

1895	December	1895				
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

HARRY HAYWARD'S SUSPENSION

Believed It Will Occur on Friday, December 13.

St. Paul, Nov. 30.—The Daily Globe says: Harry T. Hayward will doubtless be executed on Friday, Dec. 13—one week from next Friday. Governor Cough has not yet named the day of the hanging, but the conditions justify the conclusion that upon the day named will occur the terrible sequel to the most sensational and atrocious murder in the history of the Northwest. County Attorney Frank M. Nye is known to favor the 13th. That fact has been no special secret for some days. The governor has expressed a desire to consult with the county prosecutor before finally determining in regard to this matter. Mr. Nye will on Monday next visit his excellency, and immediately after that conference the governor will issue the order designating the date of the hanging. There has been a great feeling that while the governor would not care to have any great length of time elapse before the execution, it should not be rushed. On the other hand, there does not seem to be anything about the case which would suggest that the prisoner be given

A Longer Lease of Life than, perhaps, a couple or three weeks at the outside.—If the condemned man had been hoping all along that the supreme court would grant him a second trial, and had not prepared himself mentally for the final event, then there might be some reason for deferring the hanging three or four weeks so that he might get in a proper state of mind. But Hayward has for months calculated there was nothing but death for himself and he has become quite thoroughly resigned to his fate long ago. In fact, he was rather averse to his father spending the money that was necessary to make the appeal to the supreme court. He did not seem to look forward to the upper court decision with any interest whatever. When it came he neither showed nor expressed the slightest disappointment. He has given it out very emphatically that he does not care to go down in history as a "scaffold repentant" and will not embrace the Christian or any religion. So there is nothing in the idea of giving the doomed man reasonable time in which to prepare himself.

Have the Execution Deferred until after the holiday season would doubtless strike a great many people as being an unnecessary delay. Nothing would be accomplished by such a postponement. On the other hand, it would simply be an extension of a period of painful and trying delay. The sheriff and those of his deputies who have had to do with this famous prisoner are anxious that this responsibility cease. Hayward himself is almost in a state of indifference as to when the hanging occurs. He said a few days ago that some persons expressed the opinion that he would have another 30 or 40 days to live, but he did not believe that. He said it was very likely to come before the holidays, and he seemed to have his mind on Friday, Dec. 20. He said he was "thoroughly contented." He was fully prepared for the last ordeal.

Under Water Over Four Minutes. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 2.—Professor Enoch, an aquatic performer at Wonderland theater, accomplished the feat of staying under water 4 mins. 8 secs., which he claims breaks all previous records.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

Minnesota Grain.
MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 1, 1895.
WHEAT—November, 51½¢; December, 51½¢; May, 52½¢@53¢. On Track—No. 1 hard, 53½¢; No. 1 Northern, 52½¢; No. 2 Northern, 51½¢.

Duluth Grain.
DULUTH, Dec. 1, 1895.
WHEAT—Cash No. 1 hard, 55¢; No. 1 Northern, 54¢; No. 2 Northern, 52½¢; No. 3 spring, 49½¢@44½¢; rejected, 45½¢@57¢.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.
SOUTH ST. PAUL, Dec. 1, 1895.
HOGS—About steady. Range of prices \$3.90@3.25.
CATTLE—Market firm and active; good demand for everything. Not much here. Heavy feeders wanted.
SHEEP—Good sheep and lambs steady and active.
Receipts: Hogs, 4,200; cattle, 100; sheep, 3,600.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.
CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1895.
HOGS—Active and 5¢ higher than yesterday's closing.
Sales ranged at \$3.40@3.60 for light; \$3.40@3.75 for mixed; \$3.35@3.60 for heavy packing and shipping lots; \$3.35@3.45 for rough.
CATTLE—Market prices unchanged.
Beaves, \$3.15@4.00; cows and heifers, \$1.60@3.75; Texas steers, \$2.75@3.30; Western, \$2.90@3.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.70.
SHEEP—Market steady.
Receipts: Hogs, 19,000; cattle, 1,000; sheep, 8,600.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.
CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1895.
CLOSING PRICES:
WHEAT—November, 56¢; December, 55½¢; May, 59½¢.
CORN—November, 26½¢; December, 26½¢@27¼¢; January, 26½¢@27¼¢; May, 29¢.
OATS—November, 17¼¢; December, 17¼¢; May, 20¼¢.
PORE—November, 37.67½¢; December, 36.97¢; January, 36.84¢; May, 40.15¢.

