IF_____?

Your income should stop today, yet your expenses will keep right on.

Better save while the dollars come regularly. Into every life comes a time when READY MONEY would be welcome. 'Tis a fund you yourself can create---through a SAVINGS account with the

Kandiyohi County Bank

ORGANIZED 1879
CAPITAL $100,000.00

ANDREW LARSON, President L. O. THORPE, Cashier
J. O. ESTREM, Vice President
F. A. LARSON, Asst. Cashier L. A. VIK, Asst. Cashier

New London Items.

M. O. Flesland sold one of his Rhode Island Red roosters to a party in Jonesville, Virginia, last week and received $8 for same.

John Gunderson is now using his new Metz automobile in carrying the mail on Route No. 2. He likes the machine very much.

Gilbert Torkelson from near Brooten was brought to Sunnyside Hospital on Monday and it was found necessary to remove his left eye, it having been injured by a ball.

Miss Eunice Broberg returned from Waseca last Saturday, where she just graduated from the Waseca high school. Her father was present at the commencement exercises.

Mrs. Levi King of Bemidji, who has been visiting for the past three weeks at the John Harris home, died very suddenly on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from heart trouble.

The annual meeting of the Arctander and Lake Andrew Insurance Co. was held at the Norway Lake Store, June 3rd. The treasurer's report showed funds in his hands had increased over $600 from last year. H. E. Ekren was elected president, S. A. Syverson, secretary and treasurer; Ole Ringness, O. A. Mankel and Peter Skoglund, directors.—New London Times.

(First publication June 12-4t)

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

Office of the County Auditor, }
County of Kandiyohi, } ss.
State of Minnesota. }

To Peter and Albert Westling.

You are hereby notified that a Tax Judgment Sale, held on the 11th day of May, 1908, the following described parcel of land, situated in the County of Kandiyohi and State of Minnesota, to-wit:

S½ of Lot 2 of Lot 5, Section 33, Town 118, Range 34 was sold for the sum of 62-100 dollars; That the amount required to redeem said parcel, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of 92-100 dollars, and interest as provided by law to the day such redemption is made; and that the tax certificate issued upon said sale has been presented to me by the holder thereof, and the time for redemption of said parcel from said sale will expire sixty days after the service of this notice and proof thereof has been filed in my office.

Witness my hand and official seal this 6th day of June, 1912.
(SEAL) JOHN FEIG,
Auditor of Kandiyohi County, Minn.

Bids Wanted.

Sealed Bids Wanted for the widening of dumps, grading and filling on the road between Section 16 and 21, Town of Kandiyohi, finishing with a 16 ft. top.

On Monday, June 17th, 1912, at 1 o'clock the Town Board will be on said piece of road to receive bids and give instructions.

Also Sealed Bids Wanted for building a dump in the center section line of Sec. 3, Town of Kandiyohi. ¼ mile south from graveyards, fill to be taken from the hill directly north. Dump to be finished with a 16 ft. top.

On the above mentioned date at 4 o'clock p. m., the Town Board will be on these grounds to receive bids and give instructions.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Kandiyohi, Minn., June 8th, 1912.
By order of the Board of Supervisors, Town of Kandiyohi.
A. E. ANDERSON.
Chairman.

"20 Years in Sing Sing."

Is the title of a big special picture which will be seen at "Dreamland" on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week at the usual admission price of 5 and 10 cents. This picture is not, as suggested by the title, a lurid sensational melodrama, and in fact the title is the only sensational thing about it and the picture contains actual scenes of prison life, a heart breaking story, yet just enough comedy in it to hold interest, enough scenic effects to make it beautiful, enough sensation to make you applaud, enough love to make the ladies like it and last but not least the most moral picture ever made. It has been approved by the National Board of Censorship and that is a guarantee of a good picture. A few of the many scenes are the cell houses at Sing Sing, the lock step, the chain gang, the guards patrol, prisoners in solitary confinement, the machinery division, convicts at work, the methods of dealing with jail breakers, the sensational escape, the battle on the edge of a cliff, tracked by blood hounds, the fight and escape in a motor boat, etc., etc.. space will not permit a full description of this story but it is needless to state that it is one of the largest productions ever made, it is shown in three sections, over three thousand feet of films, with a lecturer who explains every detail of the pictures.

