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THE INFLUENCE

of the Mother shapes the course of unborn generations—goes sounding through all the ages and enters the confines of Eternity. With what care, therefore, should the Expectant Mother be guarded, and how great the effort be to ward off danger and make her life joyous and happy.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

allays all Nervousness, relieves the Headache, Cramps, and Nausea, and so fully prepares the system that Childbirth is made easy and the time of recovery shortened—many say "stronger after than before confinement." It insures safety to life of both mother and child. All who have used "Mother's Friend" say they will never be without it again. No other remedy robs confinement of its pain.

"A customer whose wife used 'Mother's Friend,' says that if she had to go through the ordeal again, and there were but four bottles to be obtained, and the cost was \$100.00 per bottle, he would have them." GEO. LAYTON, Dayton, Ohio.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. Book to "EXPECTANT MOTHERS" mailed free upon application, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials. THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Mott's Nerve Pills

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Failure of Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. \$1.00 per box by mail, 6 boxes for \$5.00. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Prop., Cleveland, Ohio. Sold at Wetzel's Pharmacy.

William's Kidney Pills

Has no equal in cures of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Have you neglected your Kidneys? Have you overworked your nervous system and caused trouble with your Kidneys and Bladder? Have you pains in the loins, side, back, groins and bladder? Have you a flabby appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent desire pass urine? William's Kidney Pills will impart new life to the diseased organs, tone up the system and make a new man of you. By mail 50 cents per box. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS CO., Prop., Cleveland, O.

HERO OF MANILLA.

INTERESTING INCIDENT IN THE CAREER OF COMMODORE DEWEY.

How in a Moment of Peril He Won Over in 1887 a Distant Crew on His Flagship Pensacola—Trouble Was Caused by a Lieutenant.

A good story is told of Commodore George Dewey, which illustrates not only his coolness and judgment in a moment of peril, but also the high regard in which he is held by the men under his command. It was during the spring of 1887, when Commodore Dewey, then a captain, had command of the flagship Pensacola, a sailing vessel, in the Mediterranean. While en route from Athens to the coast of Spain the vessel encountered a series of short but violent squalls, which not only greatly retarded her progress, but proved intensely wearing on the crew.

One night, when the inconsistency of the weather was particularly annoying, the officer of the watch happened to be a young lieutenant who was very unpopular with the men, being what is termed in nautical vernacular a "Bucko." Several times during the watch all hands had been called to shorten sail, and they were naturally very much exhausted from racing back and forth from the decks to the upper rigging. Finally the order was again given to make sail, and the tired sailors set about to put it into execution. But after the work had been accomplished and all hands had come down from aloft it occurred to the officer that the men had not exhibited sufficient alacrity to suit him, and advancing to the break of the poop, speaking trumpet in hand, he thundered a torrent of epithets at the crew, following it up with an order to lay aloft and go through the tactics of shortening sail by way of drill.

Unfortunately, however, he had failed to reckon upon the inborn spirit of the American sailors, and right here their forbearance forsook them, and not a man of their number made a movement to execute the overbearing order. Wildly flourishing his trumpet, the now frenzied martinet threatened and cursed and stormed, but to no avail. The blood of the crew was up, and they cursed back, ridiculed and laughed him to scorn. Suddenly the sea and sky were seen to grow darker to windward, and it was clear that another squall was imminent.

Alive to the danger to which the ship, with all her canvas spread, was exposed, the lieutenant retreated from his threatening attitude and urged, entreated, implored the men to save the vessel, but in vain. They had been driven to sheer desperation and only scoffed at him the more. Onward came the tempest, its fierceness foretold by the livid shafts of lightning which repeatedly flashed from its inky depths. The lieutenant, in despair, had sunk to his knees, with his face in his hands, awaiting the inevitable doom. Suddenly from out the cabin companionway a form emerged. It was the captain. In an instant his glance had taken in all—the approaching storm, the defiant crew, the suppliant officer, the flapping sails—and then clear and loud rang out his order, "All hands shorten sail!" That was all, but it was sufficient. Before the last word of that command had been uttered the rigging was full of flying sailors, cheering their captain as they sped to their task, and in a twinkling every foot of canvas had been stowed and the ship placed under bare poles. Even before they could regain the decks the gale burst upon the vessel, demonstrating only too forcibly the fate another moment's delay would have hurled upon her.