Talents.
As to the great and commanding talents, they are the gift of Providence in some way unknown to us. They rise where they are least expected. They fall when everything seems disposed to produce them, or at least to call them forth.—Burke.

The opinions of the misanthropical rest upon this very positive basis— they adopt the bad faith of a few as evidence of the whole.—Burke.

MR. BENEDICT'S OPINION.

Cleveland's Friend Thinks He Will Not Be a Candidate.
New York, Nov. 29.—A local paper says: It is announced by E. C. Benedict, a trusted and intimate friend of President Cleveland, that he will not under any circumstances accept another term of the presidency. Mr. Benedict has so long enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Cleveland, and is so close in his relations with him that this statement has a semi-official complexion. Mr. Benedict said: "I am certain Mr. Cleveland would decline another nomination if it were offered him. I am positive that he does not want to serve a third term. I am equally positive that he could not be persuaded, under any circumstances, to accept the nomination if it should be tendered to him."

Intends to Make a World Tour.
I have heard him say that he intended to make a tour of the world, at the expiration of his second term. That he wanted to see more of the world than he had seen, and that he had his traveling companion already picked out; at least that he had asked a personal friend of his to accompany him on the tour. In making this statement for publication Mr. Benedict has so far departed from his previous reticence with regard to Mr. Cleveland's affairs that it has special significance.

SEES A LACK OF HARMONY.
The Sultan Known to Believe the Powers Are Not Acting in Concert.
CONSTANTINOPLE, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Dec. 1.—It has not yet been conclusively developed here what is to be the effect on the disordered state of the empire of the relinquishment temporarily, at least, of the purpose of the powers to introduce additional garrisons into the Dardanelles for the protection of foreigners in the domains of the sultan. The ordering back to Salonica bay of the British gunboat Dryad, which had been ordered up the Dardanelles at the request of the British ambassador, Sir Phillip Currie, in anticipation of the promised granting of the firmans by the sultan for warships to pass through, is officially explained on the ground that the proposed action would do more harm than good by inflaming the fanaticism of the Turks against foreigners on account of the supposed affront to the sultan by what would, in effect, have amounted to a naval demonstration against Constantinople. The effect of the abandonment of its purpose by Great Britain on the situation in Turkey is awaited with anxiety and great interest. The question of guardships seems

At a Standstill For the Present.
though the threat of Sir Phillip Currie to renew his purpose unless foreigners should be exempt from outrage is still open.

Undoubtedly one effect of the ordering back of the Dryad to Salonica is that the belief in the often alleged concert in the powers in their attitude towards Turkey is waning. The sultan is known to have been skeptical as to this concert for some time past, and, it is said, has based his long continued opposition to Great Britain's demands upon a belief that no such concert existed or that it could not endure for any length of time. This belief cannot but have been heartily confirmed by Great Britain's withdrawal of her demand after it had been so strenuously pressed to the very verge of a crisis.

Whether Great Britain is influenced by the alleged danger to foreigners from fanatical Turks which would ensue upon the proposed demonstration, or whether she has learned to doubt the approval of her action which might be accorded by the other powers, is therefore a question asked on all sides.

DETHRONING THE SULTAN.

