

Impressions From My Trip Abroad.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5)

that, in spite of the absence of gowns and wigs, this United States of America is the most judge-ruled country in the world. This is the only nation on the face of the earth where a court can set aside a law passed by the legislative and approved by the executive branches of the government. By a majority of one—that is, by the opinion of one judge—the federal income tax law was annulled by the United States Supreme Court, after it had been enacted by a large majority of both houses of Congress and approved by the nation's chief executive. This was done on the ground that in the opinion of the majority, the law was "unconstitutional". Many other important laws embodying the will of the people as expressed through their chosen representatives, have been set aside by a court, often by a bare majority of the judges. Such a thing could take place in no other country with a constitutional government. In no other country are the people of the living present bound by the provisions of an almost unamendable constitution adopted a century before the characteristic conditions of modern life and the great problems to which they have given rise were dreamed of even by the most farsighted of statesmen. And then it is left to a judge to decide whether the demands of the people in attempts to meet the great issues of the present are in accord with this eighteenth-century document. England has no written constitution. Its constitution consists of the unpealed or unpreceded acts of Parliament and the common or customary law as embodied in judicial decisions. But the latter kind of law can be overturned by an act of Parliament, after which the courts must decide according to "the statutes in such case made and provided". If a court should interpret a law in a way different from the intention of its framers Parliament can simply overrule the decision and make the law so plain that even a jurist will be able to understand its meaning. The same is true if a judge acts strictly according to the statutes, if the people find the workings of the law undesirable, Parliament can declare the law unconstitutional—by changing the constitution.

The king is simply a figure-head on the British ship-of-state. In his own person he has no constitutional power. The cabinet or ministry is the government in Britain in both name and reality. By "the government" an Englishman means the ministry. A man who said he wanted to "overthrow the government" in this country, would be taken for an anarchist; if he said it in England, everyone would know that, just now, he was a Conservative. So that when English dispatches announce that the present government will last only a few months, it simply means that Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd-George and their fellow-ministers will not likely hold their offices for a longer time. The king must sign what ever laws are passed by Parliament and presented to him by the prime minister. And the latter official is always the leader of the majority in the House of Commons. The other members of the cabinet must likewise be chosen from members of Parliament belonging to the party in power. The British Parliament is not elected for any certain term; it sits as long as it can do work. If important bills introduced by the ministry fail to be adopted either the ministers resign or Parliament is dissolved and the question "referred to the country," as they put it. If the ministry is sustained by the election of a majority of members who will support it, it stays. If not, they resign, and a new "government" is formed representing the popular will.

Thus "the omnipotence of Parliament" is the cornerstone of the British constitutional system. And that, in the last analysis means the omnipotence of the House of Commons, whose members are elected directly by the people. The House of Lords may decline to approve of a measure passed by the Commons, thus preventing its immediate adoption, as in the case of the budget this year. Then the prime minister may order the king to dissolve Parliament and a general election is held. If the voters support the policy of the ministry and the Commons, the Lords have too many interests outside of the lawmaking realm at stake, to defy the expressed will of the nation. If they do persist, the prime minister can call upon the king to create enough new peers friendly to the proposed

measure to turn the majority against it in the House of Lords into a minority. Such is the situation with the present "unreformed" House of Lords. When it shall have reformed by the abolition of the hereditary principle and the veto power, things will run even more smoothly, and this will soon come to pass.

There is coming to be a strong sentiment in this country in favor of the referendum. All have heard of this method of direct legislation of Switzerland. But it is, as far as practical results go, a part now of the British policy. The resolution which Lord Lansdowne introduced into the House of Lords last spring and whose adoption in that body led to the dissolution of Parliament was to the effect that the Lords did not feel that they could approve of such a radical and revolutionary measure as the budget without first referring it to the nation for a direct and express judgment on the same.

