

### Smoke V. A. Cigars.

Watch repairing at the Diamond Sign.

Dr. Niven at Royalton January 8 and 9.

Ned Huff is teaching school at Lincoln.

The Odd Fellows will install officers next Monday night.

Chas. Brannen took charge of Casper Schmitt's blacksmith shop Monday.

C. W. Doty is again night operator at Lincoln, having been transferred from St. Cloud.

There was a large attendance at the C. O. F. public installation Monday night. A good program was given.

E. C. Lane received a bad cut on the wrist by the bursting of a ginger ale bottle in his pop factory last Friday morning.

The trial of Rev. A. J. Gospodar, charged by Jos. Trettel with assault, was held before Justice Shaw Tuesday and resulted in dismissal.

Chas. L. Nelson, the well known Scandia Valley farmer, has bought a quarter section of J. H. Rhodes' Bellevue farm, and leased the remainder.

Eugene Schingler, day baggageman, accompanied by his wife, spent the past week with relatives at Villard. Fred Smart took his place at the station.

W. C. Smith has given up his plan of starting a saloon in Randall. J. Freeburg will start one there, and two would be more than the place could stand.

About seventy-five couples attended the dance given by the J. O. U. A. M. at the Grand opera house last Friday. The affair was very successful.

Geo. Harting finished copying plats for the county on Wednesday. The work is finely done and evidences Mr. Harting's skill as a draughtsman.

**TEETH** Dr. Niven, dentist, is going to make Little Falls again. At the Columbia hotel Monday, Jan. 10. Dentistry in all branches. Painless extracting. In Royalton Jan. 8 and 9.

County Attorney Lyon conducted the prosecution of Ed. Keehr and Byron Edwards at Royalton Tuesday. The two were charged by Frank Wise, of Buckman, with assault and battery. The trouble occurred Dec. 23d on the Royalton road to Buckman. Wise was drunk and got into a row with the young men as they passed him. Keehr and Edwards were found guilty; and fined each \$1 and costs.

Geo. Rahier, charged by Geo. Trafton, father of Mrs. Rahier, with perjury when securing a marriage license, was examined before Justice Sheldon last Friday, and discharged. Rahier swore that the girl was 18 years of age, but it is said that she is not 17. Rahier's attorney claimed that as the law says a man of 18 years and a woman of 15 can legally marry, Rahier could not be guilty of perjury unless he swore the girl was over 15 when she was not. The justice sustained Rahier's attorney in holding that the false statements made were not material to the case and therefore not perjury. The prisoner was discharged.

**A Local Disease. A Climatic Affection.** Nothing but a local remedy or change of climate will cure it. Get a well known pharmaceutical remedy.

**Ely's Cream Balm.** It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once.

Opens and cleanses the nasal passages. Allays inflammation. Heals and protects the membrane. Restores the senses of taste and smell. No cocaine, no mercury, no injurious drug. Full size 50c; trial size 10c, at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

**NEW Photographic Studio** In Rhodes Block.

Ready for you. We will be glad to see our old and new customers. Photo groups and enlargements made on short notice. We sell the Vite Kodak for \$5. Takes pictures 4 inches square and holds 12 plates without reloading. Commercial developing and printing.

**SOLE BROS.,** PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

**DR. PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER**

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

**40 YEARS THE STANDARD.**

Mrs. Wm. Rasicot, of Green Prairie, is very ill.

Barney Burton has purchased a pacing horse warranted to beat the fleetest.

M. B. Widger, of Swan River, is serving a 15 days' sentence in the county jail. He used abusive language to Milo Young.

Fred Stangl visited Green Prairie Wednesday, and walked most of the way back. One of his horses broke the buggy pole. Stangl hired a farmer's wagon, and the team ran away, breaking the wagon pole. The horses were found in the woods, and Stangl given a lift into town by Constable Stuart.

The following business houses have agreed to close their places of business at 7 p. m. from Jan. 1, 1898, until April 1, 1898, Saturdays excepted: B. Burton, St. Paul Dry Goods Store, Richard Bros., H. F. Schlessener, A. Tanner, Turner Dry Goods Co., Peter Medved, C. W. Woodworth, Chas. Gravel, P. W. Blake, P. J. Gross, D. J. Williams, J. Burton, N. E. Stanton, T. W. Palmer, Mrs. P. F. Hosch, Rose L. Close, Mrs. E. S. Smith, Nelson & Swanson, Michaud & Co.