Powers Will Demand His Person When They Step In.
BOSTON, Nov. 30.—The following reliable letter from an American resident of Constantinople was received here: "The most pressing question, next to that of the safety of the people who have been spared the provision of aid for the families of those who have been slaughtered. Aid must come on a great scale or thousands will die. The powers will have control in some way before the money comes in, so that relief work on a large scale will be possible. The position here is critical in the extreme. The sultan is fighting for his life, and is not yet convinced that he is going to be punished for his crimes. When the powers are ready to move on him, he may order any wild act of revenge in the way of general massacre in order to go out in a cloud of smoke and glory. The powers are acting in the greatest secrecy, that he may not have time to do this. When the fleets are ready to come in they will put themselves in communication with the ports and demand the surrender of the sultan's person, and I think that the ports will acquiesce in it. But it will be an anxious time until this is accomplished."

ARE LIABLE TO LOSE MECCA.

The Holy City in Danger of Capture by Rebs.
LONDON, Dec. 2.—A letter from Aden, Arabia, dated Nov. 20, gives details of the Arabian revolt against the sultan in Yemen, the coffee growing district of Southwestern Arabia. The importance of the outbreak lies in its proximity to Mecca. The loss to the sultan of the Mussulman Holy City would probably mean his deposition. Hence the strenuous official denials which have been made of the existence of the rebellion.

HOLMES SENTENCED TO HANG.

Judge Arnold Refuses a New Trial Trial to Fietzel's Murderer.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Judge Arnold refused to grant a new trial to H. H. Holmes, who was convicted of the murder of B. F. Fietzel, in this city, Sept. 2, 1894, and sentenced him to death. Governor Hastings will fix the day of Holmes' execution. An appeal to the supreme court will be taken at once.

A Conceited Man.
Edith—Harry is the most conceited man I ever met.
Ethel—What makes you think so?
"Why, he first asserts that I am the most adorable woman in the world, the most beautiful, intellectual, and in every respect a paragon, and then asks me if I do not love him."—Brooklyn Life.

It is said that in many parts of Ireland there is one public house for 25 inhabitants.

CHILD'S INTERVENES

MINNESOTA ATTORNEY GENERAL GETS INTO THE PEARSALL CASE.

He Declined to Do So When the Case Was on Trial Before Judge Sanborn, but Now Appears on the Appeal by Consent of All Parties.

St. Paul, Nov. 29.—Attorney General Childs has intervened on behalf of the state in the appeal of the injunction suit of Thomas W. Pearsall against the Great Northern Railway company. This is the case in which Mr. Pearsall, a stockholder in the Great Northern, applied to the United States court for an injunction to prevent that company from consolidating with the Northern Pacific. When the hearing came up before Judge Sanborn, General Childs was given an opportunity to intervene on behalf of the state, but he declined to do so. The case was decided by Judge Sanborn in favor of the company. General Childs then, on behalf of the state, began a motion of a similar nature in the district court, and a few days ago Judge Kelly granted the injunction asked for, his decision being directly contradictory of that of Judge Sanborn. Mr. Pearsall has taken an appeal from the decision of Judge Sanborn to the supreme court of the United States, and by consent of all parties to the record, General Childs has been allowed to intervene. He has accordingly prepared a brief, a copy of which was furnished to the

Various Parties Interested.
In his brief General Childs reviews the act of the legislature granting the original charter on the terms of which the company claims the right to consolidate. He also reviews the various succeeding acts by which that right, he contends, was taken away, if the legislature had ever intended to grant it. He then goes on to argue that it has always been the policy of the state to prevent such consolidations as the one contemplated, quoting from the laws of 1874 and 1881 to bear out this view, and also from decisions of the supreme court to show that actual consolidation was what was aimed at in this case. He urges that the permission to consolidate granted by the charter refers to lines lying in the same general direction, but not competing, the acquisition of which might merely act as an extension of the lines of the defendant.

General Childs next argues as to the right of the legislature to amend the charter of the company so as to take away this right, if it had ever been intended to permit it to consolidate with parallel or competing lines.

DISRUPTION OF CANADA.