Just as there is no fixed term for Parliament, so there are no fixed election days, and in any one election not all parts of the United Kingdom vote at the same time. I left England on Saturday, Nov. 12; the new Parliament met the next Monday; it was already dissolved when I reached America; an election, extending over three weeks, has already been held.

In Great Britain a man need not reside in the district from which he is elected to Parliament. A member may live in one part of the country and "stand for Parliament" (we "run for Congress" here) from any other district. Thus all parties get their leaders into Parliament by nominating them in their strongest constituencies. And if a candidate is defeated in one, he may rise and "stand" again in some other district which has election at a later date. Thus the present Home Secretary, Mr. Winston Churchill, was defeated in his former constituency; but was returned to Parliament a few days later by an out-of-the-way district up in the mountains of Wales, I believe. The members of Parliament receive no salary from the state. Either they themselves or their friends must pay the expenses of their residence in London.

Norway has a written constitution, adopted May 17, 1814. But it is very easily amended. The only difference between an ordinary statutory enactment and a constitutional amendment is that the latter must be proposed by one Storting or Parliament and be approved by a subsequent one, a general election intervening. The Norwegian Storting is unique among legislative bodies in that it consists of only one chamber. All members are elected in the same way. For convenience of deliberations the members divide themselves into two bodies, the Odelling and Lagthing. But a majority of both on a joint ballot passes any bill. The king of Norway, like his English brother-in-law reigns, but does not govern." There as in England, the ministry is the responsible body.

Norway has the distinction of being the only independent and sovereign nation in which men and women have the suffrage on perfect equality. On May 13 last year, the Storting passed an amendment to the constitution granting unrestricted vote to all female citizens in all elections, national as well as local. The strange thing is that there was very little "votes for women" agitation in Norway as compared with some other parts of the world where it has not yet been secured. The measure was adopted by a vote in the Storting of seven to one. The only member of the ministry, which is Conservative, who declined to support the bill was Aretander, brother of our former fellow-townsmen, John W., and he resigned. The women now rule in Norway, for they are in the majority; there are eleven women for every ten men. In Christiania, with a population of 240,000, there are over 20,000 more women voters than men. The women seem to take it with good grace, and every one regards it in a very matter-of-course way, no one is disturbed, homes are not destroyed, children neglected, etc., and the women regard it not only as a right, but as a duty. In the communal elections held while I was in Norway, the women turned out to vote in as large numbers as the men. A provision of the Norwegian election laws which make it more convenient for them is that a voter need not go to the polls,

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If you intend building bring your lumber bill to our WILLMAR office and get our prices for lumber from our PRIAM lumber yard. We will save you money on a small bill as well as on a larger bill.

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but may send his or her ballot to the election judges, in case of legal hindrances, such as ill-health, old age, care of children, inclement weather, business engagements, etc. Another advance in matters politically in Norway is the system of proportional representation in municipal and other local administrative bodies. Instead of a party having a plurality of votes getting all the places, the parties are represented approximately in the proportion of their voting strength, thus giving all, even very small parties, a voice and vote in the affairs of the commune.

I see that the first Socialist member of the United States Congress was elected last month. The Socialists have long had strong delegations in nearly all European national assemblies, being especially strong in Germany, Italy, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden. In Norway they have made rapid advances the last few years; they have now eleven representatives in the Storting, under the leadership of Dr. Alfred Erikson, a clergyman of the established Lutheran church. He was one of the first two Socialists to be elected to the Storting; his companion being Jorg Berge, who is a Roman Catholic, the first of that church to sit in the Norwegian Storting. He is a brother of Adelen Berge, a temperance lecturer well known in Willmar. In local elections they scored a large number of victories this autumn. They are the strongest party in Stavanger, second in Christiania, and everywhere displacing the old Liberal party. The struggle now is between the Conservatives and the Socialists. I see, by the returns, that the British Labor Party, which is committed to political Socialism increased its representation in Parliament to forty-two.

There are many other interesting features of things political and otherwise which make valuable study for an American citizen, but I cannot speak at greater length of these. I may just mention, however, that in all countries of Continental Europe the government owns and operates railroads and the telegraph and telephone systems, the latter two being public property in Great Britain also. And there seems to be universal satisfaction with the government ownership of these utilities. Germany has old-age pension for working men, Norway and other countries pension for all state servants, including teachers. There is an income tax in Great Britain, Norway, and most of the other European countries. The sojourn abroad was both interesting and instructive and I trust I'm a better American for having taken it. But I close with "Home again from a foreign shore; And it fills my heart with joy to see my friends once more." Albert N. Gilbertson.

[First publication Jan. 11, 1911. 4c] Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration. ESTATE OF TALLAK JOHNSON. STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Kandiyohi. In the matter of the estate of Tallak Johnson, Deceased. THE STATE OF MINNESOTA to all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent. The position of T. O. Gilbertson, as executor of the estate of said decedent, is hereby notified that the petition for administration of his estate is filed in the county of Kandiyohi, State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of June, 1910; and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to James O. Estrem of New London, and the court having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition: Therefore, You, and each of You, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the Probate Court rooms in the Court House, in the city of Willmar in the county of Kandiyohi, State of Minnesota, on the 6th day of February, 1911, at two o'clock P. M., why said petition should not be granted. Witness the Judge of said Court, and Seal of said Court, this 5th day of January, 1911. T. O. GILBERTSON, Judge of Probate.

[First publication Jan. 11-14w] Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon. ESTATE OF ASBJORN PEDERSON RANNESTAD, also known as ASBJORN P. RANNESTAD. STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Kandiyohi, In Probate Court. In the matter of the Estate of Asbjorn Pederson Rannestad, also known as Asbjorn P. Rannestad, Deceased. Letters of administration this day having been granted to Geo. H. Ostrom of Willmar. It is Ordered, that the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court, be, and the same hereby is, limited to three months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday, the 17th day of April, 1911, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Court House at Willmar, in said County, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing and the examination, adjustment and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid. Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in the Willmar Tribune as provided by law. Dated Jan 9th, 1911. T. O. GILBERTSON, Judge of Probate.

The Edison Ballot Box.

The deferred hearing in the contest matter regarding the condition of the Edison ballot box was held Thursday afternoon in the commissioners room in the court house being present to take the testimony, Messrs Fosnes and Rachie represented Dr. Froshaug and Senator Farrington, the contestant, appeared for himself, Auditor Carnev as custodian of the returns of the canvassing boards, gave the vote for the three senatorial candidates as returned from each county and those of the towns in which it is alleged the boxes have been tampered with. Michael Ferch and Wm. Draffehn, of Odessa, were here and testified as to the open condition of the hall in Odessa in which the ballot box was left after election and its unprotected condition. Fred Holloway, clerk of Ediston, testified as to the condition of the ballot box from that town when he brought it to Benson the night of the 23rd and its broken and changed condition next morning and one of the supervisors testified to the fact that there was but one ballot on which there were crosses for senator when it was sealed up, the count when it was opened here showing seven or eight in that condition. Messrs. D. W. Hume, Fosnes, Farrington, Froshaug, L. R. Aldrich and W. H. Hunter also testified regarding the transaction and matters connected with it and J. H. McCune in reference to a ballot which was left out of the box here in the city when the same was sealed up. This evidence with much similar testimony taken in Big Stone County, will go to the senate with the disputed ballots for final determination by that body. What the result will be we cannot say, but it seems to us with all the suspicious circumstances shown surrounding the boxes of all the towns where changes were made, the senators will deliberate a good while before they will declare the result, as shown by the recount, a valid and proper one—Benson Times.

Miss Selma Erickson from near Duluth is visiting with her cousins, the Misses Erlandsons. Miss Ellen Eklund was the charming entertainer to eight of her friends Friday evening. Joseph Franklin left for Minneapolis on Tuesday. Mrs. Erick Anderson of Pennock is a visitor with friends out here. Miss Esther Soderholm and David Swanson returned to the cities Monday to resume their studies at school. Oscar Johnson from near Spicer was a recent visitor at Ole Sorenson's.

Miss Ruth Hagman visited over Sunday with Willmar friends, returning on Tuesday. Sad news reached the P. Dahlfen family when they learned of the sudden illness of their son Eddie while on his way to Mankato where he was to attend school. Leaving here on Saturday accompanied by his sister Hannah, he stopped off at Minneapolis on Sunday to spend the day. In the evening he was taken sick with appendicitis and had to be taken to the Northwestern Hospital where an operation was performed Monday noon. A telephone message informed his folks here that he is getting along as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

Matt Abramson, a brother of Nels Abramson, and two daughters, Mabel and Annie, of Strandburg, S. D., arrived here on Saturday for a couple of weeks' visit with relatives and friends. David Erlandson departed for the cities on Tuesday morning. Cover up your ears. Colder weather on the way. Mrs. John Swenson, of Long Lake spent the past week with Mrs. Abramson. Matt Abramson, a brother of Nels Abramson, and two daughters, Mabel and Annie, of Strandburg, S. D., arrived here on Saturday for a couple of weeks' visit with relatives and friends. David Erlandson departed for the cities on Tuesday morning. Cover up your ears. Colder weather on the way. Mrs. John Swenson, of Long Lake spent the past week with Mrs. Abramson.

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Says the University Farm News: "The man who 'makes a business of farming' should have a business card, some printed letter heads, with the name of his farm home thereon and should pay his bills with checks on his bank. All these little things not only 'make business,' but help to dignify his calling, improve his social standing and enhance his credit." You couldn't consider for a moment any plan to try to do business in this city without advertising. So why do you imagine that you can accomplish big things with only HALF ENOUGH advertising? For FIRE INSURANCE see 46f Lewis Johnson.

MAMRE MELODIES. Mamre, Jan. 10—Miss May Linden went to Willmar on Thursday where she will be assistant house keeper at E. Elkjer's for some weeks. Mrs. M. Rudd of Fessenden, N. D., is here for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jens Larson. Miss Inga Swedberg, of Pennock, was taken with pneumonia a few days ago, but is at this writing improving slowly. Arthur Hedman returned to La Bolt, S. D., on Wednesday, after spending about one week with the Abrahamson "kids" and other friends. Albert Hoglund has come home from South Dakota where he has been working for a number of months. Lewis Tuveson, of Atwater, came up here on Monday to attend the annual business meeting of The Mamre Creamery Co. which was held on the 9th of January. He returned on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. N. Abramson were very pleasantly entertained at the Jonas Johnson home on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nordin entertained a number of their relatives on Friday. Messrs. Ephraem and Peter Swedberg of Pennock left for a few days trip to the cities on Monday evening. Miss Selma Erickson from near Duluth is visiting with her cousins, the Misses Erlandsons. Miss Ellen Eklund was the charming entertainer to eight of her friends Friday evening. Joseph Franklin left for Minneapolis on Tuesday. Mrs. Erick Anderson of Pennock is a visitor with friends out here. Miss Esther Soderholm and David Swanson returned to the cities Monday to resume their studies at school. Oscar Johnson from near Spicer was a recent visitor at Ole Sorenson's.

