The Daily Herald.

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TAFT ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Other matters have arisen to distract attention from woman suffrage, but the subject is a live one, nevertheless. Former President Taft has been discussing it in a magazine article, and it is fortunate for him, in a way, that he is not president, as if he were there would be little peace for him in the White House, or anywhere else. Mr. Taft would, perhaps, be likened by the irreverent to the man who could eat crow, but did not hanker after it. He believes that woman suffrage will come, that is, that it will be general, and he interposes no very strenuous objections, though he is not enthusiastic over it. As to suffrage at the present time, he is not in favor of it. He does not believe that the conditions of society as they have developed are yet right for universal suffrage. He foresees, also, that whenever all women are given the franchise, that policy will be productive of some undesirable results. He thinks that ultimately, while these unfavorable results will be very real and quite permanent, there will be advantages which will more than compensate for them. On the whole, while the articl expresses a sort of willingness to accept woman suffrage as something that has its good side, it will not create any enthusiasm among ardent suffragists.

WAR'S COST.

The Saturday Evening Post makes the point that a great war draws upon the present, rather than on the past or the future, in that it is on the production of the present that armies must rely for their sustenance and means to fight. The food for an army, for instance, comes chiefly from the preceding crop, and not from the accumulated stores of generations. And, of course, the crop of next year, or next generation, cannot be drawn upon to supply the needs of the army of today. The same rule prevails with reference to most of the supplies for an army. Its clothing, its ammunition, and a very large part of its other equipment are produced, not entirely, but very largely, while the war lasts. When the war is over those who have lived through it return to the ordinary activities of peace. The Post admits, necessarily, that the withdrawing of industry from peaceful activities constitutes, in the larger way, an enormous tax upon the future.

The Post's view of the matter from the standpoint of the immediate present is no doubt correct. The armies in the field now are not eating the food, or wearing the clothing, or using the ammunition of the future, and only in relatively small measure of the past. Nevertheless, the war is consuming the substance of the people, that has been accumulated through long years, and it is placing on children yet unborn grievous burdens. Not only are cities destroyed, and railroads torn up, and bridges wrecked, and visible damage of like character inflicted, but the legitimate business of millions of individuals is demoralized, and their savings are swept away. As to the future, every one of the countries at war is borrowing to the limit of its inability. Somebody must pay. No matter for how long a term of years the bonds or other securities run, interest must be met, and the people of generations hence will be struggling to meet the bills.

HABITS AND NECESSITIES.

Chicago Herald: Several medical students here in Chicago have recently tried the experiment of fasting for a long period to demonstrate that we eat altogether too much—that eating, as commonly done, is not a necessity but mainly a habit.

No doubt they are right, but their experiment suggests the query as to where necessity ends and habit begins.

Eating is a habit. So is sleeping. So is bathing. So is wearing clothes. But they are all necessary, also. Eating, sleeping, bathing and wearing clothes are good habits, if not overdone. Gormandizing, oversleeping, finickiness about even cleanliness and foppery about clothes are all bad habits.

It is to be feared that the young men who fasted thirty days to prove that we eat too much rendered science little service. The worth while experiments are those which teach us to make the most of our blessings without permitting them to degenerate into vices, and educate us to eschew the habits which are evil in themselves. It is as worth while to civilization to inculcate good habits as to suppress bad ones.

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

In point of merchant shipping the United States is now the second nation in the world, being second in its water carrying trade only to Great Britain. Germany, of course, has for the time been eliminated as a carrying nation. But several of the great shipping nations are still at liberty to use the seas without molestation. Among these are Italy, France and Norway and Holland, and the shipping of each or all of these countries combined is now exceeded by that of the United States. The total tonnage of American merchant shipping is now 3,819,-000. This includes merchant shipping of all kinds, ocean, lake and river. Lloyd's Register gives 5,892,000 as the tonnage of American shipping on June 30 of this year. This excludes lake and river tonnage. During the year there has been an increase of nearly half a million tons on the Atlantic, and of 21,000 tons on the Pacific. Lake tonnage has decreased 70,000 tons.

The increase in American shipping, which has placed the United States second in the rank of carrying nations, is due chiefly to conditions arising out of the war. Some of the increase is represented by the transfer to the American flag of foreign vessels, this being prompted by a desire to avoid the complications which might have resulted from the continued sailing under their former flags. But not all, or nearly all, of the increase is to be accounted for in this way. American ship yards have been busy, and they are still working up to their capacity turning out ships as fast as the conditions will permit. Hence, even if the ending of the war should result in the return of these acquired vessels to their former flags there would still remain a very important addition to the ocean tonnage of American shipping.

It is difficult, in the light of these facts, to understand the insistence of the administration, voiced, and, as is the administration and, as is commonly understood, prompted by Secretary McAdoo, on the establishment of a line of government-owned ships. The only possible excuse that ever existed, as the subject would be viewed by the man on the street, for the installation of a government transportation service, was that of emergency. At the beginning of the war it was possible to argue with some degree of plausibility that because of the extra hazzard imposed by war conditions, private shipping would be withdrawn from the seas, and that it was essential that the needs of American shippers should be met by the government. A year has passed, and it has been demonstrated that this need did not exist. Ocean traffic is being well cared for. And, with every American shipyard busy with the execution of orders for private concerns, the government could not, by embarking on this enterprise, add a single ton to the available shipping, for the execution of government contracts would be impossible except by postponing the completion of work already undertaken.

The American government will be in much safer and more useful business in revising its shipping laws and removing burdensome rtserictions which, in spite of large increases in certain lines of ships, have already resulted in the withdrawal of several large lines from the American carrying trade.

THE MEXICAN RAIDS.

The raids of bands of Mexicans across the border into the United States constitute an irritating phase of a very complicated situation. If Mexico had a real government the matter would be comparatively simple, although even then it would not be free from its embarrassments, for it is always difficult to deal with bands of pillagers. A decade or more after our Civil war there was some trouble along our northern border, but it was our neighbors, and not we, who were the victims. Parties of Fenians assembled at various border points and undertook an armed invasion of Canada. They met with unexpected and vigorous resistance, but the Canadian troops had no authority to pursue them into the United States. But in organizing and equipping within the territory of the United States, an armed expedition against a friendly country, these persons were amenable to the laws of the United States, and the American government immediately took steps to prevent a repitition of the offense and to punish the leaders, a number of whom were jailed.

The Mexican situation is different. The raiders, when they meet with a superior force, slip across the line into Mexico, and our troops cannot pursue them without being put in the position of committing an act of war against Mexico, something which is to be averted, if possible. On the other hand, there is no government in Mexico which can seek out and punish these desperadoes. About the only thing that can be done under the circumstances is to maintain all along the border a patrol sufficiently strong to make such raiding an exceedingly risky and unpleasant business.

EXPLANATION.

"Willie, did you tie that tin can to the dog's tail?"

"Yes, sir" replied the small boy. "I'm trying to do a kind act every day. That dog chases every rabbit he sees. I tied the can to him so that ie will make a noise and warn the rabbit."—Washington Star.

DID HE PUT HIS FOOT INTO IT?

An English soldier, a member of the Second Staffordshire Regiment, says that one bitterly cold night in the early spring he and his mates came out of the trenches. They were billeted in a barn, where they were packed in very close.

"Though numb with cold we were soon asleep," said the soldier, in telling the incident. "I was awakened in the night by one of our chaps trying to put his boots on. After he had been trying for a minute or two I heard the fellow next to me say:

"What the — are you doing?"

"Putting my boots on," was the reply.

"Well, that's my foot, you fool."—New York Times.

In modern warfare the artillery is becoming more important. The training should be largely in that line.

SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN BANK
GRAND FORKS N.D.

4% Paid on Savings

Interest Compounded Quarterly

SIR JOHN FRENCH IS NOT EXPECTED

Men Recognize Him and Jump to Their Places in an Instant.

British Headquarters, France, Sept. 14.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The only man of the hundreds of thousands at the British front who wears the crossed batons of a field marshal on his shoulders appeared in an opening in the shrubbery which bordered the field where a machine gun battery of the new army was waiting for orders to move.

None of the men in the battery had any idea that he was coming. They were lounging and chatting as they waited. In a glance every one identified that sturdy figure with its square chin and the white drooping moustache with the pictures which they had seen in the papers. There was no need for a call to attention. The effect was like an electric shock which sent every man to his place and made his backbone a steel rod.

