It Tastes Good

One reason why *Scott's Emulsion* of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda has had such a large sale is because it is "Almost as palatable as milk;" but the best reason is that its curative properties are unequalled. It cures the cough, supplies the waste of tissues, produces flesh and builds up the entire system.

Scott's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

Little Falls Business College.

FALL TERM COMMENCES MONDAY, SEP. 4th.

FOUR COURSES. English, Commercial, Shorthand and muscil

Four Teachers. 12 Lectures During Fall Term.

J. B. LANIGAN, Principal.

LITTLE FALLS HARDWARE CO.

—DEALERS IN—

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

Stoves, Tin Ware, Sash, Doors, Moulding, Building Paper, Paints, Oils, and Varnish.

AGENTS FOR

Champion Mowers and Binders.

Broadway, West Side, - Little Falls, Minn.

A. TANNER

DEALER IN

General Merchandise

Is the place where you will find the largest line of General Merchandise, best assortment, and finest stock of

STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES

....to be had in the city at....

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

....Also a large line of....

SHOES!

Special attention paid to Children's shoes and prices to meet the demand. A good shoe for infants from 35c up. Ladies' Fine shoes for $1.25 and upward. A Good Fine shoe for Men at $1.50 and better

Highest Price Paid for Farm Produce.

Call at the Old Stand and be convinced.

A. TANNER.

MALTESE CROSS WHISKEY

For Medicinal Use. No Fusel Oil.

CURES Consumption, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Debility and Pneumonia.

There is no purer whiskey made. It is a STRICTLY PURE MALT WHISKEY, distilled by a new process whereby it can not possibly contain a particle of fusel oil. Maltese Whiskey is especially distilled, and prescribed by physicians as a medicine, and may be taken by the most delicate or weak person with perfect safety. Its action is entirely that of a stimulant, and it is entirely free from the inebriating effects common to all ordinary Bourbons or Rye Whiskey and most medicinal whiskies. Prices, $1.00 per bottle. Ask your dealer for Maltese Whiskey. Bottled by MALTESE CHEMICAL CO., St. Paul, Minn.

CONSUMERS' CIRCLE.

AN INTERESTING MOVEMENT OF WHICH LITTLE HAS BEEN HEARD.

Buchanan Investigates and Under the "Influence" Tells All About It—He Writes Just Like a Full Fledged "Circlist"—Co-operators Who Co-operate.

Among the many ideals, theories and propositions for the improvement of the people's condition there is one which is not yet widely known, but which has impressed those who have given it careful thought as containing more than ordinary merit when judged as a principle or as a practical plan. I refer to the Universal Union of the Consumers' Circle. This movement had its birth in the brain of Henry A. Beckmeyer of Newark, N. J., and in the 18 months it has been in existence its labors have been chiefly confined to New Jersey, New York city and a few of the cities and towns of New England and the Atlantic coast states. Mr. Beckmeyer has for years been a close student of co-operation, theoretical and practical, and as chairman of the co-operative board of the Knights of Labor has had excellent opportunities for obtaining knowledge along this line.

For more than a year I have from time to time, as I had opportunity, given attention to this new idea, with a view to thoroughly mastering its principles and plan of operation. I give herewith the result of my investigation, using the phraseology peculiar to the circlist.

The creed of the consumers' circle very properly declares that, in a work of such vast magnitude as the emancipation of labor organization, unity of purpose and concert of action are among the very first essentials to bring about speedy success. We can establish as the most extended unit purpose the desire to see justice done the worker. Some possess this desire; others do not. This will separate all society into the two great divisions of the fair and the unfair. There can be no middle division, for a lukewarm fair man fills the unfair with the hope that he can be brought into their service, and this lends moral encouragement to the cause of the unfair. Labor can truthfully assert that "he that is not with us is against us."

We have so determined unity as to purpose. We turn now to action. There are three principal modes of action that can be adopted by organized fair workers, two modes by all of them—namely, as united producers and as united consumers—one mode by some of them as united voters.

The wide introduction of machinery and improved methods of manufacture are making the worker as a producing force more and more unnecessary—he is steadily losing his hold upon industry from the side of the producer—and concert of action from this direction, the strike and like means of relief are becoming inoperative. To organize and manage the affairs of the workers as united producers is hence styled old trades unionism.

