GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY TIME TABLE

THE COMFORTABLE WAY.

GOING SOUTH.		GOING NORTH.
6:20 a.m.	Duluth	9:40 p.m.
9:15 a.m.	Brook Park	6:40 p.m.
9:35 a.m.	Mora	6:17 p.m.
9:48 a.m.	Ogilvie	6:00 p.m.
10:20 a.m.	Milaca	5:35 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Pease (f)	5:24 p.m.
10:40 a.m.	Long Siding (f)	5:13 p.m.
10:45 a.m.	Brickton (f)	5:07 p.m.
10:55 a.m.	**Princeton**	5:02 p.m.
11:10 a.m.	Zimmerman	4:45 p.m.
11:35 a.m.	Elk River	4:26 p.m.
12 00 a.m.	Anoka	4:05 p.m.
12:45 p.m.	Minneapolis	3:25 p.m.
1:10 p.m.	St. Paul	2:55 p.m.

(f) Stop on signal.

ST. CLOUD TRAINS.

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.
10:18 a. m.	Milaca	5:25 p. m.
10:23 a. m	Foreston	5:19 p. m.
11:15 a. m.	St. Cloud	5:25 p. m.

WAY FREIGHT.

GOING SOUTH Tue. Thu. and Sat.		GOING NORTH Mon. Wed. and Fri.
10:45 a.m.	Milaca	2:50 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	Princeton	1:40 p. m.
2:45 p. m.	Elk River	11:35 a. m.
5:00 p. m.	Anoka	10:00 a. m.

Any information regarding sleeping cars or connections will be furnished at any time by

GEO. E. RICE, Agent,
Princeton, Minn.

ELK RIVER TRAINS.

(Great Northern.) For St. Paul and Minneapolis, trains leave at 6:00 A. M. and 11:35 A. M. For stations west to Williston, N. D. via Crookston 9:53 P. M.

(Northern Pacific.) West bound. North Coast Limited, 11:50 A. M. (at tank). Minnesota Local, 10:08 A. M.; Manitoba Express, 11:47 P. M. (at tank.) East bound, Manitoba Express, 5:40 A. M.; Twin City Express, 6:02 A. M. (at tank); Minnesota Local, 4:14 P. M.; North Coast Limited, 12:48 P. M. (at tank,) and at depot Sundays.

MILLE LACS COUNTY.

TOWN CLERKS.

Bogus Brook—Andrew Jorgenson....Princeton
Borgholm—Emil Sjoberg....Bock
Greenbush—R. A. Ross....Princeton
Hayland—Alfred F. Johnson....Milaca
Isle Harbor—O. S. Swennes....Isle
Milaca—Ole E. Larson....Milaca
Milo—R. N. Atkinson....Foreston
Princeton—Otto Henschel....Princeton
Robbins—E. E. Dinwidde....Vineland
South Harbor—Chas. Freer....Cove
East Side—Andrew Kalberg....Opstead
Onamia—G. H. Carr....Onamia
Page—August Anderson....Page

VILLAGE RECORDERS.

J. C. Borden....Princeton
J. H. Ward....Milaca
F. T. P. Neumann....Foreston

NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

Baldwin—H. B. Fisk....Princeton
Blue Hill—Chas. D. Kaliher....Princeton
Spencer Brook—O. W. Blomquist Spencer Brook
Wyanett—P. A. Chilstrom....Wyanett
Livonia—Carl Parker....Zimmerman
Santiago—W. W. Groundrey....Santiago
Dalbo—M. P. Mattson....Dalbo

PRINCETON

Grain and Produce Market.

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	$.71
Wheat, No. 2 Northern	.69
Corn	46
Oats	32
Beans (hand picked)	1.35@1.40
Wild hay	5.00@5.25
Flax	96@1.06
Rye	45@47

Princeton Roller Mills and Elevator.

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	$ .71
Wheat, No. 2 Northern	.69
Corn	45@48
Oats	30@32

RETAIL.

Vestal, per sack	$2.45
Flour, (100 per cent) per sack	2.35
Banner, per sack	1.95
Rye flour	2.10
Whole wheat (10 lb. sack)	.25
Ground feed, per cwt	1.10
Coarse meal, per cwt	1.05
Middlings, per cwt	.95
Shorts, per cwt	90
Bran, per cwt	85

All goods delivered free anywhere in Princeton

FRATERNAL -:- LODGE NO. 92, A. F. & A. M.

