

GRACEVILLE.

I now pass to the analysis of its soil. Like that of the Red river valley proper the soil is a black loam very largely a vegetable deposit. There is very little if any sand found in it, and when dry and placed in the open hand can be reduced by rubbing to a fine powder. There is a slight mixture of alkali in it which makes such a successful water producing soil. Beneath this surface soil which has an average depth of from two (2) to three (3) feet in depth lies a subsoil of yellow clay with something of a mixture of sand and gravel and which will receive and absorb like a vast sponge the surplus moisture, with which the surface soil may at any time become charged. Unlike the hard, impervious blue clay which underlies a large part of the valley and which like the churl neither receives or takes, the subsoil of this region becomes a vast store-house where a supply accumulated during the extreme wet seasons is kept constantly on hand to be drawn from its deep earth reservoir in times of drought and need. Thus it will be seen that such is the nature and formation of the soil of this section that it becomes at once more desirable in the extremes of wet and drought than very many other localities. Of its productiveness I shall speak further along.

A Visit to One of the Garden Spots of Minnesota.

SKETCH OF FLOURISHING COLONY.

Which Was Founded by the Wise Foresight of Right Rev. Bishop Ireland.

VISIT OF GLOBE COMMISSIONER.

And Detailed Description of What He Found Among a Thrifty People.

FACTS AND FIGURES DEVELOPED

Which Show the Superior Attractions of Graceville and the Surrounding Country.

On the northern verge of Big Stone county, Minnesota, in township one hundred and twenty-four (124) north, of range number forty-six (46) west, Graceville the center of the Catholic colony of that name is located. The colony was founded in the spring of 1878 by the Rt. Rev. Bishop John Ireland of St. Paul, who, after a careful study of the northwest with which a residence of so many years had made him familiar, on account of the many attractions of soil, climate, water and beautiful landscape which this locality afforded, selected it as the most suitable and desirable point to locate a colony upon.

And here, at the especial request of the bishop as well as the earnest desire of every one of the business men and residents of Graceville whom as a special correspondent of the DAILY GLOBE, I had the honor of meeting on my recent visit here, and by none more strongly than by the Rev. Father P. J. Fox, resident clergyman, I wish to correct the misapprehension which seems to exist concerning Graceville. The public have been led to believe that none but Irish Catholics were wanted, or could find homes here. Such an idea, I am requested to say, is erroneous. To the fertile lands which are to be found in this vicinity, are the sober, industrious citizens of any nationality, class or religion cordially invited, and by all who desire the growth and prosperity of Graceville and vicinity, will be welcome. To all I say who wish to engage in business or agriculture is the welcome extended, and no questions concerning their religious belief or nationality will be asked.

Geography and Topography.

Graceville, as has been said, is located in the northern part of Big Stone county. The village lies in the township of the same name just one mile from its northern line, which is also the county line. By rail, Graceville village is just twenty-eight (28) miles due west from Morris, and nineteen and one-half (19 1/2) miles east from Brown's Valley on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad. Brown's Valley branch. It is just one hundred and eighty-six (186) miles from St. Paul, and twenty (20) miles across the country to Ortonville, at the foot of [Big Stone lake, on the Hastings and Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.

Topography.

The topography of the northern half of Big Stone county, and the southern half of Traverse, in which the colony before alluded to is located, is extremely fine. Each of the two counties takes its name from the lake which bounds it upon the west, and whose combined length north and south is over eighty (80) miles. Whatever the theories concerning what may have been here, what is, is that Traverse lake marks the extreme southern line at its most southerly point of the northern or Red river water-shed, while Big Stone approaching it within four (4) miles marks the commencement of the southern water-shed which finds its outlet through the Minnesota river. Graceville, located on east Toqua lake, the most southerly of a chain which connect with Traverse, and twenty miles east of its (Traverse) southern end is exactly on the dividing line between waters flowing north and waters flowing south. On the north of this dividing line, the famous Red river valley finds its head, so that the colony of Graceville may be fairly said to be located at the head of that great valley whose wonderful productiveness is the surprise and admiration of the world. It is all level prairie, more undulating than further north down the valley, and is interspersed with beautiful lakes which dot its surface here and there, and connected with each other by small creeks, which finally take the overflow into lake Traverse. This section of country then, located as it is on the dividing line between the two great water-sheds, and containing so many lakes and creeks, must of necessity be a well watered and also a well drained country.

