

TEN MILE RACE

Between Cow Boy Smith and Ten of the Fastest Men in the City.

A novel race will take place at the opera house tomorrow between Will A. Smith, known all over the United States as Cow Boy Smith, and the following residents of Little Falls: O. Crossland, E. Lindsey, P. Houde, Wm. Tourtillotte, Peter Vasaly, Peter Newman, Chas. Sylvester, F. Long, Chas. Guernon, Unkown.

Mr. Smith will run the full ten miles and each of his opponents will run one mile. There will be good music in attendance and everything will be done to make it a first-class race. Admission 25 cents, children 15 cents; ladies 15 cents, ladies with escorts, free. Reserved seats for ladies.

Held to the G. J.

John Kessella who is charged with assaulting his brother Simon Kessella, last week, was up before Justice Simmons Thursday for preliminary examination. He waived examination and was held to the grand jury in the sum of \$100.

Simon Kessella, who has been in the hospital for the past week, was able to be at the city hall this morning.

Favorable for Kasperek.

Royalton Banner: The Banner believes the outlook is favorable for the election of Valentine Kasperek, who was nominated for county auditor by the Republican county convention. We have no words of disparagement for Mr. Ellenbecker, his Democratic opponent, either as a gentleman or an official. We believe, however, that Mr. Kasperek is fully as capable and in every respect as honorable, worthy and deserving. We have known Valentine eight years and have always found him the same courteous, accommodating, agreeable, trustworthy gentleman. If he is elected the office of auditor will fall into good hands.

Randall Notes.

The beautiful rains of the past week have settled the fire question for this year.

J. F. Boulter and son, Floyd, were visiting friends in Minneapolis this week.

Sam Mills went to St. Paul on business Wednesday.

E. W. Elrod and family left for Grants, Oregon, Wednesday for the benefit of Mrs. Elrod's health. She has been an invalid for almost a year.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Smith Tuesday. W. D. wears a two by four smile nowadays.

Mrs. Rickerson returned from Anandale Tuesday, where she had been visiting relatives for a month.

Notwithstanding the low wages paid in Dakota for harvesting and threshing, a number of the boys here returned with good fat pocket-books some earning as high as \$200 for the season's work.

Not a candidate for county office has been in town for a whole week, why is it thus?

E. Signor went to Detroit on business Tuesday.

The potato crop in this vicinity will hardly supply the home demand on account of the drought. If the season had been favorable, several car loads would have been shipped from here.

F. M. Allen gave a farewell dance Saturday evening. A large number of friends were in attendance.

Walter Arnold, manager of the Northern Granite company, of St. Cloud, was examining the rock here Wednesday. He will make some tests as to the quality of the stone for paving and if found satisfactory will make arrangements to open up a quarry. Walter is a hustler and if he finds everything satisfactory will make things hum in this neck of the woods.

"A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed."

A friend advised me to try Ely's Cream Balm and after using it six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh. It is a most valuable remedy.—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

My son was afflicted with catarrh. I induced him to try Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrhal smell all left him. He appears as well as any one.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

Price of Cream Balm is fifty cents.

TUTT'S PILLS do not nauseate or gripe.

Your Lame Back

And the painful torture in joints and muscles is nothing but rheumatism. Nothing but rheumatism kills people. Nothing like Drummond's Lightning Remedy for speedy relief and quick cure. Accept nothing in its place; for nothing else will do the work. The full month's treatment of two large bottles sent to any address by express on receipt of \$5. Drummond Medicine Co., 48 Malden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

THE POPULIST PARTY

WHAT IT IS AND OF WHAT ELEMENTS COMPOSED.

Principles of the Party as Formulated at Omaha, St. Louis and Ocala—Objections to This Organization—One Class of Citizens Arrayed Against Another.

The fact that this party has been able to elect governors and legislatures in several states and to secure several senators and members of the house of representatives in congress gives it a right to be considered as a factor in politics which must be taken into account by the old and dominant parties.

So far as it has coherence, this new party is composed of the Farmers' Alliance, Knights of Labor and other bodies supposed to be organized to promote the interests of the "industrial classes" in opposition to the "capitalist and employing classes," together with the dissatisfied elements of all classes.

