

Couch Sale!

If we could only induce everyone in this community not now supplied with a couch to come in and see our immense new line, we are confident that the result would be satisfactory, both to us and the public. We certainly would dispose of all or nearly all of this beautiful line, for they are both durable and handsome, of the latest design, and the above facts can be fully appreciated by everyone at a single glance at them.

We also know that everyone who buys one cannot help but be satisfied that a genuine bargain has been secured. Now we will make a special sale on these couches FOR NEXT WEEK ONLY.

We have over fifty in stock. Bear in mind this fact; that those who advertise establish a standard that they must live up to. Read these prices:

A velour covered couch, any color, deep tufted, full fringed, regular price \$9.00, **\$5.50** for this sale only.

A corduroy couch, six rows of deep tufts any color, regular price \$12.50, **\$8.75** at.

A tufted Turkish couch, ten rows of deep tufting, full spring edge, size 31 inches by 6 feet and 7 inches, covered in best quality of French tapestry. We have them in three colors, regular price \$25.00 for this sale only... **\$18.00**

We have lots of others at correspondingly low prices and are positive that we can satisfy you in that line. Remember these prices are only good for one week.

Simonet Bros.

UNCLE THOMAS.

"To whom are you writing now? I declare, I never come to see you that I don't find you with that everlasting inkstand open and the pen just ready to dip!" And Ruth Boyden tossed her gloves on the stand, her hat on the bed and her jacket in the big chair.

"Oh, you crazy! It isn't always the same one. This morning it's Tom."

"Tom? Tom who?"

"Tom? Oh, just Tom. Uncle Tom, if you must have all the particulars."

"Well, then, May Gleason, I should think you would say Uncle Tom."

One morning later in the season Ruth Boyden received a note from her friend which read something like this:

Dear Ruth—Can you come up to tea tonight? I have just had a letter from Tom—I mean Uncle Tom—and he is coming here for a few days before starting on a trip west. I should like to have you meet him, for he is my dearest relative. Wear your maroon trimmed with sable. You do look so superb in that. Come early, by 5 o'clock, so we can talk. Tom—I mean Uncle Tom—doesn't get here till the 6 train. Your most devoted,
MAY.

Ruth dressed herself in the maroon dress, and as she studied the reflection in the mirror she hoped he would feel satisfied with May's nearest friend. "I must try to be dignified and quiet. Old people don't ever like fly away girls. Of course, May has told him all about me. I do hope she hasn't overrated me. She thinks the world of Uncle Tom, and some way I should like him to be pleased with me. I am going to carry my lace handkerchief that Mrs. Baker gave me."

"Oh, Ruth, you darling!" was May's eager greeting. "I am so glad you wore that. I do think the white yoke and the fur bands round the neck and wrist do soften the lines so. Tom—there was a catch in her voice—"I mean Uncle Tom, is such a judge of beauty. But don't be alarmed; he will like you. I know—and your lace handkerchief, too! I am honored."

"I really put it on to have something to talk about, you know. Does your uncle enjoy missionary work?"

May half snickered and then covered it with a cough, but she hastened away with Ruth's wraps; while she was gone she laughed heartily. Her face when she re-entered the room was gravely serious.

A little past 6 there was a commotion outside, and from the station cab Uncle Tom descended. He was welcomed at the door by May's mother, and May excused herself to greet him, saying, "Oh, Ruth, he is the handsomest, dearest man!"

"I'm glad to see you, Tom, and I have a friend here to meet you."

"The friend?" was the laughing question.

"The only," was the reply. "I predict you'll say so, too."

Tea was called in a few minutes, and so Ruth did not meet Uncle Tom till they entered the dining room. Then, before she had become accustomed to the lights or could think what she would say, May's voice said in a sort of trembling quaver, "Ruth, this is my uncle, Mr. Gordon—Uncle Tom, you know."

Ruth looked. A young man not over 25 stood before her with right hand extended. He had the brightest of laughing blue eyes, and his hair of brown was so curly that May was always threatening to buy him side combs to keep it in place. He was, to say the least, somewhat astonished at the demeanor of May's friend, for she suddenly collapsed into a chair and laughed and laughed and laughed until tears ran down her face, and May was fearful of an attack of hysterics. Tom turned to May. "Is anything the matter with me? Is my necktie straight?" he asked anxiously.

"What is the matter, Ruth?" And Mrs. Gleason brought the camphor, while Mr. Gleason stood wondering what ailed the girl; but then there was no accounting for girls; they are always surprising.