Dreamland Thursday and Friday evenings, June 13th and 14th. Admission 5c and 10c. Usual opening time.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.
Seal. A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday of each week has been established as the day for hauling rubbish, etc., to the City Dump Ground in Sperry's Addition, and that no dumping is allowed at said dump grounds except on that day.

By order of the City Council.
Dated Willmar, June 3, 1912.
3t HANS GUNDERSON, City Clerk.

GREEN BACKS in STRAW STACKS

THE wastage of grain by the average Threshing Machine is far more than many suppose. The Operator usually shows it, but he can't help it with that kind of Machine, so he covers it up all he can and lets it go at that. The Farmer suspects it, but thinks he has to put up with it, and much of his hard-earned money goes over into the straw stack.

This great wastage is the result of employing an incompetent type of Threshing Machine that rushes the straw to the stack, but does not **beat the grain out of it.**

It is up to you Farmers to say what Machine will thresh your grain this season. You have worked hard to grow the grain and you pay the bill for threshing it. You can't afford to divide your profits with the straw pile, for every bushel that goes into the stack is money right out of your pocket.

You Can Save Your Thresh Bill by Hiring a Red River Special to Do Your Threshing

It will save the grain for you; it will waste less of your time; it will do your job quicker; it will clean your grain better; it will pay you all around. It is the only Threshing Machine made that uses the **true and sure method of separation by beating the grain out of the straw** just as you would do with a pitchfork.

The Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, and the Shakers that toss the straw up and **beat it as you would do with a pitchfork** save grain that others waste, whether it be wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax, peas, rice, alfalfa, timothy or other grains or seeds.

THE RED RIVER SPECIAL WORKS ON AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT PRINCIPLE OF SEPARATION from any other make. It **beats it** out while other makes hurry the straw to the stack and expect the grain to fall out, which it does not do.

Have your threshing done this year by a Red River Special. IT WILL SAVE YOUR THRESH BILL.

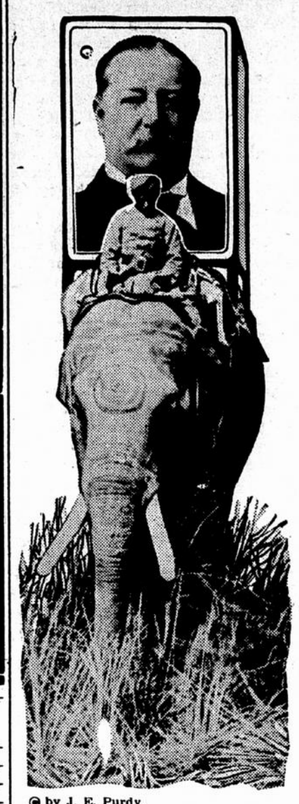
Write us or call on our Branch House or Dealer for the proof.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

The only builders of the Red River Special Thresher, Self-Feeders, Wind Stackers, Weighers, and N. & S. Co. Traction Steam Engines, Oil-Gas Tractors and Everything for the Thresherman.

B37-GN1-1

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO



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WILLIAM H. TAFT, Ohio

© by American Press Association.

R. M. LA FOLLETTE, Wisconsin

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A. B. CUMMINS, Iowa

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THEO. ROOSEVELT, New York

By H. V. ANDREWS.

THE Republican national convention of 1912 will be the greatest in point of numbers in the history of the party and, the political prophets are agreed, the most momentous since wartimes. It will be the climax of a prenomination contest unexampled in the annals of the United States, if not of the world. For anything like a parallel it is necessary to go back to the Chicago convention of 1880, when Conkling and Garfield were the dashing leaders of the opposing forces of General Grant, who had been put forth for a third term, and of John Sherman, Ohio's choice for the nomination, while Blaine loomed up as a formidable competitor. The faithful 306 delegates who stood fast for Grant have become almost as famous in American political as the Balaklava 600 are in British military history, and from this convention dated the factional strife of "stalwarts" and "half breeds" that rent the party and inspired the fanatic Guiteau to take the life of Garfield, who, as a "dark horse," was the winner in the convention.

Popularity of "the Plumed Knight."