Movement in Winnipeg in Favor of Secession From the Federation.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—A special from Winnipeg, Man., says: Exciting events are impending in Canada. Within a month parliament will be summoned to pass a remedial order directing the Manitoba government to restore to the Roman Catholics their parochial schools. Then will come the climax to a long, bitter warfare—a climax that may disrupt the Confederation of Canadian provinces. To all entreaties for a compromise to avoid trouble, it is said, Premier Greenway turns a deaf ear, and it is evident that if the dominion authorities restore Roman Catholic schools in this country, they can only do so by force. In Winnipeg there is said to be a growing movement in favor of secession from the dominion, which in reality means the starting of a crown colony entirely independent of Ottawa authority, but it is certain that Premier Greenway and those back of him will bitterly resist to the utmost the restoration of Roman Catholic schools. The premier does not qualify his assertions in this regard.

IS IN GOOD CONDITION.

Secretary Lamont Says the Army Was Never in Better Shape.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The operations of the war department of the United States are fully set forth in the annual of Secretary Lamont. The reports of the officers in command of the several geographical departments show that the year has been tranquil and undisturbed by Indian outbreaks, domestic violence or troubles on the border. Steady and general effort to improve the service has brought the troops everywhere to a highly satisfactory condition as to discipline, efficiency in military exercises and soldierly patriotic spirit. The army is better fed, clothed and housed than ever before, and the policy zealously pursued of promoting the personal comfort of the officers and men has resulted in a devotion to the service which is everywhere apparent.

A PROCLAMATION BY GOMEZ.

The Insurgent Leader Promulgates Some "New Orders."

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 2.—Spanish papers arriving here say that General Gomez has issued the following proclamation: First—After Dec. 1 small detachments of our army will proceed to derail all trains by dynamite. Second—Country people whose residences are located on main roads will move their houses back some 20 yards. Third—Any one advising the Spaniards of our whereabouts will be dealt with as an enemy. Fourth—All wire fences must be raised by the owners, otherwise they will be cut. Fifth—Any one endeavoring to sell the products of his plantation in any city or town will be hung.

General Jordan Is Dead.

New York, Nov. 29.—General Thomas Jordan died at 10:30 p. m. at his home, 124 East Twenty-fifth street. Members of General Jordan's family and some of his intimate personal friends were present when he died. General Jordan had been suffering a long time from tuberculosis.

Cruel Examiners.
A reporter for the Cincinnati Tribune lately overheard a dialogue between two suburban gentlemen.
"How did your daughter pass her examination for a position as teacher?" asked the first man.
"Pass!" was the answer. "She didn't pass at all. Maybe you won't believe it, but she asked that poor girl about things that happened before she was born."

John Wicklund Writes.

Kandiyoohi, Minn., Nov. 18, 1895.

She Tricked the Burglar.
"Take him all around, the burglar has as much human nature in him as the average man. It cuts the professional to the quick to be called a sneak thief. There are just three things he will run from—a hysterical woman, a small dog and a revolver. If a burglar gets into your house remember that discretion is the better part of valor. Sometimes diplomacy is better than either."

"So far a woman carried the blue ribbon on diplomacy. The lady, hearing some one in the dining room, thought it was her husband, and slipped down to pour a glass for him. She confronted a burglar, who was making a vigorous search of the sideboard. She stepped to a closet and brought out a heavy basket, saying: 'Here is the silver. Now, do go away, my good man, because I hear my husband at the front door and he carries a pistol.' The burglar fled with the basket, and the lady fainting. When her husband revived her, she told the tale and explained that the basket contained an immense maltose cat that slept in it. She fainted again for the possible fate of pussy. The next morning the cat scratched at the basement door. It looked no worse for the adventure, and it bore a note tied around its neck which conveyed the compliments and admiration of her victim—the burglar."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Sarah Bernhardt's View of Duse.

