

FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE

SELF-PRESERVATION.

Under the law of self-preservation we owe it to ourselves to take an active part in the fight that is being waged by intelligence against ignorance, by sense and sanitation against dirt and disease, and in every way aid and assist those who by law are charged with the responsible work of preventing the spread of disease in our own community or its introduction from outside sources.

The Liberals are winning over in Great Britain and lovers of right all over the world rejoice.

Japan is considering stringent child labor laws. That would be a better testimonial of real civilization than battleships.

We do not think that the democratic member of the legislature or of congress who goes back on pledges made to the people deserves any more consideration than a recreant republican.

Governor Harmon, of Ohio, himself a very eminent lawyer, questions Gov. Hughes' opinion on the income tax, and says it would be constitutional and that the states would lose no rights under it.

One hundred years ago Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Venezuela declared their independence from Spain. So this year these countries celebrate their 100th birthday anniversary.

In 1610 the Dutch colonists paid the Indians \$24 in beads and trinkets for the island of Manhattan. Its real estate valuation now is \$4,480,853,061.00. Really, those red men should have held for a raise.

The Springfield Republican says that if Mayor Gaynor's administration keeps up to the high level of his appointments, and his conduct of the office continues as begun, he will be the greatest mayor in American history. Lucky New York.

Joel Heatwole announces that he will not support the present governor because he is friendly to the interests. Certainly no man in the state is better posted on the interests than Joel, for he has done great work for them in other years. Heatwole has ability, however, and courage, and real repentance on his part shown by action, will prove the statement of his friends that he is a champion of vital reforms.

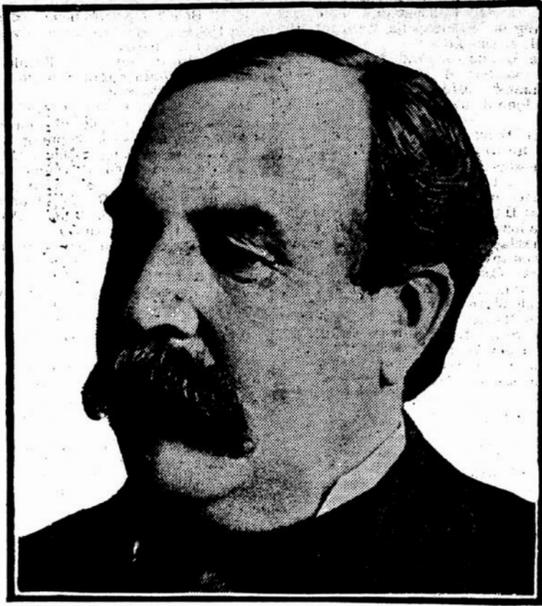
The Princeton Union, published by Bob Dunn, has passed its 33rd year in existence. The Union is probably one of the most widely read by political leaders of any country paper in the state, as it generally has something pertinent to say in regard to legislative measures, as well as men. The paper, in local matter and in typographical appearance, is fine, and way ahead of the class of paper that one would expect to find in a village of 2000 inhabitants.

The Mining Stock News, published at Duluth, thinks that A. C. Weiss, publisher of the Duluth Evening Herald, is endowed with proper requirements to make fine a executive for the state of Minnesota. There is no gainsaying but that Mr. Weiss is very popular, especially through northern Minnesota, and, with the same business acumen that has built up the Herald from practically nothing, he can certainly give valuable service to the state.

Certainly Aldrich and LaFollette cannot both be good republicans; certainly Fitzgerald of New York and Joe Folk cannot both be good democrats. The Aldriches in the democratic party ought to leave, and if the Joe Folks in the republican party would join their real friends in the democratic party, there would be something doing. There are in reality but two great political forces in this country, the progressives and the reactionaries and the sides ought to be clearly drawn.

There is going to be a big county option meeting in St. Paul soon, and indications are that it will be attended by men who can stir things up politically if they desire. J. F. Jacobson is expected to take an active part, and others of all shades of political complexion will be there. It is more than likely that other questions in addition to county option will be discussed, and a movement may be started which will be far-reaching. In some parts of the state the county option issue is acute, and made more so by the foolishness, as well as injustice, of the action of the house of representatives in shutting off debate on the question. There is no better way of vitalizing an issue than to subject it to legislative arrogance. The people are entitled to hear both sides and all about every question, and then let the popular judgment rule through the vote of the people. The Herald believes this to be the right doctrine, without reference to the merits or demerits of county option or any other proposition.