When the shock had passed and the crew had assembled in readiness to obey the next order, Captain Dewey addressed his first words to the officer of the deck. "Go to your room," he said. Then, turning to the crew, he commanded, without the least suspicion of rebuke in his tones, "Boatswain, pipe down!"—J. De O. in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CALLS IT A HOLY WAR.

President Capen Says It Is a Case of International Self Denial.

In a lecture before the students the other night President Capen of Tufts college said, speaking of the war with Spain:

"It seems to me the most holy war since the foundation of the world, not for effect, not for glory, not for dominion, but to put an end to the suffering of humanity. If ever there was a case of heroic international self denial, we have it before us.

"As to results, we are likely to get in its highest form the unification of our republic. In fact, this has been accomplished. Today the nation is united. We are getting the development of our national consciousness as we never had it before. We are also experiencing a deepening sense of national responsibility."—Philadelphia Press.

Shot the Spanish Flag to Ribbons.

A Spanish flag was unfurled from a telegraph pole in East Islip, N. Y., the other night, and when the villagers awoke the next morning and saw it they were wild with anger. A crowd surrounded the pole, and while they were discussing ways and means of hauling down the offensive banner a man approached with a shotgun and shot the flag to ribbons. The persons who hung out the flag were not found.

Remembered by the Home Folks.

One of the boys at Chickamauga received the following note from home recently:

DEAR JIM—We know you didn't have dear much to eat that, so, beln as yer uncle wuz a-go in Chattanooga, yer mother sends ye by him an through him one Bible, two quarts of butter milk, a sack of homemade biscuits, a smokehouse ham an a bundle of tracts with soldiers' prayers on 'em, an may the Lord have mercy on yer soul! —Atlanta Constitution.

A PALMIST'S PROPHECY.

He Predicted in 1895 Commodore Dewey's Engagement in a Battle.

Commodore Dewey, so a palmist said in 1895, had a vast amount of physical endurance, was a storage battery of energy and industry and was a stranger to aches and pains. He had a brain of more than ordinary size and strength. He was dautless and undismayed under all circumstances and possessed wonderful decision of character and determination and had an iron will. He possessed great independence of character. He was always calm and self possessed in the presence of danger. He was a man who never swerved from his occupation of right, but never let piety or worship interfere with duty, business or pleasure. He was high minded, never descended to clamorishness and scorned to do a mean act. He was a natural sailor, and never so happy as when at sea. He was a born soldier and an excellent strategist. He was a wonderful geographer and never forgot the location and appearance of a place he had visited. He had strong social feelings, clung to friends and loved children and home. He was ambitious, but not blinded by popularity. He was sensitive, but had perfect control over his feelings. His heart was too big for his purse. He admired beauty and loved poetry, music and art. He was a great observer and a good judge of distance and proportion. But most wonderful of all he was to be engaged in a battle within three years in which he would be slightly injured, but would never lose his life in battle.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A NEST OF MINES.

Captain King, a Diver, Says Havana Harbor Is Filled With Them.

Captain King, a diver of much experience, has arrived at Duluth. He says he was employed for three months last summer laying mines in Havana harbor for the Spanish. He is thoroughly familiar with the harbor and its strength, but he signed articles binding himself to secrecy as to the location of the mines and will not say much about them except that the harbor is sprinkled with them. Anywhere within the five mile limit of the shore from the mouth of the channel into the remotest part is covered with these mines, he says. Some are filled with dynamite and some with gun-cotton, and all are exploded by an electric shock from the shore. Captain King says:

"It is not going to be an easy thing to take Havana. It may take two years. The bay is fortified for many miles. The harbor is wide, but the entrance is narrow and strongly fortified. It is true many fine ones, too, of the Krupp make, and they will not be easily silenced. I think a long siege will be necessary to take the city. While preventing supplies from being taken in the forts will have to be battered down one after the other. This done, boats can be sent in with divers to cut the mines. I know little or nothing of the approaches from the land side, but it is generally believed in Havana that the mountain passes through which entrance must be made are all heavily mined."—Kansas City Times.