Climate.

The climate of this section is excellent. The universal testimony of the settlers is to the effect that a more healthy region they never knew. Malaria is utterly unknown, fevers very rare and pulmonary affections, unless contracted elsewhere, are never engendered here. At such an altitude as is found here the atmosphere is rare and humid, and as you breathe in the pure air your lungs expand and you are filled with delight. There are no fogs or vapors, and the only limit to one's vision is that point where the rotundity of the earth produces the illusion of the meeting of earth and sky. So wonderfully fine and clear is the atmosphere that the optical illusion, the mirage, so often seen at sea, is frequently produced here upon the open prairie. During last July at a point some fifteen miles east of the lakes Traverse and Big Stone, the amazing spectacle of these lakes located on the eastern horizon was as distinctly visible with every irregularity of outline as were the lakes themselves. This wonderful and astonishing vision has been witnessed at different times before and is as apparently real and genuine as could possibly be imagined.

Soil.

From the consideration of the geography, topography and climate of this section,

The even sections of this rich and delightful country were rapidly taken under the several forms prescribed by the government and the odd sections—the indemnity lands alluded to—began to be in demand.

Inhabitants.

The class of settlers who came to the colony under the advice of the bishop were mainly Catholic families from all over the country and some thirty (30) families of emigrants directly from Conemaugh, Ireland. These latter being very poor and coming in the summer had barely become located when on the fifteenth of October, 1879, one of our most rigorous Minnesota winters burst upon them, which was unremitting in its violence till the end of the season. With no crops raised, and provided with but little means for the procurement of supplies, much suffering was of course the result. The active measures, however, adopted by Bishop Ireland for their systematic relief, and the generous contributions of our free-hearted Minnesota people, prevented actual distress, and while a number of families were distributed in the spring to other points, about one-half of them still remain and are to-day industrious, thrifty, successful farmers.

The privations of the few families of this class and the consequent publicity given them gave the colony the name of "Conemaugh" and some people no doubt believed that none but that class were located there. However natural the supposition it was erroneous, for as I have before remarked, people came not only from all over our own state, but from all over the country to locate here, and at the present time there are over four hundred Catholic families located here who are all happy, successful and prosperous. Nor are Catholics alone the people who seized with avidity the prize which was thus offered them. Large numbers of Protestant families have located from time to time all along the line of the road for ten miles each side.

St. Paul Colony.

About two miles southeast from the village of Graceville, the St. Paul colony, so called, composed of English people, is located, who are nearly if not all Episcopalians, and who by the aid of liberal contributions from their Catholic neighbors, are about erecting a neat church at Graceville village. Only about two-fifths (2-5) of the settlers here are Irish, the balance being divided between English, Germans, Scandinavians and Americans.

Many of the colonists came here from the cities totally unacquainted about agriculture, while those who had farmed in Massachusetts or Illinois were not posted as to Minnesota farming. Coming here, however, to make a home for themselves it is surprising with what a degree of readiness they acquired the science of western farming, correcting the second year the mistakes of the first. Nearly all of them were quite poor and had scarcely nothing to begin life with in their wild western homes but a pair of willing hands and stout hearts. They have carved out their fortunes and for the comfortable and prosperous state which to-day finds them enjoying, deserve the highest commendation and have well earned their reward. Having met and conversed with a number of them I now submit a brief report of their achievements, which though not so thrilling as the accomplishments of soldiers who have triumphed over a human enemy, yet evince a spirit of heroism and inflexible determination to conquer which shows them to be of the timber heroes are built of.

Visiting the home of Miles McHugh on section thirty-five (35), Graceville township, I found him comfortably located on a beautiful quarter section which in April next, (1883), will be deeded to him by the government, he having complied with the provisions of the homestead act. Mr. McHugh came from Massachusetts, and when he took up his land he had nothing but his two hands to help himself with. By strict industry and economy, working on the railroad at one dollar and a quarter (\$1.25) per day some of the time, he kept steadily on until now he has fifty acres under cultivation and team, stock and tools necessary, a good farm house and other buildings and is nearly out of debt.

Michael Smithwick came one year ago last spring from California where he formerly resided. He brought with him a little money and a determination to locate in a good wheat country and finally chose Graceville. His crop this year ranges from twenty to twenty-five (20 to 25) bushels per acre, but the most wonderful return which he received was four hundred (400) bushels of potatoes, the product of eleven and one-half (11 1/2) bushels of seed. Mr. S. has a fine tract claim adjoining his homestead and is independent in circumstances. Said he to me, "This is a better country than I ever saw and I have seen a great many."

E. A. Miller came here three years ago last spring bear handed. The past season he raised thirty-five (35) acres of wheat from which he has just threshed eight hundred and fifty and one-half (850 1/2) bushels, four (4) acres of oats which yielded one hundred and eighty bushels (180). His crops are all good and he is of course happy and contented.

John Fahy came last April from New York city. He has thirty (30) acres of wheat this year on rented ground and has raised one hundred and seventy-five (175) bushels of potatoes and other vegetables in abundance. He says: "I never was so well satisfied with my situation in life before and I would not go back for anything. A poor man is not wanted at the east, they are in the way, and so I thought I would come west. There a poor man can have a chance to rise and if honest he is respected. I tell you, sir, I am well satisfied with my change." Mr. Fahy is a man of intelligence but never had any experience in farming. He is, however, fast learning the way to succeed and it is easy to see that he will.

Mr. J. C. Cunningham.

who came from St. Paul one year ago last June, has ninety (90) acres ready for crop next season, fifty-five of which he had in crop this year. He estimates the average yield of wheat as not far from twenty (20) to twenty-five (25) bushels per acre. Mr. C. has a delightful location, southeast from Graceville about two miles, has a fine house and outbuildings, trees, small fruit and shrubbery, which already make his home delightful. He is emphatic in his declaration that this is just the country for a poor man to come to. The foregoing, given

merely for the purpose of showing how success can and is secured in this most excellent farming region, are but a few of the many ones which came under my personal observation during an afternoon's drive about the vicinity of Graceville and can be duplicated without end among the numbers of thrifty farmers who have made themselves homes here.

The Village.

I now pass to the consideration of the merits of Graceville village. There could not be a more beautiful and romantic location for a village found anywhere. The east Toqua lake on which it is located is about one mile in diameter, and as nearly circular as could well be conceived. The village is located upon the northeast of it, which side has no timber remaining, but upon the bank a fringe of dark green foliage, now brown and yellow with the frost, marks a belt of timber which extends from a little west of town three quarters (3/4) of the way around the lake, and which becomes a considerable forest in extent on the west between the two lakes. The west Toqua lake approaches to within ten or twelve rods in the narrowest place to the east lake and between the two lakes is the famous Indian garden, cultivated for so many years by the wild inhabitants who first held possession of the country. In the belt of timber which is such a delightful feature of this pleasant landscape, bands of Indians used to halt for rest and refreshment and meeting other bands who, like themselves, were upon excursions from one point to another, the mutual salutation would be "where are you going?" which has been perpetuated in the word toqua. The east lake, the more beautiful of the two, is, as I have before remarked, almost perfectly circular in form, and viewed from any point presents the most captivating prospect imaginable. Near the village the bank is sloping to the water's edge, but upon the west and south more abrupt, while at no point is it sufficiently steep to prevent the grading at a very trifling expense of a drive or boulevard entirely around it. A strip of land for the purpose has been deeded to the village by Bishop Ireland, and at no distant day will the idea be realized, presenting the most romantic and delightful drive to be found anywhere in the West. On the waters of this lovely lake, which, by the way, have abundance of fish in them, all kinds of water fowl known to this latitude are found.

Standing on the bank in the very streets of the village duck can be shot, while hundreds of white gulls are lying above or floating upon its surface. In fall and spring duck and wild geese shooting on these lakes and adjoining sloughs is most excellent. Chicken and geese also in their season are very abundant in the surrounding country.

The present status of the village is that of a place of about 360 people, which shows it in no way to be ahead of the country. From Morris to Brown's Valley no other considerable point exists and with such a rapidly expanding farming district of which this is the very heart, Graceville becomes at once a most desirable location.

Business Interests.

There are at present four general stores, two of them very large ones; one general store and hardware store; one flour and feed store and bakery; one very heavy lumber, wood and coal yard; one harness shop; one shoe shop; three blacksmith shops; one wagon shop; one restaurant; one meat market; one hotel; one milliner's shop, postoffice, elevator, depot and splendid steam grating mill.

Costello and O'Neil.

The large double store occupied by the above named gentlemen and filled to repletion in each line they carry, is worthy of special mention. Located at the head of the main street, it is a good point to start from in taking in the town. The building is forty-two by forty feet deep, the east twenty-one feet devoted to general merchandise, while the western half is filled with hardware.

Both are fine high rooms, well lighted and heated by a furnace in the basement. In the rear of the main building another building 18x42 feet is divided into a tin shop, counting room, and warehouse. Still further in the rear is another building 18x32 feet, two stories high, the lower floor a general warehouse, while above is a full line of furniture. The counting room is located in the center at the rear of the two salesrooms both of which commands a complete view of it. It is finely lighted by a skylight just above the desk and is extremely convenient and cozy. The gentlemen may well feel proud of an establishment so complete and extensive as to do credit to a town of much larger dimensions than the Graceville of to-day.

Mr. R. A. Costello, the head of the firm, is the pioneer business man of the town and an old resident of Minnesota, having done business for a number of years at both Duluth and at Willmar, and has a business reputation of which any man may well feel proud. His partner, Mr. W. F. O'Neil, is a courteous gentleman and a capable business man, and like his coadjutor, believes in Graceville and is always ready to aid any public measure which is calculated to benefit it.

D. J. Burke, Agent.

A large general store under the management of the above named gentleman occupies a building 42x50 feet and contains a large stock of goods. During the last thirty days Mr. Burke purchased 25,000 bushels of wheat of the west crop. Further down the street and what seems to me to be one of the best business corners in town, O'Hara and Gibbons have opened recently a general store. Mr. O'Hara was formerly engaged in business at Waverly Mills, Minn., while Mr. Gibbons is a St. Paul man.

Strong Bros.

This firm who in the general merchandise line occupy a building 26x50 with a warehouse 12 by 50 is composed of D. and H. W. who associated with Martin Strong of St. Paul, owned and operate one of the finest flouring mills in the state, more of which anon. They opened their store in July, 1879, since which time they have enjoyed the most unexampled prosperity and are free to say that they are abundantly satisfied with the results of their mercantile business. Their store is located near their mill at the head of the street which intersects Main street at the American house corner.

The fourth general store is located at the depot and has for its proprietors Messrs. McDonald and Hickey.

Milberry.

Miss Martha O'Neil operates a most successful establishment on Main street of the above character. Her tasty establishment is rendered still more attractive by a very fine collection of house plants whose bright

bloom presents a beautiful appearance in the dull season.

American House.

This, the only hotel in town at present, has for its proprietor F. L. Cliff. The building itself is wholly inadequate to the demands of a first-class house, but is admirably kept by Mr. Cliff and his worthy sister. Mr. Cliff is an attorney and does a large collection business. A meat market, with James Elliott as proprietor, takes its most necessary place in the business of the town. W. H. Murray, who keeps a restaurant, also carries a line of groceries, as does James Donovan who operates a bakery and flour and feed store.

Messrs. Angus Clark, Martin Furlong, and O'Neill and Cawley each operate a blacksmith shop, and have all the business they can severally attend to. Messrs. James Morgan, James Mullooly and M. R. Canty, are also among those engaged in real estate and other business whom I met in looking over the village. The Catlin Bros. are engaged in the livery business and run a first-class establishment.

Lumber, Coal and Wood.

Under this head John McCreo does a very large business. During the past year he has sold over 300,000 feet of lumber 12,000 cords of wood and 500 tons of coal. Prices have ranged at about \$5 per cord for hard wood, \$4 for soft, and \$8 per ton for soft and \$13 for hard coal.

Flouring Mill.

This most noticeable feature of all the business interests which are to be found at Graceville, is owned and operated by the three Strong brothers, before alluded to. Their building is 40x60 feet and four stories high, and contains the most modern and perfected milling machinery in existence. The mill has three run of the "Baker System" chilled steel burrs, six sets of rollers, three run of common burrs, a feed run and corn-sheller in the basement. Their machinery is driven by a Reynolds Corlies engine of ninety horse power, and although it has only been in operation one month, the mill runs as smoothly from top to bottom as if it had been in operation for years. It has a capacity for 200 barrels per day and is to be run for all there is in it. The mill completed and equipped cost its owners (\$50,000) fifty thousand dollars, and is a credit to themselves and the town. The Strong's make four grades of flour, each of which is as good in quality as the same grade made anywhere.

Year's Business.

As an indication of the importance of Graceville as a business point the fact that the receipts at the railroad office at that place the past year were over \$25,000 and that over 80,000 bushels of wheat were taken in here for manufacture or shipment speaks volumes. A neat Catholic church and a district school house, both too small for the purposes for which they were designed, have been enlarged the past season. What Graceville most needs now is a first-class hotel building which, well conducted, would pay well.

Room for More.

More business men in each line now represented at Graceville, could find ample room to conduct a good business, and with a country so extremely productive and so rapidly filling up with a class of industrious intelligent farmers at its back, and surrounding it on all sides, no fears need be entertained of overdoing business for a long time to come. As an evidence of the demand for improved farms here, I might mention the fact that a quarter section, one-half mile east of the village, sold a day or two since for \$3,500 cash. Desirable farms, near the village, partially improved, can be had at figures ranging from \$10 to \$20 per acre. In this connection I might mention the old Dunlap property, which comprises 320 acres adjoining the village, and which embraces the finest part of the belt of timber between and north of the lakes, forty acres in extent, as well as the famous Indian garden and can be purchased of its owner, Martin Strong, of St. Paul. On this garden, which had 1 1/2 acres in onions this year, over 1,000 bushels were dug. The entire garden now covering four and one-half acres grew in addition to the onions, 100 cabbages, 75 bushels of beans, 25 bushels of beets, 15 bushels of parsnips, 30 bushels of potatoes, 10 pounds of onion seed, and other vegetables. The place will make a very fine stock farm.

What Graceville wants to become a booming town, is a few good stirring men with capital, who will come there and invest their money with a sure prospect of reaping a rich reward. Said Mr. M. Delaney, formerly a well known contractor of St. Paul, but who has lately invested his means at the village and who is doing much to build up the town: "What we want is a few more live business men with a little means to help us out, and to keep pace with the advancement of the country."

Of this point my careful examination of Graceville and its surrounding country has convinced me, and when I see the spirit of open handed liberality with which all classes of people and all public objects are met, I can not fail to recommend it to any one seeking a good business location. When I see a man like R. A. Costello, a well known Catholic, come forward with \$100 to head a subscription for building a Protestant church I say to myself this cannot be a community which wishes to make itself exclusive as to creed or nationality, but where freedom of thought, speech and action are as free as the wind that blows, and where any honest, industrious citizen is thrice welcome to come and make his home and fortune.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes.

Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Diseases, as they only relieve for a time and make you ten times worse afterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

On account of the fire our store will be closed until further notice. St. Paul One-Price Clothing House.

91 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

KIDNEY WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is the only natural source of the KIDNEY'S LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the world's pollution, the dreadful suffering which is the result of the various diseases of the system.

TRUNKS OF CASES

Have been perfectly cured, and in some cases have been cured in a few days.

W. S. RICHARDSON & Co., 222 Broadway, N. Y.

By mail or by express, as desired.

W. S. RICHARDSON & Co., 222 Broadway, N. Y.

By mail or by express, as desired.

W. S. RICHARDSON & Co., 222 Broadway, N. Y.

By mail or by express, as desired.

W. S. RICHARDSON & Co., 222 Broadway, N. Y.

By mail or by express, as desired.

W. S. RICHARDSON & Co., 222 Broadway, N. Y.

By mail or by express, as desired.

W. S. RICHARDSON & Co., 222 Broadway, N. Y.

By mail or by express, as desired.

W. S. RICHARDSON & Co., 222 Broadway, N. Y.

By mail or by express, as desired.

Articles of Incorporation

ARTICLE I.

The undersigned do hereby associate themselves and become incorporated for the purposes herein-after mentioned as a corporation under the laws of the State of Minnesota. The name of the corporation shall be "The Albert Lea Route," and its object and general nature of its business is manufacturing and dealing in lumber, buying and selling fine timber, and a general logging and lumbering business. The principal place of transacting its business is Clouet, Carlton County, Minnesota.

ARTICLE II.

The time of commencing said corporation shall be the 6th day of November, A. D. 1882, and the period of continuance thereof shall be thirty years.

ARTICLE III.

The amount of capital stock of said corporation shall be Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars which shall be paid in in such manner as the directors shall prescribe.

ARTICLE IV.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which said corporation shall at any time be subject, is the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

ARTICLE V.

The names and places of residence of the persons forming such association for incorporation are H. Brandenburg and W. C. Edwards, of Topeka, Kansas.

ARTICLE VI.

The government and management of the affairs of this corporation shall be vested in a board of five directors and the following officers, viz: President, vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer. The directors shall be elected at the annual meeting of the corporation, to be held the second Monday in May of each year, and the officers shall be elected by the Board of Directors at their first meeting after each annual meeting each year, and the directors and officers shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified. The first Board of Directors shall be H. Brandenburg, Charles A. Moore, E. E. Blackwell, E. W. Dunbar and W. C. Edwards.

ARTICLE VII.

The number of shares in the capital stock of said corporation shall be Five Thousand, and the amount thereof shall be Fifty Dollars each. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this 26th day of October, A. D. 1882.

F. G. INGERSOLL, Notary Public, Ramsey Co., Minnesota.

H. BRANDENBURG, [Seal.] W. C. EDWARDS, [Seal.] G. A. MOORE, [Seal.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA

COUNTY OF RAMSEY

Be it known that on this 25th day of October, A. D. 1882, personally came and appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, H. Brandenburg, W. C. Edwards and Chas. A. Moore, to me well known to be the identical persons who signed and executed the foregoing agreement of incorporation, and each for himself acknowledged that he signed and executed the same freely and voluntarily and for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 25th day of October, A. D. 1882.

FREDERICK G. INGERSOLL, [Seal.] Notary Public, Ramsey Co., Minnesota.

GRIGGS & FOSTER, COAL AND WOOD.

Office 41 E. Third Street, Cor. Cedar St. Pa.

FARM LANDS.

Northern Pacific Country.

Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, traversed by the

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Great Wheat Belt and Graining Range of America.

The Northern Pacific country cannot be excelled in

Healthfulness of Climate, Fertility of Soil and Wealth of Natural Resources.

The quality of wheat grown in the Northern Pacific country, proving superior to any ever before known, and bringing higher prices, it required a new name to designate it in the market, and is known as "No. 1 Hard."

The lands offered by the Northern Pacific railroad range from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per acre, and are the cheapest and best lands now in the market. In Minnesota, Dakota and Montana there are over 10,000,000 acres of land for sale. Crops are large and ready markets at the East by rail, and the West at rates of freight for colonists.

Opportunities—fine chances for paying investments, and work for all at good wages. The prosperous condition of mining and other good business in the Northern Pacific railroad in Minnesota and Eastern Dakota is the best guarantee of the permanency of the agricultural interests of the entire region.

Visit Gold and Silver mining sections occurring in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and each are famous as the best agricultural, grazing and stock raising country in the United States.

For rates of fare and freight for colonists, parties of land seekers and land buyers, and information relating to Local Land Agencies, address

Gen'l Emigrant Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

For detailed information on all points relating to land, rates of fare, local agents, etc., write, apply to or address

CHAS. E. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner.

HEALTH IS WEALTH

Dr. E. C. West's nerve and brain treatment, a specific for hysteria, dizziness, convulsions, nervous headache, mental depression, loss of memory, premature old age, caused by over-exertion or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied by five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by Lambie & Co., corner Third and Washburn streets, St. Paul, Minn. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

LIQUORS AND WINES.

WHOLESALE

B. KUMBLER & CO., LIQUORS & WINES.

We have the control of this market of the unrivaled O. F. C. the Home and Crystal Springs Whiskies and are also handling the W. H. McBrayer's and Nelson Whiskies and Guckenhamer Rye.

194 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

AUERBACH, FINCH & VAN SLYCK

The Only Leading Dry Goods House in the Northwest

Competes with the Markets of New York and Chicago

STANDARD SCALES

FAIRBANKS ECLIPSE

STANDARD SELF-REGULATING SCALES! WIND MILLS

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 66 East Third Street

WHOLESALE DEALERS

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

68 and 70 Boley Street, Corner Fifth, St. Paul

The Finest Drug Store and Stock in the West.