"Does Sir John French often slip up on you that way?" gasped one of the battery lieutenants who was all of nineteen years of age. Nineteen is the limit of youth for officers in the new army; and there are scores no older. From the one chocolate drop on that boy lieutenant's sleeve to the crossed batons represented a dizzy altitude.

The battery had just come out from England. It took the commander-in-chief about five minutes to form his judgment of the results of their nine months' preparatory drill. He asked a few questions as he looked over each gun and its crew.

"Very good!" he said, and returned to his car which was to take him on to inspect some other formation.

"Any idea that the commander-in-chief spends all his time over a map with a telephone at his elbow," as the staff officer explained, "is quite erroneous. He is always on the go."

The automobile enables him to get over a lot of ground in a day. Sometimes the inspections are quite formal. Different battalions of a brigade drawn up in fields await his coming. Commanding officers know of his approach when they see the flag of his car fluttering along the road. On these occasions he usually makes a little speech. Once when a platform had been arranged for him to address a battalion he passed it by and went closer to the men standing in the field with their rigid columns around him. After that platforms went out of fashion.

"One might think that he could learn very little by a brief inspection or watching troops march past on parade," said the staff officer, "but a soldier's eye takes in more than a civilian can guess. He not only sees that uniform and equipment are in goodition but he is able to judge both the spirit and the physical condition of the men. If they have been having a hard time of it in the trenches he can tell how much fight is left in them. He may judge the character of the reserves who have filled the vacant places. And the men see him. He is no longer a distant figure. They feel the effect of his personality."

The new army contingents as they arrive receive particular attention.

"Every general in the army seems to be taking his turn at inspecting us," said one of the new army officers. "We had plenty of inspections at home. We came out here to fight."

When this was repeated to a staff officer who belongs to "G. H. Q." as they call general headquarters, he said: "They need not worry about that. They will be getting fighting enough when the time comes. But they have the right spirit. All the armies in this war have found that the men who have been in the trenches know from experience how to hold the trenches. They can dig and they can stick no matter how heavy the shell fire. But fresh troops when properly drilled are the best for the offensive. England has a far greater army which has never heard the crack of a bullet than has ever been under fire. The new army men learned a good deal in England; they are to be taught more at the front."

A battalion of new army men drawn up on the pavement of a French village in front of their billets with their transport and their packs on their backs waiting for a general to inspect them is a common sight. The subordinate inspectors have more time to spare for the task than the commander-in-chief. Down the front of the line of each company and then along the rear they move slowly as they take in every detail.

They say that when an army of millions has to be made by a country that had only a small regular army to start with and there is a year's experience of warfare, revolutionary in its methods, to inculcate along with the old principles, too much pains can not be taken in any direction. New army men may be digging reserve trenches or at morning muster and an automobile stops and here is another officer with a red cap which shows that he belongs to the staff or another general to inspect them. Everybody at the British front not in the trenches seems either occupied in making inspections or looking out for an inspection.

"If it isn't somebody bent on inspection," said one of the new army men, "it is some army medical corps sharp engaged in disinfection."

PRISONERS' POCKETS ARE ALL EXAMINED

Paris, Sept. 14.—The inventory of the pockets of German soldiers taken prisoner is as thorough as at the beginning of the war, though it rarely discloses anything important except occasionally in the case of officers so taken by surprise that they had no chance to make away with interesting documents.

The men drawn up in line must empty their pockets on the ground before them. The first thing is generally a knife and the article most common after that is the note book. The knife is confiscated and the note book is held for careful translation, to be returned if not found of military value. It is generally a depository of sentiment, often interspersed with verses, addresses and minute accounts of money spent, lent or borrowed. Rarely does it contain any revelations of interest to the staff. It requires careful cross-examination by the best German-speaking officers to bring these out.

Tobacco in some form is always to be found, mixed often with broken pieces of chocolate and the last thing that is generally produced, hesitatingly, from some inside pocket is a photograph of a woman or a child.

The foreign war shows what preparation will do. The kaiser prepared while other rulers trusted to luck.

