the stockades where the main body of prisoners numbering 1500 men or more, all those outside the hospitals, are confined. A tight board fence eight feet high surrounds the enclosure on all but the sides toward the water and fifteen feet outside of this is a barbed wire fence still higher. Terrific gatling guns, capable of shooting six hundred times in a minute, command the heights, so that if the prisoners should ever make a dash for liberty and by any possible means succeed in scaling the fences, not one would ever live to tell the tale. They looked, however, as if nothing could be further from their minds as they filed out to get their evening rations and ate, many of them in a long, open pavilion, afterward drumming on their dishes and playing like a lot of children as they ran to the water to cleanse them. Indeed, the majority looked like boys and there is said to be one lad among them, an officer's son, only twelve years of age. Their daily diversion is a sham bull fight, one of their number donning horns to personate the animal, another flaunting the red rag, and into this sport they enter with all the zest of real battle.

The enclosure contains ten or eleven buildings furnished with hammocks, a large building for the officers, the pavilion before mentioned and cook-rooms containing twenty-seven ranges. Outside are the tents of the guards and in one of these was a prisoner confined in irons for striking one of his own officers. This was the first flagrant breach of discipline, we believe, but since then we have read of a number who have been thus punished. If the poor fellows have any eye for beauty, the location of the prison is an ideal one. The view is superb, sweeping the harbor with its forts and light-houses away to the Isles of Shoals and bounded by the picturesque old towns of Kittery, New Castle and Portsmouth with the U. S. navy yard in close proximity We saw the cottage where Lieut. Greeley was quartered while in Portsmouth harbor, the building on the navy yard where carrier-pigeons are bred and trained and many other objects of interest and were rather tempted to "crow" over our success generally.

There are countless attractions to the lovers of the antique in and about Portsmouth. The dwellings, most of them, number at least a century and some are much more ancient. There is an old frame house said to have been built in 1640 with one side of the roof sloping to the ground. There is the Warner mansion built in 1718, on the wall of which are still attached the lightning-rods placed there by Benj. Franklin one hundred and thirty-five years ago. St. John's church, a very ancient edifice, contains, among other interesting articles, one of the four copies of the "Vinegar Bible" so-called from its rendering of the Parable of the Vineyard, "Parable of the Vinegar." In the chapel is the "Brattle Organ" said to have been the first ever brought to this country. The rector, Mr. Hovey, very kindly gave us access to the old church records and we saw among other entries that of the marriage of Gov. Benning Wentworth (appointed governor of the province of New Hampshire by George II, king of Great Britain) to his house-maid Martha Hilton, heroine of Longfellows's "Lady Wentworth." Their home, the Wentworth mansion, still stands at Little Harbor across from the grand "Hotel Wentworth" of New Castle.

From New Castle a fine view of the prison camps is obtained and it was here that we got our first glimpses of the Spaniards. This old town has long been the resort of artists and many pretty summer cottages have been erected there in recent years. At Fort Constitution there is a famous tower called "Walbach Tower" which has many times been reproduced in paintings, but in remodeling the fort they are taking this down. A strict watch is maintained but we very much wished a souvenir and after a deal of trouble and manœuvering succeeded in obtaining one in the shape of a brick from the old tower.

Kittery Point, watched over by the picturesque towers of Fort McClary, is another pretty seaside resort. Here are the ancient homes of the Cutts and Sparhawk families together with Pepperell Lodge and the tomb of Sir Wm. Pepperell, hero of the seige of Louisburg. There is an ancient burying ground down by the water where some quaint old epitaphs are to be found. One headstone bears the date 1803 and the following inscription:

"I lost my life in the raging seas;
A sovereign God does as he please:
The Kittery friends they did appear,
And my remains they buried here."

One of the many delightful trips this region affords is that from Portsmouth to York Beach by the P. K. & Y. electric railway. We started early one bright morning, taking the ferry from Portsmouth to Kittery and the trolley from this point. The way lies through Kittery "Foreside" and the "Point," then for miles through a most delightful expanse of country, shadowy woods and sunny meadows, well-tilled fields and bending orchards, with ever and anon a glimpse of the broad Atlantic, blue in the distance and quivering with the brightness of the sunlight near the shore. We passed through York village and over "Long Sands" where the way lies along the beach for two or more miles, out to "Short Sands" and the end of the line. Here we left the car and climbing to a perch among the very highest rocks, watched in-coming of the tide as it crept up the beach and swirled among the rocky caves below us. An hour spent here and we started on the homeward journey prepared to vote this the most unique and enjoyable of all the many delightful "electric" trips it has been our good fortune to experience. The breathless little descents and the unexpected curves and windings are surely unusual on any railway and remind one of the course of Tennyson's "Brook."

