

THE KNIFE IS BURIED DEEP

In the Stock Bought of the

American-Canadian Land Co., of St. Paul

Which Consists of

Clothing, Shoes and Furnishing Goods,

Which will be sold for **ONE-HALF PRICE**, continuing until the entire stock is closed out

Men's Suits

Men's \$20 and \$22 suits in all the late styles, in tweed and cheviot materials, single and double breasted, your choice for.....	\$10
Men's suits, regular \$15 and \$18 suits, in a host of rich colors and appealing material, made by union tailors and guaranteed to fit, during the sale	\$7.50
Men's suits, regular \$12 and \$15 suits, Cassimeres and unfinished worsted, highly finished, latest cuts for dress wear, this sale.....	\$6.50
Men's double and single breasted suits, formerly sold for \$10.00.....	\$5.00
Men's fine dress pants, fancy stripes and worsteds, the \$5 kind	\$2.50
The \$4 men's dress pants.....	\$2.00
The \$3.50 men's dress pants.....	\$1.75
The men's \$3.00 dress pants.....	\$1.50
The men's \$2.00 dress pants.....	\$1.00
The men's \$1.50 dress pants	75c
Men's work shirts, the double front and double back, the 75c kind.....	37½c
Men's dress shirts the 75c kind.....	37c

Men's Hat Specials

\$2.50 hats in colors, special	\$1.50
\$2.00 hats, derbys and soft.....	\$1.00
Large assortment of summer caps in serge and grey materials.....	48c
25c shop caps, patent visor.....	10c

Men's Cravanette Coats

52 inches long, in grey and oxford colors.....	\$10
The \$15 kind	\$7.50
The \$10 kind.....	\$5.00
The \$7.50 kind	\$3.75

Boy's Clothing Dep't

Boy's suits, 3-piece, double breasted Norfolk, with shield and knickerbocker trousers, 3 to 10 years regular \$5 value, special.....	\$2.98
Boy's suits, 2-piece double breasted, style in black, navy, blue and fancy mixtures, sizes 7 to 16, regular \$2.50 and \$3 values, special.....	\$1.45
Buster Brown and Norfolk style, plain and fancy mixtures, 2½ to 16, regular \$4.50 and \$5 values.....	\$2.48
Boy's long pants suits in blue and black cheviot and fancy mixtures, sizes 12 to 16, \$6 value.....	\$3.95
Boy's confirmation suits, 2 piece double breasted, black and clay worsted, and Lama thibets, sizes 7 to 16, regular \$6	3.98
Boy's knee pants, regular 50c kind, corduroy, worsted, cassimeres, choice.....	25c

Shoes

Men's patent leather shoes, the \$3.50 kind, all styles, all sizes.....	\$1.75
Ladies' very fine and up-to-date patent leather shoes and tans, the \$3 kind.....	\$1.69
One broken lot of nice kid and patent, nearly all sizes, your choice	\$1.69
Men's heavy work shoes, the \$2 kind.....	\$1.39
Women's button shoes the \$1.75 kind	85c
Misses' sizes 12½ to 2 heavy school shoes	98c
Misses' 12½ to 2, vici kid and patent.....	98c

JACOB BURTON,

Buckman Block,

Little Falls, Minnesota

SOME PLAIN TALK

A Farmer Talks on the Catalogue House Question

Thomas Horrigan is an observing farmer of New Brighton, Minn., says the Commercial Bulletin and Northwest Trade. He is admittedly a patron of the retail mail order fever among the farmers of New Brighton. The home market at his little Minnesota town has been practically destroyed by the retail mail order business. Mr. Horrigan considers that his farm a few miles from New Brighton has greatly reduced in value because of this fact, and he is anxious to bring the matter of the present and future of the town, and the fallacy of the mail order trade, home to his fellow farmers.