LEGAL NOTICES

RESOLUTION.
Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that at a regularly adjourned meeting of the city council of the City of Grand Forks, North Dakota, held Wednesday, September 8, 1915, at 8 o'clock p. m., the following resolution was duly approved and adopted:

Be it resolved by the city council of the city of Grand Forks, North Dakota, that the plans, specifications and estimates of probable cost, prepared under the direction of the City Council by the engineer of said city, for Water Main Extension No. 77, on Viets Avenue, from Lewis Boulevard to Conkling Street, in Riverside Park addition, which said plans, specifications and estimates of probable cost have been duly filed in the office of the city auditor of said city, and are now on file in said office, and having been in all things approved, such improvement is hereby declared necessary, and that a special assessment levied upon the property benefitted by said improvement to pay the same, and that notice be given by the city auditor by causing this resolution to be published in the official newspaper for two consecutive weeks.

That the city council will meet in the council chamber at the city hall at 8 o'clock p. m. on the 4th day of October A. D. 1915, for the purpose of hearing any and all persons interested in said matter who may have any objections thereto, that they will then and there be given an opportunity to be heard at such time and place.

Dated at Grand Forks, North Dakota, this 11th day of September A. D. 1915.

J. A. DINNIE, Mayor.

Attest: (Seal.)
W. H. Alexander,
City Auditor.
(Sept. 14-21, 1915.)

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Attest: (Seal.)
W. H. Alexander,
City Auditor.
(Sept. 14-21, 1915.)

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that until 7 o'clock, September 20th, the Edmore Light and Power Company will receive bids for labor and material for the construction of an Electric Light Plant for Edmore, North Dakota, in accordance with the plans and specifications which are on file at the office of the secretary at Edmore, North Dakota; also in the office of the McGuire Electric Company, Grand Forks, N. D.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, County of Grand Forks, ss.—In County Court.
In the Matter of the Estate of Harvey C. Misner, also known as H. C. Misner, Deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given by Ida M. Misner and Harvey W. Misner, executors of the estate of Harvey C. Misner, also known as H. C. Misner, Deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them, with the necessary vouchers to J. F. T. O'Connor, resident agent, at his office in the Clifford Building, Grand Forks, North Dakota, within six months after the first publication of this notice.

Dated August 23, 1915.

IDA M. MISNER,
HARVEY W. MISNER,
Executors of the Estate of Harvey C. Misner, also known as H. C. Misner, Deceased.
First publication Aug. 24, 1915.
O'Connor & Johnson,
Attorneys for Executors.
(Aug. 24-31, Sept. 7-14.)

BENNER & BEGG
The Store Accommodating

Announcing Our Grand Fall

OPENING DAYS

Today, Wednesday and Thursday

Sparkling with originality, this presentation of autumn fashions excels in interest all our previous displays. A comprehensive of the authentic styles for fall is shown.

By giving you a short but accurate account in the next few paragraphs of the season's leading fabrics and colors we know you will be better able to appreciate and select from our complete assortments of the new things.

AUTUMN MILLINERY

—A Beautiful Assemblage

THIS fall opening display of fine millinery is always an event looked forward to by the women of this vicinity with more than the usual degree of interest.

It is the first complete exhibit for the coming season—a display that includes creations from the best and foremost representative Eastern designers; a display that includes every kind of Hat that is correct for the new season, with trimmings in accord.

Women who are interested in correct, practical as well as fashionable styles, are urged to attend.

A Complete Showing of Authentic Styles
In Suits, Coats, Furs, Dresses, Blouses, Etc.

We cannot say too much for the beautiful displays that await you in this department. There is a wealth of variety to please the taste of the most discriminating purchaser. We think this is the finest exhibit we have ever made, but the verdict shall be left to you on Opening Days.

In Suits, the favored materials are Gabardines, Broadcloths, Poplins, Fancy Mixtures· French Serges with fur trimmed effects. Velvet Suits are also very much in evidence. Prices **$15** up to **$65.**

In Coats, the fabrics that lead are Fancy Mixtures, Plushes, Velours, Broadcloths, Novelty Golfine cloth, Corduroy, and also fur trimmed models. Priced at from **$10** to **$75.**

Colors found most prominent are Dark Navy, African Brown, Dark Green and Black. Bring in your friends and try on the new models.