Ruth suddenly recovered herself at sight of the camphor, rose to her feet and said: "I do hope you will forgive me—all of you—but I—it was so funny—I had no time to recall my senses. Oh, May, you did it a purpose. You see, I expected to see an old man of 65 at least, who would be interested in missionary work—ha, ha! Isn't it too funny? I can't get over it!"

"I might wear a white wig if you'd like to have me look older," said Tom shortly.

"Now, Tom—I mean Uncle Tom," began May.

"Come, now, drop that."

"Well, she said it was irrelevant to call you just Tom, and it would hurt your feelings, and I promised to reform, and I'm going to," but she was laughing as she said it.

"I don't believe I can ever forgive you, May," said Ruth.

"Oh, yes, you will."

A jollier party never sat at the Gleason table than the one that night, for every now and then May would say, "Tom—I mean Uncle Tom," or Ruth would suddenly have a laughing fit in her handkerchief.

"I don't quite understand it yet."

"Oh, Tom—I mean Uncle Tom—is mamma's half brother, and there is 25 years difference in their ages."

Tom Gordon deferred his trip west, and when he went he took Ruth.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Waren die Philippinos unsere Verbündeten?

Aguinabo, der Führer, der Aufständigen dabei, wird nach Hongkong kommen, um, wenn gewünscht, mit dem Commodore Vereinbarungen, bezüglich eines gemeinsamen Vorgehens mit den Aufständigen in Manila zu treffen."

(U. S. General - Konful Pratt, Singapur, ein Commodore Dewey, Hongkong, 24. April 1898. Senat Dokument 62, Seite 342.)

Veranlasse Aguinaldo sobald als möglich zu kommen."

(Dewey an den General - Konful Pratt, 24. April 1898. Senat Dokument 62 Seite 342.)

General Aguinaldo ist auf meine Veranlassung hin nach Hongkong gegangen, um mit Dewey gemeinschaftliches Vorgehen der Aufständigen in Manila zu vereinbaren."

(General - Konful Pratt an Sekretär Dan, 27. April 1898. Senat Dokument 62 Seite 341.)

Ein großer Vorrath an Gewehren sollte für die verbündeten Aufständigen mitgenommen werden."

(Konful Wildman, Hongkong 19. Mai 1898 an Sekretär Dan, Senat Dokument 62, Seite 338.)

Ich habe ihm (Aguinaldo) zu verstehen gegeben, daß ich die Aufständigen als Freunde betrachte, stehen wir doch einem gemeinsamen Feinde gegenüber. Er hat sich zu einer Zusammenkunft der Führer der Aufständigen gegeben, um eine Civil - Regierung einzurichten. Aguinaldo hat unabhängig von der Flotte gehandelt, hat mich aber über seine Fortschritte, die wunderbar sind, unterrichtet gehalten. Ich habe erlaubt, daß Krutten, Waffen und Munition zu Wasser passiren, und daß er soviel spanische Waffen und Munition dem Arsenal entnehmen dürfe, als er für nöthig hielt. Habe wiederholt gerathen, den Krieg in humaner Weise zu führen, was er auch gethan."

(Rear-Admiral Dewey an Sekretär Long, 27. Juni 1898. Spendid Navigations Bureau Bericht Seite 103.)

General: — Ich wünsche in freundschaftlicher Beziehung zu Ihnen zu stehen, und möchte, daß Sie und Ihr Volk gemeinschaftlich mit uns gegen die spanische Armee vorgehen."

(General Thomas M. Anderson an Aguinaldo 4. Juli 1898. Senat Dokument 62, Seite 390.)

General: — Der Ueberbringer Major J. E. Bell, U. S. A., ist von General - Major Wesley Merritt, U. S. A. gesandt worden, um für ihn, bis zu seiner Ankunft, gewisse Erklärungen in Bezug auf die Topographie der Umgegend Manilas einzuziehen. Sie würden mich desfalls sehr verpflichten, wenn Sie ihm erlauben wollten, Ihre Pläne einzusehen und ihm solche Mittheilungen zukommen zu lassen, die auf Obiges Bezug haben. Auch würde ich Ihnen dankbar sein, wenn Sie ihm einen Brief oder Paß an Ihre Untergebenen geben würden, in welchem diese aufgefordert werden, ihm alle darauf bezügliche Informationen zukommen zu lassen und ihm in seiner Recognoscirung um Manila herum behülflich zu sein."

(General Thomas M. Anderson an Aguinaldo 19. Juli 1898, Senat Dokument 62, Seite 393.)

