TROUSERS FOR WORKINGMEN

Workingmen's trousers are a strong line with us. We pay particular attention to them. We select the most durable fabrics in neat patterns, and, have them cut roomy so that they are :: ::

Easy fitting in any position.

Finally we have them strongly tailored--weak points strengthened. Strong, heavy pockets--buttons well sewed on and every detail looked after, so that we can offer our trade the best trousers that can be had for workingmen.

We sell these wear resisting trousers for such reasonable prices as

$1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00

Your money's worth or your money back. **TOM ROWELL** Headquarters for working-men's trousers

SVEA INDUSTRIAL FAIR

Takes Place at Svea School House Monday, Sept 16. $120 in Prizes.

The Svea Industrial Contest takes place in the schoolhouse of Dist. No. 55, the Svea school, on Monday afternoon, Sept. 16, 1912, beginning at one o'clock. Thru the generous donations of business men and others of Willmar, Olivia and Svea, we are giving, under the supervision of Co. Supt. W. D. Frederickson, our first annual fair for boys and girls. Any boy or girl residing in Dist. No. 55, 68, 82 or 83, and who is under 18 years of age, may compete for any or all prizes in his or her class. Exhibits must be brought in by one o'clock on above named date. Co. Supt. Frederickson will appoint the judges. The editor of The Farmer of St. Paul will give an address. Prof. Thompson of the University and other prominent speakers will appear.

The following prizes will be awarded for the articles and in the sums mentioned:

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Boys' List.						
Corn, 10 ears	$5.00	$2.00	$1.00	$1.00	$0.50	$0.50
Wheat, 1 peck	4.50	2.50	1.00	.50	.50	.50
Barley, 1 peck	5.00	2.00	1.00	.50	.50	.50
Early potatoes, 1 peck	3.00	1.50	1.00	.50	.50	.50
Late potatoes, 1 peck	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50	.50	.50
Onions, ½ peck	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50	.50	.50
Squash, 1 peck	1.50	1.00	.50	.50	.25	.25
Girls' List.						
White bread	$5.00	$3.00	$1.00	$0.75	$0.50	$0.50
Cocoanut cake (layer)	3.50	2.00	1.00	.50	.25	.25
Canned apples	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50	.25	.25
Canned strawberries	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	.25	.25
Buttonholes (set of 3)	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50	.25	.25
Plain work apron, hand made	5.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	.50	.50
Hemmed patch	2.25	2.00	1.00	.50	.25	.25

Special prize to the girl winning most prize money $5.00
Special prize to the boy winning most prize money 5.00

Donations by Merchants and Others: Dahlquist & Larson, $3.00; Klopp Merc. Co., $3.00; Svea Co-op. Merc. Co., $5.00; State Bank of Svea, $5.00; School Dist. 55, $5.00; School Dist. 83, $5.00; Albert L. Norling, $5.00; Svea Creamery, $3.00; Gustafson Studio, $4.50; Heins & Byers, $1.50; Olivia Roller Mills, $3.00; Anderson Bros. Jewelry Co., $5.00; Dr. B. J. Branton, $10.00; Backlund Studio, Forsberg & Stoll, $5.00; Carlson Bros. drug store, $2.50; D. Elmquist, Jewelry Co., $1.00; Ekander tailor shop, $2.00; Dr. C. E. Gerretson, $3.00; Litchfield Flour Mills, $3.00; J. P. Madison, 50c; Mossberg drug store, $3.00; Metropolitan Barber Shop, $2.00; Nelson Music Co., $3.00; Nelson & Gabbert, hardware, 75c; Dr. Nelson, Veterinary, $1.00; C. A. Nelson Jewelry Co., $2.25; Paul M. Peterson, farm implements, $2.00; Algot Peterson, harness shop, $2.00; Peterson & Qvale, $5.00; Andrew Peterson, furniture dealer, $2.00; Tom Rowell, clothier, 50c; S. E. Stansberry, $5.00; Singer Sewing Machine Co., $3.00; M. R. Simons Studio, $5.00; E. T. Sandbo, $2.00; Standard Lumber Co., $5.00; Willmar Fuel Co., $1.00; Dr. Wanner, Veterinary, $1.00; Youngberg Sisters Millinery, $3.50; Contractor, $1.00; Walmark Tailor Shop, 50c; New London Milling Co., $3.00.

ALBERT L. NORLING,
Local Superintendent.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Ole E. Nickelson left for the Twin Cities Saturday.