During These Days Devoted to the Formal Introduction of the New Fall Fashions, Every Department Extends to You a Cordial Invitation to Come

the city of Grand Forks, North Dakota, that the plans, specifications and estimates of probable cost, prepared under the direction of the City Council by the engineer of said city, for Water Main Extension No. 77, on Viets Avenue, from Lewis Boulevard to Conkling Street, in Riverside Park addition, which said plans, specifications and estimates of probable cost have been duly filed in the office of the city auditor of said city, and are now on file in said office, and having been in all things approved, such improvement is hereby declared necessary, and that a special assessment levied upon the property benefitted by said improvement to pay the same, and that notice be given by the city auditor by causing this resolution to be published in the official newspaper of the city, once each week for two consecutive weeks.

Dated at Grand Forks, North Dakota, this 11th day of September A. D. 1915.

J. A. DINNIE, Mayor.

Attest: (Seal.)
W. H. Alexander,
City Auditor.
(Sept. 14-21, 1915.)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, County of Grand Forks, ss.—In County Court.
In the Matter of the Estate of Bridget Agnes Cowley, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by Michael J. Cowley, executor of the estate of Bridget Agnes Cowley, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them, with the necessary vouchers, to the said Michael J. Cowley, at Devils Lake, N. D., within six months after the first publication of this notice.

Dated August 26th, A. D. 1915.

Michael J. Cowley, Executor.

First publication Aug. 31, 1915.
(Aug. 31, Sept. 7, 14, 21.)

Ordinance No. 363.

An ordinance entitled "An ordinance amending Section 12 of Ordinance No. 308 of the city of Grand Forks, regulating the use of Slaughter Houses."

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Grand Forks, North Dakota:

Sec. 1. That Section No. 12 of Ordinance No. 308 be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of each and every person so operating and maintaining such slaughter house to prepare a proper schedule of fees to be charged by him or them, for his or their services, and the use of such slaughter house and appliances in slaughtering, which said schedule shall be reasonable and uniform, and shall be posted in a conspicuous place in such slaughter house for inspection by all persons having business therein, and shall at all times be subject to revision by the city council.

The schedule of prices for slaughtering animals shall be as follows:

	Per head.
Cattle	$1.50
Hogs	.75
Sheep	.25
Veal	.50
Calves, from veal	.25
Calves, 8 weeks to 1 yr.	1.00

The charges for use of cooler shall be as follows:

For the first four days from time of slaughtering animal, free. For the next 15 days, five cents per hook for all animals. After that time, five cents per hook per day for all animals.

Time of delivery, or taking meat from cooler: 7:00 to 9 a. m., and from 4:30 to 6:30 p. m. daily.

Killing days for hogs. Tuesdays and Fridays.

No veal shall go into the cooling room with the hide on unless the hide shall previously be cleaned in a manner satisfactory to the superintendent of the Abattoir.

Butchers to remove hearts, livers, and other incidental parts of animals slaughtered when killing is done; if not so removed, same will become property of slaughter house.

Sec. 2. This ordinance will take effect from and after its passage, approval and publication.

Introduced for first reading February 1, 1915.

Second reading and final passage September 8, 1915.

Approved September 11, 1915.
Published September 14, 1915.

J. A. DINNIE, Mayor.

(Seal.)
Attest:
W. H. Alexander,
City Auditor.

Notice for Proposals for Bids for Coal.

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received at the office of the City Auditor of the city of Grand Forks, N. D., up to and until 4 o'clock p. m., on the 4th day of October, 1915, which proposals shall state the lowest price per ton of 2,000 lbs. weight at which the bidder will furnish to the city of Grand Forks, the following kinds of coal to be delivered in the bins at the various city departments, such coal to be weighed on the city scales of the city of Grand Forks and such weights to govern.

2,000 tons, more or less, Youghiougheny screenings.

300 tons, more or less, Youghiougheny or Hocking lump.

100 tons, more or less, Anthracite chestnut.

100 tons, more or less, Anthracite, stove or egg.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of Two Hundred ($200.00) Dollars, made payable to the Mayor of the city of Grand Forks, and shall be forfeited as liquidated damages in the event that the bidder shall not within ten (10) days after his proposal has been accepted, enter into a proper contract and bond for such fuel on the delivery of the same, and to secure the performance of the same.

All proposals must be addressed to the City Auditor and must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The City Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Dated at Grand Forks, North Dakota, this 11th day of September A. D. 1915.