We were treated to another lovely trip by row-boat up the Piscataqua to Green-acre where we had the pleasure of listening to a lecture on sociology by Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president of the Consumers' League, New York. She is a very entertaining speaker and I trust the truths she so graciously presented to some of us "bargain-hunters" will not be soon forgotten. The course of summer lectures here is under the management of Miss Sarah J. Farmer, proprietor of the Green-acre Inn close by and the programme for the present season is an interesting one. Many of the most enlightened minds of the day will be represented and a rich treat is in store for those who live near.

An excursion the visitor to Portsmouth must not fail to take is the one to the Isles of Shoals. We visited Appledore, saw the home of Celia Thaxter and the rock where she is entombed, looked across the Smutty Nose which was the scene of a terrible tragedy many years ago, White Island with its monument to Capt. John Smith, who discovered and named these "Smith Isles," in 1614. Portsmouth, the home of "Mrs. Partington;" the "Old Town by the Sea" of her poet son, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, is indeed a goodly place to be and we linger regretfully over the dreaded but inevitable "good-by!"

MARY S. HUSE.

GOMEZ AND HIS MEN.

CUBA'S VETERAN WAR LEADER IN HIS INSURGENT CAMP.

Making an Army Out of Ex-Slaves and Peasants—Stern Hand of Discipline—A Man of Quick Temper and Noble Mind. Loved and Feared by All.

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WHEN it is remembered that the insurgent Cubans have been under arms three years in a hard fight against fate, it should not cause surprise if they lag behind our fresh and well equipped soldiers in the last blow for their rights. A glance into the secrets of Gomez's camp reveals the marvelous work of this later Toussaint. The Cuban war lord is described by Grover Flint in his recent book, "Marching With Gomez," as a gray little man whose clothes do not fit well, but his keen eyes strike like a blow from the shoulder. The will, the fearlessness and the experience in those eyes make of their owner a giant.

Gomez was born in Santo Domingo, and, like Lopez, the first great Cuban war leader, he served in the Spanish army against the insurgents of his native land. But time opened his eyes, and when the Ten Years' war in Cuba broke out, in 1868, he was on the side of the patriots. With Modesto Diaz, another ex-Spanish officer, he helped keep the revolution going until Spain promised needed reforms. When the present uprising took place in 1895, Gomez was called upon to lead the army. He accepted the task solely on condition that the commander in chief should be free from the interference of the civil government. At the outset the insurgents had only the arms and ammunition which the patriots had secreted in the mountains back of Santiago at the end of the Ten Years' war. Flint calls the first Cuban army a thin skirmish line of soldiers; but, small as it was, Gomez marched boldly into the Havana provinces, carrying the revolution to the door of every peasant's hut and negro cabin. Recruits flocked around the banner of Gomez, and the small bands of outlying rebels left their mountain hiding to march against the Spanish garrisons.

There are three classes of natives in Cuba heart and soul supporters of the revolution. These are the native aristocrats, who own the most valuable property; the middle class of small traders who are on the move upward from the peasant class, and, lastly, the peasants who till the soil in small holdings. This last class is the most numerous.

Gomez organized his army on paper into divisions, brigades, regiments and companies. The companies are simply neighborhood bands, and three or four constitute a regiment. They operate primarily in the country where they are at home and where they get their living by foraging when necessary and by tilling the soil. If an invading force of Cubans marches through their territory, they join it and remain with the column until the expedition is ended or they are needed at home again. In every expedition there are irregulars composed of filibusters and deserters from Spain.

Not being able to arm all who wish to fight for their country, Gomez musters a large number of unarmed men, who do the labor of the camp, cook and attend upon the wants of the officers and soldiers and fight when they can pick up arms from the field or capture them. The most soldierly of these are retained in the ranks after they show mettle and their places filled by raw patriots. If an armed soldier disgraces himself in any way, he is reduced to the grade of a disarmed man, and his weapons are given to another.

Gomez never hesitates to reduce officers to the ranks and make them fight as private soldiers if they are guilty of cowardice or insubordination. Mr. Flint describes one of Gomez's trips through the provinces to spur the insurgents up to their work. He degraded high officers upon proof of their guilt, shot some of the worst of the offenders and dragged

CUBA'S WAR LORD.

along the skulkers who were hiding at home on one pretense and another. It was this phase of Gomez's character which caused Sylvester Scovel to write home from the insurgent camp that the Cuban war lord dominated his men by severity and the power of will, adding that his temper was vile.

