

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY TABLE	
THE COMFORTABLE WAY.	
GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH
6:00 a.m. Sandstone 8:25 p.m.	8:25 p.m. Sandstone 6:00 a.m.
6:40 a.m. Brook Park 7:50 p.m.	7:50 p.m. Brook Park 6:40 a.m.
7:05 a.m. Mora 7:20 p.m.	7:20 p.m. Mora 7:05 a.m.
7:30 a.m. Ogilvie 7:05 p.m.	7:05 p.m. Ogilvie 7:30 a.m.
7:35 a.m. Book 6:50 p.m.	6:50 p.m. Book 7:35 a.m.
7:55 a.m. Milaca 6:25 p.m.	6:25 p.m. Milaca 7:55 a.m.
8:10 a.m. Pease (C) 6:13 p.m.	6:13 p.m. Pease (C) 8:10 a.m.
8:22 a.m. Long Siding (C) 6:03 p.m.	6:03 p.m. Long Siding (C) 8:22 a.m.
8:27 a.m. Bricketon (C) 5:50 p.m.	5:50 p.m. Bricketon (C) 8:27 a.m.
8:42 a.m. Princeton 5:35 p.m.	5:35 p.m. Princeton 8:42 a.m.
9:02 a.m. Zimmerman 5:15 p.m.	5:15 p.m. Zimmerman 9:02 a.m.
9:30 a.m. Elk River 5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m. Elk River 9:30 a.m.
9:57 a.m. Anoka 4:46 p.m.	4:46 p.m. Anoka 9:57 a.m.
10:42 a.m. Minneapolis 4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m. Minneapolis 10:42 a.m.
11:15 a.m. St. Paul 3:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m. St. Paul 11:15 a.m.
(C) Stop on signal.	
ST. CLOUD TRAINS.	
GOING WEST	GOING EAST
10:00 a.m. Milaca 6:15 p.m.	6:15 p.m. Milaca 10:00 a.m.
10:30 a.m. Foreston 5:45 p.m.	5:45 p.m. Foreston 10:30 a.m.
11:35 a.m. St. Cloud 4:50 p.m.	4:50 p.m. St. Cloud 11:35 a.m.
WAY FREIGHT.	
GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH
Daily, except Sun. Daily, except Sun.	Daily, except Sun. Daily, except Sun.
8:30 a.m. Milaca 1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m. Milaca 8:30 a.m.
9:30 p.m. Princeton 1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m. Princeton 9:30 p.m.
10:30 p.m. Elk River 10:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m. Elk River 10:30 p.m.
3:00 p.m. Anoka 8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m. Anoka 3:00 p.m.

MILLE LACS COUNTY.

TOWN CLERKS.

Bogus Brook—A. J. Franzen, Route 2, Milaca
 Borgum—Oscar Osborn, R. 1, Milaca
 East Side—O. C. Peterson, St. Francis
 Greenbush—L. W. Normand, R. 1, Princeton
 Hayland—C. W. Willis, Princeton
 Isle Harbor—M. Halgren, Wahkon
 Milaca—H. C. Merbach, Milaca
 Milo—R. N. Atkinson, Foreston
 Onamia—S. E. Price, Foreston
 Page—August Anderson, Star E. Milaca
 Princeton—Albert Kuhfeld, Route 2, Princeton
 Kathio—E. E. Diawidoff, Garrison
 South Harbor—Geo. Hawes, Cove

VILLAGE RECORDERS.

E. W. Hatch, Princeton
 B. A. Baldovsky, Milaca
 Sylvan Sheets, Foreston
 Henry Goulet, Onamia
 J. H. Parks, Wahkon

NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

Baldwin—Henry Murphy, Princeton
 Blue Hill—M. B. Maxson, Princeton
 Spencer Brook—O. W. Blomquist, R. 2, Princeton
 Wyanett—Emanuel Lundgren, R. 2, Princeton
 Livonia—E. A. Smyth, Zimmerman
 Santiago—Geo. Ross, Santiago
 Dalbo—John D. Sarnar, Dalbo
 Bradford—Wm. Onkila, R. 3, Cambridge
 Stanford—O. N. Peterson, St. Francis
 Spring Vale—Henry A. Olson, R. 5, Cambridge

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

Regular meetings every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.
 G. E. RICE, C. C.
 G. E. CHUTE, K. R. & S.
 FRANK GOULDING, Master of Finance.