Regular communications, 2d and 4th Wednesday of each month.
J. F. ZIMMERMAN, W. M.
C. A. CALEY, Sec'y.

PRINCETON -:- LODGE, NO. 93, K. of P.

Regular meetings every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.
S. A. CRAVENS, C. C.
T. F. SCHEEN, K. R. & S.

K. O. T. M., Tent No. 17.

Regular meetings every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Maccabee hall.
I. G. STANLEY, Com.
W. G. FREDERICKS, R. K.

PRINCETON -:- LODGE NO. 208, I. O. O. F.

Regular meetings every Monday evening at 8:00 o'clock.
OSWALD KING, N. G.
OSCAR STARK, R. Sec.

The Rural Telephone Co.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE.

Lines to Dalbo, Cambridge, Santiago. Freer and Glendorado.

☞ Good Service in Princeton and to all adjoining points. We connect with the Northwestern Long Distance Telephone.

Patronize a Home Concern.
Service Day and Night.

Hotel Livery AND FEED BARN.

KALIHER & GALVIN, Props.
Princeton, Minn.
Single and Double Rigs at a Moments' Notice.
Commercial Travelers' Trade a Specialty.

betray too much of her quivering soul.

Then Percival heard the turquoised brunette say: "What a pity his wife is such an unsympathetic creature!"

"But Mr. Ristine is unmarried, is he not?" he asked, quickly.

There was a little laugh from Mrs. Drelmer.

"Not yet—not that I've heard of."

"I beg pardon!"

"There have been rumors lots of times that he was going to be unmarried, but they always seem to adjust their little difficulties. He and his wife are staying over at the Bloynes."

"Oh, I see," answered Percival, "you are a jester, Mrs. Drelmer."

"Ristine,' 'observed the theosophic Wilberforce, in the manner of a hired

STEPPED NOISELESSLY IN.

oracle, "is, in his present incarnation, imperfectly monogamous."

Some people came from the music room.

"Miss Milbrey has stayed by the organist,' said one, "and she's promised to make him play one more. Isn't he divine?"

The music came again.

"Oh!" from Mrs. Akemit, again in ecstasy, "'he's playing that heavenly stuff from the second act of 'Tristan and Isolde'—the one triumphant, perfect love-poem of all music."

"That Scotch whisky is good in some of the lesser emergencies," remarked Percival, turning to her; "but it has its limitations. Let's you and me trifle with a nice cold quart of champagne."

CHAPTER XII.

THE DIVERSIONS OF A YOUNG MULTI-MILLIONAIRE.

To be idle and lavish of money, 25 years old, with the appetites keen and the need for action always pressing; then to have loved a girl with quick, strong, youthful ardor, and to have had the ideal smirched by gossip, then shattered before his amazed eyes—this is a situation in which the male animal is apt to behave inequably. In the language of the estimable Herr Doctor von Herzlich, he will seek those avenues of modification in which the least struggle is required. In the simpler phrasing of Uncle Peter Bines, he will "cut loose."

During the winter that now followed Percival Bines behaved according to either formula, as the reader may prefer. He early ascertained his limitations with respect to New York and its people.

"Say, old man," he asked Herbert Delancey Livingston one night, across the table at their college club, "are all the people in New York society impecunious?"

Livingston had been with him at Harvard, and Livingston's family was so notoriously not impecunious that the question was devoid of any personal element. Livingston, moreover, had dined just unwisely enough to be truthful.

"Well, to be candid with you, Bines," the young man had replied, in a burst of alcoholic confidence, "about all that you are likely to meet are broke—else you wouldn't meet 'em, you know," he explained, cheerfully. "You know, old chap, a few of you western people have got into the right set here; there's the Nesbits, for instance. On my word the good wife and mother hasn't the kinks out of her fingers yet, nor the callouses from her hands, by Jove! She worked so hard cooking and washing woolen shirts for miners before Nesbit made his strike. As for him—well, caviare, I'm afraid, will always be caviare to Jimmy Nesbit. And now the son's married a girl that had everything but money—my boy, Nellie Wemple has fairly got that family of Nesbits awestricken since she married into it, just by the way she can spend money—but what was I saying, old chap? Oh, yes, about getting in—it takes time, you know; on my word, I think they were as much as eight years and had to start in abroad, at that. At first, you know, you can only expect to meet a crowd that can't afford to be exclusive any longer."

