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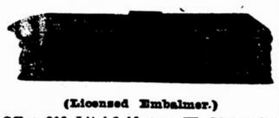
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The Metropolitan Barber Shop, Bank of Willmar Building, B. T. Otos, proprietor, is the shop to get a shave, hair cut and bath. 22f


# WILLMAR'S FAME AS DRY TOWN ADVERTISED FAR AND WIDE

## A Lengthy Article Published in the American Issue From the Pen of County Attorney George H. Otterness.

P. J. Youngdahl, Superintendent,
12 Franklin Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:

It gives me pleasure to answer briefly your inquiry as to what effect the no-license policy has had and has upon the city of Willmar and the county of Kandiyohi at large.

Willmar is a railroad center and a city of over four thousand inhabitants with a population consisting largely of railroad employes, professional men, men engaged in the general retail business and retired farmers. This preliminary statement is made in view of the general opinion that the no-license policy cannot be maintained successfully in the cities or villages as large as Willmar and with the class of people constituting the citizens thereof. That idea is wrong and false.

There are so many points or phases from which this question might be discussed and is so large that it is difficult to assimilate it and present same in a digestive form.

On account of holding the position of county attorney for over seven years, and that of justice of peace prior thereto for a number of years, my opportunity for observation as to crimes committed, the causes therefore, special work in depression of crime and the enforcement of law have been more than ordinary. The natural result thereof also is that I have observed conditions both from a moral and commercial aspect under the license and no-license regime.

In the first place, it has yet to appear as a fact that any possible good can come from a saloon; either to the individual who patronizes it, to those dependent on him or to the community of which such person is a member. The saloon is a drain to the consumer physically, mentally and morally as well as of his means. The result upon the individual is bad. Such individual constitutes a composite part of the community and according to the number attendant upon the saloon to a corresponding degree will the community be deteriorated. The young, who are reared under conditions that are not clean, wholesome and elevating, have just that much more to overcome in order to become good, useful and law-abiding citizens. It is hard for an individual to rise above the environments during the formative period of his life. From what is observed and heard determines the character of such individual. He becomes accustomed to it and finally forms a part of self; consequently, the absence of the saloon from the community and its resultant abhorrent influence and spectacles leaves the pathway of travel for the youth, clean; the formation of good and upright characters easier, and useful citizens more certain.

Willmar has, with the exception of ten months, now seen about ten years of no-license. During that time the city has grown from two thousand to over four thousand inhabitants, business houses have increased in number and stability. The business men are the most ardent supporters of no-license. They are that, not only from a moral view, but because it means business to them. While Willmar had saloons the merchants were obliged to do a very extensive credit business, keeping large number of uncollectable accounts on their books; resulting in a total loss to them. Why? Because drinking intoxicants were so much more prevalent and earnings went into the saloonkeeper's till. The collection of unpaid bills then formed a large part of the attorney's business. Since the saloons have been voted out, the reverse is true and has resulted in better business, happier homes and unpaid accounts to collect a scarcity. These are actual conditions and any village or city is invited and urged to try it. Give the no-license policy a fair chance and I am convinced that any village or city will prosper thereunder. These results cannot be realized the first year. It may take several years, but every year will evidence better conditions.

When Willmar had saloons, drunkenness and crimes were by far more prevalent and numerous. It was not safe to let your wife or daughter go upon the streets without they being shocked or insulted; and travel upon our rural highway was not safe after dark.

To be sure, the mere fact of only voting out the saloon is not sufficient. Just as sure as the saloon is closed, the unlicensed places or "Blind Pigs" will step in to take the place of the saloon; and they will flourish if left alone.

When I first became county attorney (shortly after the voting out of saloons) there was an unlicensed drinking place in every vacated saloon as well as numerous so-called "light-drink parlors." What was done? The law was enforced without discrimination and persistently not only once against the same violator but every time of violation, when competent evidence could be obtained; not only to arrest the individual and commit him, but also to seize and confiscate the beverage and sell the fixtures used. To get a clean town, means hard and faithful work by the officials; the co-operation of the law-abiding citizens. By the officials I do not mean merely the police and sheriff, but the county attorney, the court and jury. Without the honest and earnest co-operation of all of these the wiping out of the illegal traffic cannot be accomplished. The sheriff cannot do it alone. The sheriff and county attorney together cannot do it alone. Both must co-operate and honest verdicts rendered by the jury.