A New Church at Spicer. The Norwegian Lutheran Free church at Spicer closed a deal last week whereby they became the owners of the J. Albert Anderson property in the center part of the village. The property consists of two lots and a store building which is to be remodeled into a church. The church will be 28x36 in size and is to be finished before June 1. The contract is let to O. Sanderson. The Free church work at Spicer was begun four years ago by Rev. Nordberg of New London and Rev. Gyrd of Eagle Lake and a congregation was organized three years ago and has made splendid progress. One half of the purchase price of the property was paid cash and the remaining one half is more then covered by subscriptions. The congregation expects to have the church built without incurring any debt. At the annual meeting last week one family was admitted to the church and two other families were proposed. The officers elected for the ensuing year were Deacons, Wm. Nelson, O. T. Olson and G. Holt; trustees, Peter Swenson, O. Sanderson and Wm. Olson; secretary, Casper Aune. The congregation also decided to call Rev. H. O. Lee to serve them once a month in connection with Rev. Nordberg who at present has charge of the church. It gives us pleasure to announce that Rev. Nordberg has declined the call to the pastorate of a church at Marinette, Wis., and will remain at New London.

An interesting program has been arranged for the State Dairymen's meeting at Litchfield, Jan. 17, 18, 19 and 20. The sessions will be held in the opera house and are all free to the public. On Wednesday evening the guests will be banqueted by the citizens of Litchfield. An interesting program has been arranged for the State Dairymen's meeting at Litchfield, Jan. 17, 18, 19 and 20. The sessions will be held in the opera house and are all free to the public. On Wednesday evening the guests will be banqueted by the citizens of Litchfield.

OREGON Orchards and Fruit Lands. WE HAVE A FINE SELECTION OF CHOICE TRACTS IN THE REGIO RIVER VALLEY NEAR MEDFORD, OREGON. A TEN ACRE ORCHARD WILL MAKE YOU INDEPENDENT FOR THE REST OF YOUR LIFE, WHICH YOU CAN ENJOY IN COMFORT IN THE MOST DELICIOUS CLIMATE ON THIS CONTINENT. HUNDREDS OF MINNESOTA PEOPLE LIVE THERE NOW. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE TO CHADBOURN BROS. & CO., 17 SO. 4TH ST. MINNEAPOLIS.

COMING TO MINNEAPOLIS? Stop at the HOTEL NICOLLET "Recognized as the Really Good" Washington Ave. Between Nicollet and Henn. Central Convenient Comfortable 200 Rooms—\$1.00 upward, European Best Known MODERATE PRICED CAFE in the Twin Cities.

SIX PER CENT Six per cent paid annually on your investment. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS. Best of security. No commissions, agents' fees or other offset from net rate. Interest coupons paid by Leading New York bank or by your own local bank, JUNE 1, AND DEC. 1, EACH YEAR. Also chance of steady rise in market value of your investment by reason of convertible feature. Inquire of or write to MARTIN E. TEW, POSTOFFICE BLOCK, WILLMAR, MINN.

To Men Who Wish To Be Comfortable in Cold Weather! We have the following to offer at RECORD BREAKING PRICES: Fur Coats and Robes. Sheepskin Lined Coats. Heavy Plush-Lined, Fur-Collared Overcoats. Heavy Imitation Persian Lamb-Lined Overcoats, Fur Collars. Heavy Wool Underwear. Fleece-Lined Underwear—Extra Heavy. Sheepskin-Lined Felt Shoes and Plain Felt. Sheepskin Moccasins. Extra Heavy Overshoes, 4 buckle. Extra Heavy Overshoes, 2 buckle. Extra Heavy Overshoes, 1 buckle (Steel Wool Sole). Heavy German Sox. Wool Sox, for men. Heavy Sweaters and Sweater Coats. Also the Usual Extra Good Lines in: Clothing, Shoes, Neckwear, Arrow Collars, Phoenix Mufflers, Way's Mufflers. Any of the above are for sale at a Small Margin above the cost to us. All our customers come away from us satisfied. Yours to serve, THE RODLUN SHOE & CLO. CO. Pacific Ave., Willmar, Minn.

WE have some fine bargains in Kandiyohi County Farms and in Willmar property Write A. P. ADAMS or S. L. BENTON Willmar, Minnesota

VERIFICATION OF CURRENT TAX COLLECTIONS, BY BOARD OF AUDIT.