Many male workers and a few female workers have been endowed with the right of franchise—they can vote. It has been sought in various ways to bring the workers together for united action at the ballot box, but with rather unsatisfactory results, considering the many years that have been devoted to the work. Not men but money rules the world, and the fair hopes for the many inspired by the ballot conscientiously cast have more than once been dashed to pieces by the impact of the concentrated dollars wielded by the few. To operate with the ballot with the workers organized as producers is styled new trades unionism.

The workers have never been organized distinctively as consumers. Sporadic attempts have been made to drill them as nonconsumers of certain unfair products, but the boycott as a general weapon never gained headway, as there is nothing solidly constructive in an essentially destructive policy. What the general organization of the worker in his capacity as consumer will accomplish in his emancipation remains yet to be seen. It has never been tried. It is something new, and in its support, beyond the few though very satisfactory results already reached in an organization practically but just born, there are to be advanced for its adoption mainly solid arguments and weighty reasons.

It is the natural basis of human organization, for men are not all producers, men are not all voters, but all men are consumers. In the world of production we find the few but well organized wealthy nonproducers facing in a determined struggle the many divided, impoverished producers. As matters stand now, all need not produce to live, but all must consume to live. Upon what all must do we can easier found a lasting brotherhood.

We will be attending to our natural and proper business, which is to consume and so enjoy existence. Production should be attended to by machinery and other inanimate forces harnessed in the service of man. Workers are too apt to believe that their only business in this world is to work. By emphasizing the fact that we are first consumers, that our business is to consume, to live, we shall quicker reach that highest development of society in which there will be a maximum of consumption with a minimum of direct human production, where man shall not govern man, where there shall be neither master nor slave, but where man shall govern matter for his full benefit and comfort.

It will enable the worker in most direct and positive fashion to regain his primary and supreme right of life, "inalienable," yet alienated, out of which he has permitted himself to be cajoled by those who had his head filled with theoretical trumpery concerning his secondary and inferior right to labor.

It will bring harmony among all the organizations of labor, for it will furnish a common standing ground. No organization now in existence need sacrifice its autonomy. The very nature of a consumers' organization will preclude any tendency toward monopoly, for the bigger the organization the more benefit will come to each individual member.

Money rules the world. The money of a few directors of production has been organized, has been named capital, and that is now the universal ruler, alike in monarchies and in so called free republics. The money of the mass of the people has never yet been organized in consumption. When this is done, the dollars of the consumers will be able to dictate to the dollars of the producers.

As all men are consumers, the organizations of men as such will be necessarily local along the established political lines of ward, city, county, state and nation, and hence concerted action at the ballot box among the workers will be wonderfully promoted.

The taxpayer and voter is a consumer in the light of consuming the services of the rulers of the state. Organize the consumer, you organize the citizen, you unite the people at one and the same time along both the economic and the political lines and insure the speedy nationalization and municipalization, or socialization, of the means and machinery of production and distribution.

It will force equality among all men and engender a right feeling of fraternity and democracy. We all differ in our power to produce. Some are good workmen, others bad; some quick, some slow; some talented, some dull; some born geniuses, others ordinary clay, but all must consume to practically the same extent to maintain existence at all.

The way to co-operate is to co-operate. In the ultimate co-operative commonwealth toward which our eyes are so hopefully and longingly turned the producers and the consumers will be in immediate contact; there will be no middlemen of any kind, industrial or political, to rob the one or fleece the other; the exploiters of their fellow men will have passed out of existence. We have producers and consumers now who believe in this co-operative commonwealth. There is absolutely nothing but their own will that can prevent them from co-operating now and at once, and so laying the economic foundation stones of the new commonwealth. All it needs is to bring the enlightened producer and the enlightened consumer into line and get them to fully recognize each other. The consumers organized can, through their united custom, affect in the interest of the producer all industries still in the competitive stage, and as citizens through their united vote all industries that have passed into combinations. The consumer will be guaranteed full value, the producer fair pay.

According to the consumers' circle, the organization of the people as united producers, voters and consumers is the newest, latest, truest and best trades unionism. The main features in the system of practical work of the new movement as expounded by its leaders are as follows:

Universal Unity—The circle embraces all members of the American Federation, the Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Alliance, the Grange, the American Railway union—in short, all industrial organizations in good report, together with producers and workers as yet unorganized, who are purchasers of recognized standing of fair labor and its product—fair consumers, fair dealers, fair manufacturers.