Barring Roosevelt in the zenith of his popularity, no Republican aspirant for the presidency since Lincoln has elicited such enthusiasm from his supporters as James G. Blaine. Unsuccessful in the conventions of 1876 and 1880, he secured the nomination in 1884, only to be defeated at the polls. He refused to be considered as a candidate in 1888, but in 1892, though stricken with a mortal disease, he allowed his name to go before the convention, where it evoked the most remarkable demonstration of enthusiasm that a Republican nominating assemblage had ever known. But the crowds in the galleries could not vote, and the delegates on the floor when the storm of cheering had passed named Harrison for the presidency.

Since 1892 the Republican conventions have not been memorable for hard fought contests. McKinley at St. Louis in 1896 overcame all opposition on the first ballot. He was renominated without a contest at the Philadelphia convention in 1900, when Roosevelt was chosen to fill second place on the ticket. The latter's nomination in 1904 was a foregone conclusion, and the perfectly oiled machinery of the 1908 convention accomplished the nomination of Taft without a jar.

It is safe to predict that, whatever may happen at the Chicago Coliseum on June 18 and the days following, the proceedings will be distinctly different from those of any Republican convention of recent years.

Beginning of the Roosevelt Boom.

The Roosevelt boom may be said to have started with the announcement of "the seven governors" that they had summoned the colonel from his political retirement to assume the leadership of the "progressive" wing of the party and to propose himself for a third term as president. Having cast "his hat in the ring," the colonel delivered his "defi" to the conservatives (or the "reactionaries," as he prefers to call them) in his Columbus speech, "A Charter of Democracy," before the Ohio constitutional convention. This speech, intended to be the "keynote" of the preconvention campaign," was chiefly remarkable for its setting forth of the doctrine of the recall of judicial decisions, which has ever since been one of the fighting issues of the factional contest. President Taft for some time refrained from answering the attacks made upon his administration by his former friend and political sponsor, but at Springfield, Mass., late in April he abandoned his policy of reticence and, declaring that his back was to the wall and that there was nothing for him to do but fight, replied to Colonel Roosevelt in kind. From that time on criminations and recriminations have been bandied between the two old friends in a manner to make the American public sit up.

Work to Be Done at Chicago.

On June 18 1,078 men and women (for delegates from the suffragist states will have seats in the convention) will assemble in the Chicago Coliseum.

Each state is represented by twice as many delegates as it has votes in the electoral college. Thus Oregon, which has five electoral votes, one for each of its two senators and one for each of its three representatives in congress, has ten delegates. Alaska, Porto Rico, the Philippines and the District of Columbia have two each and Hawaii six.

First of all, the national committee, in which Taft influence is supposed to be preponderant, must sit to pass upon the credentials of would be delegates. The temporary roll of the convention will be made up by this body, and it will determine the procedure of the first session and the choice of temporary chairman. After the temporary chairman has made his speech resolutions will be in order, the committees, including one on resolutions, another on credentials and a third on permanent organization, will be named. The first is charged with the drafting of the platform, the second with the claims of representatives of rival factions to votes in the convention and the third with the recommendation of a permanent presiding officer.

SALIENT FACTS ABOUT THE CONVENTION.

Number of delegates, 1,078. (With the same number of alternates.)

Necessary to nominate, 540.

Seating capacity of the Coliseum, 11,172.

Acting chairman Republican national committee, Victor Rosewater of Omaha.

Chairman committee on arrangements, Harry S. New of Indianapolis.

Secretary national committee, William Hayward of New York city.

Sergeant-at-arms, Colonel William F. Stone of Baltimore.

Temporary chairman (according to the national committee slate), Senator Elihu Root of New York.

Senator Elihu Root of New York has been mentioned for this honor. The committee on credentials will report at the opening of the second session. If the debate on the platform is long and heated there will be another recess before final action is taken upon it. The platform out of the way, nominations for the first place on the ticket will be in order. This will be the occasion for the big speeches of the convention. It is expected that W. B. Harding of Ohio, last year's unsuccessful candidate for the Buckeye governorship, will place President Taft in nomination, and that Comptroller Prendergast of New York city, who made the most fiery speech of the New York state convention, when he championed the cause of Colonel Roosevelt, will present the name of the rough riding ex-president. These speeches will give the thousands in the galleries their opportunity for participation in the big show. "Demonstrations" of shouts, flag wavings and the like, in which the enthusiasm is gauged by the number of minutes the din continues, have become familiar in recent years. Afterward comes the nomination of the candidate for vice president, which is greeted with modified enthusiasm, for, although three Republican vice presidents have been elevated to the chief magistracy by the death of presidents, comparatively little popular interest is awakened in the choice of the man who has second place on the ticket.