Ich bin von Hongkong gekommen, um meine Landsleute davon abzuhalten, gemeinsame Sache mit den Spaniern gegen die Nordamerikaner zu machen."

(Aguinaldo an Gen. Thomas M. Anderson 24. Juli 1898. Senat Dokument 62, Seite 394.)

General: — Als ich vor drei Wochen hierherkam, erluchte ich Ein. Excellenz, uns in jeder möglichen Weise behülflich zu sein, Transportmittel für die amerikanische Armee zu erlangen, da es gilt, für die Sache Ihres Volkes zu kämpfen. Bis heute haben wir noch keine Antwort erhalten. Da Sie Ihr Volk vertreten, erlaube ich mir, Sie um die Lieferung von 500 Ochsen, 50 Ochsen und 50 Ochsenwagen zu eruchen."

(Gen. Anderson an Aguinaldo, 23. Juli, 1898, Senat Dokument 62, Seite 394.)

General: — Antworthlich Ihres gestrigen Briefes, habe ich die Ehre, Ein. Excellenz zu versichern, daß ich über alle Maßen überrascht bin über die Mittheilung, und ich beklage es, daß Sie meine Antwort in Bezug auf die von mir verlangte Hilfe, bestehend in Pferden, Ochsen und Ochsenwagen, nicht erhalten haben, denn ich habe in bestimmten Worten, durch den Ueberbringer, Ihnen sagen lassen, daß ich jeder Zeit bereit sei, Befehle zur Erfüllung Ihres Wunsches zu erlassen, sobald Sie mir die Anzahl der gewünschten Gegenstände angeben. Ich habe Befehle in die umliegenden Provinzen ausgesandt, daß so schnell als möglich, Pferde hierhin gebracht werden. Ich habe auch befohlen, daß mir 50 Ochsenwagen geliefert werden, die ich Ihnen zur Verfügung stelle."

(Aguinaldo an Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, 24. Juli 1898, Senat Dokument 62, Seite 395.)

Wollen wir auch an Cuba vorüberdrücken?

Auf einen Vorbruch mehr oder weniger kommt es den Befürwortern der Eroberungspolitik nicht an. Braucht man den Besitzern der Philippinen - Inseln und von Porto Rico das Wort nicht zu halten, warum soll man den Cubanern das Versprechen halten, ihnen Freiheit und Unabhängigkeit zu geben. Als jüngst Senator Spooner eine Rede zu Gunsten seiner Philippinenresolution hielt und der republikanische Senator Hale von Maine ihm in die Rede fiel und die Eroberungspolitik der Administration kritisierte, erwiderte Spooner mit einem begeisterten Lobliede auf die Wohlfahrt, die wir Cuba erwiesen haben.

Wir gingen in den Krieg", sagte er, "um Cuba zu befreien. Haben wir Cuba und den Cubanern nichts gutes erwiesen, indem wir Millionen unseres Geldes ausgaben und das Blut unserer Soldaten verbrachten, um die spanische Tyrannei auf immer aus Cuba zu vertreiben? Hegt der Senator in seinem Sinn oder seinem Herzen den Verdacht, daß das Versprechen, das der Congreß in seiner Resolution über den temporären Charakter unserer Occupation Cubas gegeben, nicht gehalten werden wird?"

Auf diese direkte Anfrage erklärte Senator Hale mit anerkannterwerther Offenheit: "Ich hege schweren Bedacht. Ich denke, daß sehr mächtige Einflüsse hier zu Lande, größtentheils in der Stadt New York, die mit speculationen, auf den Geldverkehr gerichteten Unternehmungen in Verbindung stehen, vorhanden sind, die entschlossen sind, daraufhin zu arbeiten, daß wir Cuba nie aufgeben sollten. Ich denke, daß, falls der Congreß nicht etwas sehr ernstes und drastisches thut, nie die Zeit kommen wird, wo der letzte amerikanische Soldat von dem Boden Cubas zurückgezogen wird. Ich glaube nicht, daß der Präsident dafür ist, Cuba zu behalten. Ich habe entdeckt, daß mächtige Einflüsse an der Arbeit sind, die dahin wirken, daß wir Cuba nie aufgeben sollen. Wenn ich die größten Zeitungen der größten Städte zur Hand nehme, finde ich jeden Tag Andeutungen und Wink, daß wir uns nie aus Cuba zurückziehen werden."

Leider ist das wahr, und wir laufen Gefahr unser Land abermals mit Schmach und Schande zu bedecken.