The principles of this party, as formulated by its national convention at Omaha July 4, 1893, at the St. Louis and Ocala conventions and other authorized utterances, seems to be these:

First—That the nation is on the verge of moral, political and material ruin because of corruption at the ballot box, in the legislatures and congress and on the bench, all resulting from legislation by the two old parties in the interest of the rich and reducing the masses to poverty and suffering. The remedy proposed for this is:

Second—The permanent and perpetual union of the labor forces of the United States in a political party for the purpose of electing public officers of all grades who hold to and will carry out their principles.

Third—Governmental ownership and control of the means for the creation, conservation and distribution of wealth. How far this is to go is not yet fully determined. The nationalists would include lands, houses, factories, stores and everything else, abolishing money and having all things in common. But the general mass seem to be content with governmental ownership of railroads, telegraphs and such like means of communication and the establishment of governmental savings banks, loan offices and other means of taking care of and distributing money. Many of the utterances under this head are so crude and contradictory that exact statement is impossible.

Fourth—Demand is made for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 1 to 16; of a circulating medium of not less than \$50 per head of population; of the issue of government notes, to be a full legal tender for all debts and demands, public and private, to be loaned by the government to the people on land or other security at 2 per cent interest per annum.

Fifth—Like other platforms, there are declarations concerning current questions, temporary, and which cannot be held as permanent principles, and many declarations which are simply the common utterances of all parties. No attempt will be made to state these.

The three fundamental principles of the party seem to be (1) the political organization of the industrial classes to control elections; (2) a large extension of governmental ownership and control of industrial forces; (3) a large supply of government money, with direct issue to the people who want it.

Objections to This Party.

The objections which present themselves to this party and its demands are: First—That, being based on an assumption of the poverty and destitution of the masses, it is in danger of becoming an organized attack on all rights of private property and must end in anarchy or communism. No one should enter the party who is not prepared to follow it to one or the other of these conclusions.

Second—That, being an attempt to organize one class of citizens against another class, laborers against capitalists, it must lead to more pronounced conflicts, aggravate all the evils of organized lockouts and strikes and tends to civil war—not to peace.

Third—That, being based on charges of universal corruption and fraud, it tends to break down all confidence of man in man and begets the very corruption it charges in its own followers as well as others. Evil grows in him who evil thinks. The short experience of this party already demonstrates its demoralizing influence.

Fourth—That, while charging universal corruption upon all branches of the government, national and state, it proposes to infinitely multiply the means and rewards of corruption by multiplying the governmental control of the production and distribution of wealth. When public officers are charged with the creation, loaning and collecting of almost unlimited amounts of money, with the owning and management of enterprises requiring the employment and discharge of hundreds of thousands of men, where will be the limit of peculation and fraud? If we cannot have honest officers with the present very limited temptations and means of stealing, what can we expect with the unlimited opportunities proposed? Human nature will be the same, and results must be in proportion to the means offered.

Fifth—The scheme of governmental ownership of the means of intercourse and transportation seems impracticable from the financial standpoint. These are now property of private owners, and there seems to be but two ways in which the government can acquire them. One is to purchase them. But the government has no money to buy with and can get none except by some form of taxation. If it should buy them on credit, it would create a national debt many times greater than the war debt, and that debt would have to be represented by "promises to pay," and to pay both principal and interest onerous taxes must be levied. This property, then, cannot be honestly acquired but by cre-

ating an immense debt, to be paid by burdensome taxation for generations. The other means of acquiring this property is "confiscation." But there is no reason why this kind of property should be confiscated any more than any other. It was lawful property when its owners invested in it, and they have the same moral and lawful right to it that the farmer has to his land, the merchant to his goods and the mechanic to his tools. Besides the constitution is in the way, for that declares that "private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation." In short, the proposition is impracticable, and the attempt to realize it would subvert the government and end, as suggested, in anarchy or communism.