Princeton Homestead No. 1867

Regular meeting nights second and fourth Wednesday in each month.
 F. J. DARRAH, Cor. and M. of A.
 A. M. JONES, Foreman

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEORGE PRENTICE ROSS,
 Undertaker and
 State Licensed Embalmer.
 Disinfecting a Specialty. - Rural Phone No. 30
 Princeton, - Minnesota.

DR. D. A. McRAE
 DENTIST
 Office in Odd Fellows Block.
 PRINCETON, - MINN.

ELVERO L. McMILLAN,
 LAWYER.
 Townsend Building.
 Princeton, - Minn.

DR. F. L. SMALL,
 DENTIST.
 Office hours: 9 a.m. to 12 m. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
 Over A. E. Allen & Co.'s Store.
 Princeton, - Minn.

G. ROSS CALEY, M. D.,
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
 Office and Residence over Jack's Drug Store
 Tel.—Rural 36. - Minn.

E. A. ROSS,
 FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
 Will take full charge of dead bodies when desired. Coffins and caskets of the latest styles always in stock. Also Springfield metallics.
 Dealer in Monuments of all kinds.
 E. A. Ross, Princeton, Minn. Telephone No. 30

FRANK H. GOULDING
 THE ONLY
 Official and Bonded Abstractor in
 Milie Lacs County
 T. S. Phone 310. The First Door South of
 Armory, Princeton, Minn.
 Do not forget that a perfect title may save
 you endless expense. The correctness of
 my work is guaranteed by a bond for \$5000

First Pub. April 24-26

Tax Judgment Sale

Pursuant to a real estate tax judgment of the district court in the county of Milie Lacs, state of Minnesota, entered the 20th day of March, 1913, in proceedings for enforcing payment of taxes and penalties upon real estate in the county of Milie Lacs, state of Minnesota, remaining delinquent on the first Monday in January, 1913, and of the statutes in such case made and provided, I shall, on the second Monday, being the

12th Day of May, A. D. 1913

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the court house, in the village of Princeton and county of Milie Lacs, Minnesota, sell the lands which are charged with taxes, penalties and costs in said judgment, and on which taxes, penalties and costs shall not have been previously paid.

(Seal) W. C. DOANE,
 Auditor Milie Lacs County, Minn.
 Dated at Princeton this 17th day of April, A. D. 1913.

WAYS OF GYPSIES

These Queer People Are the Same All Over the World.

A RACE WITHOUT A NATION.

Originally From India, Now Outcasts In Every Land In Which They Live, They Are Natural Rogues, Without Laws, Literature or Religion.

The gypsies are the most unchanging race in the world. Wherever they are found—and they are found everywhere, from Persia to Mexico, from central Africa to Siberia—they are the same, a race of outcasts, despised by the people among whom they dwell, yet keeping their own ideal unchanged, true to their barbaric law, jealous of strangers, clever enough to make a living from the weaknesses and foolishnesses of the people who despise them. Climate seems to make no difference to them.

In all environments they remain unchanged, the same sharp faces, the same black, keen, inscrutable eyes; the same bronzed skin; change in food or conditions of living make no mark on them, and they only take to the customs or beliefs or costumes of other races in order the better to cheat and fleece them—a race without nationality, without laws, without a literature, without a religion, for it is said that in their tongue there is no word for God, none for the soul, none for immortality.

Where did they come from? From Bohemia, say the French, but they are not really Bohemians nor more numerous there than elsewhere; from Egypt, they sometimes say themselves, to get a better price for their soothsaying. But there is nothing genuine Egyptian about them. In reality they came from India. Their strange language shows that. Jealousy guarded from the knowledge of strangers, it has yet been learned little by little, and comparison shows it is full of Hindu words, words that you may hear even now all over India.