CONFIDENCE IN THE OREGON

Naval Officers Believe She "Can Lick Any Five Ships Spun Afloat."

Congressman Spullow said at Manchester, N. H., in a recent interview: "Only a few days ago President McKinley said to me: 'Sulloway, it is most remarkable the confidence our naval officers have in our ships. They do not think there is such a thing as defeat.' "The president was right. A few days since, at one of the hotels in Washington, a speaker incidentally remarked that he feared the Oregon might be captured. A naval officer who happened to be sitting near jumped up in his seat and replied hotly: 'The Oregon captured? Never! She can lick any five ships Spain has afloat today! Capture the Oregon? I guess you don't know Clark, her commander!' This represents the sentiment of the naval officers. But there is no discounting the fact that there is great anxiety in Washington over this ship, the pride of the navy. The Oregon is deemed by some of the naval authorities as being the greatest fighting machine afloat."—New York World.

Cost of Feeding the Army.

The cost of maintaining the amalgamated regular and volunteer armies is a good deal more than most people appreciate. The item of subsistence alone will be an enormous one. The substitute officers have reported to Secretary Alger that the provisioning of the army in the field to Aug. 31 will involve an expenditure of nearly \$5,000,000. The estimate for subsistence is 20 cents per day per man, and is for an army of 185,000 (consolidated force of 60,000 regulars and 125,000 volunteers) \$37,000 per day. It has been recognized now that the estimates prepared must not contemplate the maintenance of an army for a less period than a year. This means an annual cost for subsistence alone during that period of \$13,505,000.—Chicago Tribune.

Staten Island Fishermen Take No Chances.

The anchorage ground off Staten Island is crowded with fishing smacks and lobstermen's boats which are lying idle for fear they might be scooped in by a Spanish warship. The fishermen are uneasy as to the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet, and realizing that their calling is a risky one, have decided to lose money rather than risk capture.—New York Sun.

Latest Maine Relic.

One of the latest relics of the Maine is a cigarette taken from the pocket of Lieutenant Jenkins. The possessor proudly exhibits it, and intends preserving it as long as paper and tobacco last. As long as the gun crews do not take to the cigarettes habit all the shots will count.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

LONG MEASURE.

The facts here related took place in the northwestern part of Maine about the year 1886, and although I was at that time very young, indeed a mere child, yet the peculiar character of the circumstances, the neighborhood excitement and the sad consequences which followed made an impression upon my mind that seems as fresh today as it did more than 50 years ago.

A few miles from my father's old farm there lived two well-to-do farmers whom we will call John and Calvin. They were related by way of marriage and were once great friends, but at the time my story commences they were most inveterate enemies. Their farms lay side by side on the county road, some few miles from the Androscoggin river. For many years they used their hay in silence, each one mowing down to the dividing line with the precision of a master mechanic. Each owned 100 rods of brook, which, like most meadow brooks, was very crooked.

Now, John thought it would be an excellent plan to ditch his 100 rods, making the brook straight and thereby saving such land and making his field more convenient and productive, so he contracted with a man named Redman to dig 100 rods of ditch at \$1 per rod, beginning at the lower line of his farm and following down the stream to Calvin's line. Redman came, and with his two grown up boys went merrily to work, and John made him a rod pole for the occasion; but, being of a treacherous disposition, he made the measure a dozen inches longer than usual, so that he might get a good return. In this he did not fail.

Redman worked diligently for some days. Calvin was interested in the operation and carefully watched the proceedings, often asking Redman how many rods he had accomplished and always getting an honest reply. One day as he leaned upon his scythe he called:

"Redman, how many rods have you got along?"

"Eighty." "Eighty! Well, you're getting along fast."

Now, Calvin saw at once that he was far too near his line for 80 rods, and, musing upon the circumstances, he decided there must be a mistake. Knowing John so well, he began to suspect, as he considered the subject further, that John might be trying to defraud Redman, so, dropping his scythe and crossing the line, he sat down near the rod pole and took off his hat to cool and rest himself.

"I say, Redman, this is hot weather."