General Enrollment—The names and addresses of such fair men are, as fast as procurable, entered upon the general fair roll of the circle. A special request is made of every one interested to send in his name and the names of all he knows as friendly to the cause. This list is published so that all may know who belong to this integral co-operative brotherhood.

Mutual Support—Circlers are expected to keep their money circulating as exclusively as they can inside the brotherhood—to give employment to one another, to buy each other's labor products, to deal at stores where these goods are sold and in every other way patronize each other in preference to the unfair consumers outside the circle.

Drum Corps—All actively at work in extending the market for fair services and fair made goods are enrolled in a special rank of honor styled the Drum Corps of Fair Industry, in which emulation takes the place of competition as a moving, driving and quieting spirit.

Reports—Every consumer, either directly or through his organization, is required to report to the founder of the system at least once every three months, preferably every month, the place and amount of his fair purchases. He need not give the exact amount; he can report less, but never more, if he feels this requirement an intrusion upon his private affairs. This report system has worked wonders in separating the earnest, sincere, straight and loyal workers in the industrial movement from the hypocrites, mouthers and pretenders.

Buyers and Boycotters—With respect to the products of fair industry, every purchaser can do only one of two things—he either buys them or he boycotts them. It matters not whether this boycott be one of ignorance, indifference or intention. In any form it is equally reprehensible in one who claims to have the interest of fair humanity at heart. In addition to separating fair from unfair consumers, the circle is also engaged in dividing the organized producers into the two great classes of the buyers and boycotters of fair made goods and proposes to give wide publicity to the names of the officials, editors, writers, orators and other leaders in the industrial movement who do not buy fair service or fair products, and are so carrying the money the movement brings them to the very enemies of the labor they ostentatiously espouse. A redhot campaign in support of honest workers is in prospect.

The Fair Ballot—As with circle money, so with circle votes. These are to be given only to those who are pronouncedly in favor of organized fair industry and have proved their sincerity by spending their money for fair labor products. The fair list of the circle insures the consumer not only fair private industrial service, but also fair public political service. Circlers cast their votes only for those upon the fair list. Any officeholder who does not support legislation, supply administration or dispense justice in the interest of the people is, after due examination of his course by a majority vote of the circlers affected, stricken off the fair list, and in that way loses at once all further political as well as all further business support of the organization. The circle holds that if he is not worthy of one he equally does not deserve the other. The tremendous influence in favor of honest government this will exert needs but to be referred to.

Store Labels—The circle has designed a complete set of cards, labels and other devices to make widely known the products, factories, shops and stores of all operating under the system.

Mr. Beckmeyer has contributed several circulars to the literature of the new idea and conducts the circle's official journal, Mutual Aid, which is published in Newark. Mutual Aid reports a steady progress in the growth of the circle, and there is no doubt that the advocates of its principles confidently believe it is the great movement of the future.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

Pride.

Elizabeth—Yes, Marmaduke McCaulley, you are a free man. I gladly release you. Think not that I, a McFlinnigan, would put a price upon one blighted affectations as bring a breach of promise suit against you. Though me heart is breaking, there is still a drop of the proud blood in my veins dat has characterized our family for generations! Adieu!—Truth.

A Good Son.

An Irishman, swearing the peace against his three sons, thus concluded his affidavit: "And this deponent further saith that the only one of his children who showed him any real affection was his youngest son, Larry, for he never struck him when he was down."—Green Bag.

THE TATTLER.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is fond of all outdoor sports.

Lady Constance Lytton says that women have no code of honor.

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., is away in Paris or London more than any other New York woman who still retains her home connections.

Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt has chosen old rose as the color of her boudoir in her new home, or in the old one renovated, in the heart of Gotham's millionaireville.

The French Duchess d'Uzes is said to repair every Friday morning in mean clothes to a cancer hospital, where she replaces an infirmary servant till late in the evening.

Mrs. Alpheus Hardy of Boston is worth nearly $1,000,000. She is very fond of flowers, cultivating them with great success. A superb chrysanthemum is named for her.

Miss Illinois Morrison is the name of a young woman resident of Mount Vernon, Ills., and a relative of another Illinois Morrison known to the country as "Horizontal Bill."

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, wife of the Standard Oil king, teaches Sunday school very devotedly, as do her two daughters. John D., Jr., is in his mother's class of young men.

Mrs. Oates, the wife of the popular member from Alabama, has a charming room furnished entirely in white woodwork and a white piano. Here she dispenses the hospitalities of her tea table in a white tea gown.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine, the wealthy widow of the ex-secretary's favorite son, gives all her spare time to good deeds. She will, with another member of the McCormick family, establish a school for teaching things industrial.