An amazingly clever woman is Sarah Bernhardt. Confronted by an indiscreet interviewer with the question, "What do you think of Signora Duse?" she replied: "That clever Signora Duse! She is a great artist, and will become one of the greatest actresses of the modern stage. She is a true artist in sentiment, and has very largely the faculty of representing the truth without exaggeration. Oh, yes! Signora Duse will become great—very great." Could anything be more adroit? There is no disparagement, no criticism, only a bland assumption that Signora Duse is a promising beginner—a mere novice, whose achievements are all in the future. "I do not know," Sarah went on, "why Signora Duse has never acted in Paris. It is a great baptism." What exquisitely felicitous courtesy! To the interviewer it meant, "You see, she dares not meet me on my native heath," while in her soul, no doubt, Sarah was saying: "Bah! No words of mine will either bring her to Paris or keep her away! Better play the bean role in seeming to invite her." If the contest were one of diplomacy, Duse would certainly stand a poor chance.—London World.

Modern Criticism.

A small but sturdy boy of 5 years was lately entered as a pupil at one of the best fine de siecle suburban kindergartens. Evidently, however, the young man had his own opinion of what a "school" ought to be, probably based on his observation of the studies of his two older brothers, one of whom is in a preparatory school and the other in college, as he seemed to feel quite degraded at belonging to a school where no books were used.

His little air of apology when you drew from him, most unwillingly, accounts of the games and exercises at his kindergarten was something quite too funny. The other day on his way home he met a crowd of public school children and was hailed with shouts of "Hello, Ted! Do you go to school here?" "No," replied Ted, with a fine contempt for his alma mater. "I go to school where you don't learn anything."—New York Herald.

The Cellars of Bordeaux.

The cobwebs will seem to an impressionable visitor the noblest things in the Bordeaux cellars. Some of them look like thick pile curtains, some in hue of course, but famously suggestive of warmth. And with even only a moderate imagination one may go to and fro among the barrels fancying the pendent shapes overhead are dusky stalactites instead of the airy next to nothing as they really are. If you hold your candle high enough, you may sniff a few yards of the fabric. But that was truly a shock of deed of vandalism, for, though no layman can understand why this dismal tapestry is revered as it is, his ignorance will not be held sufficient excuse for his crime.—Chambers' Journal.

Punishments in Early Days.

The following extracts from early records give us a glimpse of some of the singular punishments in vogue in old New England:
"In 1639 Dorothy Brown, for beating her husband, is ordered to be bound and chained to a post."
"In 1643 the assistants order three Stoneham men to sit in the stocks on lecture day for traveling on the Sabbath."
"In 1651 Anna, wife of George Ellis, was sentenced to be publicly whipped for reproaching the magistrates."
"In 1658, for slandering the elders, she had a clef stick put on her tongue for half an hour."

Apply Quoted.

"No," said the linguist, "we have no equivalent in the English language for a revolt. This phrase expresses the hope of meeting you again. Our goodby does not. In my opinion the French is the better phrase, which leaves it to be inferred that there is a prospect of meeting you again!"
"In other words," said a student, "I'll see you later!"
The class titrated, and the linguist did his best to frown, but failed.—Boston Courier.

Yawning.

"Not only is it very healthy to yawn," says a French physician, "but a yawn warning should be resorted to in cases of ear throat, buzzing of the ears, catarrh and like troubles." It is said to be as efficacious in its way as gargling the throat, with which process it should be combined.

For Sale or Trade.
The residence property corner 2nd street and Litchfield Ave. J.T. OTS.

Notice—Nygard's Feed Mill.
I have moved my feed mill from Doble Bros' factory to across the street from its former location, and am now ready to grind oats, barley, corn-cob or any kind of feed as I have heretofore. The mill runs every day. JOHN NYGAARD.

Editor Willmar Tribune:

The busy season is about over now in this locality, and now all can rejoice and be thankful to Providence for a bountiful harvest.

But, but the price of our grain is so low. Well, you know we farmers are a set of discontented fools, and the reason we do not prosper in these good times is because we do not practice diversified farming. Some papers have been clamoring for the last two or three years, "Plant more potatoes." One of my neighbors tried to pay off his arrears on his so-called local potato advocate, but found to his surprise that they were nearly worthless. Another of my co-farmers has a field of potatoes open for any one to pick free of charge, and there are some fourteen acres left to freeze down unless some potato clamorer dig them out.