Bischof Spalding über den Philippinenkrieg.

Einem scharfen Beurtheiler ihrer blutigen Mäuserpolitik gegen die Philippinos hat die McKinley-Administration nun auch in dem Bischof Spalding von Fortia, Jh., gefunden. Der streitbare Prälat hat eine Flugschrift veröffentlicht, in der er sagt, die Amerikaner hätten von jeher auf Seiten der Unterdrückten gestanden und zur Emancipirung der Sklaven im eigenen Lande Ströme von Blut vergossen, jetzt aber werde der amerikanische Soldat, der seine Muskete nicht anders als für eine gerechte Sache schultern sollte, tauende von Meilen über See geschickt, um Männer niederzuknallen, deren einziges Verbrechen darin bestünde, daß sie frei sein und sich selbst regieren wollen. Diesen Eroberungskrieg und dieses Gemegel damit beschönigen zu wollen, daß die Philippinos nicht im Stande seien, sich selbst zu regieren, sei nichts Anderes als die Wiederholung der von jeher, zu allen Zeiten und überall auf der Erde, gebrachten Überrede, mit der Eroberer und Tyrannen ihre Politik der Gewalt zu beschönigen suchten. Den Feinden der Freiheit habe es nie an Worten gefehlt, um ihre Eroberungszüge zu rechtfertigen, während doch allen Eroberungskriegen nichts anderes als die Beutegeier und die Lust am Gemegel zu Grunde liege. Auf die Ursache des Philippinenkrieges übergehend, führt Bischof Spalding aus, daß nur die Gier des Großkapitals, sich durch Eroberung einer so unermeßlich reichen Colonie wie die der Philippinen zu bereichern, Schuld an diesem Kriege sei, und eine dem Großkapital willfährige Regierung alle Hebel in Bewegung gesetzt habe, sich diese Beute durch Ströme von Blut zu erkämpfen. "Wir sind", erklärt Bischof Spalding wörtlich, "die Opfer der in's Ungeheure strebenden Politik des Großkapitals. Wir sind von der tollsten Idee angefaßt, daß die reichsten Nationen die wüthigsten und dauerhaftesten sind. Wie weit haben wir uns von den amerikanischen Colonien entfernt, die das Joch Englands' abschüttelten und dafür kämpften, daß ihre theurer ist als Gold, Freiheit theurer als Luxus und Prachtentfaltung! Ihre einfache demokratische Republik ist nicht genug mehr für uns. Wir leiden an der Großmannsucht und unterjochen schwache Völker. Aus welchem Grunde? Des Ruhmes wegen? Nein! Das ist ein Standpunkt, den wir schon übernommen haben. Aus Humanität? Massenabschlachtungen vertragen sich nicht mit Humanität. Weshalb denn? Des materiellen Gewinns, des Geldes wegen, des materiellen Gewinns ohne Ende!"

Nur um unsere Flagge für Volksthum und Gerechtigkeit zu gehißt", ist, holt man sie nicht mehr herunter." (Carl Schurz.)

First publication June 15th.
ORDER FOR HEARING ON CLAIMS, ETC.
STATE OF MINNESOTA,
COUNTY OF MORRISON,
In Probate Court, Special Term, June 9th, 1898.
In the matter of the Estate of Paul Eller, deceased.
Letters of administration on the estate of Paul Eller, deceased, late of the county of Morrison in the state of Minnesota, being granted to Wm. Eller.
It is ordered, that six months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the Probate Court of said County, for examination and allowance, or to be forever barred.
It is further ordered, that Monday the 17th day of December, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., at a special term of said Probate Court, to be held at the Probate Office in the Court House in the City of Little Falls in said County, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said Probate Court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.
Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to all creditors and to all persons interested in said estate by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Little Falls Herald, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Little Falls, in said County.
Dated at Little Falls, the 9th day of June, A. D. 1898.
N. RICHARDSON,
Judge of Probate

ORDER TO EXAMINE ACCOUNTS.
STATE OF MINNESOTA,
COUNTY OF MORRISON,
In Probate Court,
Special Term, May 21st, 1898
In the matter of the estate of Edward Kahl, Jr., deceased.
On reading and filing the petition of Willie the said administrator of the estate of Edward Kahl, Jr., deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.
It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition be heard by this Court on Saturday the 30th day of June, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate office in the city of Little Falls in said County.
And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the Little Falls Herald, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Little Falls in said County.
Dated at Little Falls the 21st day of May, A. D. 1898.
N. RICHARDSON,
Judge of Probate.