Mrs. Maria Ruiz Burton of Mexico, of Chicago and of Ensenada, Lower California, is the owner of a tract of 9,000,000 acres of land in Lower California, valued at $5 per acre, a total of $45,000,000, and it is rapidly increasing in value.

Miss Talbot of Margam is the daughter of the late well known "father of the house of commons." Mr. Talbot left his daughter all of his estates, valued at £2,000,000, and his Great Western railway stock, valued at £1,000,000.

Every month, it is said, Mrs. Parnell sends a fresh wreath of white roses and maidenhair fern to the grave of the last Irish leader at Glasnevin, Dublin, and attached to the wreath there is always a card with the same inscription, "My idol, my king, my husband."

Mrs. May Fanning, a widow employed in the sheriff's office at Dubuque, has been dismissed for forcibly kissing a murderer who was being conveyed from the courtroom to the jail. Mrs. Fanning accompanied the prisoner with a bank-note, a basket of fruit and a tender missive.

DRAINAGE ALL IMPORTANT.

Unless Free From Water Good Roads Cannot Be Maintained.

Among those who have given the subject of road improvement careful attention there is a settled conviction that the good condition of any road depends upon a system of thorough drainage—a system which embraces not only the removal of the storm water which falls upon the surface of the road and the land adjoining, but also the water which filters through the ground. The latter, if allowed to percolate into and through the subsoil underlying the roadbed, will render the travel way soft and springy, often affecting the compacted surface of the road, so as to cause it to break up, or, in other words, "the bottom drops out." The remedy is thorough draining.

In fact, the basis of all road improvement in the country is the thorough drainage of the road surface and the foundations of the road embankments. In the experiments which have been made in road drainage by laying one or two lines of tile drains along the sides and parallel with the road the result has been so satisfactory that some persons have become enthused with this method of road improvement and conclude that in it there is a remedy for all the defects which may be encountered. But we are convinced that the best improvement of our highways will combine at least three essential features, which are:

First—A road embankment of sufficient height to be at least above overflow from extraordinary rainfall, and sufficiently crowning to shed the water readily, and wide enough to accommodate the travel and not of greater width.

Second—That the road shall have open ditches on each side of sufficient capacity to carry all flood water from the roadway and from the lands adjoining into the nearest water course without hindrance. The surface or open ditches should have such a perfect grade that no water will find a lodgment along the line of the road on either side.

Third—That two lines of tile drains be placed parallel with the roads, one on each side, at the base of the embankment.

The underdrains should be laid at the depth of three or more feet. The size of the tile will depend on the length of the drain and the fall, but it is probable that they should not be less than 4 inches in diameter in any case, and as much larger as the needs may require. The three essential features named embrace two systems—the removal of the surface water speedily and effectually, the removal of the water of saturation remaining after the removal of the surface water and the prevention of the flow of soil water under the roadbed. The underdrains should have a uniform descent or grade to some natural stream or outlet where the water discharged will flow away freely and at no time back up in the drain. The crowning of the road should be sufficient to cause the water falling upon the surface of the road to flow readily through the side ditches. If it fails to flow away and remains in the ruts and depressions, it will increase the amount of mud and the inconvenience of travel. Roads in such a condition should have road machines passed over them as often as necessary to make and keep the surface level.

It is a mistaken idea that an underdrain laid in the middle of the road will drain the surface of the road. The travel and the action of the water falling upon the road will so effectually cover the surface that no water on the road will find its way down to the drain thus laid. To the contrary, the horse tracks and ruts will hold water like earthen vessels until it is removed by evaporation or otherwise. Roads graveled and drained as proposed will cost from $400 to $500 a mile, but when done they will be good roads for 11 months and commendably passable the remainder of the year with a little timely repair.

Where gravel and stone are not be had at a reasonable cost we know of no improvement so satisfactory in all respects as the roads well graded and sufficiently drained. Where gravel or broken stone can be had, it will be found that the thorough drainage of the road as proposed will save half the gravel or stone that would otherwise be required to make a good road. A dry foundation to build upon is the most important factor in road construction. Tile drains may be used to intercept water percolating through the earth of the higher ground adjacent and likely to interfere with the road, or springs or secret places under the roadbed may be drained out with tile so as not to interfere with the embankment. After a road has been put into good condition and thoroughly underdrained nothing need be done except to keep the surface of the travel way smooth and the open ditches free from any drift accumulations.—J. J. W. Billingsley.