Mrs. Sidney Stone is visiting her parents in St. Paul.

A new piano has been purchased by the Cafe Morrison.

Henry Rost of St. Paul spent Sunday with his family here.

Prof. N. B. Swalin spent a few days in this city last week.

P. J. Conway left for Minneapolis Thursday to attend the fair.

Miss Ruth Norling left Saturday for Litchfield to visit friends.

Robert Kroona of Kandiyohi spent Sunday with friends in this city.

Mrs. John Sjoquist left for Litchfield Friday to visit her parents.

E. P. Bjornberg and family returned from the cities Thursday.

Miss Lizzie Klint left Saturday for a visit with her brother at Kandiyohi.

Mr. Ole Rasmusson entertained in honor of H. P. Paulson from Long Prairie.

Mrs. C. A. Randall of Minneapolis, enroute for Morris, was the guest of her sister, Miss Agnes Feifarek, between trains on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Schrieber left for Morris Saturday for a visit with relatives.

S. E. Stansberry spent Tuesday and Wednesday of last week at the state fair.

George Rowell has accepted the position as night clerk at the Cafe Morrison.

Mrs. W. M. Hackett and Mrs. F. C. Collier returned Thursday from the Twin Cities.

Mrs. Edwin Propp of Tintah is at present visiting at her parental home in Whitefield.

Mrs. John Lundquist of Brandon arrived Saturday for a visit with relatives here.

Christine Hjort arrived from Pennock Saturday to spend Sunday at her home here.

The Little Helpers of the Baptist church held their monthly meeting last Friday evening.

Miss Eleanor Youngberg left for Kerkhoven Saturday to spend Sunday with her sister.

Miss Matilda F. Hjort has gone to Mankato to attend the Mankato Commercial College.

Rev. L. G. Edgren returned home Monday from the conference held at Iron Mountain, Mich.

Mrs. Julius Hoiland of Benson left Saturday for a visit with Spicer friends.

Mr. Henry Johnson left for Big Kandiyohi Lake Friday evening to enjoy a hunting trip.

Clarence Tryon and M. Wick of Breckenridge arrived Saturday for a short stay in this city.

Miss May Krumsick arrived from Minneapolis Saturday for a few days' stay in this city.

Mrs. Erick Elkjer and little daughter, Pearl, of Fosston, is visiting at her parental home here.

Misses Hattie and Adelaide Carlson left Friday for a week's visit with relatives at Duluth.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Odell and baby returned Thursday from a visit with Kerkhoven friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ole Eng are visiting at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. Sjordahl, in this city.

Miss Alma Odergaard, on her way to Canby, Minn., was a guest of Mrs. John Anderson, last Thursday.

Miss Mabel Hedin of St. Paul arrived Monday for an indefinite visit at the home of Andrew Peterson.

Mrs. Morris Whalen left Friday for the Cities where she will be a guest at the W. M. Enright home.

Miss Anna Wahlstrand departed Saturday for Minneapolis, where she will remain for an indefinite time.

Miss Anna Nelson has resumed her duties at the Northwestern Telephone office, after a two weeks' vacation.

The Misses Lily and Della Hanson of New London arrived Saturday to be the guests of Miss May Hanson.

Mrs. J. C. Forsberg left Thursday for Minneapolis and Hutchinson for a visit with friends and relatives.

Misses Anna and Viola Nelson returned Wednesday after visiting relatives and friends at Pennock.

Miss Jennie Erickson left for Spicer last Friday to spend a few days with her father, Ole Erickson.

Nels Bredeson, the Northwestern wire chief, and wife left for Minneapolis Friday to attend the state fair.

Mrs. John Byteer returned from the cities Friday evening, after a brief visit with friends and relatives.

M. W. Bloomquist and wife returned home the latter part of the week from a few days' visit at the state fair.

Miss Florence Anderson of Kandiyohi returned to her home Saturday after a visit with her sister in this city.

Mrs. Nels Magnuson and daughter, Hannah, returned from the cities Thursday, after having attended the State Fair.

Gov. A. O. Eberhart and Mr. Schultz, superintendent of public instruction, were Willmar visitors last Saturday.

Hilma Englund, Naomi Soderling, Hildur Hoglund and Reuben Palmer enjoyed an outing at Green Lake, Labor day.

Edward M. Elkjer returned Friday from Milaca, where he has had charge of the G. O Sand store for a couple of weeks.

The Misses Dena Anderson and Anna Ryd have resumed their duties at the Leading store after a two weeks' vacation.