Well, what next shall we raise? Wheat 43 or 44 cents! The time has come when one man has to do the work that two men used to do and raise twice as much to the acre (except potatoes) as he used to, if he shall be as prosperous as in former years. If our labor and produce were measured in yards, it would take six yards to get the dollar now, where it required but three yards before. How is that? Well, we shall stay at home and work the farm and let the gold bugs take care of the dollar.

But should any of my co-farmers be as fortunate as to have a dollar left after interests, store bills and expenses are paid, then lookout for bogus agents and peddlars of every description. Do not be deceived by their "talk." They are only after the dollar. There are lots of reliable houses and firms that can furnish you what is wanted. Among the peddlars are the nursery agents with his wonderful stock of fruit trees and shrubs at high prices. I am in favor of planting fruit trees and berry bushes on a limited scale, but I am opposed to paying four or five times more to agents for the same goods that otherwise can be had directly from reliable men of this state and shrubs even from this state county. Myself and some of my friends ordered last fall apple trees of different varieties which we planted last spring and I believe are all doing well. I planted 87 apple trees and only two died. They varied from 2½ to 4 feet in size and we paid at the rate of \$10.00 per hundred trees. If any of the TRIBUNE readers want to get fruit trees, berry bushes or grape plants at a reasonable price, club together and order by the hundred from M. Proce, (Chowen, Minn.). Send for his catalogue and prices—all fruit trees and shrubs are propagated on his own farm and are true to name.

Monday vs. Saturday.

Question people are agitating the question of changing the weekly school holiday from Saturday to Monday. The Times sums up the benefits expected from the change as follows:
"The pupil is tired at the end of the week and has no inclination to study Friday night. For Monday is far away and if he does he forgets his lesson by Monday. Saturday night same is true. Monday morning comes and no lessons are prepared. Let us suppose Monday is the holiday. Saturday night the pupil is tired and there is no need of studying; Sunday he can rest; Monday he is fresh for work or play; Monday night he must get his lessons or fail next morning. He gets his lessons the same as he would Tuesday night. The first day of the school week comes and all is lovely. Thus much for the pupil's welfare. The teacher will also succeed in direct preparation and freshness of brain to make that time count. Friday night he is tired, Saturday night the same is true, but she must work if she is tired to get Monday's work prepared and she must prepare doubly well because the pupils will not be prepared. Her work thus becomes drudgery. If he has Monday for a holiday she can't do it in half the time on that day what is necessary to prepare for Tuesday and have the most of Monday for rest, recreation or other matters. Her efficiency is thus greatly increased. Again, teachers who wish to can then visit the schools of other towns on Monday. This is being recognized more and more as a necessary part of a teacher's training, as it is a means of increasing her power and her skill."

Notice—Nygard's Feed Mill.

I have moved my feed mill from Doble Bros' factory to across the street from its former location, and am now ready to grind oats, barley, corn-cob or any kind of feed as I have heretofore. The mill runs every day. JOHN NYGAARD.

For Sale or Trade.

The residence property corner 2nd street and Litchfield Ave. J.T. OTS.

Notice—Nygard's Feed Mill.

I have moved my feed mill from Doble Bros' factory to across the street from its former location, and am now ready to grind oats, barley, corn-cob or any kind of feed as I have heretofore. The mill runs every day. JOHN NYGAARD.

Notice—Nygard's Feed Mill.

I have moved my feed mill from Doble Bros' factory to across the street from its former location, and am now ready to grind oats, barley, corn-cob or any kind of feed as I have heretofore. The mill runs every day. JOHN NYGAARD.

Notice—Nygard's Feed Mill.

I have moved my feed mill from Doble Bros' factory to across the street from its former location, and am now ready to grind oats, barley, corn-cob or any kind of feed as I have heretofore. The mill runs every day. JOHN NYGAARD.