"And so home and to bed," as Mr Pepys would say. At any rate, after his strenuous days in Chicago, that will be the best place for the average delegate.

The "Three P's" in This Campaign.

Most important of the unusual features of the early stages of the presidential campaign of 1912 has been the preferential presidential primary. Agitation for direct primaries as a means of foiling the machinations of bosses has been acute for several years, but this is the first presidential contest in which this device for ascertaining the popular will has figured. Even now, in spite of the attention they have attracted, real preferential primaries for the selection of presidential candidates are established by law in only a small minority of the states. The first state to enact a presidential primary law was Oregon in 1910. The other states which have adopted the innovation in some form or another are California, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin. Pennsylvania and Ohio have not preferential primaries in the ordinary sense of the term. They choose congress district delegates to the national convention by primary, but leave the election of delegates at large to a state convention, in accordance with old usage.

Maine and Michigan have preferential primary laws, but they were not operative in this year's campaign. "Voluntary" presidential primaries are in vogue in several states, including Kansas, Georgia, Florida and Rhode Island. In all the states the agitation for the new system was led by the supporters of Roosevelt and Wilson.

North Dakota Brand of Primary.

In North Dakota no restrictions are imposed upon legal voters. Any man may express his preference without regard to his party affiliations at the last election. The North Dakota law requires the delegates to take an oath to vote in exact accordance with their instructions. This means that they cannot shift their vote from La Follette, to whom they are pledged, to any other candidate whose name may come before the convention, nor could they under the terms of the law vote to make unanimous the vote for any other candidate, even though all the other delegates should so vote. This provision, however, is of little practical effect since the delegates, if they ignored it, would be amenable to no punishment under the penal code and since, if they were held to have committed an offense, it would come under the jurisdiction of Illinois and not of North Dakota.

The Illinois primary, which played so important a part in the successes of Colonel Roosevelt, was the result of the passage of an emergency bill signed by Governor Deneen on a sickbed late in March. Under its provisions the vote of each congress district is advisory to the national convention delegates from that district, and the vote of the state at large is advisory to the delegates at large. Petitions for candidates must bear no fewer than 1,500 names.

A National Primary Proposed.

An objection frequently made to the state presidential primary is that it forces the unit rule upon the delegates and nullifies the instruction of the communities which elected the delegates who are in the minority. This objection has been met by the proposition that, instead of state primaries to express a preference for a presidential nominee, national presidential primaries should be held. Senator Cummins this spring introduced a bill to that effect, which failed to excite much enthusiasm in the senate. It proposed a national primary to be held on July 8 and every four years thereafter on the second Monday of July. The results of such a primary election would be canvassed by a "national board for primary elections," and the candidate of each political party receiving the greatest number of votes would be certified by that board as the candidate to be voted upon in the November elections.

The bill would require primary elections of candidates for president, vice president and presidential electors. The names of candidates on primary ballots under the bill would be arranged in separate columns, with one column headed "independent of party."

If it were passed the Cummins bill would mean the end of the national conventions of the great parties. More than that, it would probably mean the abolition of the electoral college and of the possibility of the election of a presidential candidate who has actually received a smaller popular vote than his unsuccessful opponent.

Among the objections urged against the new primary system is its failure, as its opponents allege, to bring a large proportion of the voters to the polls. The vote in North Dakota was small, and that in New York, which had a primary characterized by Colonel Roosevelt as "a criminal farce," was much smaller comparatively. In Illinois and Pennsylvania, however, the general interest displayed and the size of the vote polled were such as to give little color to this objection.

An Unprecedented Spectacle.