"Yes."

While so sitting he took occasion to measure the pole which John had made, and to his delight he found it was just one foot too long. Now, here was fun for Calvin. Here was a chance to plague his enemy. Did he go and tell Redman? No; not he. He laughed quietly in his sleeve and waited for Redman to finish his work. This was done, and the honest digger presented to John his bill for \$100, received his money and went his way.

Very soon after this way accomplished Calvin discovered, to his great surprise and indignation, of course, that some one had been trespassing on his meadow by digging a ditch about 100 feet long near the line which separated his land from John's. Sending to John, he demanded if that ditch was dug by his authority. John, not suspecting any trouble, replied that it was. Receiving this answer, Calvin at once started for the town and laid his case before the village lawyer, who at once saw that John had committed a willful trespassing on the land of a neighbor. A writ was accordingly made out, and the deputy sheriff of the county, so much dreaded in those times, soon made his appearance before John, attached his property for the damage done to Calvin's land and summoned him to appear and show cause.

John was astonished. He visited the field and saw at a glance that the ditch was far over the line, and now for the first time the awful thought flashed upon him that in making his rod pole one foot too long he had actually dug 100 feet into Calvin's land. He stood aghast and then hastened to find the rod pole that he might destroy the proof of his guilt, but it was not to be found. He could not understand where it had gone, but when he appeared in court there that ghost of a rod pole met his astonished view. How it came there he knew not, but Calvin knew, and he was silent. The case was soon tried and a verdict of guilty was rendered, with nominal damages and cost of court. This with the advantage of his enemy and the withering rebuke of the lawyers was a terrible retribution for poor John.

But more was yet in store. Redman saw, by the evidence at court, that he had been cheated out of 100 feet of ditch actually dug, so he commenced suit against John. Again came the sheriff, again he went to court, and again he received the cold cuts of the attorneys and the sneer of the people, with the verdict of guilty and the order of full pay to Redman and the costs of court.

And yet more was in store for him. The long rod pole was still kept for another year, and when the church of the village of which John had been to all outward appearances an exemplary member took the case in hand and expelled him from their communion and fellowship.

Thus did the bitter get bitter. Thus swifly did the retributive justice of God overtake the poor cheat who secretly tried to rob a poor honest man of the fruit of his toil. The wretched John never heard the last of the long rod pole. It was the standing joke for a generation, and although settled their accounts with that being who measures all things, justly the lesson still remains and should teach us that in all our dealings with our brother man God will only prosper us when we deal honestly and justly.

A Mystery.

A curious mystery is the temporary un-gainliness of animals about an hour before dawn, no matter at what hour this occurs. Children turn and moan, elderly people awaken and turn over for another sleep, cocks crow, dogs become uneasy, and horses and cattle move about for a short period, when stillness returns for a time. What is the cause? Are the animals affected by some magnetic wave which precedes sunlight an hour or so, or is the habit one of heredity passed down through countless generations from an original wild state, when an alarm just before daylight was necessary for protection from enemies?—Strand Magazine.

Indian Marksmanship.

Lord Robert declares that the shooting standard attained by the Indian troops is unequalled by any troops in the world.

Doctors Can't Cure It!

Contagious blood poison is absolutely beyond the skill of the doctors. They may dose a patient for years on their mercurial and potash remedies, but he will never be rid of the disease; on the other hand, his condition will grow steadily worse. S. S. S. is the only cure for this terrible affliction, because it is the only remedy which goes direct to the cause of the disease and forces it from the system.

I was afflicted with Blood Poison, and the best doctors did me no good, though I took their treatment faithfully. In fact, I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every so-called remedy, but they did not seem to reach the disease, and had no effect whatever. I was disheartened, for it seemed that I would never be cured. At the advice of a friend I then took S. S. S., and began to improve. I continued the medicine, and it cured me completely, building up my health and increasing my appetite. Although it was ten years ago, I have never yet had a sign of the disease to return.



W. K. NEWMAN, Staunton, Va.

It is like self-destruction to continue to take potash and mercury; besides totally destroying the digestion, they dry up the marrow in the bones, producing a stiffness and swelling of the joints, causing the hair to fall out, and completely wrecking the system.