From which friendly counsel, and from certain confirming observations of his own, Percival had concluded that his lot in New York was to spend money. This he began to do with large western carelessness that speedily earned him fame of a sort. Along upper Broadway his advent was a golden joy. Tradesmen learned to love him; florists, jewelers and tailors hailed his coming with honest fervor; waiters told moving tales of his tips; cabmen fought for the privilege of transporting him; and the hangers-on of rich young men picked pieces of lint assiduously and solicitously from his coat.

One of his favorite resorts was the sumptuous gambling house in Forty-fourth street. The man who slides back the panel of the stout oaken door early learned to welcome him through the slit, barred by its grill of wrought iron. The attendant who took his coat and hat, the waiter who took his order for food and the croupier who took his money, were all gladdened by his coming; for his gratuities were as large when he lost as when he won. Even the reserved proprietor, accustomed as he was to a wealthy and careless clientele, treated Percival with marked consideration after a night when the young man persuaded him to withdraw the limit at roulette, and spent a large sum in testing a system for breaking the wheel, given to him by a friend lately returned from Monte Carlo.

"I think, really, the fellow who gave me that system is an ass," he said, lighting a cigarette when the play was done. "Now I'm going down and demolish eight dollars' worth of food and drink—you won't be all to the good on that, you know."

His host decided that a young man who was hungry after losing $100,000 in five hours' play, was a person to be not lightly considered.

And, though he loved the rhythmic whir and the ensuing rattle of the little ivory ball at the roulette wheel, he did not disdain the quieter faro, playing that dignified game exclusively with the chocolate-colored chips, which cost $1,000 a stack. Sometimes he won; but not often enough to disturb his host's belief that there is less of chance in his business than in any other known to the captains of industry.

There were, too, sociable games of poker, played with Garner, of the lead trust; Burman, the intrepid young wheat operator from Chicago, and half a dozen other well-moneyed spirits; games in which the limit, to use the Chicagoan's phrase, was "the beautiful but lofty North Star." At these games he lost even more regularly than at those where, with the exception of a trifling percentage, he was solely at the mercy of chance. But he was a joyous loser, endearing himself to the other players; to Garner, whom Burman habitually accused of being "closer than a warm night," as well as to the open-handed son of the chewing gum magnate, who had been raised abroad and who protested nightly that there was an element of beastly American commercialism in the game. When Percival was by some chance absent from a sitting, the others calculated the precise sum he probably would have lost and humorously acquainted him with the amount by telegraph next morning—it was apt to be nine hundred and some odd dollars—requesting that he cover by cneck at his early convenience.

Yet the diversion was not all gambling. There were long sessions at all-night restaurants where the element of chance in his favor, inconspicuous elsewhere, was wholly eliminated; suppers for hungry Thespians and thirsty parasites, protracted with song and talk until the gas-flames grew pale yellow, and the cabmen, when the party went out into the wan light, would be low-voiced, confidential and suggestive in their approaches.

Broadway would be weirdly quiet at such times, save for the occasional frenzied clatter of a hurrying milk wagon. Even the cars seemed to move with less sound than by day, and the early-rising workers inside, holding dinner pails and lunch baskets, were subdued and silent, yet strangely observing, as if the hour were one in which the vision was made clear to appraise the values of life justly. To the north, whence the cars bulked silently, would be an awakening sky of such tender beauty that the revelers often paid it the tribute of a moment's notice.

"Pure turquoise," one would declare.

"With just a dash of orange bitters in it," another might add.

And then perhaps they burst into song under the spell, blending their voices into what the professional gentlemen termed "barber-shop harmonies," until a policeman would saunter across the street, pretending, however, that he was not aware of them.

Then perhaps a ride toward the beautiful northern sky would be proposed, whereupon three or four hansom or coupe loads would begin a journey that would up through Central park toward the northern light, but which never attained a point remoter than some suburban road house, where sleepy cooks and bartenders would have to be routed out to collaborate toward breakfast.

Oftener the party fell away into straggling groups with notions for sleep, chanting at last, perhaps:

"While beer brings gladness, don't forget
That water only makes you wet."