No revolution ever succeeded without a dictator. Washington was virtually dictator after the first flush of enthusiasm was worn off. Gomez demanded the freedom of a Cæsar in the handling of the troops, and in a land fighting for liberty every ablebodied man owes his services to the cause. Without a dictator there can be no cohesion in troublous times. Cuba had tried it and failed, and Gomez had been in at the trial. He went into the new movement as the apotheosis of downtrodden Cuba. To resist, to evade his mandates, was treason to the cause. To shirk duty when the cause was at stake could only be accounted a crime.

Military necessity knows no law, not even the law of humanity. It was better to suffer under a military tyrant with victory and freedom for the outcome than to suffer under Spanish cruelty, which must last forever. Such have been the feelings of Gomez, and the Cuban people have stood by him until he has made a record of warfare which, though stained with cruelty at times, has won the admiration of all civilized nations.

Gomez is both feared and loved by his followers. He has made soldiers out of peasant louts and officers out of roistering young bloods who were before wasting strength and talent in social rebellion, which could only end in death or disgrace. In other words, Gomez has given the Cubans stern work to live for and bright hopes to sigh for. He lifted up and made strong the lowly and welded the strong into a chain which Spain could never rend apart.

Mr. Flint describes it as an inspiring sight to see Gomez in battle. With his hat cocked on one side, his machete twirling at his wrist and his eyes flashing he looks 20 years younger than he really is. The Cubans go into close battle with their machetes in the right hand and their carbines in the left, resting across the pommels of their saddles. They slash down the barbed wire obstructions by blows of the machete, cutting the posts off so as to lay the whole structure low.

The most effective method of fighting among the insurgents is a machete charge. The Spaniards don't like that at all and always take a position behind a ravine or thicket where the Cubans cannot get at them in masses. At Saratoga Gomez played all around the Spanish lines to induce them to come out into the open, but they hung back. Gomez and his staff always ride at the front. At Saratoga five of the staff were wounded in five different skirmishes.

The Spaniards ran away at Saratoga when they found that they could not

OUT FOR CUBA LIBRE.

crush Gomez. If the insurgents got short of ammunition, they had a reserve stock hidden in the mountains. Their harness shops and arsenals are hidden in the hills also. It is easy to be seen that it is a tedious task to suppress an uprising in which all sympathize. When the spirits of the people are low, Gomez or some one of his generals invades a Spanish province and makes a show of fighting as proof that the revolution is not dead.

Twenty-five years ago, when Gomez was in his prime as a fighter, he was a dashing leader of cavalry. The ex-Confederate General Jordan urged the insurgents to make use of cavalry, and they took his advice. The upper class Cubans in arms at that time were riders trained from boyhood. Horses were more plentiful then than now, and some of the fiercest charges were made by cavalry. Gomez led his men with a dash through the Spanish ranks, hewing away with the terrible machetes, and then, turning, plunged into the confused mass again. Men who are posted upon the situation in Cuba say that the best plan for this government would be to furnish the insurgents with suitable mounts and send them against the small Spanish forces of the interior.

There are but few scattered bands of mounted insurgents in arms today. The horses have been killed in battle or used for food for the hungry soldiers. Being small in stature and very lithe, the Cuban youth make splendid soldiers on horseback. The Spanish soldiers are from the peasant class and are too clumsy for the cavalry. The few mounted men now fighting for Spain in Cuba are renegade natives of the guerrilla type, who in peaceful times lived the lives of our border outlaws. The Cuban patriots love nothing better than to hunt these miscreants down when they have fleet steeds to match theirs. The fighting of Gomez's followers in western Cuba is now confined principally to the incursions by small bands of cavalry into Spanish territory.

The chief terror to these local bands of patriots is the Spanish guerrilla. As far as possible the guerrillas imitate the Cuban soldiers in dress and habit. They lurk on the outskirts of a camp, and woe to the unfortunate patriot who falls into their hands. It is the atrocities of these wretches which give to the struggle the aspect of a bloody civil feud. The Cubans give them no quarter and will be slow to shake hands with them or with the native volunteers in the Spanish army after peace is declared. In fact, the prospect is that a long and bloody civil war will follow Spanish defeat.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

The Nicaraguan Canal.