If it has done nothing else the first trial of the presidential primary has furnished the people of the United States a new experience. Never before have a president and an ex-president "stumped" the country in a contest for delegates. After trips to Massachusets and Maine in the interests of his candidacy Colonel Roosevelt visited Illinois on the eve of the primary election and reaped the reward of his diligence in the overwhelming victory in the Prairie State which gave his candidacy its first decided impetus. Then came the upheaval in Pennsylvania, to which he had given some personal attention, though not so much as to Illinois. As the date of the Massachusetts primaries approached, both the colonel and the president decided that an important job of fence mending called them to the Bay State, and they conducted their repairing operations—strangely enough, as it appeared to the onlookers—with hammer and tongs. The result was so little decisive (many of the Massachusetts voters, by the way, being apparently unequal to the task of casting their ballots according to their real preferences) that both contestants decided to continue their joint debate at long range tactics in Maryland and Ohio. Maryland went—somewhat gingerly, to be sure—for Roosevelt, and the president's advisers thought that the result might have been different if their candidate had talked oftener and more strenuously.

So when Roosevelt invaded Ohio, the president's own state, the latter prepared to defend his candidacy with all the energy that a farmer displays when the boys of the neighborhood have served notice of a raid on his watermelon patch. The personalities of the Maryland and Massachusetts struggles were outdone as the two came to grips on the hustings of the Buckeye State. The result justified the president's apprehensions. The audacious invader did get away with the better part of his melons.

Neither Taft nor Roosevelt entered in person into the primary contest in California. The striking feature of its pre-election campaign was the large participation of women, who must be credited with a share in Roosevelt's decisive victory in the newest suffrage state.

The Four Formal Candidates.

Of the four formal candidates for the nomination at Chicago President Taft entered the race with the strongest backing, for in addition to the advantage generally supposed to reside in the support of the head of an administration by the officeholders he had in his favor the tradition that a president is entitled to a renomination. In his fifty-five years William H. Taft has seen much public service, the earlier part of it in judicial positions. He refused an appointment to the supreme court, offered him by President Roosevelt in 1903; but, having previously served as head of the Philippine commission and first civil governor of the Philippines, he accepted the position of secretary of war in the Roosevelt cabinet in 1904. He was nominated for the presidency in 1908, his predecessor throwing all his influence to accomplish that result.

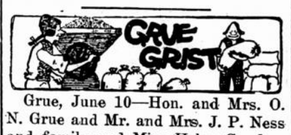
Theodore Roosevelt is the youngest of the candidates, his age being fifty-four. He has put a good deal of living into those fifty-four years too. He has been cowpuncher, police commissioner of New York, assistant secretary of the navy, colonel of rough riders in Cuba, governor of New York, vice president and then president for the better part of two terms, winning his election over Parker by the largest popular majority ever awarded a candidate. In the midst of his strenuous activities as president Colonel Roosevelt found time to bring about the reconciliation of Japan and Russia and thus won the Nobel peace prize of $40,000, with which he endowed the foundation for industrial peace.

More than any other name that of Robert Marion La Follette is identified with what is known as the "progressive" movement in Republican politics. He gained popularity in his native state, Wisconsin, while still a young man (he is now fifty-seven), and since his first two terms as governor (he resigned in 1905, after election for a third time, to become United States senator) has been master of the political situation in the Badger State. He is now serving his second term in the senate. He was one of the earliest advocates of direct nominations.

Albert Baird Cummins, senator from Iowa, is the oldest of the four candidates, having been born sixty-two years ago. Like President Taft and Senator La Follette, he is a lawyer. He has been thrice elected governor of Iowa, and in that office, as during his two terms in the senate, he has been one of the leaders of the "advanced" wing of the Republican party.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Alabama	24	Nevada	6
Alaska	2	N. H'mpshire	8
Arizona	6	New Jersey	28
Arkansas	18	New Mexico	8
California	26	New York	90
Colorado	12	N. Carolina	24
Connecticut	14	N. Dakota	10
Delaware	6	Ohio	48
D. of Col'bia	2	Oklahoma	20
Florida	12	Oregon	10
Georgia	28	Pennsylvania	76
Hawaii	6	Philippines	2
Idaho	8	Porto Rico	2
Illinois	58	Rhode Island	10
Indiana	30	S. Carolina	18
Iowa	26	S. Dakota	10
Kansas	20	Tennessee	24
Kentucky	26	Texas	40
Louisiana	20	Utah	8
Maine	12	Vermont	8
Maryland	16	Virginia	24
Massachus'ts	36	Washington	14
Michigan	30	W. Virginia	16
Minnesota	24	Wisconsin	26
Mississippi	20	Wyoming	6
Missouri	36		
Montana	8	Total	1,078
Nebraska	16		



Grue, June 10—Hon. and Mrs. O. N. Grue and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ness and family and Miss Helen Gunderson came out Sunday from Willmar for an over Sunday visit at home of H. C. Gunderson.