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NEWS IN MINNESOTA

Fire at South St. Paul destroyed the Tracy hotel.
Andrew Popp, aged 100, is dead at Minneapolis.
N. F. Hillman, a pioneer of Kanabec county, is dead.
The census of St. Paul is expected to show a population of 165,000.
James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, has returned from Europe.
Fifty-one young men and women graduated from the Winona high school.
It is estimated that the result of the census now being taken at Duluth will show a population of 69,000.
The state grand lodge of Odd Fellows met at St. Paul last week. Almost 300 delegates were in attendance.
There are 5,627,894 acres of public land in Minnesota still open to homestead and pre-emption claims.
Samuel Ely, founder of the town of Ely, this state, and well known in early mining ventures, died in Paris last week.
Two barns belonging to Theodore Stage, residing near Redwood Falls, were struck by lightning and totally destroyed. Seven horses were killed.
In the readjustment of postmasters' salaries St. Paul gets an increase of \$1,000. Many Minnesota towns are included in the list of those securing an advance of \$100.
After two hours' deliberation the jury in the J. R. Clements case, on the charge of wrecking the Fillmore county bank in 1898, brought in a verdict of guilty as charged.
The seventh annual convention of the United Commercial Travelers' grand council of Minnesota and the Dakotas was held at Duluth last week. The attendance was large.
The main gate of the Chongwatona dam over Snake river, a mile above Pine City, was blown out by dynamite Saturday. It is supposed to be the work of upriver farmers whose land had been overflowed.
Anna Brodard died in the hospital at Warren from the effects of injury to her skull received during a cyclonic disturbance a few miles from that city. She is a young lady of 21 years and well known in that community.
A dispatch from Washington says 34 clerks in the St. Paul postoffice have been allowed an increase of \$100 per year in salary. Forty or more of the graded clerks were recommended for an increase by Postmaster Smith in April.
Justice Lovely, in a decision of the supreme court, sustains the age of consent law of this state, holding that it is a valid penal enactment and not void for uncertainty, also that the act harmonizes with the marriage laws of the state.
Word has just been received at Redwood Falls that M. M. Madigan, for a number of years county attorney of Redwood county, and one of the best known attorneys in that section of Minnesota, has passed away at his home in Seattle, Wash.
The Mesaba Iron company, at its annual meeting at Duluth, again gave an option on all its lands on the East Mesaba range to local and Eastern iron men for a sum approximating \$350,000. The company has some 9,000 acres in 60, 10 and 12.
Casper Djernes of Bagley has caused the arrest at Fergus Falls of S. L. Davis and George Butler on a charge of horse stealing. The men hired a team from him eight weeks ago and as they failed to return it he set out in search of them, overtaking them at Fergus Falls.
Archbishop Ireland sailed for Paris Saturday. He has been commissioned by President McKinley to deliver the formal address on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to Lafayette July 4. The monument was built from funds raised by American school children.
The Eureka Mining company is the name of a St. Cloud corporation capitalized at \$70,000, which is developing 1,200 acres in the towns of Wakefield, Munson and Farming, Stearns county, for coal. Several shafts have been sunk to a distance of 60 feet and a vein of cannel coal eight inches in thickness has been found at different points.
Some time ago the assessors of St. Louis county put on the rolls the "rents, annuities and royalties" appertaining to H. M. Bradley, the same being the annual royalties of about \$60,000 that Mr. Bradley gets as one of the owners of the Chandler mine, at Ely. Mr. Bradley appealed and the district court has now handed down judgment in his favor.
The insurance section of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in session at Rochester, elected officers as follows: President, Robert Clark, St. Paul; vice president, Thomas Murphy, Brainerd; secretary, John Mahoney, Minneapolis; treasurer, John Sheehy, Montgomery. The graded plan of assessment was adopted, in place of the present flat rate.
The Odd Fellows' home at Northfield was dedicated Friday and at the close of the exercises the home was opened for the inspection of visitors and citizens to the number of nearly 10,000. The grand lodge sent its full representation, while the Twin Cities had imposing and enthusiastic delegations. Special trains also brought in many excursions from neighborhood points.
An accident occurred Thursday at the Hale mine, three miles from Biwabik, in which five men were instantly killed by an explosion of dynamite. A charge of dynamite had been set and the fuse lit in one of the drifts. When the usual alarm was given to enable the laborers to reach places of safety the five men rushed directly into the drift where the charge was planted and met their death.