S.S.S. For The Blood

is guaranteed Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy free from these dangerous minerals. Book on self-treatment sent free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

LEGAL ADVERTISING.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to accept for publication in our respective newspapers no legal notices or official printing to be done in compliance with the laws of Minnesota for less than the full rates allowed by law, and no reduction of the rates given on notices furnished in plate.

TRANSCRIPT PUB. CO., TRANSFER AND TRADING CO., LITTLE FALLS PIG. CO., Herald, CYRUS D. CYRUS, Morrison Co. Democrat, A. W. SWANSON, Royaltan Banner.

[First publication May 6, 1898.]

ORDER FOR HEARING ON CLAIMS

STATE OF MINNESOTA, ss. County of Morrison.

IN PROBATE COURT, Special Term, May 3rd, 1898.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JACOB WEIBEL, DECEASED:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being granted unto Helena Weibel, widow of said deceased. It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate presented to this court for admission and allowance at the probate office, in the court house, in Little Falls, in said county, on Monday, the 7th day of November, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not verified by the oath of the claimant, shall be barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Further notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Little Falls Herald, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Little Falls, in said county.

Dated at Little Falls, Minn., the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1898.

By the Court, N. RICHARDSON, Judge of Probate.

[First publication Feb. 25, 1898.]

NOTICE.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., Feb. 18, 1898.

Complaint having been entered at this office by A. Pilon against Nelson L. Austin for violating the laws of the state of Minnesota, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the town of Little Falls, Minn., on the 14th day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., when the testimony taken herein will be examined and a decision rendered thereupon.

T. B. BRUENER, Register.

U. S. Land Office, St. Cloud, Minn.

Further notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had at this office on the 21st day of May, 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., when the testimony taken herein will be examined and a decision rendered thereupon.

T. B. BRUENER, Register.

[First publication May 6, 1898.]

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that Theodore Groves has filed with the recorder of the village of Pierz his application for license, granting him the right to sell intoxicating liquors in the west room, and on the first floor of the building, situated on lot one (1), block two (2), in Bergerhausen's addition to the village of Pierz, Morrison county, Minn., for the term of one year, commencing May 21st, 1898, and terminating May 20th, 1899. And he hereby agrees to obey all the laws of the state and the ordinance of the village of Pierz relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Said application will be considered at a meeting of the village council to be held at the village hall Friday evening, May 20th, 1898, at 8 o'clock p. m. All persons who may have reasons to object to the granting of such license are hereby notified to appear at such time and place and exhibit their reasons.

Dated, Pierz, May 3d, 1898.

A. SITZMAN, Recorder.

[SEAL.]

Plainfield, Wis. Feb. 11, 1898.

Messrs. Hollenbeck & Wightman, Elm Dale, Minn.

GENTLEMEN:

I desire to testify to the merits of Dr. Booth's German Liniment. One bottle of the liniment has completely cured me of a distressing pain in my chest with which I have been troubled for years. We use it for colds, pains in the stomach and pains and take pleasure in recommending its use to all.

Very respectfully yours,

G. W. HUBBELL, Plainfield, Wis.

North Star Patent flour always gives satisfaction.

Two Rivers Milling Co., Vasily Block.

Ordinance

Chapter Fifteen.

An Ordinance creating a Fire Department for the Village of Pierz and prescribing the duties and compensation of the members thereof and the penalty for disobedience thereof.

The Village Council of the Village of Pierz do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The fire department of the village of Pierz shall consist of one Chief Fire Warden and such engine, hose or hook and ladder companies as may hereafter be organized by resolution of the council; but as long as there is only one fire company in said village of Pierz, then the foreman of that company shall also act as chief fire warden.

SEC. 2. Each company of the fire department shall consist of one foreman, and one second assistant foreman, and one shall rank in command of their company in the order thus named at all times when assembled for any purpose, and shall consist of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five members additional to said officers.

SEC. 3. Each company shall hold a business meeting at least once in each month and the company may adopt such by-laws regulating the time of said meeting, the appointment of other officers subordinate to said named officers, their duties and such other matters as may be consistent with the ordinances of the village, as the company shall require, and may through proper laws provide for the infliction of fines for non-attendance of members or infractions of discipline, which fines, except as specified in another section of this chapter, shall be paid into the company treasury, subject to the control of the company.