Mrs. Franklin Hanson and son, Lyle, came home Friday from their visit with Mrs. Hanson's parents, at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Miss Bertha Thorpe was hostess at a five o'clock luncheon given to a number of her friends at her home Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. J. W. Lawler and children of Canada, are guests of relatives here in this city. They left Friday for an over Sunday visit with DeGraff relatives.

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LIBERAL ADVANCES, PROMPT RETURNS

KNUTE NELSON'S RECORD IN U. S. SENATE

AS REVIEWED IN LA FOLLETTE'S MAGAZINE.

Next Tuesday the Republican voters of Minnesota will vote directly whether they wish to continue Hon. Knute Nelson for United States' Senator, or whether they desire his place to be taken by Hon. James R. Peterson, a progressive. Senator Nelson feels absolutely safe, and is making no campaign. He has repeatedly been challenged to defend his record, but absolutely ignores his critics. He depends upon the natural conservation of the people to return him without question.

Here is a part of what Senator LaFollette, who has served in the Senate with Nelson, has to say of his record. If you claim to be a progressive, read the following. Then if you still vote for Nelson, you will know that you belong with the standpatters. The following is a quotation from LaFollette's Weekly:

NELSON ADVANCED BY REGULARS.

"Senator Knute Nelson has long been a conspicuous figure on the committees on Judiciary, Public Lands, Railroads, and, besides is at present chairman of the Committee on Commerce. Of special significance was his appointment as chairman of the important committee to investigate (sic!) the Ballinger-Alaska scandal.

"The Old Guard, when Aldrich was supreme, sometimes made mistakes; almost never in the case of the "big" committees. Did they err in advancing Nelson?

"Senator Nelson has long been in public office. After the Civil War, in which he served with distinction, he held a term as assemblyman in Wisconsin. Later, in Minnesota, he became successively county attorney, state senator, Congressman, Governor, and in 1895, was elected to the United States Senate. After six years in the Senate, during a time when the Property Power in Politics was approaching its zenith, he was returned to the Senate without the opposition of the railroads and trusts; indeed, with their consent and congratulations.

THE MEASURE OF HIS FITNESS.

"Again Nelson is standing for reelection. This time the voters will have a voice. In the primary, they will choose between Nelson and his progressive Republican opponent, James R. Peterson.

"What is Nelson's Record? There is space here to present only a few of the illuminating chapters in his senatorial career. Before 1906 the Senate went its way of System service, serenely and 'senatorial-courteously' oblivious to the public awakening. In those good old days of Hanna, et al, regularity was the rule among Republicans; party considerations were paramount. And Nelson was a loyal 'party-man.' From 1906 to the present have occurred the big battles in the Senate between special interests and public interest, between plutocracy and democracy. There were battles over ship subsidies, over railroad and canal regulation, over Wall Street currency schemes, over tariff revision, over conservation, over the control of the Senate itself. Nelson's record on these questions serves as a true measure of his fitness to represent the people of Minnesota—and the rest of the nation.

NELSON AIDS THE STEEL TRUST.

"Nelson zealously served the Steel Trust in the 59th Congress when the Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Bill was before the Senate. For years Dalzell of Pittsburgh, Cannon leader, had been trying to get through a bill for the Steel Trust to incorporate this canal company with a federal charter to construct and operate a water outlet from the great mills and foundries of the steel company at Pittsburgh to the Great Lakes. This bill gave the company sweeping powers Government regulation of tolls was technically provided, but no basis of valuation was made to give effective regulation. Capitalization was authorized at $800,000 per mile, or a total of about $180,000,000.

"Senator LaFollette introduced several amendments to protect the public. Knowing the dexterity of the Steel Trust and the Morgan interests in pumping water into capitalization, he asked that the public be protected at the outset of the big enterprise from having another burden of fictitious capitalization forced upon it.

"He cited several striking illustrations of false capitalization in the past to emphasize the duty of Congress to protect the public from a similar outrage in the case of the proposed canal. He pointed out that the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company—the Great Northern, lessor, was bought on foreclosure at $3,600,000. Its capitalization was forced up to $84,000,000; to be exact, $84,500,000. The State of Minnesota through its courts made an appraisal in the Great Northern rate case, and held that the cost of the reproduction of all property of the company at that time would not exceed $44,000,000, showing nearly 50 per cent of water.