Percival would walk to the hotel, sobered and perhaps made a little reflective by the unwonted quiet. But they were pleasant, careless folk, he concluded always. They permitted him to spend his money, but he was quite sure they would spend it as freely as he if they had it. More than one appreciative soubrette, met under such circumstances, was subsequently enabled to laud the sureness of his taste in jewels—he cared little for anything but large diamonds, it transpired.

Under this more or less happy surface of diversion, however, was an experience decidedly less felicitous. He knew he should not, must not, hold Avice Milbrey in his mind; yet when he tried to put her out it hurt him.

At first he had plumed himself upon his lucky escape that night, when he would have declared his love to her. To have married a girl who cared only for his money; that would have been dire enough. But to marry a girl like that! He had been lucky indeed!

Yet, as the weeks went by the shock of the scene wore off. The scene itself remained clear, with the grinning grotesquerie of the Jack-o'-lanterns lighting it and mocking his simplicity. But the first sharp physical hurt had healed. He was forced to admit that the girl still had power to trouble him. At times his strained nerves would relax to no other device than the picturing of her as his own. Exactly in the measure that he indulged this would his pride smart. With a budding gift for negation he could imagine her caring for nothing but his money; and there was that other picture, swift and awful, a pantomime in shadow, with the leering yellow faces above it.

In the far night, when he awoke to sudden and hungry aloneness, he would let his arms feel their hunger for her. The vision of her would be flowers and music and sunlight and time and all things perfect to mystify and delight, to satisfy and—greatest of all boons—to unsatisfy. The thought of her became a rest house for all weariness; a haven where he was free to choose his nook and lie down away from all that was not her, which was all that was not beautiful. He would go back to seek the lost sweetness of their first meeting; to mount the poor dead belief that she would care for him—that he could make her care for him—and endow the thing with artificial life, trying to capture the faint breath of it; but the memory was always fleeting, attenuated, like the spirit of the memory of a perfume that had been elusive at best. And always, to banish what joy even this poor device might bring, came the more vivid vision of the brutal, sordid facts. He forced himself to face them regularly as a penance and a corrective.

[TO BE CONTINUED.[

BOOK ILLUMINATION.

An Early Example of the Artistic Culture of the Ancients.

The underlying thought which has inspired illumination from its very beginning is more interesting even than the gorgeous pages which pass beyond our power of appreciation and defy our comprehension. To the ancients the rarest gems in all the world were the gems of thought. The book was the tangible and visible expression of man's intellect, worthy of the noblest setting. Its covers might be made of tables of beaten gold inlaid with precious jewels, its words might be written in minium of rare brilliancy brought from India or Spain or in Byzantine ink made from pure oriental gold upon parchment soft as velvet made from the skins of still born kids, while upon the ample margins could be displayed miniatures and decorations portraying the highest skill of the great artists of the day.

The earliest example of illumination is a papyrus in the Louvre in Paris, which contains paintings representing funeral ceremonies executed in bright colors, touched in its high lights with penciled gold. Although we find frequent mention of some poem written in gold, of some magnificent volume or codex of colored vellum or some collection of miniatures or of some magnificent gift book decorated for prince or church, yet this simple, imperfect fragment at the Louvre is the sole tangible evidence we have that so obvious a form of artistic culture as the art of illumination was known to the long period of classical antiquity or to the later luxuries of the life of Athens and Corinth, of Pergamum and Ephesus, of Cyzicuus or Rhodes, Syracuse or Tarentum, of Sybaris, of Pompeii and of Rome.

With the invention of printing the demand for the illuminator and the scribe became gradually less, and finally by the end of the sixteenth century illumination ceased to be an art. The book as the developer of the people in science and literature and in learning generally had crowded out the book as an object of art. It need not have done this, perhaps, but as a matter of fact it did.—Boston Transcript.

EAGLES IN BATTLE.

The Daring and Skill of These Fierce Birds of Prey.

Ornithologists are inclined to discourage the idea that eagles are in the habit of attacking large animals, but a contest witnessed by an observer dispels such a theory. The battle was between an eagle and a stag.