Governors of Minnesota



SAMUEL R. VAN SANT—1901-1905.

Samuel R. Van Sant was born in Rock Island, Ill., May 11, 1844. He served through the civil war as a member of the Ninth Illinois cavalry. At the conclusion of the war he attended Knox college. He afterward became interested in river transportation on the Mississippi and acquired a line of boats. He came to Minnesota in 1883, taking up his residence in Winona. Then he entered politics and was elected to the legislature in 1892. He was re-elected in 1894 and was unanimously chosen speaker of the house. In 1900 he was elected governor and was re-elected in 1902. He is given the credit of starting the fight against the merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads. Mr. Van Sant returned to Winona and is now engaged in looking after his transportation interests.

Thursday of last week C. F. McDonald, of St. Cloud, rounded out his 35th year as editor of the St. Cloud Times. As Editor McDonald looks back over his labor of 35 years, he must feel recompensed to a great degree, as he has seen his paper grow into the front ranks of country journalism and influence, and can also see the effect of his efforts in the up-building of St. Cloud and Stearns county. It is not the least, however, to know that he has been kindly remembered on this occasion, by "the boys" of his own establishment, with whom he daily came in contact, for they presented him with a beautiful silver loving cup. We congratulate Brother McDonald, and trust that we can read his excellent editorials for many years to come.

Says Senator Clapp, who takes another swipe at the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill: "The item of jute, flax and hemp, divided, I think, into 190 odd classifications of threads and yarns. There is a reduction of 170 per cent on those threads and yarns. Are the people liable to buy any of those threads and yarns? I think not. But while there is 170 per cent reduction on threads and yarns, there is one increase of 30 per cent on the finished product, and that is what the American people buy if they buy at all.

To make a pretense of revising the tariff downward they reduced the tariff on Philippine cutlery! And last year there was just one dollar's worth of Philippine cutlery imported into the United States."

Congressmen Lindbergh and Davis seem to be the only simon-pure insurgents in the Minnesota ranks. After the insurgents and democrats had outvoted the regular republicans, on the proposition that the house and not the speaker—which is the same thing as the regulars—select the committee from the house on the Ballinger matter, the insurgents agreed to go into a caucus with the regulars to select the committee. James of Kentucky and Rainey of Illinois had been selected to represent the democrats. At the republican caucus, although opposed to both, the name of Rainey only was dropped and Lloyd of Missouri, another democrat, was selected in his stead. This evidently looked pretty much like breaking faith on the part of the insurgents and Lindbergh and Davis, with four members from Wisconsin, bolted the caucus. It is a question whether any democrat will consent to serve in Rainey's stead. There is some class to the stand taken by Lindbergh and Davis.

Lynn Haines' pamphlet on the Minnesota Legislature of 1909 may have some mistakes in it, but we rather think the mistakes, if there be any, are not many or important. But we do believe that the vital facts therein should be known to every voter and taxpayer in the state. The stamp of sincerity is on the production. The author's honesty and devotion to the public welfare is commended in a preface signed by S. M. Owen, Willis W. West, T. J. Knox, John H. Grass and Stiles P. Jones. The bearers of those signatures are not impulsive, rash, or light-headed. Their endorsement means something. Perusal of the pamphlet will show something of the methods of the interests who use legislatures to achieve selfish ends. The interests are cunning and keen. They know how to work on the minds of men, how to utilize the weaknesses and foibles of humanity, and they are "always on the job." Mr. Haines will be reviled. His motives and that of those encouraging him will be questioned. Nevertheless, the people have a right to know the truth, that knowing it, they may use the power of the ballot justly.

The pamphlet above referred to can be purchased from Lynn Haines, 790 New York Life Bldg., Minneapolis. Single copies by mail are 60 cents.

STANDS IN WITH RANK AND FILE.