"And he added, 'J. J. Hill testified in an investigation in the Northern Securities merger case that in the purchase of $108,000,000 of securities of the Burlington by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies, $216,000,000 of new 4 per cent bond were issued. In the recapitalization of the Rock Island $75,000,000 of Rock Island stock was converted into $475,000,000 of of bonds and $137,000,000 of new stock.'

"The LaFollette amendments all were killed. It was Senator Nelson who acted as lord high executioner. Before putting in readiness the Aldrich guillotine—where so many measures in the public interest have met a speedy end—he gave voice to an angry protest. He was indignant at such an attempt to 'hamper and distress the company (the Steel Trust) and prevent them from carrying on their operations.'

"One by one these amendments came up. Each time it was Nelson who rose in his place and said, 'I move to lay the amendment upon the table.' and each time Nelson voted with the Aldrich crowd to kill the amendments.

"Thus was the Steel Trust still another privilege, still another instrument with which to mulct the public unjustly and unreasonably of hard dollars for the further enrichment of the holders of its watered stock.

NELSON VOTES FOR SUBSIDIES.

"For years ship subsidy interests have been besieging Congress to throw open to them the vaults of the public treasury. The graft of more than a million a year given to the shipping and ship-building interests by the law of 1891 has not satisfied them. They want more.

"Gallinger was on hand at the opening of the 59th Congress with a subsidy bill proposing an increase of substantially $3,000,000 a year. This bill passed the Senate. Nelson voted for it.

"In the 60th Congress, the System handymen of the Aldrich machine brought forward a subsidy amendment, providing for an increase of $1,100,000 in ocean mail pay. It passed the Senate. Nelson voted for it. Later, in the House, about twenty-five Republican members refused to submit to the Cannon machine, and the subsidy amendment was stricken out.

"But the subsidy champions were not discouraged. They became bolder. The Gallinger subsidy bill next session called for ocean mail subsidy amounting to $8,000,000 a year. This subsidy came to a vote in the Senate. It was close. It stood 39 to 39 until Vice -President Sherman came to the rescue and saved the day for the subsidy crowd. Nelson vofor the subsidy.

PROTECTING THE RAILROADS.

"Railroad rate legislation was before the Senate in 1906. There was overwhelming public demand for real regulation. The President and Congress could not ignore it. They set about to frame a law. Throughout this contest Senator Nelson was strictly "regular." He stood faithfully by the Aldrich machine, and the railroad interests.

"Amendments were offered to strengthen the bill—amendments to make it more just to the shippers, the consumers, and yet fair to the railroads. There were amendments to restore the penalty of imprisonment for violations of the interstate commerce law; to counteract the well-worn trick of the railroads of withholding testimony from the Commission, later to produce it in Court; to invest the Commission with power to prohibit a railroad from charging more for a short than for a long haul over the same line; to make a physical valuation of railroad property; to provide an effective railway employers' liability amendment for the relief of railway employees. Nelson voted against all these amendments

"This law, being a compromise, did not settle the question. The public, thwarted, renewed its demands upon Congress and the President for relief from the extortions of the railroads, overcapitalized and arrogant. Again, in 1910, railroad rate legislation was forced upon Congress. The Taft-Wickersham bill, sent to Congress with the presidential demand that it be enacted into law without the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i", was the boldest raid upon public rights that the System ever succeeded in forcing upon the serious consideration of Congress.

"The Progressive Republican Senators fought to eliminate the vicious privisions of this bill and to insert provisions in the public interest. For twelve long weeks they fought this measure. Through their efforts aided by progressive Democrats, the bill was reconstructed. They forced the reluctant Old Guard to abandon its aggressive service to the railroads. Against all the influence of the railroads, combined with all the power of the Administration, the bill was changed, point by point, until it was no longer the President's bill or the Wickersham bill or the railroads' bill. Excepting as to the Court of Commerce, the bill was torn to pieces and rewritten. Dolliver, Cummins and La Follette led in this fight for the shipper and the consumer.

"Nelson's record throughout this whole contest reveals the same loyalty the New England oligarchy and to the railroad interests that characterized his service to the System in the railroad legislation of 1906.

"He stood by Taft and the railroads in support of the Commerce Court

"He voted against the amendment giving to the shipper the same access to the Commerce Court as was provided for the railroad.

"He voted against the amendment providing that no person financially or officially interested in railways should be eligible for a position as judge on the Commerce Court.

"He voted for the amendment to place the defense of the Commission's rulings in the hands of the Attorney General, a railroad subterfuge.