Good Roads.

We are going to have good roads in this country and sooner than most people think. It will not be due to the millionaires or the mossbacks either, but to the young blood of the nation—the boys—who furnish their own motive power and travel over the country on two wheels. Charles Kingsley's lines might thus be paraphrased and dedicated to the inventor of bicycles:

When all the world is young, lad,
And all the trees are green,
And every goose a swan, lad,
And every lass a queen;
Then hey for leggins and wheel, lad,
And round the world away.
Young blood will have its course, lad,
And every dog his day.

—Hardware.

What It Netted Him.

Mr. Broker—Is young Mr. Jingles doing well with the money his father left him?

Mr. Boardman—Oh, yes. He has been in business for over a year now.

Mr. Broker—Did it net him anything last year?

Mr. Boardman—Well, yes. It netted him a loss of about $10,000.—Detroit Tribune.

A New Health Food

has made its appearance. It is not only a health food, but a healthy food—a health food that makes other food healthy. Its name is

COTTOLENE

It takes the place of hog's Lard, which is a notoriously unhealthy food. A vegetable oil product—delicate, digestible, and economical—one trial gives COTTOLENE a permanent home in every kitchen, whence it increases the health and enjoyment of every member of the family. Try it for yourself. At all grocers.

Sold in three and five pound pails.

Manufactured only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO.

ORDER FOR HEARING ON CLAIMS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } In Probate Court, COUNTY OF MORRISON. } ss. General Term. April 2, 1894.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary E. Farrand, Deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Cyrus H. Farrand of said county:

It is Ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this Court for examination and allowance at the Probate office, in the Court House, in Little Falls in said county, on Monday the 8th day of October 1894, 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 proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.

Ordered Further, that 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 The Little Falls Transcript, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Little Falls, in said county.

Dated at Little Falls the 2nd day of April A. D. 1894.

By the Court,
DONAT TRETTEL,
Judge of Probate.

(SEAL)

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., March 29, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Isaac E. Staples, clerk of court, at Little Falls, Minn., on May 15th, 1894, viz:

James Taylor for the n½ se¼, sec. 6, twp. 131, range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Alonzo Simpson, Samuel Pettit, Hans Gosh and Frank Taylor all of Randall, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of eighteen dollars interest which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Emma Krottoschinsky, an unmarried woman mortgagor, to George W. Thayer mortgagee, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1892 and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Morrison and State of Minnesota, on the 26th day of April, 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m., in book "T" of mortgages, on page 451 and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The north half of the southeast quarter of section eleven and the west half of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section fifteen, all in township one hundred and twenty-eight, range thirty in Morrison County and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said Morrison County, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Little Falls in said County and State, on the 12th day of May, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of eighteen dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, Attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 30, A. D. 1894

GEORGE W. THAYER, Mortgagee,
LINDBERGH, BLANCHARD & LINDBERGH, Attorneys.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land office at St. Cloud, Minn. March 27th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Isaac E. Staples, clerk of court, at his office in the court house in Little Falls, Minn., on May 14th, 1894, viz.:

Napoleon Cote H. E. No. 14392 for the se¼ sec. 24, twp. 42, range 31.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.:

Charles Lyons, William Tough, George Buck and Andrew Nelson all of Gilbert P. O., Morrison County, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } In District Court, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. } Seventh Judicial District.

In the Matter of the petition of the Wells-Stone Mercantile company and T. B. Hawkes and company for a receiver of W. M. Brooks and Al Brooks co-partners as W. M. Brooks and company

On hearing and filing the petition of the above named petitioners herein, it is now, on motion of the Attorneys for the petitioners,

Ordered, That said petition be heard at General Term District Court in and for the county of Stearns, Minnesota, at the court house in the city of St. Cloud, Minnesota, on Monday, April 9, 1894, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of said day; that notices of said hearing be given to said Brooks & Company and to said firm of Holmes & Brown, and to said M. T. Brooks, and to said Farwell, Ozmun, Kirk & Co., by delivering to and leaving with each of them, true copies of said petition, herein, and the order at least 8 days prior to the hearing of said petition; and, in the event that either of said parties cannot be found for said personal service, then that service as to such party, is to be made by the publication of this order as hereinafter provided.