Notice—Nygard's Feed Mill.

I have moved my feed mill from Doble Bros' factory to across the street from its former location, and am now ready to grind oats, barley, corn-cob or any kind of feed as I have heretofore. The mill runs every day. JOHN NYGAARD.

Notice—Nygard's Feed Mill.

I have moved my feed mill from Doble Bros' factory to across the street from its former location, and am now ready to grind oats, barley, corn-cob or any kind of feed as I have heretofore. The mill runs every day. JOHN NYGAARD.

Notice—Nygard's Feed Mill.

I have moved my feed mill from Doble Bros' factory to across the street from its former location, and am now ready to grind oats, barley, corn-cob or any kind of feed as I have heretofore. The mill runs every day. JOHN NYGAARD.

Notice—Nygard's Feed Mill.

I have moved my feed mill from Doble Bros' factory to across the street from its former location, and am now ready to grind oats, barley, corn-cob or any kind of feed as I have heretofore. The mill runs every day. JOHN NYGAARD.

Notice—Nygard's Feed Mill.

I have moved my feed mill from Doble Bros' factory to across the street from its former location, and am now ready to grind oats, barley, corn-cob or any kind of feed as I have heretofore. The mill runs every day. JOHN NYGAARD.

Notice—Nygard's Feed Mill.

I have moved my feed mill from Doble Bros' factory to across the street from its former location, and am now ready to grind oats, barley, corn-cob or any kind of feed as I have heretofore. The mill runs every day. JOHN NYGAARD.

Notice—Nygard's Feed Mill.

I have moved my feed mill from Doble Bros' factory to across the street from its former location, and am now ready to grind oats, barley, corn-cob or any kind of feed as I have heretofore. The mill runs every day. JOHN NYGAARD.

Notice—Nygard's Feed Mill.

I have moved my feed mill from Doble Bros' factory to across the street from its former location, and am now ready to grind oats, barley, corn-cob or any kind of feed as I have heretofore. The mill runs every day. JOHN NYGAARD.

Notice—Nygard's Feed Mill.

I have moved my feed mill from Doble Bros' factory to across the street from its former location, and am now ready to grind oats, barley, corn-cob or any kind of feed as I have heretofore. The mill runs every day. JOHN NYGAARD.

Notice—Nygard's Feed Mill.

I have moved my feed mill from Doble Bros' factory to across the street from its former location, and am now ready to grind oats, barley, corn-cob or any kind of feed as I have heretofore. The mill runs every day. JOHN NYGAARD.

Notice—Nygard's Feed Mill.

I have moved my feed mill from Doble Bros' factory to across the street from its former location, and am now ready to grind oats, barley, corn-cob or any kind of feed as I have heretofore. The mill runs every day. JOHN NYGAARD.

Notice—Nygard's Feed Mill.

I have moved my feed mill from Doble Bros' factory to across the street from its former location, and am now ready to grind oats, barley, corn-cob or any kind of feed as I have heretofore. The mill runs every day. JOHN NYGAARD.

Notice—Nygard's Feed Mill.

I have moved my feed mill from Doble Bros' factory to across the street from its former location, and am now ready to grind oats, barley, corn-cob or any kind of feed as I have heretofore. The mill runs every day. JOHN NYGAARD.

WE HAVE

1000 GOOD Bargains,

Or three stores chuck full. We can not print the prices here, but we will surprise all the readers of this paper if they will take the trouble to come and see us.

Our new 10 cents Bazar is now ready and full of bargains.

T. J. ANDERSON & CO.,
Belgrade, Minn.

V. H. & A. W. VanSLYKE,
FARM LOANS

We give loans so that the borrower may make partial payments any year and stop interest on amount paid; or loan may run for 10 years without renewal expense, if the borrower is not prepared to pay it sooner.

FARM INSURANCE. Willmar, Minn.
Office over A. Larson & Co's. store.

TO THE PUBLIC: