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CARLSON BROS.
THE REXALL STORE

EXTRACTS FROM THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF

JANE GREY SWISSHELM

First Newspaper Woman of Minnesota.

A Remarkable Woman of Antebellum Days—1815-1865

CHAPTER XX.

Rights of Married Women.

After mother's death, I prosecuted to a successful issue a suit for the recovery of the house in which I was born. It stood on Water street, near Market, and our lawyer, Walter Lowrie, afterwards supreme judge, was to have given us possession of the property on the 1st of July, 1845, which would add eight hundred dollars a year to the income of my sister and myself. But on the 10th of April, the great fire swept away the building and left a lot bearing ground rent. Property rose and we had a good offer for the lease. Every one was willing to sell, but the purchasers concluded that both our husbands must sign the deed. To this no objection was made, and we met in William Shinn's office, when my husband refused to sign unless my share of the purchase money were paid to him.

Mother's will was sacred to me. The money he proposed to put in improvements on the Swissvale mills. These, in case of his death before his mother, would go to his brothers. I had not even a dower right in the estate, and already the proceeds of my labor and income from my separate estate were put upon it. I refused to give him the money, and on my way alone from the lawyer's office it occurred to me that all the advances made by humanity had been through the pressure of injustice, and that the screws had been turned on me that I might do something to right the great wrong which forbade a married woman to own property. So, instead of spending my strength quarreling with the hand, I would strike for the heart of that great tyranny.

I borrowed books from Judge Wilkins, took legal advice from Colonel Black, studied the laws under which I lived, and began a series of letters in the Journal on the subject of a married woman's right to hold property. I said nothing of my own affairs and confined myself to general principles, until a man in East Liberty furnished me an illustration, and with it I made the cheeks of men burn with anger and shame.

The case was that of a young German merchant who married the daughter of a wealthy farmer. Her father gave her a handsome outfit of choice and furniture. She became ill soon after marriage, her sister took her place as house-keeper and nursed her till she died, after bequeathing the clothes and furniture to the sister; but the sorrowing husband held fast to the property and proposed to turn it into money. The father wanted it as souvenir of his lost child, and tried to purchase of him, but the husband raised the price until purchase was impossible, when he advertised the goods for sale at vendue. The father was an old citizen, highly respected, and so great contempt and indignation was felt, that at the vendue no one would bid against him, so the husband's father came forward and ran up the price of the articles. When her riding dress, hat and whip were held up, there was a general cry of shame. The incident came just in time for my purpose, so I turned every man's scorn against himself, said to them:

"Gentlemen, these are your laws! Your English ancestors made them! Your fathers brought them across the water and planted them here, where they flourish like a green bay tree. You robbed that wife of her right to devise her own property—that husband is simply your agent."

Lucretia Mott and Mary A. Grew, of Philadelphia, labored assiduously for the same object, and in the session of '47 and '48, the legislature of Pennsylvania secured to married women the right to hold property.

Soon after the passage of the bill, William A. Stokes said to me:

"We hold you responsible for that law, and I tell you now, you will live to rue the day when you opened such a Pandora's box in your native state, and cast such an apple of discord into every family in it."

His standing as a lawyer entitled his opinion to respect, and as he went on to explain the impossibility of reconciling that statute with the general tenor of law and precedent, I was gravely apprehensive. The public mind was not prepared for so great a change; there had been no general demand for it; lawyers did not know what to do with it, and judges shook their heads. Indeed, there was so much doubt and opposition that I feared a repeal, until some months after Col. Kane came to me and said:

"There is a young lawyer from Steubenville named Stanton who would like to be introduced to you."

I was in a gracious mood and consented to receive the young lawyer named Stanton. As he came into the room and advanced toward me, immediately I felt myself in the presence of a master mind, of a soul born to command. When introduced he gravely took my hand, and said:

"I called to congratulate you upon the passage of your bill. It is a change I have long desired to see."

We sat and talked on the subject some time, and my fears vanished into thin air. If this man had taken that law into favor it would surely stand, and as he predicted be "improved and enlarged." I have never been so forcibly impressed by any stranger. His compactness of body and soul, the clear outlines of face and figure, the terseness of his sentences, and firmness yet tenderness of his voice, were most striking; and as he passed down the long room after taking leave my thought was:

"Mr. Stanton you have started for some definite point in life, some high goal, and you will reach it."

This was prophetic, for he walked into the War Department of this nation at a time when it is probable no other man in it, could have done the work there which freedom demanded in her hour of peril, for this young man was none other than Edwin M. Stanton, the Ajax of the great Rebellion.

CHAPTER XXI.

The Pittsburg Saturday Visiter.

After the war, abolitionists began to gather their scattered forces and wanted a Liberty Party organ. To meet this want, Charles P. Shiras started the Albatross in the fall of '47. He was the "Iron City Poet," author of "Dimes and Dollars" and "Owe no Man a Dollar." He was of an old and influential family, had considerable private fortune, was courted and flattered, but laid himself and gifts on the altar of Liberty. His paper was devoted to the cause of the slave and of the free laborer, and started with bright prospects. He and Mr. Fleeson urged me to become a regular contributor, but Mr. Riddle objected, and the Journal had five hundred readers for every one the Albatross could hope. In the one I reached the ninety and nine unconverted, while in the other I must talk principally to those who were rooted and grounded in the faith. So I continued my connection with the Journal until I met James McMasters, a prominent abolitionist, who said sorrowfully: "Well, the last number of the Albatross will be issued on Thursday."

"Is it possible?"

"Possible and true! That is the end of its first quarter, and Shiras gives it up. In fact we all do. No use trying to support an abolition paper here."

While he spoke a thought struck me like a lightning flash, and he had but finished speaking, when I replied:

"I have a great notion to start a paper myself."

He was surprised, but caught at the idea, and said:

"I wish you would. You can make it go if anybody can, and we'll do all we can to help you."

I did not wait to reply, but hurried after my husband, who had passed on, soon overtook and told him the fate of the Albatross. For this he was sorry, for he always voted a straight abolition ticket. I repeated to him what I had said to Mr. McMasters, when he said:

"Nonsense!" then reflected a little, and added, "Well, I do not know after all but it would be a good idea. Riddle makes lots of money out of your letters."

When we had talked about five minutes, he turned to attend to business and I went to the Journal office, found Mr. Riddle in his sanctum, and told him the Albatross was dead; the Liberty Party without an organ, and that I was going to start the Pittsburg Saturday Visiter; the first copy must be issued Saturday week, so that abolitionists would not have time to be discouraged, and that I wanted him to print my paper.

He had pushed his chair back from his desk, and sat regarding me in utter amazement while I stated the case, then said:

"What do you mean? Are you insane? What does your husband say?"

I said my husband approved, the matter was all arranged, I would use my own estate, and if I lost it, it was nobody's affair.

He begged me to take time to think, to send my husband to him, to consult my friends. Told me my project was ruinous, that I would lose every dollar I put into it, and begged, entreated me to take time; but all to no purpose, when a bright idea came to him.

"You would have to furnish a desk for yourself, you see there is but one in this room, and there is no other place for you. You could not conduct a paper and stay at home, but must spend a good deal of time here!"

Then I suddenly saw the appalling prospect thus politely presented. I had never heard of any woman save Mary Kingston working in an office. Her father, a prominent lawyer, had employed her as his clerk, when his office was in their dwelling, and the situation was remarkable and very painful; and here was I, looking not more than twenty, proposing to come into the office of the handsome stranger who sat bending over his desk that he might not see me blush for the unwomanly intent.

Mr. Riddle was esteemed one of the most elegant and polished gentlemen in the city, with fine physique and fascinating manners. He was a man of the world, and his prominence had caused his name to become the target for many an evil report in the bitter personal conflicts of political life. I looked the facts squarely in the face and thought:

"I have been publicly asserting the right of woman to earn a living as book-keepers, clerks, sales-women, and now shall I shrink for fear of a danger any one must meet in doing as I advised? This is my Red Sea. It can be no more terrible than the one which confronted Israel. Duty lies on the other side, and I am going over! 'Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." Crimson waves of scandal, the white foam of gossip, shall part before me and heap themselves up as walls on either hand."

So rapidly did this reflection pass through my mind, or so absorbed was I with it, that there had been no awkward pause when I replied:

"I will get a desk, shall be sorry to be in your way, but there is plenty of room and I can be quiet."

He seemed greatly relieved, and said cheerfully:

"Oh yes, there is plenty of room, I can have my desk moved forward and take down the shutters, when there will be plenty of light. Heretofore you have been Jove thundering from a cloud, but if you will come down to dwell with mortals we must make a place for you."

Taking down the shutters meant exposing the whole interior of the room to view, from a very public street; and after he had exhausted every plea for time to get ready, he engaged to have the first copy of the Visiter printed on the day I had set. He objected to my way of spelling the word, but finding I had Johnson for authority, would arrange the heading to suit.

I was in a state of exaltation all forenoon, and when I met my husband at dinner, the reaction had set in, and I proposed to countermand the order, when he said emphatically:

"You will do no such thing. The campaign is coming, you have said you will start a paper, and now if you do not, I will."

The coming advent was announced, but I had no arrangements for securing either advertisements or subscribers. Josiah King, now proprietor of the Pittsburg Gazette and James H. McClelland called at the Journal office and subscribed, and with these two supporters, the Pittsburg Saturday Visiter, entered life. The mechanical difficulty of getting out the first number proved to be so great that the forms were not on the press at 3 p. m. By five the streets were so blocked by a waiting crowd, that vehicles went around by other ways, and it was six o'clock, Jan. 20, 1848, when the first copy was sold at the counter. I was in the editorial room all afternoon, correcting proof to the last moment, and when there was nothing more I could do, was detained by the crowd around the doors until it was after eleven.

Editors and reporters were gathered in the sanctum, and Mr. Riddle stood by his desk pointing out errors to some one who should have prevented them, when I had my wraps on ready to start. Mr. Fleeson, then a clerk on the Journal, stepped out, hat in hand, and bowing to the proprietor, said:

"Mr. Riddle, it is your privilege to see Mrs. Swisshelm to her lodgings, but as you seem to decline, I hope you will commission me."

Mr. Fleeson was a small man and Mr. Riddle had drawn himself to his full height and stood looking down at him, saying:

"I want it distinctly understood that Mrs. Swisshelm's relations in this office are purely those of business. If she requires anything of any man in it, she will command him and her orders shall be obeyed. She has not ordered my attendance, but has kept her servant here all the evening to see her to her friend's house, and this should be sufficient notice to any gentleman that she does not want him."

During the ten years we used the same editorial-room. Mr. Riddle was often absent on the days I must be there, and always secured plenty of light by setting away the shutters when I entered. He generally made it necessary for me to go to his house and settle accounts, and never found it convenient to offer his escort to any place unless accompanied by his wife.

The Visiter was three years old when he turned one day, examined me critically, and exclaimed:

"Why do you wear those hideous caps? You seem to have good hair. Mrs. Riddle says she knows you have, and she and some ladies were wondering only yesterday, why you do make yourself such a fright."

The offending cap was a net scarf

Continued on page 8.

REVIEWS PRISON TWINE HISTORY

Old Time Farmers' Alliance Leader Revives Idea Of Making Twine From Flax Straw.

Minneapolis, March 7, 1916.

Editor Willmar Tribune:

You no doubt noticed a recent statement in one of the daily papers, that through the rise in price of sisal fiber it would cost the farmers of the State of Minnesota this year $500,000 more for twine than it did last year. That statement started me to reviewing twine history as I know it. Thinking that the editor of Minneapolis Daily News might like to get some facts on the twine question, facts dating back 25 years. I made an appointment with him to meet him at his office yesterday. What I learned there has prompted me to write to you, some facts that I can prove, so if you wish you may use them in any way you see fit, either over my name or not just as you like.

I learn there is a movement on foot to have our Agricultural Experiment Station to commence some experiments in raising hemp, as I understand with a view to get the state, if it is found practical for the state to take up the matter permanently and as I believe, that will enable the promoters to make a tidy sum of money and a political prestige in getting personal notice as being the discoverers of this latest deal to "flim flam" the farmers into thinking they will get rid of the great twine trust and at same time be raising a profitable crop for the farmers to grow.

Twenty-five years ago the Farmers' Alliance officials obtained information from absolutely reliable sources, that binding twine could be made satisfactorily from flax fiber taken from threshing machines after the flax seed was threshed out. The agitation the Alliance started to have a twine plant put in at Stillwater by the State, brought out into the open more farmers' friends than the farmers ever dreamed of. Every member of the prison board proved their tearful friendship by laboring almost incessantly with the members of the executive committee of the Farmers' Alliance to convince the committee of the folly of even trying to manufacture twine at the prison. Governor Merriam authorized the prison board to go East and investigate the twine business. After a very enjoyable junket, costing the state a tidy sum they returned and submitted a report that seemed on the face of it to be far reaching and conclusive, that the State could not enter into the manufacturing of twine at the state prison without dire disaster. The writer well remembers how one member of the Prison Board labored till the small hours of the night in his effort to convince him of the folly of even thinking to manufacture twine by the State. After all their effort in that line the Alliance officials continued to work for the establishment of a twine plant at Stillwater and the president and secretary of the State Alliance submitted such proof of the practicability of the State taking up the manufacturing of twine at Stillwater, that the Governor said I will send the prison board East again and have the president and secretary of the Alliance accompany the committee at my expense. It occurs to me that the officers of the Alliance must have had pretty tangible evidence of the practicability of the venture, or the Governor would never sent the Hon.? Prison Board back after they had already made a report, they hoped and supposed would be final.

I wish to note here that the evidence the officers submitted to the Governor was the practicability of manufacturing twine from flax fiber as it came from the threshing machine after the flax seed was threshed out. I also wish the reader of this article to note the facts I will give of the persistent fight to prevent the public, especially the farmers ever realizing what it meant to the farmers to have their flax straw utilized so they could receive from $5.00 to $6.00 per ton for the flax straw and be able to buy good twine at not over from 5 to 6 cents per pound.

Upon the return of this second committee of investigation the president of the Alliance called a meeting of the committee and read to them a report of what they had found. This report was such as to show conclusively that twine could be made from flax fiber as I have stated, also they showed that the manufacturer of the machinery for making twine of flax fiber, Mr. I. C. Todd of Patterson, New Jersey, would bond himself to the State, agreeing to place a machine in the factory at Stillwater, the machine to cost about $16,000. He would give a genuine bond for $50,000 as a guarantee of filling his part of the contract. When the report was made public the whole committee, Alliance members and prison board reported in favor of a "long fiber" system of machinery. After twenty-five years of manufacturing twine at Stillwater the state has made a profit over and above all cost, of over $2,000,000. I am told the entire new prison was paid for from the profits of twine sold to the farmers by the state. Another remarkable fact is not a member of that prison board was ever forced to resign after making their lying report, and seeming to blunder along in a way to if possible, make the venture a failure.

I was at the capitol at the time the twine bill was before the Senate for consideration. I saw there was a strong lobby against the manufacturing of twine by the State, but more especially against the use of flax fiber. There were samples of flax fiber hung up in Senate chamber that were labeled as worth twelve cents per pound as it hung in fiber form? This was pointed to by the senators who were against the state trying to make twine from flax fiber. Mr. Todd at my request furnished me with a five pound ball of flax fiber twine, made from flax fiber just as it came from a threshing machine in Canada. This ball of twine run 1,100 feet to the pound, strong enough to bind grain, but too fine for the knotters in the binders. This twine Mr. Todd offered to lay down here at 6 cents per pound. A senator exhibited this ball of twine and stated all the facts in regard to it, but of no avail, the influence was too great for the senate to consider anything but what was laid before them by the twine interests.

Instead of those interests being satisfied with 25 years of "holding up" the farmers on twine, they this year put up a $500,000 steal and believe the farmers will stand for it, because they have quietly acquiesced to this twine outrage for 25 years put up by the twine trust and the State. There must be a "last straw" to be laid on the farmers' backs, and r ally there seems to be plenty who are so filled with greed, that they are ready to toss on the "last straw."

I thought at the time that the farmers must have near and dear friends they had never heard of before, that would bring fiber and experts from the state of Iowa to come before the committee to convince the members of the folly of even making an honest trial. I well remember the boom given flax fiber, following the passage of the bill to put in long fiber machinery at Stillwater.

It does seem strange that after all this proof was given, showing that flax fiber was too valuable to make binding twine of, there should be hundreds of tons of flax straw burned every year in Minnesota. At this writing I know of two piles of almost pure fiber lying on two farms. After wet weather last fall the flax straw became so completely "rotted" that the fiber separated almost completely from the woody part, so it now lays in piles to be burned up or rot.

There has been bids for flax straw for baling in many of the small towns, but the price offered in the towns near where I live, is too low to make it an object to haul flax straw from a distance of over three miles. One would naturally suppose from a spirit of fair deal, parties obtaining material, that those experts declared before the sen ate committee was worth at least 12 cents per pound.

I wish some progressive teacher in one of our high schools would collect data of the amount of twine used in this state, what percentage of that twine was made at Stillwater, then estimate the amount of profit the farmer would have from selling flax straw to the state at from 5 to 6 dollars per ton, also the saving it would have been to the farmers to have been able to buy their twine the past 25 years at from 5 to 6 cents per pound. It seems practical lessons like the above would awaken a keen interest in the farmer student. I fear it would not do to give the facts to the farmers, to do so, might make the author's liable to arrest for inciting riot.

I have a badge and medal presented to me for being a delegate to the great Conservation Congress held in St. Paul a few years ago, with great "pomp and circumstance;" there I listened to Eberhart, J. J. Hill, Archbishop Ireland, Ballinger and numerous others. This "blow out" congress I have heard cost over $7,000. I have also attended two great vaudeville conventions of the American Society of Equity, besides numerous local meetings of the same organization. Years ago I was for 18 months secretary of a Grange in Missouri. Was elected for five consecutive years member of the executive committee of State Farmers' Alliance and one year state lecturer. I belong to the following co-operative farmers' organizations: Creamery, elevator, insurance, telephone, swine breeders club, farmers' club and have signed as charter member of the local American Society of Equity which "died bornin." I spent almost all of 8 years in efforts to organize farmers, with no pay beyond actual expenses. In fact, I would have been financially from 3 to 5 thousand dollars better off had I never allowed myself to spend time with such matters. I have been maligned, slurred and slandered, but I still have as deep convictions of the necessity of farmers' organizing as I ever had, would even now willingly, were I able, devote my time and energy in the cause of organizing farmers.

I fully believe, after weighing all the evidence, had the farmers been organized strong enough and been determined enough to have forced an honest effort to have been made twenty-five years ago, there would have been saved to the farmers over thirty million dollars on twine alone. Now to assume that half the above amount to be nearer correct. Query? Would the state at large been any worse off at this time than it now is, since the above huge sum has much of it gone into the hands of those who are this year holding up the farmers $500,000 in the rise of fiber material alone. What are all these demonstrations for except to distract the attention of the farmers from the injustice that is being done them.

There is a large fund set apart for what is called Extension work. Can any one really tell me what is meant by extension work, that demands such a large sum of money. I am told the U. S. Government appropriates $60,000 or more, the state turns over $25,000 annually I am told for the same purpose. Who can show "value received" from that department for the expenditure of all above sum of money. It is a safe wager that a goodly sum of extension money will be used to demonstrate hemp fiber, but not a penny to honestly demonstrate the making of twine from flax fiber.

The truth of what I have stated in regard to the Alliance action can be verified by some five members of Alliance executive committee who are now living, who with the writer should remember most if not all of that episode.

There is a crying need of something being honestly done to alleviate the present condition of the farmers. For fifteen years the capital represented by the average farm sale price, if invested at 5 per cent would bring in a larger net return, than it brings from the net returns of sale of farm crops, with all the toil and labor of the farmer added. Do not think for a moment that farmer boys and girls can be educated to be contented on a farm under present conditions. Keep them as ignorant as mules if you expect contentment. The average sale value of farms in my locality is three times the earning value at 5 per cent interest. When the students are figuring on the twine question, let them figure how long this false condition of prosperity can continue, and also who and what class of people will be able to save themselves from the wreck.

HAMLINE V. POORE.

The beauty of artistic lines in shoe furnishing is appreciated by all J. & K. wearers and admirers and all these good qualities are embraced at popular prices, and at once please both eye and purse. Sold by the Willmar Co-operative Mercantile Co.—Adv.

Read the "Want" Column.

The Barber Shop.

The Metropolitan Barber Shop, Bank of Willmar Building, Hugh Campbell, Proprietor, is the shop to get a shave, hair cut and bath. Good sanitary bath rooms. Razors honed and scissors sharpened.—Adv.

TRACING PAPER—Large sheets of pencil carbon paper at Tribune, 10c.

D. R. Price

The Father of Pure Foods

The Balanced Food

The crowning achievement of Dr. Price—a cereal food which combines the nutritive elements of wheat, rice, corn, rye and oats, in the proper proportions—a scientifically balanced human ration—yet fascinating in its delicacy and its delicious taste.

Every member of the family will eat Cream-of-All with pleasure.

Every package contains thirty liberal servings, thirty meals at one-half cent per meal.

The last word in cereals is

DR. PRICE'S Cream of All THE NATIONAL FOOD

Priceless Profit-Sharing Coupons in Every Package

Try it for breakfast tomorrow.

The exclusive Dr. Price Pure Food Store in your town is

Palace Grocery Co.

DR. PRICE'S ROLLED RYE for strength

BIDS WANTED

For Grading of Ann Street, Ferring's Addition, Between Trott and Becker Avenues.

Sealed bids will be received by the City Council of the City of Willmar, up to 8 o'clock in the afternoon, on March 27, 1916, for the grading of Ann street in Ferring's Addition, between Trott and Becker avenues, in the City of Willmar.

Such grading to be done in strict accordance with plans and profile now on file in the office of the City Clerk of said City.

The Contractor to furnish bonds in such an amount as the Council may order.

All bids to be sealed, addressed to the City Council, and marked "Bid for grading Ann Street," and must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10 per cent of the bid.

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

Dated Willmar, March 14, 1916.

HANS GUNDERSON,
City Clerk.

3-15-22

BIDS WANTED

For Grading of Trott Avenue Between 11th and 15th Streets, and 15th Street Between Trott and Minnesota Avenue.

Sealed bids will be received by the City Council of the City of Willmar, Minnesota, up to 8 o'clock in the afternoon on March 27th, 1916, for the grading of Trott Avenue, between 11th and 15th streets, and 15th street between Trott and Minnesota avenues, in the City of Willmar.

Such grading to be done in strict accordance with plans and profile now on file in the office of the City Clerk of said City.

The Contractor to furnish bonds in such an amount as the Council may order.

All bids to be sealed, addressed to the City Council, and marked "Bid for grading Trott avenue and 15th street," and must be accompanied by a certified check for at least 10 per cent of the amount of bid.

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

Dated Willmar, March 14, 1916.

HANS GUNDERSON,
City Clerk.

3-15-22

(First publication Mar. 22-4t).

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration.

Estate of Ole Rindahl, also known as O. O. Rindahl.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Ole Rindahl also known as O. O. Rindahl, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota to all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent:

The petition of Bertha Rindahl having been filed in this Court, representing that Ole Rindahl, also known as O. O. Rindahl, then a resident of the County of Kandiyohi, State of Minnesota, died intestate on the 25th day of January, 1916, and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to P. A. Gandrud 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 17th day of April, 1916, 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 15th day of March, 1916.

(COURT SEAL)

IDA A. SANDERSON,
Clerk of Probate Court.

Typewriter Supplies.

The Tribune Printing Company at Willmar carries a full line of typewriter ribbons in the famous Star Brand. Each ribbon is accompanied by a guarantee to give satisfaction.

We carry the Multi-Copy line of carbon papers in many grades including those put up in form of binders, which place and economize the carbon sheets. If you have not used one of these you don't realize what a great advantage they give. Get a small supply for trial.

We carry the Berkshire line of typewriter papers and carbon copy sheets. Orders by mail are filled by next mail.

TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY.

WATER MAIN EXTENSIONS.

Willmar, Minn.

Sealed bids will be received by the City Council of the City of Willmar, Minnesota, up to 8 o'clock in the afternoon on March 27, 1916, for all labor and material required for the construction of approximately four thousand (4000) feet of four inch standard cast iron water mains in the City of Willmar, and for furnishing and installing three (3) standard gate valves; four (4) Waterous fire hydrants, or equal, and two (2) blow out valves, all to be in strict accordance with plans and specifications now on file with the Water and Light Commission, and with the City Clerk of said City.

Bids to state price per foot for additions or deductions from four thousand (4000) feet of water mains, as above stated, and also price of extra gate valves, fire hydrants or blow-out valves that may be wanted of same quality as called for in specifications.

All bids must be submitted on bidding blanks furnished by the City of Willmar, and must be acompanied by a certified check, payable to the Treasurer of said City, for at least ten per cent of amount of the bid, as a guaranty that the bidder will enter into a contract and perform the work in case the contract is awarded to him.

Bids to be sealed, addressed to the City Council of said City, and marked "Bid on Water Main Extension."

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

Willmar Minn., March 7, 1916.

HANS GUNDERSON,
City Clerk.

3-8-15-22

(First publication Mar. 8-4t).

Citation for Hearing on Final Account and for Distribution.

Estate of Frank Cederstrom.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Frank Cederstrom, 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 person 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 10th day of April, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m., why said p titon should not be granted.

Witness, The Judge of said Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 8th day of March. 1916.

(SEAL) IDA A. SANDERSON,
Clerk of Probate Court.

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

(First publication Mar. 22-4t).

Order Limiting Time to File Claims and for Hearing Thereon.

Estate of Henry Gort also known as Hendrik Gort.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Henry Gort also known as Hendrik Gort, Decedent.

Letters Testamentary this day having been granted to Henry Gort,

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 25th day of September, 1916, 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 March 18th, 1916.

(SEAL) IDA A. SANDERSON,
Clerk of Probate Court.

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

Tribune Want-Ads Bring Results.

(First publication Mar. 1-4t.)

Citation for Hearing on Final Account and For Distribution.

Estate of Peter S. Aspaas.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Peter S. Aspaas, 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 her final account of the administration of the estate of said decedent, together with her petition praying for the adjustment and allowance of said final account and for distribution of the residue of said estate to the person 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 27th day of March, 1916, 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 25th day of February, 1916.

(SEAL) IDA A. SANDERSON,
Clerk of Probate Court.

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

(First publication Mar. 22-4t).

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration.

Estate of Ludvig S. Lewison.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Ludvig S. Lewison, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota to all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent:

The petition of F. J. Glaman having been filed in this Court, representing that Ludvig S. Lewison, then a resident of the County of Kandiyohi, State of Minnesota, died intestate on the 16th day of March, 1916, and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to N. S. Swenson 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 17th day of April, 1916, 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 18th day of March, 1916.

(COURT SEAL)

IDA A. SANDERSON,
Clerk of Probate Court.

(First publication Mar. 22-4t).

Citation for Hearing on Petition for Probate of Will.

Estate of Inger Jacobson.

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

In the Matter of the Estate of Inger Jacobson, Decedent.

The State of Minnesota to all persons interested in the allowance and probate of the will of said decedent. The petition of Iver Jacobson being duly filed in this court, representing that Inger Jacobson, then a resident of the County of Kandiyohi, State of Minnesota, died on the 19th day of February, 1916, 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 Jacob Kloster, 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 17th day of April, 1916, 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 16th day of March, 1916.

(COURT SEAL)

IDA A. SANDERSON,
Clerk of Probate Court.

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