Mrs. Axel Nelson and daughter, Mrs. Dan Downs arrived from Chicago, Ill. last Saturday after a couple of months' visit with relatives.

The Young People's Society of Eagle Lake met at the Embertson school house last Thursday evening, and was well attended and a good program rendered.

E. T. Gunderson returned from the Twin Cities last Tuesday, after a couple of weeks' visit with relatives.

Mrs. A. O. Erickson leaves tonight for Thief River Falls, Minn., to be in attendance at the Norwegian Lutheran Free church "Aarsmöde."

The "Augsburg Sekstet" of Minneapolis will give a concert program on Saturday evening, June 22, at 8 o'clock p. m., and Sunday forenoon at 10:30 a religious program at the Eagle Lake church. Concert tickets are for sale by Louie Kleven, Carl Peterson, E. T. Gunderson and Chas. Sands. These will sell tickets on east side of Eagle Lake.

"Et Ungdoms stevne" will be held at the Irving church June 29, 30 and July 1. And all the young people that have a chance and can go, ought to attend this meeting.

E. T. Gunderson was out breaking horses Sunday, also visited in Harrison during the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Arvid Anderson and son called at A. O. Erickson's Sunday.

DON'T BE MISLED.

Willmar Citizens Should Read and Heed This Advice.

Kidney trouble is dangerous and often fatal.

Don't experiment with something new and untried.

Use a tested and proven kidney remedy.

Begin with Doan's Kidney Pills.

Used in kidney troubles 75 years.

Doan's have cured thousands.

Are recommended here and everywhere.

The following statement forms convincing proof.

Mrs. N. Agreen, Milner Ave., Litchfield, Minn., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills were used in my family for backache, weakness in the loins and too frequent passages of the kidney secretions. This remedy soon corrected the trouble and after three boxes had been used, a complete cure was brought about. I can highly endorse Doan's Kidney Pills."

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.

A number of the members of the Maple Camp R. N. A. of Willmar, enjoyed a very social time at Kandiyohi last Thursday evening, when twenty-three of the members autoed over to attend a social given by the Kandiyohi R. N. A. lodge.

Boost a Willmar Industry and Ask for Johnson's Velvet Ice Cream.

Don't Envy a Good BREAD MAKER.

BE ONE

...USE...

Supremo Flour is the purest and best. Costs no more than others.

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WILLMAR BETHESDA HOSPITAL
Corner 3rd St., and Litchfield Ave.
'Phone 282.
Operating Rooms Open to the Profession.
Staff
Dr. H. E. Frost, Dr. J. C. Jacobs
Dr. Christian Johnson.

WILLMAR HOSPITAL
Cor. Becker Avenue and Fourth Street
ATTENDING PHYSICIANS:
Drs. Petersen and Branton
OFFICE HOURS:
1 to 4 p. m.; Sundays 12 to 1 p. m.
Calling hours from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 4 p. m.
GUSTAV D. FORSSELL
MASSAGE, SWEDISH MOVEMENTS and METAPHYSICS
Ruble Block
Benson Ave., 5th St., Willmar
Telephone 319.

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Home Sanitorium
A pleasant, modern, restful home for the successful treatment of all non-infectious, chronic diseases.
Cancer, Appendicitis, Goitre, Enlarged Tonsils and many Tumors cured without the knife.
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Take First Ave. S. car to 28th St.

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Office in New Ruble Block.
WILLMAR, - - MINNESOTA

DR. H. F. PORTER
DENTIST
(SKANDINAVISK TANDLÄKARE)
Office in Carlson Block, Phone 279.
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Dr. E. Wanner
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Tel.—Day, 316; Night, 100.

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LAWYER
Real Estate, Insurance and Collections.
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Trunks, parcels, packages letters, etc., called for and delivered to any part of the city. Prompt service. Charges moderate. Office Great Northern Express. Telephone 92.

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Phone 46. — One block south of depot

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UNDERTAKER
(Licensed Embalmer.)
Office 309 Litchfield Ave. W. Phone 317
Residence, 311 First Street. Phone 118

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