Cheney in Minneapolis Journal: The sixth district is honeycombed with opposition to C. A. Lindbergh, who has made trouble for himself in nearly every county by unwise handling of patronage. The original Lindbergh men are in high dudgeon over the treatment they have received. Most of the plums, they say, have been given to the enemy, and yet the old Suckman machine is far from being Lindbergh's. His organization is in poor shape. It seemed certain for months that Lindbergh would have a fight in the primaries, but the crisis at Washington has come just in time for him, apparently. He has stood practically outside the party and his rank insurgency has offended the regulars at home, but the insurgent cause is the popular one and Lindbergh is stronger with the rank and file than ever. It seems evident that under the primary law he could win a renomination without the politicians' aid, and they are beginning to realize the futility of a fight under the present conditions. The direct primary is a free-for-all, and some ambitious soul may try his hand as a candidate, but another term for Lindbergh looks now like a certainty.

George Peterson of Long Prairie, assistant attorney general, has announced that he will be a candidate for judge in this district to succeed Judge Baxter of Fergus Falls.

There is some talk of W. E. McEwen, state labor commissioner, as democratic candidate for governor. There are many people here who would be glad to vote for McEwen. He is able, and fully equipped to fill the governor's chair.

For the first time in its history the state of Rhode Island has an executive with a veto power. The constitutional amendment providing the veto power for the governor was adopted by the people last fall after years of struggle. Governor Pothier, the first governor of Little Rhode with the veto power, is of French-Canadian descent, and his election as chief executive of a state once exceedingly conservative along racial and religious lines, is evidence of the growing strength of the Canadian French in New England. Many New England cities, such as Fall River, Lowell, Lynn, Holyoke, Providence, and Worcester, have a very large French population, constantly growing. It will only be a matter of a few years when comparatively new racial elements in New England, the Irish, French, Polish, Portuguese and Italian will greatly influence, if not dominate, the political and industrial conditions in New England. Boston is a greater Irish city than Dublin, Worcester and Fall River have larger French populations than most any town in Canada excepting the two largest. A change is coming which will make, and is already making, New England very different from the New England of old. There is no good reason to fear that the culture, the high ideals, and the broad humanity of the New England of Lowell and Phillips, will be lost, although new men in new ways will express the good that was and still persists.

For Confectionery, Cigars, and Tobacco GO TO ROBLES

PERSONAL TAX PAYERS

(Continued from 3d page)

- SWAN RIVER. Anderson, R. P., \$4.30; Anderson, Harry, 6.12; Anderson, A. E., 2.10. Bastke, John, \$2.91; Bartkovicz, Jos., 2.94; Blair, Peter, 2.47; Bzjak, Frank, 1.88; Blanchard, Harry, 1.69; Belejiski, Thos., 3.16. Coenen, Theo., \$2.84; Czech, Michael, 2.20; Czech, Frank, 4.02; Casey, Catherine, 1.88; Casey, Patrick, 5.6; Christenson, Anton, 11.01; Czech, John, 2.58. Doshka, Catherine, \$2.70; Dziabas, Paul, 1.88; Dziabas, Catherine, 2.91; Dunba, Mary, 1.24; Doshka, J. H., 2.27. Fussy, Anton, \$3.12; Filip, John, 3.12; Foldenski, Geo., 1.76. Gosiak, Albert, \$1.89; Gregerson, Peter, 3.25; Geocudz, John, 3.54; Glosik, John, 2.87; Gallus, Paul, 2.05; Gosiak, John, 2.87; Gosiak, Frank, 3.24; Gallus, Frank, 3.47; Gusten, And., 1.98. Herman, Alice, \$2.80; Herman, Frank, 1.27; Hanfler, J. H., 4.91; Hanfler, Chas., 2.15; Hanson, H. A., 10.17; Hanson, James, 2.88; Hanson, Nels, 4.92; Hayes, Wilson, 6.46; Hamm, Rudolph, 4.04. Jany, Stephen, \$2.94; Jendro, Albert, 5.11; Janeszewski, Anton, 3.78; Jureza, Martin, 2.93; Jochym, John, 1.26; Jochym, Anton, 1.77; Jebinski, Mat, 2.70. Karnowski, Christ, \$3.73; Krych, Xavier, 1.37; Kaiser, Jos., 3.24; Kaiser, J. F. A., 2.91; Kaniesi, Anton, 1.97; Kliber, Alice, 4.08; Krottoschinski, P., 1.13; Krottoschinski, Wm., 4.21; Kowalezy, Albert, 2.79; Krusel, Frank, 3.15; Krych, Peter, 3.74; Kliber Theo., .70; Krystosek, Anton, 3.88; Kiedrowski, John, 6.25; Kowalczyk, Peter, 5.07; Kulla, Agnes, 2.42; Kuka, John, 3.49; Kuklok, Frank, 4.97; Kozelka, Lawrence, 3.45; Kokot, Peter, and Mercy, 9.42; Kay, Richard, 1.15; Klossowski, Kay, 1.95; Kasella, Peter, 3.94; Anton, 1.95; Agnes, 4.15; Kulig, P. J., 4.55; Kusterman, F. X., 5.19; Koziol, Anton, 3.54. Leski, Frank, \$5.00; Lompka, Peter, 4.48; Larson, L. M., 3.66; Larson, Lewis, 3.15; Larson, Geo., 6.48; Larson, Chris, 7.30; Ligman, Clems., 1.18; Ligman, Adam, 1.49; Lyshik, Jacob, 3.45; Lyshik, John, 3.17; Lesinski, Bernard, 3.54. Madson, Frank, \$3.95; Madson, M. J., 6.06; Maslowski, T., 4.73; Maciej, Wm., 4.84; Magdziarz, Jos., 2.20; Manka, Jos., 3.72; Matzke, John, 3.76; Mandry, Jos., 1.91; Manka, John, 4.55; Matzke Bros., 5.28. Nord, Lydia, \$2.65; Nagorski, J. S., 1.38; Nagorski, John, 2.69; Nowak, Michael, 2.81; Nowakowski, Jos., 1.76. Ostrowski, Martin, \$1.97; Ohotto, Peter, 6.12; Ohotto, Lawrence, 5.29; Opatz, Alex, 2.30; Oldakowski, John, .07; Oldakowski, Paul, 5.25. Peterson, J. C., \$10.66; Paluch, Conrad, 4.60; Palaszewski, Jos., 3.61; Plokiet, Jos., .09; Plokiet, John, .66; Prerowicz, John, 2.64; Patyk, John, 3.17; Podraza, Michael, 4.31; Posch, Peter, 2.86; Perzina, John, 3.99; Piecor, Martin, 3.38; Pikula, Matt, 1.17; Pietrowski, Anton, .72; Prokatt, Peter, 5.58; Polasik, Geo., 4.41; Paik, Ignatz, 5.17. Rudolph, John, \$3.64; Rosinski, Michael, 3.06; Rudolph, Thos., 1.18; Rasmussen, H. P., 6.18. Sobiech, Albert, \$5.06; Solars, Peter, 1.44; Slaby, Jos., .27; Seters, Stan, 4.18; Stanek, Martin, 2.24; Sochor, B., 3.92; Sobiech, Frank, 4.30; Sobiech, Simon, 1.43; Swira, Simon, 2.28; Stanek, Paul, 1.38; Skoog, Otto, 1.87; Simons, N. S., 6.64; Safars, And., 4.49; Szymanietz, Anton, 3.53; Sheedy, Dennis, 4.99; Siminski, Ignatz, 4.94; Scopurek, Jacob, .82; Scopurek, Jos., 1.59; Scopurek Bros., 4.77; Siminski, Lawrence, 1.52. Trutwin, Jos., \$5.47; Thompson, W. H., 3.79. Wesnesowski, Jos., \$2.68; Witucki, Jos., 1.59; Wochnik, Thos., 2.64; Welinski, Roman, 7.2; Wisniewski, Jos., 3.61; Welinski John, 3.38; Walters J. L., 4.63; Walters, Geo., 1.09; Wojtulla, John, 2.98; Wicherske, Theo., 1.9; Wichersik, Anton, .57; Wozniak, Geo., 3.52; Wozniak, Jos., 5.73; Wozniak, Stan., 1.13; Wuczore, John, 6.67; Wetzal, John, 5.65; Wiczorek, J., 20; Wiczorek, Anton, .85; Wiczorek, Martin, 3.78. Young, M. N., \$4.34; Yorek, Peter, 6.52; Yaggar, Michael, .07; Yaggar, Bart, 1.58. Zelnor, Ignatz, \$1.95; Zientek, Nick, 4.66; Zechowski, Martin, 2.66; Zimmerman, Henry, 3.57; Zapalska, Jacob, 4.04; Zak, Christ, 1.29; Zauda, V., 2.22; Zak, Michael, 2.00.

FINE ROAD BUILDING

Experimental Work of the Agricultural Department.

ALWAYS READY TO INSTRUCT

Government Anxious to Help Any Community That Wishes to Improve Its Highways—How to Obtain Assistance of the Department.

The office of public roads of the department of agriculture is making its influence felt throughout the United States, and in no place is it more conspicuous than in the vicinity of Washington. The District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia each have something to show for the work that has been done in the way of road improvement, and, while comparatively little has been accomplished in comparison to the vast length of highways that need improvement, there is sufficient to form an interesting object lesson to guide local authorities in the extension of the good work which has been begun and in which instruction has been given by the agents of the government. The work of road improvement was begun by the government in compliance with a law directing the secretary of agriculture to furnish expert advice in road building. In their effort to comply with the law in an efficient manner the office of public roads has offered to local communities throughout the United States the services of its corps of highway engineers and experts, who are prepared to advise with persons in such communities as to the best methods of construction to be employed in any locality. Any community desirous of constructing an object lesson road will find the office of public roads ready to act as instructor in the good work, but the office has had to make plain to people in various sections that, while it will assist in such work, the community itself must take it up in a substantial manner. The office undertakes to provide both highway engineers and experts, who go over the ground and consider the questions of available materials for road construction as well as a plan for the road to be built. They prepare plans with proper grades and all details indicated and also in many

instances furnish machinery for the work. The people of the community to be benefited are expected to furnish common labor and teams and to have competent men on hand who are to be taught methods of road construction under the conditions that prevail in that community. After the piece of experimental road is built it is expected that the good work shall go on. One of the recent works begun by the office of public roads is the construction of a road from the station at Occoquan, Va., to the old town of Occoquan, a distance of two and a half miles. The road was a good sample of up hill and down dale, with mud almost any depth, until the experts in road building got hold of and improved it. In order to obtain the assistance of the department application must be made by the properly constituted local authorities who have legal control of the roads in their community. The assistance given is intended to be purely educational. The ability of the department to furnish machinery is a great help to many communities, as in that way the local authorities get a practical demonstration of just what they are expected to purchase for a continuation of the work. The department secured funds for the purchase of machinery, which it shifts from place to place as it is needed in its experimental work. The department has begun experimental roads in many parts of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian line to the gulf. Each section requires a somewhat different plan of improvement, and each time experts make plans for a community they add to their fund of information on the conditions affecting road building in various sections. It is expected that in the course of a few years the effect of this campaign for good roads will be seen very plainly throughout the United States. There are advocates of national aid for road building, and it is not unlikely that a strong effort will be made in the next congress to have an appropriation for this purpose. In many localities in which instruction in the building of good roads and education as to their desirability are most needed the people are unable to secure enough money to do their part toward the construction of the object lesson road. It is believed that if such communities were given one piece of road as an object lesson it would not be long before they would provide means for continuing the work on other roads. This is one of the arguments that will be used in favor of national aid, and there are a good many people who believe that congress will take up this work and put it through to a conclusion; so that a great impetus toward road construction will be had all over the United States.



THE FOUNDATION COURSE OF A NEW ROAD IN VIRGINIA, CONSISTING OF TWO AND ONE-HALF INCH BROKEN STONE, GRADE 4 PER CENT.

Optical Delusions Wrought by Clever Interior Decorations. The problem of making a rather small low ceiling dining room look bigger and loftier was successfully solved recently in one home. Until the change this fall the wall paper was in a dark green figured pattern extending three-quarters of the way to the ceiling, where a white rail met a border of light green. The effect of this was to make the room look low, while several pictures in white frames took up too much space and appeared "spotty." The first move was to banish the pictures and give the figured paper a coat of light but beautiful bluish green calamine, leaving the paler green frieze intact. The new color scheme made the room appear more spacious and served admirably as a background for two handsome old pieces of furniture that were household treasures. One was a buffet and the other a desk with an upper part inclosed in glass that was utilized as a closet for fine china. A couple of marine views in water colors 9 by 12 inches were set flat against the wall, covered with glass and held in place by beading. Two high class designs cut from a wall paper frieze showing artistic marine views in tones of green were treated in the same way. A globe of silver fish was placed in this "sea room," as the mistress of the house called it, and contributed to the attractiveness of the apartment. The old grained woodwork gave way to white enamel with crystal knobs on the doors. The curtains, flimsy lace ones, were placed next to the window panes, electric lights in the ceiling replaced the chandeliers and contributed to the effect of spaciousness produced by this innovation.

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Cleaning Plumage. A woman who has success in cleaning ostrich and other feathers puts a cupful of Indian meal, half a cupful of flour and three level tablespoons of borax into a paper bag and with it one large or two or three small feathers. These she shakes about until the soft has disappeared from the feathers, and then she shakes them free from the mixture. Fine knitted wool articles and laces are sometimes cleaned in this way.

HALLOWEEN FUN.

A Progressive Seed Party an Amusing Entertainment.

A progressive pumpkin seed party is an excellent entertainment for those who have no desire to pry into the future or be stirred by the horrible on Halloween.

The house should be appropriately decorated with autumn leaves, chrysanthemums and jack-o'-lanterns, which will furnish the seeds for the evening's entertainment. Tables are arranged and tally cards are provided as for a card party.

At table No. 1 the half of a pumpkin is filled with beans mixed with pumpkin seeds. A small spoon is used to remove contents from the pumpkin to a plate in front of each player. The players must not be allowed to hunt for the pumpkin seed until these are upon their own plates. The couple finding the most pumpkin seeds progress.

At table No. 2 the half of a pumpkin is filled with apples and pumpkin seeds. The pumpkin seeds are to be



MAKING PUMPKIN SEED ANIMALS.

driven into the apples. The couple who first succeed in placing fifty seeds in their apples progress.

At table No. 3 the couple progress who made the greatest number of figures representing animals from pumpkin seeds and pins of various sizes. It is better to state what animal is to be made—as a pig.

At table No. 4 each person takes ten from a bowl of seeds and engages in the old game of "Up Jenkins." The couple winning the most seeds progress.

At table No. 5 a conversation is carried on, and, as at table No. 4, each person has ten seeds. Every time one is trapped into saying "yes" or "no" a forfeit of a seed is paid. Those holding the most seeds at the end of a given time progress.

At table No. 6 the seeds are carried on a knitting needle from a pile in the center of the table to a plate in front of each player. The couple having the most seeds on their plates progress.

Appropriate refreshments are served, consisting of baked beans in individual dishes, brown bread sandwiches, pickles, pumpkin pie, doughnuts and sweet cider.

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WANTS

one cent a word. No ad taken for less than ten cents.

Will trade good business in Little Falls for land or city real estate. Inquire at the office of N. N. Bergheim, Little Falls, Minn. 46 2t

Money to loan on farm and city property, at low rates. If you want a loan call and get rates. 39 1t -Signor & Schallern.

FOR SALE—One upright dried fruit case with eight compartments, also one six-foot counter case. Both in good condition.—Julius Jetka. 46

WANTED—Every housekeeper in Little Falls to see our New Guaranteed Electric Flat Iron. It is on exhibition at our office. —Water Power Co. 5

Blacksmith and wood-working shop in village of Backman for sale, or will rent to a good blacksmith. Write Frank Mischke, Backman, Morrison county, Minn. 45 2t

FOR SALE—Two high office or store room stoves, in good condition, one medium size box stove, one high office desk, one long office table. Inquire Herald office. 37 1t