Sixth—Equally impracticable seems to be the proposal to issue and loan large amounts of government notes. Being government notes, they could be loaned or paid out only "for value received." They would represent a debt owed by the government, and which it must express as a "promise to pay." It must therefore make some provision to pay them. They could neither have nor express value, except in the terms of something having value—that is, each one must promise to pay so many bushels of wheat, acres of land or dollars. The government must therefore acquire this land, wheat or dollar with which to give value to its paper. Now, if the government gave them out in the purchase of land, wheat or dollars, it must hold these with which to redeem them. If it loaned them on mortgage of land, wheat or dollars, it must have the custody of these, and be at the expense of their care and use, and at the expense also of collection, foreclosure, etc. Two per cent interest would not pay the expense and losses involved, which would have to be made up by taxes. Besides in what possible way could the value of the property to be mortgaged be determined? Would it be fixed by law, once for all, at the present market rates? Would the loans be fixed at a given per cent of this legal valuation, or would the valuation of the property and the amount to be loaned be subject to the increase of the market price? If so, who can fail to see that the more paper there was issued the higher prices would rise, and the higher prices rose the more paper would be issued, and so an increase of prices and an increase of loans go on perpetually, or until the scheme collapsed in universal bankruptcy of both the government and the people. And then what a mighty political machine it would be for the Populist bosses!

Seventh—Finally the short history of Populism affords us abundant evidence of "bossism" and "corruption" to warn against placing in the hands of its leaders any such powers and temptations. Kansas and South Carolina, once intensely Republican and the other intensely Democratic, are "awful examples." Look at these pictures drawn by themselves.

What is Populism?

From the Topeka New Era (Populist paper) of July 21, 1894, under above title: Since the inauguration of Governor Lewelling down to the 3d of July last he has been busy in carrying out or trying with the contracts made with the Democracy at Wichita and since.

These hellish schemes now settled, by agreement the campaign was ready to commence.

Was there ever such political treachery on record?

Following this, the county convention of Shawnee county was made up, in part, with delegates elected under a forged call of the city primaries, and largely by the manipulation of the police department acting under orders from their superiors and the state committee.

They know that Governor Lewelling, the state officers and Chairman Breidenthal encourage them in their hellish work. It is the old political method of whipping in carried to the extreme. But the Democratic convention turned a deaf ear to their scyphantic pleadings and refused to endorse a single nominee of the so called Populist convention. Democracy said: "We have enough of your shams and of your frauds. Henceforth we will go it alone," and proceeded to nominate a straight Democratic state ticket.

If the board of Atchison city had done their duty as officials and given the city good government, then why were they removed?

Because they antagonized the interest of the saloons and gambling dens by closing them up at 10 o'clock at night and on Sundays, and there is no escaping this charge.

Kansas Populism stands for unrestricted operation of saloons, and Governor Lewelling so declares it.

Kansas Populism stands for gambling dens and policy shops, and Governor Lewelling so declares it.

Kansas Populism stands for more bawdy houses and more prostitution, and Governor Lewelling so declares it.

Kansas Populism stands for "moral, financial and material ruin," and Governor Lewelling so declares it.

It must be humiliating to a true Populist to know that the political party with which he is affiliated, and which he has been led to believe will soon usher in the millennium for labor, has got down so low in the slums of vice, fraud and corruption, has professed, pretended and lied to such an extent, that it is recognized among thinking and observing men as the chief source from which the vicious and criminal classes derive their power to prey upon society.

Democrats Cannot Run the Government Successfully.

The receipts of the government for the fiscal year 1894 were nearly \$39,000,000 less than the receipts of the government for the fiscal year 1893.

The expenditures of the government for the year 1894 were nearly \$17,000,000 less than in 1893, while the payments for pensions for 1894 were \$18,180,000 less than for the fiscal year 1893.

Portland, Me.

Will Stick Like Molasses.

"Communism of pell" is good. Let it stick where it belongs—to the sugar barrel party of free trade.

DOWN EAST FARMERS

FEAR CANADIAN COMPETITION WILL GLUT THE MARKETS.

Garden Truck, Hay and Sheep Must Sell For Less Money—A Lame Democratic Politician Who Still Clings to Grover—Everything For the Trasta.