It is ordered, further that this order be published in a newspaper published, and in general circulation in Morrison county, Minnesota, one publication at least 8 days prior to the said hearing.

Dated March 17, 1894.

D. B. SEARLE, Judge of said court.
BILLSON, CONDON & DICKINSON, Attorneys for petitioner.

Cut Rates to California.

The old reliable "Albert Lea Route" again comes to the front with lowest rates to San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc. St. Paul and Minneapolis to above named points $27.90 one way first class. $51.30 round trip. Rates from other points proportionately low. The only line with through upholstered Pullman Tourist Cars; berth rate through $6.00. Get your tickets before the rate advances. If you cannot get tickets of your home agent, call on any agent of Minneapolis & St. Louis Ry., or address A. B. CUTTS, General Passenger Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.

What Time is it?

I have just opened up a repair store, and am prepared to do all kinds of Watch, Clock, and Jewelry repairing. Engraving is one of my specialties. My experience has been varied, and I have handled all varities of American and Imported watches. All work warranted and entire satisfaction guaranteed. I am one door west of Post Office. Look for the diamond sign.

SPIRIT J. VASALY, Jeweler.

ONE DOLLAR EVERY HOUR

is easily earned by any one of either sex in any part of the country, who is willing to work industriously at the employment which we furnish. The labor is light and pleasant, and you run no risk whatever. We fit you out complete, so that you can give the business a trial without expense to yourself. For those willing to do a little work, this is the grandest offer made. You can work all day, or in the evening only. If you are employed, and have a few spare hours at your disposal, utilize them, and add to your income,—our business will not interfere at all. You will be amazed on the start at the rapidity and ease by which you amass dollar upon dollar, day in and day out. Even beginners are successful from the first hour. Any one can run the business—none fail. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business which we offer. No capital risked. Women are grand workers; nowadays they make as much as men. They should try this business, as it is so well adapted to them. Write at once and see for yourself. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, Portland, Me.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default has been made in the performance of the conditions of a certain mortgage duly executed by Philander D. Hall and Anna S. Hall his wife, mortgagors to the Lombard Investment company mortgagee, bearing date the 17th day December A. D., 1888, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Morrison, and state of Minnesota, on the 26th day of December A. D., 1888, at 11:30 o'clock a. m., in book P, of mortgages, on pages 5 to 9 to secure the payment of $600 the 1st day of January A. D. 1894 after date thereof with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, which mortgage was assigned by said mortgagee to Everett Stewart assignee, by an assignment dated the 2nd day January A. D. 1889, and recorded in said office on the 8th day of November A. D. 1892, in book X of mortgages on page 310. There is claimed to be due and is actually due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred twenty-seven and thirty-seven one-hundredths dollars ($627 37), and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, situated in said County of Morrison, to-wit:

The north east quarter (ne¼) of the northwest (nw¼) and the south west quarter (sw¼) of the northwest (nw¼) of section five (5) in township one hundred and thirty (130) north and of range twenty-nine (29) and lot three (3), of section thirty-two (32), in township one-hundred and thirty-one (131) north and of range twenty-nine (29), according to the map or plat thereof on file or of record in said office together with the hereditaments and appurtenances hereunto belonging which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Morrison county, at the front door of the county court house, Little Falls in said county, on the 19th day of May, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes and insurance on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage to be paid in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law.

Dated April 4, A. D. 1894.

EVERETT STEWART, Assignee.
HAHN & HAWLEY, Attorneys for Assignee,
53 Minn. Loan & Trust Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., March 29th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Isaac E. Staples, clerk of district court, at Little Falls, Minn., on May 15th, 1894, viz: Alonzo Simpson for the s½ se¼, s½ sw¼ sec. 6, twp. 131, range 30

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

James Taylor, Samuel Pettit, Hans Gosh and Frank Taylor, all of Randall, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., March 29th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Isaac E. Staples, clerk of district court, at Little Falls, Minn., on May 15th, 1894, viz: Alonzo Simpson for the e½ ne¼, sec. 6, twp. 131, range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

James Taylor, Alonzo Simpson, Hans Gosh, and Frank Taylor all of Randall, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of four hundred two and forty one hundredths dollars, ($402.49) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Christen H. Canrup and Petrine Canrup, his wife to Security Savings and Loan Association, bearing date the 11th day of November, A. D. 1892, and duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Morrison and state of Minnesota, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1892, at 30 o'clock p. m., in book U of mortgages, on page 95, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described in and covered by said mortgage, viz: Beginning at south-east corner of south-west quarter of south-west quarter of section five (5), township one hundred twenty-seven (127), range thirty (30), thence running north thirteen and one third (13⅓) rods, thence running west twelve (12) rods, thence running south thirteen and one third (13⅓) rods, thence east twelve (12) rods to the place of beginning, said premises lying and being in said Morrison county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, will be sold at auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Morrison county, at the front door of the court house, in Little Falls, in said county and state, on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 15th A. D., 1894.