"He voted against the amendment which specified that no advance in rates should be valid until after an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"He voted against the 'long and short haul' amendment aimed at discrimitory rates by which the railroads were favoring one community at the expense of others.

"He voted against the amendment strengthening the hours of service law in the interest of the railroad employees.

"He voted against the amendment for physical valuation of railroads.

"Nelson's record is consistently that of a faithful "railroad senator."

THE ONE BRIGHT SPOT.

"Nelson's vote for downward revision of the tariff is one bright spot on an otherwise dark record. In the session of 1909 he voted for a real tariff commission. He voted on roll call after roll call for rates substantially lower than those proposed by Aldrich, and on the final roll call he cast his vote against the outrageous Payne-Aldrich bill. His tariff record, at least is in accord with the pledges of the Republican party, the campaign promises of President Taft and the demand of the people of the country.

"And so with President Taft's tariff bargain with Canada—the so-called "reciprocity." Nelson opposed this one-sided, unjust measure to make the farmers pay the price of a deal to benefit a few big interests.

"Attempts were made to attach to the "reciprocity" bill reductions of some of the excessive rates of the Payne-Aldrich law. These met with Nelson's support. The last attempt, however, to reduce the duties of the woolen schedule — the dishonest Schedule K—met with Nelson's opposition. He voted for the Cummins bill but stood with Smoot, Stephenson, Penrose and Guggenheim in voting against the LaFollette bill which was passed by the votes of the Democrats and the progressive Republicans. In this instance he stood with the Old Guard to shield President Taft, whose federal subordinates in Minnesota are for Nelson.

HELPS DEFEAT INCOME TAX.

"An attempt was made to add an income tax amendment to the Aldrich tariff bill. The attempt promised to succeed. There was a hurried getting together of Senator Aldrich and President Taft, with the result that the Aldrich machine brought forward a corporation tax as a substitute for the income tax. Senator Aldrich frankly admitted, "I shall vote for a corporation tax as a means to defeat the income tax." This corporation tax was meant to be innocuous and has proven to be futile. Nelson voted for the Aldrich motion to substitute the corporation tax for an income tax.

NELSON'S SERVICE TO MORGANHEIMS.

"Circumstances so shaped themselves that Nelson and his ideas of conservation were brought conspicuously into the limelight. That was when he was selected by the Old Guard to serve as chairman of the committee charged with the duty of investigating the Ballinger scandal. In this capacity he served the interests well. His acts as chairman of that committee were such as to give aid and comfort to the land grabbers, the coal and timber barons, the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate. They were such as to shield the Taft administration from the exposure of the glaring truth and to cloak with secrecy the secret and subtle services of Ballinger to the Morganheims.

SERVING THE MONEY TRUST.

"By 1908 the Money Trust had come into being. One thing was needed to make it secure and unassailable. It was to secure from Congress a monetary system to place Wall Street in supreme command of the credit and currency of the nation. The great speculative bankers were bent upon taking over, with the aid of their henchmen in Congress, this vital function of government. Aldrich in the Senate, and Cannon in the House, set about to do the bidding of Wall Street. This scheme is known to the country as the Aldrich-Vreeland Emergency Currency Act. This measure was carefully designed to pave the way to the Aldrich monetary commission and to the subsequent Aldrich currency scheme, upon which Congress will soon be called to act. Senator La Follette in his Autobiography, said of this bill, "In some ways no bill ever introduced in Congress was more significant of the control of legislation by great financial interests." He determined to resist this bold attempt to make fictitious trust and public utility securities a basis for national currency. He offered amendments to protect the public against this Wall Street outrage, and set about to talk the bill to death, if possible. Aldrich resorted to trickery. Seeing that Senator La Follette might accomplish his purpose, in view of the fact that he had been able to speak continuously for nineteen hours against the bill, Aldrich became desperate and took a course that has no parallel in all parliamentary history. He and his henchmen over-rode the rules of the Senate and denied Senator LaFollette the right to raise the question of "no quorum." Aldrich himself made the point of order which perpetrated this outrage on the rules. Vice-President Fairbanks, always willing to serve the System, in this instance decided not to wreck his reputation as a parliamentarian, declined to rule, and shifted the matter to the Senate itself. By a vote of 35 to 5, Aldrich was sustained by the Old Guard. Nelson voted with Aldrich.

"The sharp parliamentary trick of Boss Aldrich saved the day for Wall Street. The Senate passed the bill. Nelson voted for it.

TRUE TO THE MACHINE.