The faithful enforcement of the law will eradicate the "Blind Pigs." The violator and his sympathizers will bluff and threaten for awhile; but just as sure as right will prevail over wrong, so the unlicensed liquor business must be closed. That has been the result in Willmar. Do not understand me that there may not be illegal selling of liquors within the corporate limits of Willmar or in the county. The "Bootlegger" or small quantity dabbler is apt to be with us. There is a big difference between such and "Blind Pigs." They are incurable community parasites, so to speak. As long as the desire for strong drink exists, such will operate. These dabblers are very scarce and they deal with such of their fellow sufferers that "stand in," which reaches a very limited number. They are not of a sufficient public nuisance to enable the most watchful officials to lay hands on them. True the evil is there, but not the public menace. The curse is not openly inviting the youth and tempting the weak. The other immoral places that go hand in hand with the saloon business and as adjuncts thereto become extinct under the no-license regime.

In our city drunkenness is a scarcity and a drunkard a curiosity to the young. Large public gatherings and public celebrations are held and sobriety, order and decency are enjoyed by all. Such conditions are uplifting, elevating and ennobling. Other crimes also are at a minimum. The few crimes we now have to consider in the county at large are the petit cases. There are occasional quarrels or thefts; while before, the grand jury would be kept busy for weeks to consider crimes, now it may be called upon to consider one or two. Within the last two years the grand jury has been needed and met only once and then was in session for two days and considered four crimes. And this is not because the laws are not enforced, but because crime for the consideration of the grand jury is reduced to a minimum. It is evidence of law-abiding citizenship. Men and women who at all times with their full and sober faculties, exercising same thoughtfully, with due consideration, respect and regard for and towards others.

In order to show how crime has been gradually lessened and the saving to the tax payers of our county in the matter of enforcement of law, permit me to copy from my annual reports to the attorney general of cases prosecuted in justice, municipal and district courts of the county of Kandiyohi wherein the state has been plaintiff.

They are as follows:

| Years | Cases prosecuted | Drunkenness | Violation of liquor law | Costs of prosecution |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 | 76 | 3 | 16 | $1,153.13 |
| 1906 | 92 | 5 | 24 | 1,087.45 |
| 1907 | 54 | 1 | 15 | 570.74 |
| 1908 | 45 | 5 | 3 | 398.97 |
| 1909 | *39 | 4 | 7 | 391.07 |
| 1910 | 40 | 3 | 3 | 315.11 |
| 1911 | 46 | 4 | 7 | 255.73 |

*Of which twenty-three were for violation of the game law.

Out of these, within the city of Willmar since 1907, only one prosecution of "blind pig," two or three "bootleggers" and balance outside. At this juncture permit me to state that all other villages in our county are no-license except one in which there are two saloons. Even better results are experienced in the other villages because they are smaller.

While the saloons were licensed, the county jail as well as the village lock-up would scarcely accommodate the number of prisoners. Now the city jail is not used and the common county jail occasionally receives one or two occupants; but most of the time is empty.

The following table will show the number of prisoners committed every year to the county jail either to await furnishing of bail or serving sentence; and committed for violation of both state law, city and village ordinances, and also the cost of boarding prisoners.

| Year | Number of Prisoners | Total of Annual Board |
|---|---|---|
| 1905 | 20 | $468.54 |
| 1906 | 39 | 688.23 |
| 1907 | 15 | 288.03 |
| 1908 | 19 | 209.19 |
| 1909 | 20 | 237.94 |
| 1910 | 18 | 194.40 |
| 1911 | *21 | 169.20 |

*Nine for unlawful riding on train.

The two tables submitted to you are the savings in the matter of prosecutions and care of prisoners only; and due principally to the fact that we have a no-license policy. A corresponding decrease of costs and expenses might be shown in other lines.

Not for the purpose of any reflection on our neighboring county of Meeker; but to show the costs of that county for board of prisoners for 1911 as compared with ours, let me state that it was $662.20 for Meeker while ours was only $169.20. These figures are correct as I have taken them from the official record of the sheriff of our county. All persons from Meeker county have been cared for by Kandiyohi county for 1911 because the Meeker county jail was condemned. Litchfield and other villages of Meeker county are licensed towns.

The no-license policy spells for Willmar and Kandiyohi county sobriety, economy, prosperity, success and a high type of citizenship. This could be followed up in other lines to show that ridding a community of the saloon is for good and a great benefit to all, an incentive to all kinds of legitimate business and wholesome institutions and a saving to such community. The no-license policy can be successfully maintained.

Very truly yours,
GEO. H. OTTERNESS,
County Attorney

(Willmar is the county seat of Kandiyohi county, population 4,040.)


# THE TRUE TEST

**Tried in Willmar, It Has Stood the Test.**

The hardest test is the test of time, and Doan's Kidney Pills have stood it well in Willmar. Kidney sufferers can hardly ask for stronger proof than the following:

Andrew Weiss, 620 Monongahelia St., Willmar, Minn., says: My occupation obliges me to stoop a great deal and in this way my kidneys were weakened. I had pains in the small of the back, sometimes extending into my shoulders and my hips and limbs were also affected. Dizzy spells annoyed me and at such times everything before me became black. Finally I used Doan's Kidney Pills and since then I have been in much better health. I want to make the merits of this remedy known to all kidney sufferers." (Statement given in October 1907.)

RE-ENDORSEMENT.

On August 5, 1910, Mr. Weiss said: "My former endorsement of Doan's Kidney Pills still holds good. I have never been bothered by kidney complaint since using this remedy.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.



**Blamed a Good Worker.**

"I blamed my heart for severe distress in my left side for two years," writes W. Evans, Danville, Va., "but I know now it was indigestion, as Dr. King's New Life Pills completely cured me." Best for stomach, liver and kidney troubles, constipation, headache or debility. 25c at Carlson Bros.


**Dissolution of Partnership.**

Know all men by these Presents: That the partnership heretofore existing between Carl E. Amenrud and O. H. Locken, under the firm name and style of Amenrud & Locken, operating the Model Pantorium at Willmar, Minn., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued as before by O. H. Locken. All accounts due the old firm are payable to Carl E. Amenrud.

Dated at Willmar, Minn., Feb. 1, 1912.

(Signed)
C. E. AMENRUD,
O. H. LOCKEN. 3t

**Bids Wanted.**

The West Lake creamery is for sale or rent. Bids for same will be received by the undersigned up to noon of March 1, 1912. The creamery property consists of creamery building, equipment and ice house. Bidders will state amount they will pay for property in case they desire to buy, or amount cash rent per year they are willing to pay. Ice house will be filled with sufficient ice for next summer's use. Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Terms: Cash or bankable paper.

JOHN L. HENJUM, Pres.
2t Rt. 2, Pennock, Minn.

**Notice.**

To whom it may concern, anyone remitting by check (for Water and Light) after the 20th, will please remit the amount stated on the bill with the 10 per cent added, and save the trouble of carrying same as arrears on the next bill.

Respectfully,
Water & Light Commission,
tf Lewis Fridlund, Sec.

## WHAT LAFOLLETTE SAID

**Full Text of Utterances Which Certain Newspapers Claim Eliminates Him From Contest.**

Senator LaFollette generally speaks his mind fre ly. In the campaign inaugurated to eliminate him from the race for president, the big newspapers have seized upon an utterance he made at a banquet when he discussed the newspapers and periodicals of the country. Few of these papers have had the fairness to publish these utterances in full. They would then not suit their purposes so well. Here is what the uncompromising senator said:

"I have sketched the growth and power of the great interests that today control our property and our governments. I have shown how subtle and elusive, yet relentless they are. Rising up against them is the confused voice of the people. Their heart is true but their eyes do not yet see all the intricate sources of power. Who shall show them? There are only two agencies that in any way can reach the whole people. These are the press and the platform. But the platform in no way compares with the press in its power of continuous repeated instruction.

"One would think that in a democracy like ours, seeking for instruction, able to read and understand, the press would be their eager and willing instructors—such as was the press of Horace Greeley, Henry Raymond, Charles A. Dana, Joseph Medill and Horace Rublee.