Among the questions which will press for immediate solution at the close of hostilities will be that of our great projected interoceanic waterway. Always important, it will have been made an exigency by the new conditions which will exist, whatever may be the detail of our settlement with Spain. The long journey of the Oregon at a time when her absence might have been a most serious matter brought the problem home with great vividness of instruction to the people of the United States. Our most thoughtful statesmen, our prominent merchants and our naval officers have pressed the matter in and out of season as a matter of theory. But now with our acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands and our certain extension of relations with eastern Asia, whether or not a political relation be one of them, theory becomes a condition. The American people will quickly respond to the lesson and public opinion will carry legislation with it.

The Nicaraguan canal will more than double our practical naval strength in the Atlantic and the Pacific through quickness of transit, and pari possu our army facilities should these be called on by future occasion. Over all the waters and islands of the great ocean to the shores of Asia it will vastly increase our influence. It will reduce the sailing distance between New York and the Hawaiian Islands more than one-half (about 8,000 miles). New York will be nearer Hongkong by 2,000 miles, nearer Yokohama by 1,000 miles and nearer the Philippines by about 3,000 miles than is Liverpool by the Suez canal now to any of these destinations. The engineering practicability of the canal is assured. Its margin of cost can be easily reckoned and will not be inordinate if honestly constructed, which the Suez canal was not. Beneficial to all the world, it has become of cardinal necessity to America in the immediate future. We look to see this great work promptly taken up and carried through to a successful issue at an early date after we shall have resumed peaceful relations with Spain. More than all other helps, it will aid in cementing and building up the results which Americans associate with the present controversy of arms.

Missionaries are getting ready to sow their seed where the war plow has gone in advance. It has been said that the usual sequence is, first, the missionary and then the bayonet. The present case reverses the procedure. Let us hope that the questionable third term of the series, multiplication of rum drinking, will not fulfill the triad.

Mexican newspapers are speculating over the push of the great republic Asiaward. They believe it will make San Francisco a second New York and create a chain of prosperous ports along Pacific coast, some of which will ...ten under the Mexican eagle.

McEwen, the hypnotist, did not hit the popular chord in Princeton. He did some very wonderful things, such as opening the vault door at the bank and filling a prescription blindfolded, but the people did not become much interested.

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters are the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at McCuaig & Danielson's Drug Store, only 50 cents per bottle.

Are you Troubled with Dyspepsia?

If so, do not neglect until it is too late this opportunity of ridding yourself of it at once. **Doctor Fenner's Dyspepsia Cure** as the name implies, is simply for Dyspepsia and Indigestion. This is a preparation long and successfully used in private practice by one of America's best qualified physicians, whose writings are an accepted authority on all medical questions. Get circular of dealer.

Beggs' German Salve is a cure for Piles, no matter how bad the case may be. It relieves at once, Scalds, Old Sores, Burns, Eczema, Tumors, etc. Sold by McCuaig & Danielson, Drug gists.

Your hair can be saved. Beggs' Hair Renewer will do it as it acts directly on the scalp and hair follicles. The effect is wonderful and permanent. Sold by McCuaig & Danielson.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellenwood, that State, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by C. A. JACK, Druggist.

MEN WANTED SCHOOL TEACHERS, MECHANICS, Farmers, Machine Agents, anyone honest and willing to hustle, we will pay good wages and give steady employment. With our facilities and personal help any man fully alive and willing to work can win a paying position with us. Apply quick, stating age.

L. L. MAY & CO.,
Nurserymen, Seedsmen & Florists,
St. Paul, Minn.

Half a cent buys enough SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT for Two Coats on one square foot of surface.

First Publication Aug. 11, 1898.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage bearing date the fifteenth day of July, 1895, executed and delivered by Frank Clark and Sabria Clark, as mortgagors, to Henry P. Clark, mortgagee, and recorded on the thirtieth day of July, 1895, at two o'clock P. M., in the office of the register of deeds of Mille Lacs county, Minnesota, in book K of mortgages, on page 452:

And whereas, the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is two hundred and seventy-nine and 46-100 dollars:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, according to the statute in such case made and provided, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in and recorded with said mortgage, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described, at public vendue, by the sheriff of said county, or his deputy, to the highest bidder, on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the court house in the village of Princeton, in said Mille Lacs county.

The mortgaged premises so as aforesaid to be sold are situated in said county and described in said mortgage as follows: "Lots seven (7), eight (8), and nine (9), in block forty-one (41), of Princeton, as the same is platted, on file, and of record in the office of the register of deeds of said county.