The bird singled out from a herd one particular buck, which it succeeded in driving from the rest. It struck the animal with its powerful wings, knocked it down and finally killed it. A still more remarkable spectacle is well authenticated. An eagle attacked a fawn in the highlands of Scotland. The cries of the little one were answered by its dam, which sprang upon the eagle and struck it repeatedly with its forefeet. Fawn, deer and eagle rolled down a declivity, the bird was dislodged from its hold and the fawn rescued.

Many traditions are extant as to the carrying off of children by eagles. The most recent case bearing close scrutiny is one which happened in South Africa. A Boer farmer whose stock had been harried by eagles lay in ambush for the robbers and saw one of them descend and carry off the five-year-old child of one of the Kaffir servants. He shot the bird, which, with the child still clutched in its grip, fell into a thorn bush. The bird was dead, but the child was little hurt.

Two eagles will stalk a covert in concert. While one conceals itself the other beats about the bushes with great screaming, driving out its quarry for the hidden eagle to swoop down upon. An even more insidious method has been observed. An eagle seeing a sheep on the edge of a precipice flew at it, screaming shrilly and with forceful beat of wing hurled it into the valley below, where it could devour it at its leisure. In the light of such records there is good reason for believing the legend of the eagle dropping a tortoise on the bald head of Æschylus, the Greek poet, and so causing his death.

Notice.

To persons holding county warrants numbered as follows:

COUNTY REVENUE.

5187	5129	4942½	5203	5268	5267	5237	5231	5232
5233	5263	5230	5240	5279	4264	5245	5176	5243
5235	4961	5242	5223	5224	5273	5238	5199	5200
5201	5202	5225	5226	5227	5284	5244	5286	5295
5288	5289	5293	5294	5298	5291	5299	5308	5325
5326	4957¼	5322	5333	5334	5335	5330	5336	5337
5339	5340	5342	5346	5348	5309	5310	5311	5312
5313	5314	5315	5316	5317	5318	5319	5320	5321
5322	5324	5327	5328	5329	5331	5332	5338	5341
5343	5344	5345	5347	5349	5350	5351	5352	5353
5354	5355	5356	5357	5358	5361	4947½	4962	4757
4774	5241	5367	5368	5229	5230	2562	5361	5369
5372	5375	4956½	5135	5380	5297	5379	5182	5234
4393	4600	4980	4982	4983	5207	5208	5209	5385
5387	5392	5396	5394	5391	5390	5397	5398	5389
5393	5395	5400	5025	5226	5405	5483	5427	5452
5439	5440	5480	5478	5481	5491	5492	5428	5490
5441	5442	5443	5486	5494	5476	5029	5438	5436
5431	5472	5468	5496	5497	5498	4973	4974	4596
4597	5205	5413	5499	4791	5500	5505	5444	5206
5415	4981	5434	5420	5433	5444	5470	5502	5503
5509	5528	5501	5449	5504	5516	5473	5474	5475
5507	5508	5410	5411	5412	5443	5030	5534	5582
5533	5537	5541	5432	5467	5536	5539	5540	4764
5450	4949¼	4416	5032	5553	5570	5469	5576	5577
5578	5569	5570	5673	5615	5678	5657	5676	5683
5677	5682	5675	5679	5686	5687	5658	5659	5616
5619	5416	5417	5693	5448	5585	5586	5587	5588
5610	5674	5614	5618	5623	5627	5628	5629	5690
5631	5632	5633	5651	5623	5695	5680	5681	5429
5791	5611	5612	5618	4752	4973	4976	4977	4978
5204	5414	5589	5590	5608	5621	5697	5688	5711
5710	5712	5713	5715	5430	5719	5720	5714	5717
5718	5721	5271	5661	5699	5418	5592	5446	5622
5753	5754	5755	5778	5746	5781	5745	5743	5744
5756	5759	5738	5786	5747	5748	5749	5750	5751
5752	5785	5487	5660	5698	5617	5795	5797	5794
5796	5792	5793	5800	5806	5807	5808	5809	6003
5810	5811	5812	5814	5815	5816	5817	5818	5820
5819	5821	5823	5824	5825	5826	5829	5831	5832
5833	5834	5835	5801	5802	5804	5836	5837	5838
5839	5840	5841	5842	5843	5844	5845	5846	5847
5848	5849	5850	5851	5852	5853	5854	5855	5827
5828	5830	5856	5858	5857	5859	5860	5861	5862
5863	5864	5813	5822	5757	5758	5613	5912	5904
5889	5892	5900	5905	5865	5866	5867	5923	5924
5919	5920	5918	5925	5926	5927	5921	5584	5724
5875	5877	5873	5917	5919	5764	5762	5878	5930
5931	5932	5879	5909	5913	5743	5933	5934	5935
5936	5937	5939	5789	5910	5739	5882	5763	5946
5947	5948	5949	5950	5956	5951	5952	5954	5955
5962	6066	5990	5994	5993	5988	5972	5973	6149
6150	6151	6155	5995	5996	5997	5998	5999	6000
6001	6002							