W. H. ALEXANDER, City Auditor.
(Sept. 14-21, 1915.)

CITATION.

State of North Dakota, County of Grand Forks, ss.—County Court.
In the Matter of the Estate of Michael Otterson, Deceased.

Jacob Dobmeier and M. J. O'Driscoll, Petitioners, against St. Michaels Hospital, St. Mary's Church, Rev. J. V. Koelman, Margaret Tuskey, St. Michaels Church, Mrs. Jacob Dobmeier, Mary Dobmeier, Philamena Dobmeier, Elizabeth Dobmeier, James McEwen, Joseph Walter Chervoneau, and two sisters and four brothers of Joseph Walter Chervoneau, whose names are unknown, Tillie Charboneau, Mrs. E. Charboneau and John Bridston, County Treasurer, and all other persons unknown, claiming any estate or interest in said Michael Otterson Estate, Respondents.

The State of North Dakota and the said county court, to the above named Respondents.

You, and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear before the county court of the county of Grand Forks, in said State, at the office of the county judge, at the court house in the City of Grand Forks, in said county on the 27th day of October, A. D., 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, then and there to:

Show cause, if any there be why the prayer of the above named petitioners' petition for the probate of the estate of said Michael Otterson, deceased, should not be granted and said Jacob Dobmeier and M. J. O'Driscoll should not be appointed executors of said estate as prayed for in said petition and said estate further probated in conformity with the law.

Let personal service be made on St. Michaels Hospital, Robt. Hughes, trustee of St. Mary's Church, J. V. Hogan, trustee of St. Michaels Church, Rev. J. V. Koelman, Mrs. Jacob Dobmeier, Mary Dobmeier, Philamena Dobmeier, Elizabeth Dobmeier and John Bridston, County Treasurer. Also service by mailing a copy of this citation on following non-residents, as well as,

Service by publication for three successive weeks in Grand Forks Daily Herald, Grand Forks, N. D., on Margaret Tuskey, James McEwen, Joseph Walter Chervoneau and two sisters and four brothers of Joseph Walter Chervoneau, Tillie Charboneau, Mrs. E. Charboneau, and all other persons unknown claiming any interest.

Dated at Grand Forks, N. D., September 11th, 1915.

L. K. HASSELL, Judge of County Court.

(Seal.)
Henry O'Keefe, Jr., and Murphy & Toner, Attorneys for Petitioners.
Grand Forks, N. D.
(Sept. 14-21-28.)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF NORTH DAKOTA.

In the Matter of Peoples' Supply Co., a Corporation, Bankrupt, in Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Peoples' Supply Company of Grand Forks is the County of Grand Forks, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given, that on September 9th, 1915, the said Peoples' Supply Company, a corporation, was duly adjudicated Bankrupt, and that the first meeting of its creditors will be held in Grand Forks, N. D., at the office of Theodore B. Elton, on September 23nd, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the officers of the bankrupt corporation, and transact such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

Notice is also given that John Valiely, the receiver herein heretofore appointed by the Court, has filed a report, in which said report said Receiver recommends that the assets of the estate be sold in bulk at the earliest possible date, which said report and recommendations will be brought on for consideration at the said first meeting of creditors herein with a view to granting to the trustee then to be appointed by the creditors, authority to sell the assets of said Estate.

THEODORE B. ELTON, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Grand Forks, N. D., Sept. 10th, 1915.

REPORT OF THE OCNDITION OF

The Mekinock State Bank

at Mekinock in the State of North Dakota, at the close of business Sept. 2, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$62,178.38
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		222.99
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		4,000.00
Current expenses, taxes paid, over undivided profits		479.41
Due from other banks	$12,163.69	
Checks and other cash items	774.34	
Cash	2,643.01	15,581.04
Total		$82,461.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$10,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$29,362.15	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,209.23	
Time certificates of deposit	37,890.44	
		69,461.82
Total		$82,461.82

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, County of Grand Forks, ss.

I H. L. Hanson, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. L. HANSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1915.

Oliver S. Hanson, Notary Public.
(Seal.)

Correct. Attest:
O. S. Hanson,
Samuel Torgerson,
Hugh Reid,
Directors.

No Investment

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