I have been spending my vacation in a little country town way down in Maine. The old farmer with whom I boarded was an active politician, and he and I had many discussions. One day I rode over with him to the country store, a mile or two away, and while we were there another farmer came in and greeted my host with, "Well, Miller, are they going to pass this tariff bill?"

"I dunno," said Miller. "Looks like it."

"Well sir," said the newcomer, "if they do, I've voted the Democratic ticket for the last time."

"Why?" asked Miller.

"Because," was the reply, "if it passes I'll have to sell my flock of sheep. I've been getting 28 and 30 cents a pound for wool, but if this bill passes I won't get more'n 15 or 16 cents, and I can't afford to raise wool for that. And that ain't all," he went on. "I can't get so much for my produce if they let the Canadians bring their stuff in here free or at a lower duty than they pay now."

"Do you think that no duty or a lower duty on Canadian farm products would affect you very much?" I asked.

"Well, I should think it would," was the reply. "Some things 'twon't interfere with, but it will make a big difference in the price of my eggs and potatoes and turnips and hay and such stuff. They ought to put up the duty on hay if anything. There's too much Canadian hay comes in here now. And as for turnips, you see, St. Andrew's down there, just across the line, is a great place for turnips, and if them turnips didn't have to pay a duty it wouldn't pay me to raise any."

"Do you get a pretty good price for your produce now?" I asked.

"Well," he said, "there hasn't been as good a market for them as usual the last year, the times are so hard. A good many mills have been shut down for a longer or shorter time, and that's made money pretty tight."

"Well, then," I said, "you farmers have as much to fear from the shutting down of the mills as from the coming in of Canadian products, haven't you?"

"More. We couldn't sell anything if the mills didn't run. Who'd we sell to?"

"That's just it," I said. "You see, you get just as much benefit from the tariff on manufactures as the manufacturer does. If there weren't any factories, you wouldn't have any market for your produce, so you profit by the tariff on manufactures as well as by the tariff on farm products. You need a tariff on both to protect you."

"Well, that's so," he replied, "though I hadn't thought of it before. I dunno but I'll vote for protection anyhow, even if they don't put wool on the free list and make me sell my sheep."

"There's no doubt that they'll make wool free," I said, "though I didn't know before that free wool would affect Maine much. It is easy enough to see the danger from the coming in of Canadian produce under a low duty, but I didn't suppose they raised wool here."

"They don't much," he said, "though I've got a small flock of sheep. The wool hasn't started on my sheep yet this year, though, and my wife says it's because I voted for Cleveland and free wool."

"Shouldn't wonder," I said.

"I should think those western fellers who raise wool would kick more'n we do, though," the old farmer continued. "I guess they do," I replied. "Petitions against free wool have been sent to congress from 35 states and territories, but the people are not in it with this congress. The trusts have the inside track with this administration."

Just here there entered a man with a Cleveland figure, who, I afterward learned, was a Democratic politician of local fame. Catching my last words, this politician asked in loud, impressive tones, "What is the loss to a few thousand woolgrowers compared to the gain to 70,000,000 of consumers?"

"Ah," I said, "but you must remember that those 70,000,000 consumers are also producers. They produce the articles which the woolgrowers consume. The benefits are mutual, and all have employment and money with which to buy the products of the others. To see the effect as a whole you must apply the same argument to everything. To be consistent, if not wise, you would have to make everything free. Then all your 70,000,000 consumers would soon find that they are producers also. Foreign goods would take the place of home products in our markets until our people, thrown out of work by the ruin of all our industries, would be too poor to buy even the products of European labor."

"We're not talking about 'free everything,'" returned he of Cleveland stature. "We don't want everything free, so we don't have to apply it to everything. We're talking about free wool."

"Pardon me," I said, "for assuming for a moment that the Democratic party had any use for the jewel of consistency. There is chance for a whole day's discussion in finding out what raw materials are, as your senate has learned."

"Well, I'm for tariff reform and Grover Cleveland every time," said the politician as, pleading an engagement, he hurried out.