And all county poor orders issued to date,

Will please present to the county treasurer, Princeton, Minn., for payment. Interest on the above numbered warrants will cease thirty days from and after this date.

Dated July 7th, 1906.

K. H. BURRELL,
County Treasurer. Mille Lacs County.

Auditor's Notice of Hearing on Petition in Ditch Proceedings.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
County of Mille Lacs,

In the matter of the petition of E. H. Cone and others, for a public ditch in the county of Mille Lacs, State of Minnesota, designated and numbered as County Ditch No. 3.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in the office of the county auditor of said county, praying for the construction of a public ditch, designated and numbered by the county auditor of such county as County Ditch No. 3, beginning 1106 feet east and 13 feet south of the northwest corner of section five (5), in township thirty-seven (37) north, of range twenty-seven (27) west of the 4th Principal Meridian, and running thence in a general southerly direction, through the following described lands, to-wit: The west half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 5; the west half of the northwest quarter, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the north half of the southwest quarter, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the south half of the southeast quarter of section 8; the east half of section 17; the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 20; and the west half of the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 21; all of above described lands being in township 37, range 27; and terminating in Estes Brook at a point in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of secton 21, township and range aforesaid, 647 feet east and 646 feet south of the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of said section 21.

Also branch ditch "A," beginning 400 feet west and 24 feet north of the southeast corner of section 8, township 37, range 27, and running thence west, parallel to the south line of said section 8, a distance of 956½ feet, and terminating in the main ditch at station 118 plus 27.

Also branch ditch "B," beginning 1327 feet north and 20 feet west of the southeast corner of section 8, township 37, range 27, and running thence in a general southwesterly direction, through the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section 8, and terminating at station 2 of branch ditch "A" heretofore described, as appears by the report of the engineer hereinafter mentioned and that the names of the owners of the lands and the names of the municipal and other corporations that will be affected by the construction of said ditch, as appears in the report of the viewers hereafter mentioed are as follows, to-wit: Magdalena Moline, August Moline, Andrew Moline, John Lindman, E. S. Lidblad, William Bergstrom, John Nylen, August Lindstrom, Juliana Nelson, Peter Johnson, Lina Johnson, Gust Nystrom, Wm. E. Trumble, John Goulett, Aulger Rines, H. P. Stanchfield, George Johnson, Christ Hogan, Knute Carlson, Swan Olson, Henry Wicklund, Jacob Kling, Julius LeMay, August Blomberg, Sylvester Cone Heirs, Margaret Wilson, George H. Deans, Louis Nyholm, Town of Milo, Town of Miaca, and Great Northern Railway Co., and that the engineer appointed by the board of county commissioners of said county to make a survey of the route of said ditch has completed his work and made due report hereon, and filed the same in the office of said county auditor; and that the viewers appointed by said board of county commissioners to view the same have completed their work and filed their report thereon in the office of said county auditor.

And that, therefore, the board of county commissioners of Mille Lacs county, State of Minnesota, will hold a special meeting on Friday, the 20th day of July, 1906, at the county auditor's office in the village of Princeton, in said county, at 11 o'clock a. m., of said day, for hearing and consideration of said petition and of said surveyor's and viewers' report thereon; and that all persons interested in the construction of said ditch are invited to appear and be heard by and before said board of county commissioners at said time for or against the construction of said ditch.

E. E. WHITNEY,
County Auditor of Mille Las County, Minnesota.
[Auditor's Seal.]

Blood Thicker Than Water.