"But what do we find has occurred in the last few years since the money power has gained control of our industry and government? It controls the newspaper press. The people know this. Their confidence is weakened and destroyed. No longer are the editorial columns of newspapers a potent force in educating public opinion. The newspapers, of course, are still patronized for news. But even as to news, the public is fast coming to understand that wherever news items bear in any way upon the control of government by business, the news is colored; so confidence in the newspaper as a newspaper is being undermined.

"Cultured and able men are still to be found upon the editorial staffs of all great dailies, but the public understands them to be hired men who no longer express honest judgments and sincere conviction, who write what they are told to write, and whose judgments are salaried.

"To the subserviency of the press to special interests in no small degree is due the power and influence and prosperity of the weekly and monthly magazines. A decade ago, young men trained in journalism came to see this control of the newspapers of the country. They saw this unoccupied field. And they went out and built up great periodicals and magazines. They were free.

"Their pagese were open to publicists and scholars and liberty and justice and equal rights found a free press beyond the reach of the corrupt influence of consolidated business and machine politics. We entered upon new era.

"Their pages were open to publicists and scholars and liberty and justrode like a young giant into the arena of public service. Filled with this spirit, quickened with human interest, it assailed social and political evils in high places and low. It found the power of the public service corporation and the evil influences of money in the municipal government of every large city. It found franchises worth millions of dollars secured by bribery; police in partnership with thieves and crooks and prostitutes. It found juries 'fixed' and established business plying its trade between litigants and the back door of blinking justice.

"It found Philadelphia giving away franchises, not supposedly or estimated to be worth $2,500,000 but for which she had been openly offered and refused $2,500,000. Milwaukee they found giving away street car franchises worth $8,000,000 against the protests of her indignant citizens. It found Chicago robbed in tax-payments of immense value by corporate owners of property through fraud and forgery on a gigantic scale; it found the aldermen of St. Louis organized to boodle the city with a criminal compact, on file in the dark corner of a safety deposit vault.

"The free and independent periodical turned her searchlight on state legislatures and made plain as the sun at noon-day the absolute control of the corrupt lobby. She opened the closed doors of the secret caucus, the secret committee, the secret conference, behind which United States senators and members of congress betrayed the public interest into the hands of railroads, the trusts, the tariff mongers and the centralized banking power of the country. She revealed the same influences back of judicial and other appointments. She took the public through the great steel plants and into the homes of the men who toil twelve hours a day and seven days in the week. And the public heard their cry of despair. She turned her camera into the mills and shops where little children are robbed of every chance of life that nourishes vigorous bodies and sound minds, and the pinched faces and dwarfed figures told their pathetic story on her clean white pages.

"The control of the newspaper press is not the simple and expensive one of ownership and investment. Neither is it the "kept sheet" owned by a man of great wealth to further his other interests. There are a few papers of this kind, but not many. The control comes thru that community of interests, that interdependence of investments and credits which ties the publisher up to the banks, the advertisers and the special interests.

"We may expect this same kind of control sooner or later, to reach out for the magazines. But more than this, I warn you of a subtle new peril, the centralization of advertising that will in time seek to gag you. What has occurred on the small scale in almost every city in the country will extend to the national scale, and will ere long close in on the magazines. No man ever faced graver responsibilities. None has ever been called to a more unselfish, patriotic service. I believe that when the final test comes you will not be found wanting; you will not desert and leave the people to depend upon the public platform, but you will hold aloft the lamp of Truth, lighting the way for the preservation of representative government and the liberty of the American people."

**Double Bereavement.**

A double bereavement visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Johnson of Burbank last week when the Grim Reaper took two of their children within the space of two days' time. On Tuesday, Feb. 6, Albert Emmet, a baby of about five months, passed away, and on the day following Earnest William, a boy of about fifteen years was taken. In both cases, the doctor pronounced the disease pneumonia. The older of the two children was sick about 26 days; the younger one, not so long. Another member of the family, a girl, was sick at the same time, but she fully recovered.

One funeral service was held for the two children. It was held at the home on Tuesday, Feb. 13, and was conducted by Rev. T. M. Findley, assisted by Rev. Thomas Scotton. The funeral was largely attended. The school was closed during the funeral hour, the teacher and pupils attending in a body, and presenting a beautiful floral tribute. Martin and Ditmar Thorson, Helmer Hanson, Raymond Anderson, Lawrence Hood and Oscar Olson, all school mates of the deceased Earnest William Johnson, acted as pall bearers. The remains of the two children, both in the same casket, were laid to rest in the cemetery at Hawick.

The entire community sympathizes with Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, and family in their great bereavement.—New London Times.

**Heald & Co. Dray Line**

Have acquired office room with the Willmar Land Co., 118, 4th St., and will receive orders there for all kinds of draying and also delivering and sale of ice. Telephone No. 176. 4t

(First Publication Feb. 14-4t.)

**Citation for Hearing on Petition for Determination of Descent of Land.**

State of Minnesota, County of Kandiyohi, In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Peterson, Decedent:

The State of Minnesota to all persons interested in the determination of the descent of the real estate of said decedent: The petition of Karen Peterson having been filed in this Court, representing that said decedent died more than five years prior to the filing thereof, leaving certain real estate in said petition described, and that no will of decedent has been proved nor administration of his estate granted in this State, and praying that the descent of said real estate be determined by this Court.

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 Room in the Court House in the City of Willmar, in the County of Kandiyohi, State of Minnesota, on the 11th day of March, 1912, at 2 o'clock p. m., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, The Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof, this 9th day of February, 1912.

(COURT SEAL) T. O. GILBERT, Probate Judge.

GEO. H. OTTERNESS,
Attorney for Petitioner, Willmar, Minn.

(First publication Feb. 21-4t.)

**Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon.**

Estate of Louis N. Smith.

State of Minnesota, County of Kandiyohi, In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Louis N. Smith, Decedent.

Letters of Administration this day having been granted to Ole Thorson, of said County,

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 six months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday the 26th day of August, 1912, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the Probate Court Rooms at the Court House at Willmar in said County, be and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon 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 Feb. 19, 1912.

(SEAL) T. O. GILBERT, Probate Judge.

(First publication Feb. 28-4t.)

**Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon.**

Estate of Louis Larson.

State of Minnesota, County of Kandiyohi, In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Louis Larson, Decedent.

Letters of Administration this day having been granted to Jos. O. Estrem, of said County,

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 six months from and after the date hereof; and that Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1912, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the Probate Court Rooms at the Court House at Willmar in said County, be and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon 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 Feb. 21, 1912.

(SEAL) T. O. GILBERT, Probate Judge.

# THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENT

**To Section 95 of the Charter of the City of Willmar, Minnesota, has been Proposed and Presented to the Mayor and City Council of the Said City by the Board of Freeholders of the Said City and will be submitted to the Voters of said City for Ratification at a Special Election of said City to be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1912.**

**HANS GUNDERSON, City Clerk.**

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

We propose that Section Ninety-five (95) of the said Charter of the said City be amended to reads as follows:

POWER TO BORROW MONEY OR INCUR DEBT.

"Section 95.—The City of Willmar may issue bonds by ordinance as follows:

1. For the purpose of constructing, regulating, maintaining, extending, enlarging or improving suitable water or light plants, or either of them, or for the purpose of acquiring or paying for any real estate or other property needed in connection with any such plant.

2. For the purpose of raising, not to exceed Fifteen Thousand ($15,000.00) Dollars for a permanent improvement revolving fund provided for in this Charter, in order to provide money for any contemplated local improvements, and such bonds shall constitute a first lien upon all such local improvements, and upon the property benefitted thereby and to be assessed therefore.

3. For the purpose of paying, funding or refunding any bonded indebtedness of the City or the interest thereon, existing at the time this Charter goes into effect, or created at any time in any manner by said Charter authorized.

4. For the purpose of constructing main sewers, septic tanks, filtrating plants, and other appurtenances pertaining to a sewer system.

5. For the purpose of constructing, maintaining, extending, enlarging or improving a suitable fire station, engine house or City Hall, or for the acquiring or paying for any real estate or other property needed in connection therewith, providing however that bonds for said purpose or purposes shall not be issued to an amount exceeding the sum of Nine Thousand ($9,000.00) Dollars.

Such ordinance for the issuance of bonds, may provide that the same shall be general obligations of the City of Willmar or that they shall not be general obligations, but shall be payable out of any assessed taxes, assessments, funds or liens held by the City, or may limit the City's liability thereon in any other manner, or shall guarantee that the City shall pay for the same, provided, that the bonds so issued under subdivision two above mentioned shall always be general obligations of the City.

The City shall have authority to protest itself by acquiring title to any property subject to special assessment for local improvements, and shall have authority by ordinance to assign and convey any property so acquired, whether proceedings to acquire such title have been had prior to the time of the going into effect of this Charter or thereafter, and shall have the power in like manner to assign any lien or right of action, held by the City on account of, or arising out of, any such assignment, as security for the payment of any bonds, certificates of indebtedness or other evidence of indebtedness mentioned in this section, or to provide that such bonds, certificates or other evidence of indebtedness mentioned herein, may be collected out of any such property, liens or rights of action.

Whenever the Council shall pass any ordinance to issue bonds pursuant to the provisions of subdivisions one, two, four or five of this section, such ordinance shall provide for the submission to the legal voters of the City, at some general or special election to be called by the Council for that purpose, the proposition for issuing such bonds, to an amount deemed by said Council advisable. Such election, whether general or special, shall be conducted in the same manner and with the same formalities as such elections are conducted under the general laws of this State.

The ballot to be voted at such election shall read substantially as follows: "Shall bonds be issued by the City of Willmar under the provisions of Section 95, Chapter V., of the Charter of said City to the amount of——— dollars, for the purpose of———," and no such bonds shall be issued until such ordinance has been approved by a majority of the legal voters voting at such election.

The debt of the City shall not be increased by bonds or otherwise beyond eight (8) per cent of the total value of the taxable property of the City, according to the last preceeding assessment for the purpose of taxation; provided, that bonds may be issued as above provided in subdivisions one, two, four and five, but the total amount of such bonds when added to the other indebtedness of the City shall not exceed nine (9) per cent of its taxable property as above defined; and provided, further, that bonds may be issued, as above provided, for the funding of the City's bonded indebtedness whenever required; and provided, further, that certificates of indebtedness against taxes levied and assessed may be issued as hereinafter provided.

Bonds, certificates and other evidences of indebtedness and obligations of the City authorized by this section shall in no event bear a greater rate of interest than six per cent per annum, and if they run for more than five years shall not bear a greater rate of interest than five per cent per annum, and shall in no event be sold for less than the par value thereof, and shall be sold in accordance with the provisions of Section 785 of the Revised Laws of the State of Minnesota. Except as provided in this Charter, no warrants, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness shall be issued by the City or by any one in its behalf."

The purpose and object of the proposed amendment is to confer upon the City of Willmar the right and authority to issue bonds of the said City, upon approval by the voters thereof, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, extending, enlarging or improving a suitable fire station, engine house or City Hall, or for the acquiring or paying for any real estate or other property needed in connection therewith, the amount of said bonds however not to exceed the sum of Nine Thousand Dollars ($9,000.00) Dollars; it being deemed expedient by the Board of Freeholders that a suitable fire station and engine house be erected for the purpose of properly protecting the fire apparatus, and there being no authority in the present Charter to issue bonds for such purpose.

# NOTICE!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN: That on the

**22nd Day of March, 1912, at 3 o'clock p. m.**

at the office of the County Auditor of Renville County, Minnesota, in the Village of Olivia, I will sell the jobs of digging and constructing Judicial Ditch No. 10 of Renville and Kandiyohi Counties, established by Order of the District Court of 12th Judicial District, State of Minnesota by its order bearing date February 21st, 1912, viz.: For the work as one job, and also for one or more sections of 100 feet each and also for one or more of the construction jobs, each of said sections to be known and numbered by stakes as shown by the report of the Engineer in said matter commencing at the one including the outlet, and from thence, successively up stream to the one including the source. The approximate amount of work to be done in the construction of said ditch is as follows:

Main Ditch.
Station 0 to 9 inc. 900 feet of 6 inch tile laid average depth 2.17 feet
Station 9 to 43x22 3422 feet of 12 inch tile laid average depth 4.44 feet
Lateral No. 1.
Station 0 to 4x11 411 feet of 6 inch tile laid average depth 2.35 feet
Lateral No. 2.
Station 0 to 5x36 536 feet of 6 inch tile laid average depth 2.20 feet
Branch Lateral No. 2.
Station 0 to 3 300 feet of 6 inch tile laid average depth 2.45 feet