"Tariff reform and Grover Cleveland every time," I mused. "Never the nation or the people." And I, too, went out, followed by the two farmers.

GAIL H. LAUGHLIN.

Will Stick Like Molasses.

"Communism of pell" is good. Let it stick where it belongs—to the sugar barrel party of free trade.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LITTLE DAUGHTER

of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. McNair, who died Saturday, was held from the Episcopal church Monday at 3 o'clock. Rev. A. A. Joss officiating.

All the talk in the world will not convince you so quickly as one trial of Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve for scalds, burns, bruises, skin affections and piles. L. D. BROWN.

"Chip o' the Old Block" and "A Cold Day" were presented at the Gross opera house Monday evening to a fair sized audience. There is not much of a plot to either of the comedies, but the funny situations and jokes kept the audience in good humor and the company met with a warm reception. The aggregation advertises something funny and if a person wishes to enjoy a laugh about four hours in duration he can do so by seeing this company.

No gritting, no nausea, no pain when Dr. Witt's Little Early Risers are taken. Small pill. Safe pill. Best pill. L. D. BROWN.

One word describes it—"perfection." We refer to Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures obstinate sores, burns, skin diseases, and is a well known cure for piles. L. D. BROWN.

The Electric & Water company will just now offer special inducements to parties desiring to wire residences for electric light.

Minnesota Methodists.

DULUTH, Oct. 4.—The 40th annual Methodist conference for Minnesota opened here with Bishop Cyrus Foss presiding. Sessions will continue till Monday. Bishop Thoburn will take part in the programme. Five cases of church discipline are to come before the convention, but will not be taken up till later in the week. The opening day was devoted to the naming of committees and routine work. About 350 ministers are in attendance.

MASCULINE PORTRAITS.

Lord Rothschild presents each London policeman with a pipe and an ounce of tobacco at Christmas.

General Sam Thomas, railroad magnate and hail fellow well met, is said to be worth about \$5,000,000 if he is worth a cent.

Levi P. Morton is not only a farmer, but also a fireman, being a member of the Walter W. Schell Hose company of Rhinebeck.

Enoch Pratt, Baltimore's grand old man, recently celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday. He rarely misses a day at his office.

Dr. Lewis A. Hallock of New York is probably the oldest practicing physician in the United States. He is in his ninety-second year.

Li Hung Chang had a sore on his tongue once and was proud of it, for he believed that he had a disease similar to that which killed General Grant.

Ornhvatelka, the distinguished Mohawk Indian, is a practicing physician in Toronto. He has a salary of \$10,000 a year as the chief ranger of the Order of Foresters.

John D. Rockefeller is said to have given his daughters to understand that they are not to be great heiresses. The bulk of his property will go to a number of public institutions.

Answorth R. Spofford, librarian of congress, will next year celebrate his seventieth birthday and the completion of 30 years of continuous service in his present capacity.

Senator Gorman was Senator Douglas' private secretary for some time, and as such he accompanied Douglas to Illinois on the occasion of the senator's historic debates with Lincoln.

M. B. Brady, the famous photographer, who was once the noted favorite of fortune, is crippled in body, with falling eyesight and harassed almost to the point of madness by the stings of poverty.

Howard McAllister, the son of Ward McAllister, is somewhat of a dude and could not be called a handsome, captivating man by any stretch of the imagination. He is the son of his father.

Lord Breadalbane is credited with owning the most magnificent residence in Scotland. His lordship can ride 100 miles west from Taymouth park to Ardmaddy castle, on the Argyllshire coast, without setting hoof of his possessions.

Representative Talbert of South Carolina occupies a unique position among congressmen. He neither attends the theater, plays cards, drinks, smokes nor chews. He has a habit, however, of never passing a blind man or a beggar on the street without giving him a nickel.

Mr. Cleveland has been a student of literature all his life. His reading covers a very wide range, and he is very fond of the English novelists. He prefers Dickens to Thackeray and is a great admirer of Walter Scott. His favorite English poets are not English, Burns being a Scotchman and Moore an Irishman.

Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, who is one of the great orators of the Roman Catholic church, enjoys a joke at his own expense. His hair is very red, and when the red hat was conferred on Archbishop Gibbons he remarked to a friend: "Well, well, I suppose I shall never get the red hat. But no matter. I have a beautiful red head."

THE TRAINMAN.

French railroads have telephone connections with moving trains.

The longest run without a stop of a passenger train in England is from Bourne-mouth to Vauxhall, 106 1/2 miles.

The Illinois Central has issued a circular to all its employees thanking them for their action in standing by the road during the strike.

Before May 1, 1895, all men in the railway mail service will be required to take up their residence at such points on the route to which they are assigned as will be satisfactory to the division superintendent.

When the Burlington connects with the Northern Pacific at Billings, as it is expected to do in October, it will get a long haul on Pacific coast business, and it will out much more of a figure in trans-continental business than it does at present.

California Fruit Crop.

\$5,000,000 worth raised this year. Do you want to know where and at what profit the golden orange is raised? Do you want to know where and at what profit the unsurpassed California raisin grape is grown or the luscious peach, the loveliest prune in the world, or the magnificent grape? Do you want to know how to travel through that district comfortably and cheaply? If you do, address CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF INFORMATION, Room 1138 Guaranty Loan Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

"There is a salve for every wound." We refer to Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures burns, bruises, cuts, indolent sores, as a local application in nostrils it cures catarrh, and always cures piles. L. D. BROWN.

Bright Is that of the Sun and Light

Lightest of the Best Lighted Train between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago is the NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED.

Thousands of people are looking Californiaward. They want to know where to go to raise fruit and how to travel cheaply and comfortably. For full answer to these questions, address CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF INFORMATION, Room 1138 Guaranty Loan Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Longest In the World is the Mississippi, but the Shortest River

Line between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago is the NORTH-WESTERN LINE.

\$5,000,000 worth of California fruit was sold east this year. If you want to know where raised, and how to travel cheaply and comfortably, address CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF INFORMATION, Room 1138 Guaranty Loan Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

For instance, Mrs. Charles Rogers, of Bay City, Mich., accidentally spilled scalding water over her little boy. She promptly applied Dr. Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, giving instant relief. It's a wonderfully good salve for burns, bruises, sores, and a sure cure for piles. L. D. BROWN.

The Wisconsin Central Lines Run

Two fast trains daily between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, Milwaukee and all points in Wisconsin, making connection in Chicago with all lines running east and south.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points in the United States and Canadian provinces.

For full information regarding routes, rates, maps, folders, etc., address your nearest ticket agent or Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

Prairie Schooners

Used to be the mode of conveyance over land between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. Today the best conveyance is the NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED.

WHY Send your Sons and Daughters to

EXPENSIVE SCHOOL? A complete Home and Tuition for a year with the very best advantages costs \$160.00 (and with strict economy even less) at Pillsbury Academy

Prepares for any American College. Vocal or Instrumental Music costs but \$40 more. Send for Catalogue. JAMES W. FORD, Principal, Owatonna, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

IS THE ONLY LINE Running Through Cars

ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH and OHIOAGO

HELENA BUTTE SPOKANE TAOCMA SEATTLE PORTLAND

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS ELEGANT DINING CARS THROUGH TRAINS

Time Schedule. WEST BOUND No. 1, Pacific Mail..... 8:15 p. m. No. 5, Fargo Passenger..... 1:15 p. m. No. 7, Dakota Express..... 12:07 a. m. No. 37, Staples Freight..... 8:45 p. m. No. 11, Brainerd Accommodation..... 3:30 p. m. No. 101, Morris..... 8:30 a. m.

EAST BOUND No. 2, Atlantic Mail..... 3:05 a. m. No. 6, St. Paul Mail..... 2:15 p. m. No. 8, St. Paul Express..... 2:10 a. m. No. 12, Arrives from Brainerd..... 8:10 a. m. Nos. 102, 111, 112, 5, 6, 97 and 98 do not run Sundays.

For Rates, Maps, Time Tables Special Information, apply to Agent Northern Pacific R.R. Little Falls, or CHAS. S. FEE, Gen'l Pass Agent, ST. PAUL, MINN.