There never was a time when the British people were more sympathetic to the Americans or more anxious to see good influences triumph over bad in the United States. At this moment President Roosevelt is what he has been for many years—one of the most popular figures in the English-speaking world. To our people he stands for whatever is honorable, high-minded, courageous, wholesome and sincere in the conduct of public affairs, and we do not hesitate to say that if he were to visit England he would have a reception which would rival that given to Garibaldi at the height of his popularity, and that it would be a reception in which every class in the community would join with equal pleasure. It is not too much to say, indeed, that it is very difficult to find Englishmen or Englishwomen who have not a warm place in their hearts for the president of the United States.—London Spectator.

First Publication June 14, 1906.

Summons.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Mille Lacs. } ss. District Court.

Robert H. King, Plaintiff,
vs.
Ellen P. Spiller, Ellen Prentiss Spille, Jennie Prentiss Brown, William A. Prentiss, Josephine A. Bates, Carroll R. King, Myra King, and Joseph W. Prentiss: also all other persons unknown claiming any right, title, estate, interest or lien in the real estate described in the complaint herein. Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Princeton, in said Mille Lacs county, within twenty days after the service of the summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated June 11th, 1906.

J. A. ROSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Princeton, Minn.

Notice of Lis Pendens.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Mille Lacs. } ss. District Court.

Robert H. King, Plaintiff,
vs.
Ellen P. Spiller, Ellen Prentiss Spille, Jennie Prentiss Brown, William A. Prentiss, Josephine A. Bates, Carroll R. King, Myra King, and Joseph W. Prentiss: also all other persons unknown claiming any right, title, estate, interest, or lien in the real estate described in the complaint herein, Defendants.

To whom it may concern:

Take notice, that an action has been commenced and is now pending in the district court of the county of Mille Lacs, in the State of Minnesota; that the names of the parties, plaintiff and defendants, are respectively as above written; that the object of said action is to determine the respctiye adverse claims of the parties in and to the real estate hereinafter described and to obtain a judgment that the plaintiff is the sole owner of all said real estate; that the defendants have no right, title, estate, lien or interest therein. The real estate effected, involved and brought in question by said action is in said Mille Lacs county and described as follows: The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter (NE¼ of the SE¼), section thirty-one (31), township thirty-seven (37), range twenty-six (26).

J. A. ROSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Princeton, Minn.

First publication July 12, 1906.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of twelve hundred one and 11-100 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 Fred Beto single man, mortgagor, to J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, a corporation, mortgagee, bearing date the second day of June, 1903, 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 second day of June, 1903, at one o'clock p. m., in book L of mortgages, on pages 549 and 550, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

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 northeast quarter of section twenty-one (21), in township thirty-six (36), north, of range twenty-seven (27), west, 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, 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of twelve hundred one and 11-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty 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 June 1st, A. D. 1906.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY,
CHARLES KEITH, Attorney. Mortgagee.

First publication June 14, 1906.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of that certain mortgage bearing date the 18th day of December, A. D. 1902, made, executed and delivered by W. A. Pitmon and Emma Pitmon, his wife, mortgagors, unto The Grinols Company, a corporation, mortgagee, which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Mille Lacs, Minnesota, on the 31st day of December, 1902, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., in book "N" of mortgages on page 364, and

Whereas, there is now due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage the sum of seven hundred forty-five and 69-100 dollars ($745.69), and no action or proceeding at law, or otherwise, have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, nor any part thereof,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and therewith recorded and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described therein which are situate in the county of Mille Lacs and State of Minnesota, and described as follows, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter (SW¼ SE¼) of section twenty-three (23) township thirty-seven (37) range twenty-seven (27) west of the fourth principal meridian, less one acre, described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the point situated in the center of highway in the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter (SW¼ SE¼) of section twenty-three (23) township thirty-seven (37) range twenty-seven (27) west of the fourth principal meridian; thence running east along the southerly boundary line of said section twenty (20) rods; thence running north and parallel to the easterly boundary line of said section eight (8) rods; thence west and parallel to the southern boundary line of said scetion twenty (20) rods; thence running south and parallel to the eastern boundary line of said section to the point of beginning; said described tract containing thirty-nine acres. 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 Mille Lacs county, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay and satisfy said mortgage debt and interest and the taxes upon said real estate, if any, and fifty dollars attorney's fees stipulated in said mortgage to be paid in case of foreclosure and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated St. Cloud, Minn., June 11th, 1906.

THE GRINOLS COMPANY,
STEWART & BROWER, Mortgagee.
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
St. Cloud, Minn.