The estimated cost of the labor and materials (hard burned clay tile) is Thousand Twenty-six 80-100 Dollars, and bids are invited for said work; said work to be completed in the time required and in the manner specified, in said Engineer's report (November 1st, 1912) and no bid will be entertained which exceeds more than Thirty (30) per cent over and above the estimated cost of the construction, in any case, as stated in the said order; and the successful bidder, will be required to give a satisfactory bond to be approved by the Auditor of said County, with Two freehold sureties, for the faithful performance and fulfillment of his contract and to pay all damages that may accrue by reason of his failure to complete the job within the time required in the contract. The said order and estimates and profile are on file, and may be seen in the office of the Clerk of District Court for Renville County, Minn. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check payable to the Auditors of said Counties, for not less than ten per cent, of the amount of each bid.

The right to reject any and all bids are hereby reserved.

Dated at Olivia, Renville County, Minn., February 24th, 1912.

J. L. JOHNSON,
County Auditor, Renville County, Minn.
JOHN FEYE,
County Auditor, Kandiyohi County, Minn.

P. S. This drain is located about ten miles northeast of Renville. John Norgaard C. E. in charge P. O. Granite Falls, Minn. 3t


**He Won't Limp Now.**

No more limping for Tom Moore of Cochran, Ga. "I had a bad sore on my instep that nothing seemed to help till I used Bucklen's Arnica Salve," he writes, "but this wonderful healer soon cured me." Heals old, running sores, ulcers, boils, burns, cuts, bruises, eczema or piles. Try it. Only 25 cents at Carlson Bros.


(First Publication Feb. 7-4t)

**Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration.**

Estate of Kjerstin Svalin also known as Kjerstin Nilson Svalin.

State of Minnesota, County of Kandiyohi, in Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Kjerstin Svalin also known as Kjerstin Nilson Svalin, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota to all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent: The petition of Walfred B. Swalin having been filed in this court, representing that Kjerstin Svalin also known as Kjerstin Nilson Svalin, then a resident of the County of Kandiyohi, State of Minnesota, died intestate on the 31st day of March, 1902, and praying that letters of administration of her estate be granted to Lars O. Thorpe, of said county; 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 4th day of March, 1912, at 2 o'clock p. m., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 6th day of February, 1912.

(COURT SEAL) T. O. GILBERT, Probate Judge.

GEO. H. OTTERNESS,
Attorney for Petitioner, Willmar, Minnesota.

(First publication Feb. 14-4t)

**Citation for Hearing on Final Account and for Distribution.**

Estate of Nels M. Swenson.

State of Minnesota, County of Kandiyohi, In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Nels M. Swenson, Decedent:

The State of Minnesota to all persons interested in the final account and distribution of the estate of said decedent: The representative of the above named decedent, having filed in this court his final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with his petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the persons thereunto entitled; 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 11th day of March, 1912, at 2 o'clock p. m., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said court, and the Seal of said Court, this 13th day of February, 1912.

(COURT SEAL) T. O. GILBERT, Probate Judge.

R. W. STANFORD,
Attorney for Petitioner, Willmar, Minn.

(First publication Feb. 14-4t.)

**Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration.**

Estate of Erick Westlund.

State of Minnesota, County of Kandiyohi, In Probate Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Erick Westlund, Decedent:

The State of Minnesota to all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent: The petition of Carrie Westlund having been filed in this court, representing that Erick Westlund, then a resident of the County of Kandiyohi, State of Minnesota, died intestate on the 20th day of April, 1911, and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to Erick Westlund, of Willmar; 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 11th day of March, 1912, at 2 o'clock p. m., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the Judge of said Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 13th day of February, 1912.

(COURT SEAL) T. O. GILBERT, Probate Judge.


**DUPLICATE RECEIPT BOOKS, with Willmar date line, 4 on page, with pencil carbon, 200 receipts, 50 cents; 500 receipts, $1.00. TRIBUNE PRINTING CO.**