Surprising, perhaps, at first blush, that there should be millions of low caste or outcast Hindus scattered all over Europe and even wandering through the byways of America, but only strange because we do not think about it. In reality Europe is full of Asiatic peoples. For long centuries they came pouring in, especially through the gate between the Ural mountains and the Caspian sea. The bitter proverb, "Scratch the Russian and you find the Tartar," may remind us that the great Tartar invasion, under the grandsons of Genghis Khan, conquered all eastern Europe and settled the Tartar tribesmen all down the vast Volga valley, across the steppes and along the shore of the Black sea. The Huns and the Turks are also Asiatics, as are older peoples, like the Finns. So all eastern Europe is soaked with Asiatic blood, and if so many peoples came from northern Asia why should it be incredible that one race should come from southern Asia?

It seems probable that the gypsies drifted into Europe in the wake of Bati Khan's invasion, when he came down on Russia with his vast locust swarms of Tartar horsemen, 500,000 in number. The gypsies came from central Asia, whether they had been driven from India by the implacable and destructive invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni, about 900 years ago. It was about 1235 that Bati Khan and his locust swarm began to devastate Europe. And a century later roving bands of gypsies were scattered through eastern Europe—Wallachia, Moldavia, Bulgaria. By 1417 a horde of gypsies made their appearance in northwestern Germany, claiming to be Christian pilgrims from "Little Egypt." But their Christianity was about as genuine as their Egyptian origin. Their thievish, vagabond character was already manifest then, and they were driven from northern Germany to begin their perpetual wanderings through every European country and in due time to cross over to America in the wake of the white races.

But the great bulk of them still remain in the Danube valley, where they first appeared some six centuries ago. In Roumania there are between a quarter and a half a million of them. In Transylvania there are a hundred thousand more, while Serbia and Bulgaria and Macedonia have from thirty to a hundred thousand each. The condition of the gypsies in the valley of the Danube is in some respects peculiar, with considerable differences in the different countries. In Serbia the leveling power of Turkish rule, exerted century after century, had the effect of bringing the gypsies closer to the condition of the mass of the peasantry. In Serbia, therefore, though they are still an inferior caste and are not allowed to exercise the rights and powers of citizenship, the gypsies are perhaps less widely separated from the peasantry than in any other country in Europe. In Roumania the gypsies were terribly oppressed. They were captured and held as slaves and were treated with savage brutality. They lived in utter squalor and wretchedness and misery, nakedness and filth, lower than many of the lowest savages. Happily, however, King Charles completely removed the last vestiges of this reproach from his country, and the Roumanian gypsies are now completely emancipated.—Harper's.

Seest thou a man who is hasty in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him.—Proverbs.

SERVANTS IN ITALY.

An Interesting Experience With Their Perquisites and Wages.

A New England family spent last year in Italy, keeping house that the daughters, who were studying art, might have the comfort of a real home. They were much pleased with Italian servants, whom they found full of a delightful friendliness, equally removed from servility and impertinence; but, alas, these charming servants were not strictly honest. They had mysterious arrangements with the tradesmen, commissions, perquisites, pickings, treats to innumerable cousins. The mistress was troubled, yet she knew her Marietta to be a treasure whom it would be folly to dismiss.

Instead she summoned her and suggested, with careful delicacy, a curtailment of these self assumed privileges, offering increased wages in return. Marietta agreed, but at the end of a week withdrew her assent. "I cannot—not," she declared vehemently. "At first I thought but of the money. Now I have time to think of other things, and I find myself insulted. Twenty times I put out my hand to take what I must not and what I have always taken. Then I feel like a thief—I, who am an honest woman. If I am to serve the signora longer she will pay me as before and trust me. I have judgment and discretion. I do not forget her interests. A trifle here, a trifle there, what does it matter? If it is more one week it is less the next and always such a little. I cannot be tied to my wages as one ties a greedy boy to the leg of the table that he may not reach the jam. Surely the signora understands?"

Marietta remained and continued to be judiciously and discreetly honest in her own fashion.—Youth's Companion.

MANILA'S GRASS HOUSES.

Source of a Sort of Continuous Performance Conflagration.

Fires are much in fashion in the city of Manila. Conservatively estimated, 1,000 houses are destroyed annually. Perhaps two or three times that number of people are made homeless each year. The conflagrations are not due, as might be supposed, to lack of adequate protection in fire fighting equipment—at least, not since the United States took charge.

The fault lies in the style of building or, rather, in the materials used. All the business houses in old and new Manila are built of concrete, stone or hard woods, sometimes of all three. The wealthier natives and most foreigners have houses of stone or fine hard woods, but the districts occupied by the working class are invariably built up of nipa (a dried grass) and bamboo.

Both of these materials, especially nipa, are extremely inflammable. And, as frequent destruction of these shacks or huts means increased business for the nipa dealers, incendiarism is rampant during the dull season. Naturally the dull season is in dry summer, when the leaves cure and when fires flourish.

Tondo, an endless tenement quarter, is composed almost solely of nipa huts, a single square block containing anywhere from 100 to 400 houses, according to size. The houses in most instances are so solidly built as to afford room only for pedestrians to pass between them. The Paco and San Nicholas districts are much the same.—Engineering.

Liquids We Consume.

According to a recent statistician who has been computing the amount of liquids consumed in the United States in one year, we drink enough tea, coffee, wine and other popular forms of liquid refreshment in a year to cover an area of land ten miles square and ten feet deep, which is a large enough lake to float a navy. And the amount of alcoholic beverages alone which seemed to be necessary to satisfy the national thirst would fill a canal 100 miles long, 100 feet wide and 10 feet deep.—Chicago Tribune.

Prince Consorts.

The last century was more fertile in female sovereigns than the present. In the forties three young queens occupied the thrones of England, Spain and Portugal—Victoria, Isabella and Maria da Gloria. Their respective consorts were Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, the Infant Francis of Assise and Prince Ferdinand, another Saxe-Coburg. The last two were granted the nominal title of king, to which Prince Albert never aspired.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Man of High Principles.

Scotsman (up to London for the week end, who has been asked by his friend to go to a music hall)—Na, na, mon! D'ye no ken I never visit a music hall on th' Saturday, for fear I should laugh in th' kirk on th' Sabbath?—London Opinion.

Those Bills.

"Yes, indeed, it's really astonishing how many people call to see me when I am not at home," remarked Mrs. Trifle.

"It's always that way on the first of the month," replied the lady from next door.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Well Fixed.

Clarence—Why don't you keep something for a rainy day? Clara—Don't be silly, dear. Haven't I the prettiest raincoat and umbrella you ever saw?—Judge.

To want something, to look forward to the day when you may perhaps possess it, is not necessarily to be discontented.—K. Rurill.

"LEND A MILLION."

Method of Negotiating Loans In New York's Stock Exchange.

The machinery of lending money on the New York Stock Exchange is very different from the machinery of making individual loans. On the Stock Exchange all loans are handled by brokers, members of the exchange, who represent the banks. These brokers form what is known as the "money crowd," which on a day of 50 per cent money becomes rather animated. Nineteen of the money loaned on call by banks is loaned by these brokers. When a bank has \$1,000,000 to lend on call the cashier calls up his money broker on the exchange and says curtly to the telephone clerk, "Lend a million." The clerk rushes the order to the broker, who offers the \$1,000,000 to the highest bidder in the "money crowd" in much the same way as a broker on the Chicago board of trade would offer 1,000 bushels of wheat.

In an active money market the \$1,000,000 will be snapped up in a minute. In that case the cashier will be called up on the telephone, to hear the money broker's clerk say hurriedly, "Loaned a million for you to John Smith & Co. at 6 per cent." The giving and filling of such an order take only five minutes. In an 80 per cent money market, when brokers are clamoring for money, it may be done in two minutes.

The broker's connection with the transaction ends when he has notified the bank of the borrower's name and the rate agreed on. The borrower takes his collateral to the bank, where an officer passes upon it after it is properly checked up by the loan clerk, and a cashier's check is then given for the amount of the loan. Whether the borrower pays 2, 6, 20 or 80 per cent for his money depends wholly on the amount there is to lend and the extent of the demand. If \$25,000,000 has been sent to the "money crowd" to put out and speculation is so dull that only \$10,000,000 is required to carry the stocks bought it is safe to say that the borrower will pay only 2 per cent.

During a period of extremely easy money rates thousands of loans are made on call at 1 per cent and sometimes one-half of 1 per cent. If, on the other hand, the Stock Exchange members wish to borrow \$50,000,000 and the banks offer that day only \$10,000,000, as they often did in panic times, the borrower may have to bid as high as 80 per cent for his money. At that rate he would pay \$2,222 a day for the use of the \$1,000,000.—New York Post.

Faint Heart Lost a Royal Lady.

Fifty years or so ago the Grand Duchess Olga, the beautiful favorite daughter of Czar Nicholas I., was on the point of eloping with a handsome young lieutenant, Bariatinski, when at the last moment her swain's heart failed him. Dreading the emperor's anger, he made a clean breast of the whole affair to his majesty, with the result that the impulsive young princess was married posthaste to the disreputable Prince Charles of Wurtemberg, while the faithless lover was rewarded by such rapid promotion that he was a field marshal before he reached his fiftieth birthday.

Many Kinds of Days In One.

A mean solar day is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year. Mean solar time is that shown by a well regulated clock or watch, while apparent solar time is that shown by a well constructed sundial. The difference between the two at any time is the equation of time and may amount to sixteen minutes and twenty-one seconds. The astronomical day begins at noon and the civil day at the preceding midnight. The sidereal and mean solar days are both invariable, but one day of the latter is equal to 1 day, 3 minutes and 55.555 seconds of the former.

Buried Upside Down.

On Box Hill, in Surrey, may be seen the tomb of a man who was, by his own special request, buried upside down in a coffin placed in a marble casing. With his head to the earth and his feet to the sky he calmly awaits the judgment day, so the story runs, in the belief that heaven is under the ground and that, believing this, it was his duty to be buried with his head toward it.—London Tit-Bits.

Quick Mustard Plaster.

A trained nurse says that if one forgets the exact proportions for making a mustard plaster one can be quickly made by cutting a thick slice of bread, dipping it for just a second in hot water, then spreading with white of egg and sprinkling thickly with mustard. The egg will prevent blistering.—New York Times.

The Plot.

"What is the plot of this play?" asked the manager. "It isn't complete," replied the author. "The plot is to get a lot of people to pay \$2 each to see it, and I think we'll do it if you will come in on the conspiracy."—Washington Star.

Her Grief.

He—Why don't you give me a dance before midnight? Young Widow—Well, you see, at 11:30 tonight it will be a year since my husband died. I must honor his memory properly and not dance until after the year is up.—Fleegende Blatter.

Ahead and Behind.

Wife of Dernier Cri Artist—Poor Edgar! He's 100 years ahead of his time. Landlord—I can't help that. He's three months behind in his rent.—Life.

Sin and penalty go through the world with their heads tied together.—Plato.

THE SENSE OF HEARING.

Range of Sound Waves That Impress the Human Ear.

In the sense of hearing numerous problems have interested the experimental psychologist. Among these may be mentioned the range of sounds that can be heard by an individual—that is, the limit both above and below which no sound can be heard. The solution of these two problems, the determination of the upper and lower limit of sound, has occasioned a great deal of careful work and the construction of many forms of apparatus.

For determining the upper limit of sound for any individual—and individuals differ considerably—the Galton whistle is generally used. It consists of a tiny pipe, which is lengthened or shortened by a piston adjusted by a micrometer screw. This little instrument can be regulated to make a tone which is too high for any human ear to hear and which will finally produce only a painful sensation.

The Galton whistle was devised by Francis Galton for his study of individual differences. He had one of the whistles built into the end of his cane, and as he walked through the zoological gardens he would blow it near the ears of the various animals. He adjusted the whistle too high for his own ear to hear, and if the various animals responded to the sound he knew that their upper limit was greater than that of the human ear.

The ordinary human ear can detect a tone whose vibration rate is at least 25,000 vibrations per second, while the whistle will produce 50,000 per second. This upper limit varies with the age of the individual to such an extent that, if the upper limit at sixteen years of age were 50,000 vibrations, at sixty years of age it would be about 25,000 per second.—Strand Magazine.

MUTUAL IGNORANCE.

Quaint Story of Dumas and Scribe, the Playwright.

Sardou had his eyes opened by the plays of Scribe. At that day it was the fashion among the younger literary men to sneer at Scribe—as it is today, by the way, to sneer at Sardou. Scribe was called a "potboller," a maker of mechanical plays, a man who wrote scenes to fit scenery and a maker of plots rather than of plays. Appalling tales were told of him by unsuccessful playwrights. It was whispered that he sucked the brains of other men, purchased ideas, revamped them and then acquired the large fortune which he was then enjoying.

How they accounted for the fact that with the ideas of unsuccessful playwrights he made successful plays tradition does not tell. But all were agreed that Scribe was mediocre, that his success was accidental and that he was a miser. Albert Wolff gives these details of the opinions held with regard to Scribe in the fifties and adds this anecdote:

"The only influential man I knew in Paris," said Sardou, "was Dumas the elder. One day I said to him, 'Won't you give me a letter of introduction to Scribe, the playwright?' 'Scribe,' said the great romancer—who is Scribe? I never heard of him.' I sighed and determined to see Scribe without a letter. So I called at his house that very day and was at once received. 'Pardon my intrusion,' I said, 'but I had expected to bring a letter of introduction to you from M. Alexandre Dumas, the celebrated romancer.' 'Dumas?' interrupted Scribe. 'Never heard of him. Who is Dumas?'—From Jerome A. Hart's 'Sardou and the Sardou Plays.'

Potatoes and Power.

One foresees the triumph of the potato, unforeseen by William Cobbett, not so much as a food, but as a means of motion. Coal is giving out; petrol is going up in price and down in production. The supply of both is limited and must come to an end, but there comes the cheer that alcohol will be the motive force of the future. Petrol and coal may give out, but the earth will always grow potatoes. Potatoes can produce alcohol, and alcohol can drive engines. In the potato we seem to have discovered the secret of perpetual motion.—London Chronicle.

Horsepower of a Lightning Flash.

The "horsepower" of a bolt of lightning which struck a house in Hesse last summer has been calculated by a German scientist at no less than 50,000. The calculation was based upon the fact that the lightning instantly melted two large nails. An electric current of 200 amperes and 20,000 volts might, it is said, have accomplished the work in one second, but the lightning did it in a very small fraction of a second.

Switched Him Off.

"I am not rich like you," said the young man, "but I am young, strong and willing to work. May I speak to your father?"

"Why not?" said the heiress. "He is constantly hiring young men with just such qualifications as you enumerate."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Placing the Villain.

Critic—Who is the villain of that new play at the Hamme theater? Witcomb—I'm not quite sure, but it must be either the man who wrote it or the man who produced it.—Chicago News.

Just "Between You and I."

She—Why, her and me were the best of friends before him and her met. Of course this is between you and I.—London Punch.

Hatred is the wrath of the weak.—Alphonse Daudet.

Clean Up!

All persons who have dumped ashes and rubbish of any kind whatsoever in the streets or alleys of Princeton are requested to remove the same within ten days from the date of this notice or render themselves liable to prosecution under the provisions of the ordinance covering the same. F. M. Blair,
 Village Marshal.

Dated April 24, 1913.

First Pub. May 1-26

Notice of Hearing on Petition for Formation of New District.

Whereas, a petition has been filed with the county board of the county of Milie Lacs, with the approval of the county superintendent of schools of said county endorsed thereon, signed and acknowledged by a majority of the freeholders who reside in the proposed new district herein described, and who are entitled to vote at school meetings in their respective districts, and duly verified by the affidavit of one of the residents of said proposed new district, praying for the organization of a new school district out of the territory hereinafter described, to-wit: Sections seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35), thirty-six (36), thirty-seven (37), thirty-eight (38), thirty-nine (39), forty (40) north, range twenty-seven (27) and the said county board have appointed a time and place for a hearing upon said petition as by law required;

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that a hearing upon said petition will be had at a meeting of the said board, commencing upon the 20th day of May, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the office of the county auditor in the village of Princeton, in said county, at which time and place the said county board will hear arguments of all persons interested; for or against the proposed organization of said new school district.

Dated at Princeton, Minn., this 16th day of April, A. D. 1913.

By order of the county board of Milie Lacs county, Minn.

By W. C. DOANE,
 County Auditor and Ex-Officio
 Clerk of Board.
 (Official Seal)

First Pub. May 1-26

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Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that a hearing upon said petition will be had at a meeting of the said board, commencing upon the 20th day of May, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the county auditor in the village of Princeton, in said county, at which time and place the said county board will hear arguments of all persons interested; for or against the proposed organization of said new school district.