Having considered the various phases of the matter Mr. Horrigan addressed his fellow farmers as follows:

"To My Farmer Friends: We as farmers are very willing to admit what the fine toned orators tell us; that we are the most independent people on earth, and so we could and ought to be, but are not. We are simply the serfs and slaves of that great monstrosity, the retail catalogue house, which is sapping our financial lives.

"I put it strongly because I hope to awaken you to the realization of the slavery you so voluntarily accept and seemingly enjoy.

"I do not claim to be any different or better than the rest of you in this respect, but I would like to join my fellow farmers in throwing off the thraldom which now exists.

"People are so constituted that it is hard to make any important move in a community alone. Our families like to have equal advantages with others, and so long as it is popular for families to use the catalogs for shopping tours, they will feel that they are deprived of some of the important

comforts of life, if it is suspended.

"I believe we should build up our own communities and enable our home merchants to give us a good market for our products by standing by them. We can buy all that we need, and on the average as cheaply, by doing our business at home and thus make a better market for our products.

"How can we expect the country to thrive and grow if we as farmers refuse to trade with them, but send our money to some distant city which does not interest us or help us in the least?

"While there is always a standard price for some kinds of farmers' produce how can we expect the country merchants to buy our eggs, butter, poultry, and other products so vital to us all, if we do not reciprocate to the country merchant?

"Is it not an object for us to build up our market town and make markets for our products? Does it not add to the value of our land to be able to point to some thriving nearby town with a ready market, with schools and church advantages? Is not land so situated worth more than if it is isolated and distant from everything and everybody.

"About the only thing the catalogue houses have left for ourselves is the production of babies, and I shall not be surprised to see them open foundling hospitals and furnish ready-made babies at reduced rates, avoiding medical expenses and the purchase of barrels of someone's soothing syrup.

"If my farmer friends would unite I would be glad to refuse the catalogue table room in my house. I want my family to have all the finery and gewgaws we can afford, but I want them to go to the home merchant to buy it and not give their trade to some one that has no other interest than to take our money.

"By standing by our home merchants we are standing by each other, and by standing by each other we all thrive and prosper together.

"Is it to our interest to build up great houses in distant cities? Let me make the broad assertion that while some things on the surface may seem

cheaper than the prices of our home merchant, after we have scrimped ourselves to get the cash and paid freight and other charges, and paid for things we do not need because they seem cheap, we are actually out of pocket; we are simply gulled by the corporations.

"If we keep depressing and destroying our home merchants, we will find after a life time that our farms are in an isolated region and have not increased in value as they would if we had made a market at our very door.

"Mary (that's my wife) came to me about Easter time and said, 'Tom I wish you would put a money order for \$8.00 in this letter and mail it for me, I want a new hat.' So I took a few dozen eggs and sold them at a cut rate, to the country merchant to get \$8.00.

"It is true my wife made the better and thus in a way was paying for the hat, but she had not laid a single egg, and the overworked hens and rooster were the victims of a flagrant confidence game.

"And when the hat came it was a caution to snakes. The ribbons and flowers were not in harmony with my wife's complexion though she was mad enough when she saw it to turn any color. If it had come home from a home milliner it would have been rejected at once but the catalogue house had the \$8 and there was no help for it.

"The whole family agreed that it was money thrown away.

"Even the dog barked his dissent when he saw the thing and was frightened into a noisy protest. Of course this is only one instance, but there are many others even more distressing in their results.

"I know farmers who are always in debt to their local merchants while their cash has gone to the railroad for freight bills and to the catalogue houses for articles which do not rank as either luxuries or necessities, but simply as leg-pullers to gull the unsophisticated.

"How would you appreciate selling your stock and products on credit and the purchaser using his money to buy

WHITE EARTH RULES

Some Changes Caused by Clapp Amendment

Washington, June 27.—Some misinformation has been given out in Minnesota relative to the disposition of land in the White Earth reservation, under the terms of the Clapp amendment in the Indian appropriation bill. That amendment provides only that the restrictions on the trust patents issued to the mixed-bloods on the reservations shall be removed, and that the trust patents already issued shall have the same force and effect as a fee patent.