SECURITY SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, Mortgagee.
A. UELAND, Attorney for Mortgagee,
302 Guaranty Loan Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of one hundred and twenty-six one hundredths ($126.26) dollars, which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Joseph Tschida and Susanna Tschida, his wife, mortgagors, to Jane H. Whittlesey, mortgagee, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1890, and, with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Morrison, and state of Minnesota, on the 7th day of January, 1891, at 8 o'clock a. m., in book M of mortgages, on page 438, and no notice or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz.: The southeast quarter of section eight (8) in township forty-one (41) of range thirty (30) containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less according to the government survey thereof in Morrison county and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Morrison county, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Little Falls in said county and state, on the 14th day of May, 1894, at 1 o'clock p. m., of that day, at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and fifty ($50) dollars attorney's fees as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated March 20, A. D., 1894.

JANE H. WHITTLESEY, Mortgagee.
FRANK TOLMAN, St. Cloud, Minn. Attorney.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, executed and delivered by Mary A. Witherell, as mortgagor, to L. E. Richard and J. B. Richard, as mortgagees, to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and forty dollars according to the conditions of a certain promissory note made by said Mary A. Witherell, bearing even date with said mortgage and payable on the 21st day of August, 1893 with interest thereon from the date thereof at the rate of seven per cent per annum, which said mortgage bears date the 20th day of February, 1893, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Morrison and state of Minnesota, on the 23rd day of February, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. and was duly recorded in book "W" of mortgages on page 416.

The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, and the debt remaining secured thereby, is the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-eight cents ($150.88), and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover said sum or any part thereof.

Said mortgage conveyed all those tracts or parcels of land lying and being in the county of Morrison and state of Minnesota and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots numbered three and four (3 and 4) in block numbered ninety-one (91) in the town (now city) of Little Falls, according to a survey made by one S. M. Putnam, and a plat thereof, which said plat is now on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the county of Morrison and state of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises above described, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, by the sheriff of said Morrison County, at the front door on Broadway, of the Court house in the city of Little Falls, Minnesota, in said county, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and the debt secured thereby, including interest to the date of sale, together with the expenses of foreclosure and twenty-five dollars attorney's fees.

Dated March 12, 1894.

L. E. RICHARD,
J. B. RICHARD, Mortgagees.
TAYLOR, CALHOUN & RHODES, Attorneys for Mortgagees.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., March 1, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Isaac E. Staples, Clerk of Court, at Little Falls, Minn., on April 18th, 1894 viz:

Denis Rivit H. E. 13541 and Add. 15883 for the sw¼ sw¼ and nw¼ sw¼, sec. 22 twp. 41, rge. 31

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

W. A. Bisbey, Eugene Cota, Victor Nikforo and Frank Broseau all of Little Falls, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

BALD HEAD

No Cure, No Pay. No Mustache, No Pay. Call or Write, PROF. S. BIRKHOLZ 1011 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., March 29, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Isaac E. Staples, Clerk of Dist. Court, at Little Falls, Minn., on May 15, 1894, viz:

Frank Taylor for the w½ nw¼ sw¼ of sec 28, twp 131, range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

James Taylor, Samuel Pettit, Hans Gosh, Alonzo Simpson.

A. BARTO, Register.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1890, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Morrison county, Minnesota, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1890, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon in book Q of mortgages on page 450, whereby Lavina C. Simmons and Jonathan Simmons, her husband, who were the mortgagors therein, mortgaged and conveyed to John R. Sanborn, who was the mortgagee therein, the following described real estate situated in Morrison county, state of Minnesota, to-wit:

Lots one [1], two [2], and the north one-half [½] of lot three [3] of block forty-five [45], and lot four [4] of block forty-four [44] in the town of Little Falls, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in said register's office.

There is claimed to be due and is actually due at the date of this notice upon said mortgage $1,865.50, principal and interest; $100.00 attorney's fees, stipulated to be paid in case of foreclosure; $189.74 general taxes upon