Dated August 11, 1898.

MICHAEL C. SAUSSER.
As Guardian of the Person and Estate of Henry P. Clark, Mortgagee.
J. A. ROSS, Attorney.

First Publication July 7, 1898.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of Forty-two and 68-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Charles M. Harper and Josephine Harper his wife mortgagors, to Hans Engberg mortgagee, bearing date the 9th day of January 1897, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Mille Lacs and State of Minnesota, on the 25th day of March 1897, at 4 o'clock P. M., in book J of mortgages, on pages 340 and 341.

Now, Therefore, Notice is Hereby Given, That by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: The south-half of the north-west quarter of section thirty-one (31) in township thirty-six (36) north of range twenty-six (26) west 4th Mer. in Mille Lacs county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Mille Lacs county, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Princeton in said county and State, on the 25th day of August 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of forty-two and 68-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated July 1, A. D., 1898.

HANS ENGBERG, Mortgagee.
CHAS. KEITH, Attorney.

First Publication Aug. 4. 1898.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Mille Lacs—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the guardianship of Clara Roos, William Roos, Arthur Roos and Alma Roos, minors.

On reading and filing the petition of Jacob Roos, guardian of Clara Roos, William Roos, Arthur Roos and Alma Roos, the above named minors.

It is ordered, Pursuant to the prayer of said petitioner, that a time be fixed for examining and allowing his account, that said account be examined, and petition heard by the judge of this court on the 30th day of August, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at Princeton in said county.

And it is further ordered, That public notice be given to all persons interested of the time and place of examining said accounts, by publishing a copy of this order in the Princeton Union, a newspaper printed and published at Princeton in said county, at least once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day of such hearing.

J. S. BOUCK,
[SEAL.] Judge of Probate.

First Publication Aug. 4, 1898.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Mille Lacs.—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Philander F. Woodbury, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue and in pursuance of an order of license made in said matter by the probate court of the county of Mille Lacs, on the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1898, the undersigned will, on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the village of Foreston, county of Mille Lacs and State of Minnesota, offer for sale at public auction the tracts or parcels of land situate and being in the county of Mille Lacs and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The undivided one-half (½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of section twenty-seven (27), also the undivided one-half (½) of the southwest quarter (sw¼) of the southeast quarter (se¼) of section twenty-eight (28), also the undivided one-half (½) of the west half (w½) of the northeast quarter (¼), of section thirty-three (33), all in township thirty-eight (38), range twenty-seven (27), Mille Lacs county, Minn.

The terms of sale will be made known on the day and at the time of sale.

Dated July 30, 1898.

COLEMAN BRIDGMAN,
Administrator.

First Publication July 28, 1898.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Mille Lacs.—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, July 27, 1898.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Libby, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of May C. Libby, executrix of the estate of Frank Libby, deceased, representing among other things, that she has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining, settling and allowing the final account of her 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 Saturday the 20th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the probate office in Princeton, 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 Princeton Union, a weekly newspaper, printed and published at Princeton in said county.

Dated at Princeton the 27thday of July, A. D. 1898.

By the court.
J. S. BOUCK,
[Seal.] Judge of Probate.

First Publication July 28, 1898.

To Peter Maus.

Please take notice, That default has been made in the payment of the sum of two hundred fifty dollars ($250) pursuant to the terms of a contract in writing bearing date February 15th, 1898, made and executed by the subscribed M. A. Tibbetts and yourself for the sale of real estate in Mille Lacs county, Minnesota, namely: The south half of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-one (21), township thirty-six (36), range twenty-six (26), reserving a strip of land on the south side thereof two rods in width: and that said contract will be wholly cancelled and terminated at the expiration of the term of thirty days after the service of this notice upon you, unless within said period of thirty days you shall pay the subscriber the full amount of said contract now due, namely: The sum of two hundred fifty dollars ($250), with interest from July 3rd, 1898, which payment may be made to the subscribed at his residence in Princeton, Minnesota.

Dated this 25th day of July, A. D. 1898.

M. A. TIBBETTS.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., July 1, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of district court at Princeton, Minn., on August 23, 1898, viz: Frank Kronquist, H. E. No. 4255, for the NW¼ of NW¼, section 10 township 36, N., range 26, W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Jacob Eyenbaum, Louis Hoppe, Carl Wiess and A. B. Peterson, all of Princeton, Minn.

THEO. BRUENER, Register.