SEC. 4. Each company shall be organized by resolution of the council, naming the officers and members of the company and designating the name of the company, and thereafter the admission of new members and their discharge from the company shall be controlled by the company through its by-laws, subject to the limitations in this chapter provided.

SEC. 5. The term of service of the officers of said company and of the chief fire warden shall be for one year and the said chief fire warden, the first and second assistant foreman shall be nominated by the members of the fire department at the first regular business meeting thereof in the month of June in each year, the whole department making the nomination for said chief and each company respectively. The chief and first and second assistant foremen. At the first regular session of the village council held in the month of July in each year the village council shall appoint said nominees to said offices if found qualified. If not, the fire department or company will continue to nominate and appoint officers as appointed as above set forth, and all vacancies shall be filled in the same manner.

SEC. 6. Each company shall be furnished with suitable apparatus for the extinguishment of fires, and the same shall be held under the control of the three chief officers of the company, subject to the order of the chief fire warden. The said officer shall be held responsible for the ordinary care of said property until relieved by the chief fire warden of the village council or to his successor in office.

SEC. 7. The chief fire warden shall take full command of the department and of all property involved in all fires and alarms thereof and shall on the spot, by any lawful order of the chief fire warden, department and said property as shall to him seem necessary.

SEC. 8. No company shall remove any fire apparatus from said village except by consent of the village council.

SEC. 9. If the officer in command at any fire shall ascertain that the fire department force is not sufficient to protect property or extinguish fire, the said officer is authorized to contact with any or all of the inhabitants of the village not physically disqualified for said purpose, and to retain the services of such persons in his judgment is required for said purpose.

SEC. 10. All fire department officers are hereby constituted as peace officers when present at fires with full authority to arrest any person who shall disobey any lawful order of the chief fire warden at said fire. The marshal or policeman of said village of Pierz are required to obey all lawful orders of said chief in command at any fire.

SEC. 11. All orders at fires shall be delivered orally and any person who shall at a fire refuse to obey such orders, or by commitment in default thereof of not less than two days nor more than thirty days in the common jail of Morrison county.

SEC. 12. The chief fire warden shall annually report to the council a detailed statement of all village property held by the fire department, which report to be made on the first Saturday in the month of June.

SEC. 13. Supplies for the department shall be purchased and repairs ordered only by the council of the village, except in cases of necessity, when the same may be ordered by the chief fire warden and immediately reported to the village council.

SEC. 14. Each and every officer and member of the fire department present at any fire within the limits of the village, shall receive the sum of twenty-five cents per hour of actual service, which time shall be ascertained by the junior foreman, and when the fire is extinguished the total amount shall be paid out of the village treasury to the senior foreman, who shall pay the same to the members of the company.

SEC. 15. It is hereby made the duty of the companies to practice not less than half an hour at least once in each week, a member of the company or companies shall receive a compensation of ten cents for one practice every such week, to be paid out of the village treasury.

SEC. 16. In case of a fire, the person giving the first alarm shall receive a compensation of three dollars, but no compensation shall be paid for a false alarm.

SEC. 17. All officers and members of the fire department shall not be compelled to pay or work poll tax.

SEC. 18. Any member or officer of the fire department, who shall be absent from any fire or alarm of fire within the village without reasonable excuse, shall be fined twenty-five cents, to be paid into the company treasury. The foreman of a company may excuse a member at a fire when sufficient reason therefor is presented.

SEC. 19. No officer or member shall be considered in good standing who refuses or neglects any of the provisions of this ordinance or the reasonable rules of the company of which he is a member and refusing to obey the requirements of this chapter or his superior officers, shall be disbanded by the council.

SEC. 20. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication.

Passed May 7th, 1898.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JOS. BENTFIELD, President.

A. SITZMAN, Recorder.

Horses Betray.

One gray mare about seven year old, very high headed. One dark bay mare with white face. Leave notice of finding at A. Tanner's at or C. G. Simmon's Ft. Ripley