As to the fullbloods the act provides that the secretary of the interior may issue fee patents to such of them as he believes are capable of managing their own affairs. The fullbloods are to take the initiative themselves, however, and apply for fee patent. It is said at the Indian office that there will not be any opening of lands in the White Earth reservation.

Under the terms of the amendment the mixed-bloods acquired full possession of their lands and were at liberty to sell all or any part of their respective holdings immediately upon the approval of the bill.

Most of the Indians on the reservation have been allotted eighty acres each, and under the terms of the similar articles in a distant market for cash.

"Unless we can stand together and refuse to build up and develop this commorant which preys upon us we do not deserve to have thriving towns for markets or the advantages which always come from being surrounded by a business community. We have in it our power to help ourselves or to help the other fellow. So far the other fellow seems to have the advantage while we emulate the role of clumps with brilliant success."

Steenserson bill, passed in the last congress, they are being given an additional eighty acres each. It is said that these allotments will use up about all the lands in the reservation.

It is probable that some of the Indians have already sold their allotments. Several people in that section of the state were anxious to get instant information of the signing of the Indian bill, and it is supposed that as soon as they heard that the president had approved it, they arranged for the signing of the necessary transfer papers.

The adoption of this law makes the land covered by the patents issued to the mixed-bloods subject to state and local taxation.—Minneapolis Journal.

S. G. Olin is home from a successful trip in the interests of the Modern Brotherhood of America.

The floor of the new West Side hall, which was somewhat rough, has been repaired and placed in fine condition.

Congressman and Mrs. C. B. Buckman arrived home Friday, and have gone to housekeeping in the Buckman block.

Reynolds Cor. in Long Prairie Leader: Miss Julia Oby closed a very successful term of school in district 118 last Monday and has gone to Wadena to attend the summer school.

Rev. J. A. Lewis, pastor of the Royalton M. E. church, has been offered the position of financial secretary of the Malahne Normal and Industrial college, located at Kingsley, Alabama. It is a college for white boys and girls and is the only institution of its kind in the south.

Miss Eva Richard is home from the summer vacation. She has been teaching at Elk River and then visited her sister, Mrs. Frank Myost, at Owatonna. Mrs. Richard has been more than ordinarily successful in her work at Elk River, but will not return there, going to Staples for next term.

MERRY TRIAL POSTPONED.
Dickinson Press: The case against C. F. Merry of obtaining money under false pretenses came up on postponement June 18th, before Judge Folsom. Crawford & Barnett appearing for the defendant, McBride & Baker were ready to proceed with the prosecution but an affidavit was filed by the defense stating that a material witness named Brodt, was absent from the state, that due diligence had been used without avail, to secure his attendance at the hearing. The hearing was postponed to July 24th with the explicit understanding of the attorneys on both sides that the case should then be heard, no further postponement should be asked and no change of venue be taken and this was made a matter of record.

THOS. CAWLEY BUYS A LAUNDRY.
Brainerd Dispatch: Owing to advancing years and consequent poor health A. Renslow has been compelled to sell the "New Steam Laundry" at the corner of Front and Fourth streets. The purchaser is Mr. Thomas Cawley, formerly manager of the Atlas Mills and of the Brainerd Flour and Feed Co. Mr. Cawley purchased the machinery and rented the basement of the building, Mr. Renslow retaining the store and building. Mr. Cawley is an experienced business man and will doubtless make the business a success.

WILL MANAGE BATH HOUSE.
The Little Falls Bathing Association has engaged Jas. Brown to care for and conduct the bath houses on the river bank near the Broadway bridge. A new outfit of bathing suits has been put in, and the houses thoroughly renovated. Mr. Brown will see that things are conducted properly. There will be no change in prices.

Miss Emeline Dean of Staples is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Stephen Jackson of Bellevue.

Mrs. Ed. Morrill of Royalton visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Morse, at St. Mathias last week.