Table with columns for Tax Levy for the year 1910, Additions to the tax levy, Total debit, Taxes collected from June 1 to Oct. 31, 1910, Taxes abated during said period, Total credit, Balance uncollected on November 1, 1910.

We hereby certify that we have verified the correctness of the foregoing statement by checking the duplicate receipts with the tax books for the period above named. Dated this 6th day of December A. D. 1910. THOS. H. OLSON, Chairman Board of County Commissioners. H. J. RAMSETT, Clerk District Court.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, KANDIYOHI COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

The undersigned Board of Audit of Kandiyohi County, Minnesota, met at the office of the County Treasurer of said County on the 11th day of November A. D. 1910, remaining in session and completing the work on December 6, 1910, for the purpose of examining and auditing the accounts, books and vouchers of N. O. Nelson, the Treasurer of said county, and to count and ascertain the kind and description and amount of funds in the County Treasury and belonging thereto. We respectfully make the following report thereon: Balance in the Treasury on July 9th, 1910, the date of our last report, \$ 73199.98 Received by the Treasurer from that date, to December 5, 1910, inclusive, 129675.49

Table with columns for ITEMS OF RECEIPTS, ITEMS OF DISBURSEMENTS, Balance in Treasury at close of business, Dec 5, 1910, We find the Treasury in possession of Funds as follows: Cash in his office, Deposited in Bank of Willmar, Deposited in Kandiyohi County Bank, etc.

Respectfully submitted this 6th day of December A. D. 1910. THOS. H. OLSON, Chairman. H. J. RAMSETT, Clerk.

(SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF BOARD OF AUDIT.) Verification of Tax List.

The Board of Audit of Kandiyohi County, Minnesota, did, during the time mentioned in the report to which this is attached and made a part, verify each receipt for taxes with the tax list for the current year, and make thereon the following report, to-wit: Tax levy for the year A. D. 1910 uncollected Nov. 1, 1910, \$12197.01 Taxes collected from Nov. 1st, 1910 to Dec. 31, 1910, inclusive, 7273.61 Balance of taxes, current for the year 1910, uncollected, December 31, A. D. 1910, 4932.40

We do hereby certify that we have verified the correctness of the foregoing statement by carefully checking the duplicate receipts with the tax lists for the period recited therein. Dated and submitted this 3rd day of January A. D. 1911. THOS. H. OLSON, Chairman. H. J. RAMSETT, Clerk.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, KANDIYOHI COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

The undersigned Board of Audit of Kandiyohi County, Minnesota, met at the office of the County Treasurer of said county on the 27th day of Dec. A. D. 1910, remaining in session and auditing the accounts, books and vouchers of N. O. Nelson, the Treasurer of said county, and to count and ascertain the kind and description and amount of funds in the County Treasury and belonging thereto. We respectfully make the following report thereon: Balance in the Treasury on Dec 5th, 1910, the date of our last report \$102788.64 Received by the Treasurer from that date to Dec. 31st, 1910, inc., 8852.05

Table with columns for ITEMS OF RECEIPTS, ITEMS OF DISBURSEMENTS, Balance in Treasury at close of business, Dec 31st, 1910, We find the Treasurer in possession of Funds as follows: Cash in his office, Deposited in Bank of Willmar, Deposited in Kandiyohi County Bank, etc.

Respectfully submitted this 3rd day of January A. D. 1911. THOS. H. OLSON, Chairman. H. J. RAMSETT, Clerk.

MONEY TALKS. A SAFE INVESTMENT—Perhaps you have saved up a few hundred dollars which you wish to invest where the principal will be absolutely secure, and at the same time it will pay you a fair rate of interest. Deposit your money in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT of this Bank. Your principal will be well secured and subject to your demand when you need it. The interest is more than you would receive on a Government Bond and the money will be just as safe. KANDIYOHI COUNTY BANK