Stop dragging yourself with quack nostrums or cures. Get a well known pharmaceutical remedy that will do the work. Catarrh and cold in the head will not cause suffering if Ely's Cream Balm is used. Druggist will supply 10c trial size or 50c full size. We mail it.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St. N. Y. City.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement. "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, pastor Central Pres. church, Helena, Mont.

**Cox's Cheap Cash Store,** B. B. COX, Prop. Minn. Swanville.

DEALER IN—

**General Merchandise,**

Dry Goods, Crockery, Lamps, Groceries, New Home Sewing Machines, Western Cottage Organs and Pianos...

Farm produce bought and sold. Proprietary Medicines Kept.

**HERE'S A NEW COUNTRY.**

New Hope, New Opportunities—Land of Sunshine and Purity—Mild Climate, Fertile Soil and Cheap Lands. Where You can Make More Money to the Acre than in Any Other Farming District in the Country.

MAP SHOWING THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD OF C. P. & G. N. R. R.

The territory of the State of Minnesota is divided into 127 counties. There has been opened up a territory in Western Minnesota and Arkansas, and Louisiana, that cannot be excelled as an agricultural and fruit growing country. Good health, sparkling springs and clear streams; where you can work out of doors 12 months instead of 4. The forest stock range—no blizzards, no hot winds; no droughts. The earliest market for farm products, bringing the highest prices. Living in cheap and best in the land.

Why try to oppose Nature? Go to a land where nature backs you every step and prosperity is not dependent upon a single rainfall. Go where prosperity is permanent.

**PORT ARTHUR**

The Southern and Report terminals is the best place in the United States to-day to invest or to do into business. This railroad now running through trains between Kansas City and Port Arthur, will be running over its own tracks the entire distance by September 1.

Study the map and you will agree a large city must be built at Port Arthur nearest seaport in Kansas City by the mile.

Get this one and send to address below and receive the illustrated pamphlet.

F. A. Hornbeck, Local Commissioner, C. P. & G. N. R. R. and Southern Railway, Kansas City, Mo.

### COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

City Solons Transact the Usual Monthly Business Wednesday Evening.

The city council met in regular monthly session Wednesday evening. There were present: Aldermen Lane, Martin, Carlson, Moeglein and Mecusker; absent: Aldermen Stewart and Mathieson.

President Lane called the meeting to order at 8:15 and owing to the hour being late, a motion was made and carried that the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with.

Upon motion duly seconded and carried the following bills were allowed:

M Coleman, work on triangle	4 00
Hose Co No 1, services at Hayden and false alarm fires	4 75
Hook & Ladder Co. services at Hayden and false alarm fires	3 50
W J Coons, work on triangle	7 00
M Jansen, hauling chemical to Hayden fire	1 50
Chas Hammond, hauling hose cart to false alarm fire	1 50
M Jansen, hauling fire apparatus	3 00
Chemical Co No 1, services at false alarm and Hayden fires	10 00
Chemical Co No 2, services at Hayden fire	7 00
W J Coons, repairs on chemical engine No 2	1 50
Geo Stillwell, boarding city prisoners	2 50
Ellenbecker & Goulet 1/2 dozen spittoons	2 50
G W Massey, insurance on West side hose house and contents	6 75
A. Tanner, wood to city hall	15 00
J W Ball, work on road to Berg's addition	20 00
Robert Muske, wood to city hall	32 50
McGill-Warner Co, one Justice docket	10 00
Morrison County Democrat legal printing	8 10
W B Jones, repairs on plumbing and chemical engine	15 25
E & W Co, Incandescent light city hall	10 80
Same, hydrant rental	296 67
P J Gross, mds to city poor	12 41
Dr Chance, professional services to Mrs Trettel	6 00
Dr Chance, professional services to Mrs Campbell	8 00
P P Farrow; milk to Mrs John Gray	3 20
St Gabriel's hospital services to Mrs Trettel	4 25
Same, hospital services to Mrs Campbell	27 15
Pine Tree Lumber Co, wood to city poor Oct, Nov and Dec	29 58
D J Williams, mds to city poor	1 50
J H Williams, mds to city poor	5 78
S Olson, milk to Lewis Olson	1 00
Simonet Bros, coffin and burial expense to Lewis Larson	16 00
L T Phillips, mds to city poor	4 69
F Heldbrink, digging grave Lewis Larson	3 00
C Hammond, taking Mrs Trettel and John Anderson to hospital	2 00
A Pura, care of John Anderson	5 00
Nelson & Swanson, mds to city poor	3 85
Bill of St. Gabriel's hospital for care of Andrew Faulk in the sum of \$75, was allowed in the sum of \$50.	
The bill of Harting & Son for burial expense to pauper, was upon motion duly seconded and carried, referred to Ald. Mathieson, chairman of the poor committee.	
Upon motion duly seconded and carried, the bill of the E & W Co in the sum of \$208 for light rental month of Dec. 1897, was allowed in the sum of \$126.00 as per motion passed Sept. 14, 1896.	
The report of Street Commissioner Lafond for month of Dec. 1897, was presented and approved and bill in the sum of \$12.45, was allowed in full.	
The quarterly report of City Treasurer Simonet, for the quarter ending Jan. 1, 1898, was presented and upon motion duly seconded and carried was referred to the finance committee.	
Ald. Martin, of the committee appointed to confer with the county commissioners on the question securing aid from the county for the repairing of Broadway bridge, reported verbally that the commissioners were of the opinion that they could not legally appropriate more than \$300 to the aid of the bridge fund. No action was taken in the matter as the committee will meet with the commissioners again to-day.	
Upon motion duly seconded and carried the council adjourned.	

**COME AND GONE.**

Mrs. John Nester visited relatives in Minneapolis this week.

Mrs. Guy V. Henry, wife of Col. Henry, of the U. S. army stationed at Fort Assinaboine, Mont., was the guest of her brother, C. I. McNair.

Miss Olga Selke returned to St. Cloud Monday to resume her studies at the Normal school.

John Bleeker has returned from Lake Mills, Wis.

Miss Maude Buckman left for St. Mary's Academy, Faribault, Tuesday.

Alva A. Schraft returned from Muscatine, Ia., Tuesday.

D. T. Thompson returned to Minneapolis Tuesday, after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Lyon.

Henry Richard returned to the State University Tuesday.

F. X. Goulet, of Staples, and Geo. Goulet, of Tower, N. D., were in town this week on business.

Ed. Ellenbecker returned to St. John's college Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Lindberg returned Sunday night from their wedding journey.

Thos. Bleecker spent New Years with friends here.

Frank Hamliu returned to Minneapolis Monday, after a visit with relatives.

Misses Flora Hayes, Laura Poole and Etta Patterson returned to the St. Cloud Normal school Monday.

F. A. Nelson returned from Minneapolis Saturday evening.

Ed. Fordyce is visiting in Minneapolis.

Miss Lena Mix, of Brainerd, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ed. Guin, last Saturday.

E. M. Hoover returned Monday from a holiday trip in Iowa.

Fred Jaesting came back from St. Paul Sunday night.

Louis Vasaly left Monday, to resume his studies at the State University.

W. A. Ridgeway, of Mankato, was in the city this week.

Mrs. Jos. McDonald has gone back to Otsego, after a visit with her sister, Mrs. W. A. Dow.

Dr. G. O. Orr left for Jordan Monday.

Conrad Searle, of A. E. Johnson & Co., St. Paul, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Landahl Saturday and Sunday.

Al Gadbois, of the Burkman, is visiting with St. Paul relatives.

John Gorman, of Maple Lake, is the guest of his brother Jas., of this city.

Having located in this city am prepared to give lessons on violin mandolin, cornet and piano. Prices reasonable. Can be found at the Columbia.

**WALTER FOLSON.**

Died.

Mrs. Jane Workman, widow of the late John Workman, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. B. Tuttle, in this city, on Sunday morning, aged 68 years and 11 months.

Mrs. Workman had been ill with bronchitis and kidney complaint for some weeks. Her painful disease was borne in fortitude and she went without murmuring across the dark river.

The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, from the Congregational church, Rev. F. A. Sumner officiating. The pastor gave an appropriate sermon at the church. The pallbearers were F. J. Farrand, W. M. Pedley, Wm. Harrison, H. Hyson, S. P. Fuller and P. W. Hayes. The remains were interred in Oakland.

Mrs. Jane Workman (nee Hamilton) was born in Ballymoney, county Antrim, Ulster province, Ireland, Feb. 2, 1829. When she was 19 years of age the family moved to St. John's, New Brunswick, and later to Boston, where she married John Workman in January, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Workman came to Minneapolis in 1855 and Little Falls in 1856, living in the house on the West side afterward occupied by Milo Porter. In 1867 Mr. Workman bought the Shanks farm in Caldron and the family moved there. In 1882, after the death of two sons, John and Ross, the family moved back to Little Falls. In 1888 Mr. Workman died of paralysis, and since then Mrs. Workman has lived with her two daughters.

Mrs. Workman leaves three children—Mrs. Frank Jarboe, of Brainerd, Mrs. H. B. Tuttle, of Little Falls, and Will H. Workman, foreman of the Owatonna Chronicle. All were present during her last hours. She has also a brother and sister in Montana and a brother in Ohio.

Mrs. Workman was one of the oldest settlers in the county, one of a band of pioneers who are fast passing away. She was highly respected by all.

John Denis has just put in a lathe for large iron and steel work. It is twenty-four feet long. The shop is now splendidly equipped for all kinds of work and is kept busy.

**THE "ENDLESS CHAIN."**

Could Be Readily Broken Without Retiring the Greenbacks.

The endless chain can be broken in either one of two ways without retiring the greenbacks, and John Sherman pointed out both of these ways on the 19th of March, 1878, to the committee on finance in the United States senate, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. His interview was printed at the time at the government printing office. Following are extracts from it, which we give for President McKinley's information and instruction. It will be remembered that on the following January the resumption act would take effect. There was a proposition before congress to repeal the resumption act before it should take effect. It was upon that subject that the committee had Secretary Sherman before it. Senator Jones asked him whether he favored taking away the legal tender quality from the greenbacks on the 1st of the following January, when resumption should begin. Mr. Sherman answered in the negative and said: "I am in favor of maintaining the legal tender currency." And now for Mr. Sherman's two remedies for the endless chain. He said:

As a matter of course there is some risk in resuming, and we have got to take that risk. If we take it in the first of January, we have got to strengthen ourselves as much as possible, but the risk is greatly exaggerated. Some future congress will have to provide for contingencies that may arise from financial panics or adverse trade by authorizing a temporary suspension of specie payment, or a temporary issue of notes as it is done by the Bank of England.

We should have a little doubt about the wisdom of these utterances but for the fact that we know from the great New York papers that John Sherman was at that very time the greatest financier on the face of the earth, or that ever existed in all the tide of time. If he thinks "a temporary suspension of specie payment" a good expedient for stopping the working of the endless chain, who shall gainsay him? His second remedy was brought out by a question from Senator Bayard. Observe:

Senator Bayard—You speak of resumption on a bimetallic basis being easier. Do you make that proposition irrespective of the relative value of the two metals as we have declared them?

Secretary Sherman—I think so. Our mere right to pay in silver would deter a great many people from presenting notes for redemption who would readily do so if they could get the lighter and more portable coin in exchange. Besides, gold coin can be exported, but silver coin could not be exported, because its market value is less than its coin value.

Mr. Sherman was then the head of the treasury department. He was in the prime of his life. He had already been the greatest financier on earth ever since his demonetization of silver in 1873. Carefully read and reread the words we have quoted from him. "Our mere right to pay in silver" would, he said, prevent people from seeking redemption of their notes. He said they would be very glad to get the lighter and more portable gold coin, because they could export it, while silver could not be exported; but we would check redemption by giving them silver. How clear and how simple this remedy for the endless chain. The Enquirer has been advocating it ever since John Sherman proposed it. His proposal of it was no youthful indiscretion. Does anybody deny that he was then the ablest financier in the land?

The best thing the president can do is to keep his fingers carefully away from the buzz saw of the greenbacks. Let him recommend a bill to carry out Sherman's idea above quoted. It could read something like this:

Be it enacted, etc., That "our mere right to pay in silver" shall be exercised whenever notes amounting to more than \$100 shall be presented for redemption. And the secretary of the treasury is hereby forbidden to redeem such notes in "the lighter and more portable" gold coin, because the same can be exported and is only wanted for that purpose.

There is no "repudiation" in that, and no "anarchy." It is "sound money" doctrine from the great "sound money" apostle, John Sherman.

There is another bit of wisdom which Secretary Sherman gave the finance committee on the occasion referred to. He told them of the favorable effect of the act restoring silver coinage, which congress had passed about two months before. He said:

In the first place, the silver bill satisfied a strong public demand for bimetallic money, and that demand is no doubt largely sectional. No doubt there is a difference of opinion between the west and south and the east on this subject, but the desire for the resumption of silver was almost universal. In a government like ours, it is always good to obey the popular current, and that has been done, I think, by the passage of the silver bill.

Remember that President McKinley. Always "obey the popular current;" and you know there is no popular current in favor of retiring the greenbacks. Again he testified to the wisdom of using silver for the redemption of greenbacks. He said:

Resumption can be maintained more readily upon a double standard than upon a single standard. The bulky character of silver would prevent payments in it, while gold, being more portable, would be more freely demanded, and I think resumption can be maintained with a less amount of silver than of gold alone.

This is to say, the bulky character of

silver would prevent people from asking for coin, knowing they were going to receive silver; while if gold only should be paid, it would "be more freely demanded." He distinctly declared that resumption could be maintained with a less amount of silver than of gold alone. And yet we see his pupil, President McKinley, pretending to believe that greenbacks have to be redeemed in gold.

**Banks Want "Confidence."**

Is it much wonder that "confidence" is so necessary when the banks owe their depositors in the aggregate nearly \$3,300,000,000 more than the government statistics claim is in circulation? Is it Confidence truly, if not a confidence game! In the light of such it is not evident that conditions favor frequent interruptions of the business of the country because of a defective system.

—Leaflet.

### MISSTATEMENT OF LAW.

**President McKinley and the Redemption of Coin Bonds in Gold.**

The president says:

The law which requires the government, after having redeemed its United States notes, to pay them out again as current funds, demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve.

It was claimed by the gold contractionists in the 1878 of January, we have got to strengthen ourselves as much as possible, but the risk is greatly exaggerated. Some future congress will have to provide for contingencies that may arise from financial panics or adverse trade by authorizing a temporary suspension of specie payment, or a temporary issue of notes as it is done by the Bank of England.

We should have a little doubt about the wisdom of these utterances but for the fact that we know from the great New York papers that John Sherman was at that very time the greatest financier on the face of the earth, or that ever existed in all the tide of time. If he thinks "a temporary suspension of specie payment" a good expedient for stopping the working of the endless chain, who shall gainsay him? His second remedy was brought out by a question from Senator Bayard. Observe:

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Mr. Cleveland himself lacked the effrontery to claim that United States bonds are payable in gold. As proof of this he had inserted in the Pierpont Morgan agreement, whereby he sold a little over \$62,000,000 of four per cent. bonds for four and one-half per cent. premium, a provision that three per cent. gold bonds might be substituted in lieu thereof, and asked congress to authorize the issuance of the gold bonds. He said:

In the agreement just concluded, the annual saving in interest to the government, if three per cent. gold bonds should be substituted for four per cent. coin bonds, under the privilege reserve, would be \$33,152, amounting in 30 years, or at the maturity of the coin bonds, to \$1,617,170.

The provision in Mr. Cleveland's contract to save \$16,000,000 if congress would authorize the issuance of gold bonds instead of coin bonds, shows that Mr. Cleveland was selling "coin" bonds and not "gold" bonds, and that he could get \$16,000,000 more for \$62,000,000 of gold bonds than he could for that amount of coin bonds or silver bonds. If the parties to that contract had taken the same view of the question that the president does in his message, namely, that our obligations are gold obligations, the provision providing for saving \$16,000,000 by issuing gold bonds would never have been inserted. We think we may safely state that Mr. McKinley is the first high official who has announced that the law requires payment of coin obligations in gold.—Silver Knight Watchman.

**Look to the Public Good.**

Why should our government be run in the interest of money changers? Why not look to the public good? Why not give an eye to economy and so lighten the tax burdens of the people? Have we not had government by Wall street, syndicates, trusts, etc., long enough? Will these ever bring prosperity to any but themselves?—Illinois States Register.

**Open Mints and Open Mills.**

The old stock-in-trade argument that the movement in favor of the free coinage of silver is "in the interest of western mine owners" the same as if men interested in the unduly high price of bread were to denounce a movement to open the mills to corn as simply "in the interest of corn growers."

**An Abandoned Doctrine.**

The theory of the intrinsic value of money has been abandoned by the best writers and speakers.—Encyclopedia Britannica.

**ESTEY Pianos Art Studio**

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All kinds of Musical Merchandise, Pianos and Organs.

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