"After the retirement of Aldrich from the Senate, the Old Guard fell into such a state of impotency that it could not bring about the election of one of its own members as president pro tempore. Three times, on May 11, May 17 and on June 6, 1911, a vote was taken without result. The Old Guard could not muster enough Republican votes to overcome the combined opposition of the Democrats and the progressive Republicans. The "regulars," in secret caucus, agreed upon Gallinger. The progressive Republicans brought forward Senator Clapp. Clapp is Nelson's colleague from Minnesota in the United States Senate. But he is a progressive, and Nelson, true to his Old Guard affiliations, joined with Penrose, Guggenheim, Stephenson, Smoot, Lorimer and the rest, in voting for Senator Gallinger.

A SPECIAL INTEREST RECORD.

"Nelson's is a special interest record. In committee room and on roll call he has served the Railroads, the Steel Trust, the Morgan-Guggenheim coal and timber schemes, the Shipbuilding Interests, the Money Trust and allied trusts, overcapitalized and arrogant, that are exacting tribute from the farmer, the workingman and everybody else who pays for food and clothing. He has been faithful to the Old Guard in every contest with the Progressives for control of the Senate. He does not represent the needs and interests of the people of Minnesota.—La Follette's Weekly Magazine.

PUBLIC AUCTION

I will sell at public auction on my farm in Section 1, Township of St. Johns, four miles west of Willmar, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, beginning at ten o'clock, the following described property:

One mare, 15 years old, weight 1,500 lbs.; one horse, 9 years old, wt. 1,500 lbs.; one brood mare, 15 years old, wt. 1,300 lbs.; one black mare, 11 years old, wt. 1,450 lbs.; one black mare, 5 years old, wt. 1,500 lbs.; one bay horse, 6 years old, wt. 1,250 lbs.; one black horse, 5 years old, weight 1,300 lbs.; one black horse, 4 years old, weight 1,300 lbs.; one bay horse, 4 years old, weight 1,250 lbs.; one mare colt, 2 years old; one mare colt, 1 year old; one spring colt; 9 milch cows, 7 coming fresh this fall; 6 yearling heifers; 2 yearling steers; one 2-year old pure bred Shorthorn bull; one 18-months' old pure bred Holstein bull; 26 pure bred Duroc Jersey spring pigs; 12 Shropshire sheep; one Harrison wagon, new; one wide tire wagon; one low wagon; one carriage; one single buggy; one pair bob sleds; three hayracks; one Van Brunt disc drill; one disc; one 4-horse Boss harrow; one Fuller & Johnson gang plow; one Moline gang plow; one Rock Island sulky plow; one McCormick mower; one Deering mower; one Deering hay rake; one 7-foot binder; one 6-foot binder; one fanning mill; one DeLaval cream separator; one cream can; one corn planter; one Fuller & Johnson corn cultivator; one Moline corn cultivator; four sets working harness; one set buggy harness; one single harness; about 20 acres of standing Yellow Dent corn; 40 grain sacks; other farm implements; one heating stove; one No. 8 cook stove; other household goods.

Terms—All sums under $5.00, cash; on sums over that amount time will be given to Nov. 1, 1913, at 7 per cent interest on bankable notes.

Free Lunch at Noon.

A. J. MORIS, Owner.

Peter Henderson, Auctioneer.
E. L. Thorpe, Clerk.

Miss Marie Knutson was in Willmar Thursday of last week on her way home to Spicer from St. Peter, where she accompanied her sister, Miss Anna Knutson, who will attend the G. A. College for the coming year.

Special discount sale on watches for the next ten days at Elmquist's Jewelry Store.

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Calling hours from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 4 p. m.
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(First publication Sept. 4-4t)
Citation for Hearing on Petition for Probate of Will.

Estate of Peter Lindquist.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Peter Lindquist, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota to all persons interested in the allowance and probate of the will of said decedent: The petition of Brita Lindquist being duly filed in this court, representing that Peter Lindquist, then a resident of the County of Kandiyohi, State of Minnesota, died on the 20th day of July, 1912, leaving a last will and testament which is presented to this court with said petition, and praying that said instrument be allowed as the last will and testament of said decedent, and that letters Testamentary be issued thereon to Ole Blomquist, of said county, NOW 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 City of Willmar, County of Kandiyohi, State of Minnesota, on the 30th day of September, 1912, at 2 o'clock p. m., why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE T. O. Gilbert, Judge of said court, and the seal of said court, this 3rd day of September, 1912.

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

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