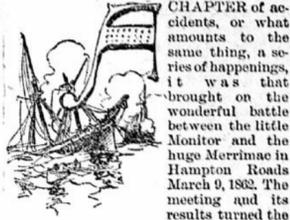


# A PYGMY TO A GIANT.

SO THE BABY MONITOR APPEARED BESIDE THE MAMMOTH MERRIMAC.

But She Was a Chip from the Same Block with Sundry Improvements. Story of the Fated Collision of the First Ironclads in Hampton Roads.

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CHAPTER of accidents, or what amounts to the same thing, a series of happenings, it was that brought on the wonderful battle between the little Monitor and the huge Merrimack in Hampton Roads March 9, 1862. The meeting and its results turned the naval world upside down, decided who should rule the wave on the American coast and many things besides, yet accident, chance or what not was instigator and arbiter from first to last.

After seven months of incubation, during which time stories of her marvelous powers had terrorized the north, the ram Merrimack entered Hampton Roads on March 8, attacked the Union gunboat fleet, sank one and burned another of our finest frigates and then lay by for favorable tides to enable her to visit similar fate upon the others. At that time the only other ironclad in existence, and the only possible match for the Confederate ram, would have been from twenty-four to sixty hours distant from the scene instead of within sound of the guns, as she actually was, had the plans of her manipulators been carried out. Her presence in the vicinity was due to an accident, and, in fact, but for an accident she would not have been in existence at all. When the news of the building of the Merrimack and other projected ironclads of the Confederacy was confirmed at Washington in December, 1861, congress authorized the construction of similar ones, and placed the matter in the hands of a naval board. Capt. Ericsson had a plan partly in his brain and partly upon paper, the latter in the hands of his friends, who placed it before the naval board, only to receive a rebuff.

One of Ericsson's colleagues, C. S. Bushnell, of New Haven, thought that the inventor would be his own best ambassador, and deliberately lied in order to get him before the naval board. He told Ericsson that his plan was approved and that the chief of the board, Admiral Smith, wished to talk over details with the projector in person. Ericsson hurried to Washington, and was so annoyed over the deception and the disappointment when the truth dawned upon him that his angry eloquence overpowered the opposition. "Gentlemen," said he, "after what I have said I consider it to be your duty to the country to give me an order to build the vessel before I leave this room." The upshot was an order to build an ironclad within one hundred days. This was accident number one.

Ericsson promptly divided the labor among leading iron manufacturers and work was kept up night and day from December to March. It was a novel structure and the men to handle it needed to be trained by the inventor, and the machinery itself was something that required frequent testings and alterations. Finally all was ready for a trial trip, and with volunteer officers and crew the Monitor left New York at midnight March 6, 1862. Her commander was Lieut. J. L. Worden, of the navy, with Lieut. S. D. Greene second in command. The crew were volunteers from wooden gunboats then in service. Worden's orders were to proceed to Fortress Monroe, the impending war of war, by reason of the preparations in the Confederacy for a naval raid on the Chesapeake bay and the Potomac rivers. The north was anxious to keep the Potomac and the bay open to preserve a water route to Washington, the south to close them. The existence of the new iron ram Merrimack at Norfolk and her expected prowess as leader of the southern fleet had been certified by the authorities in Washington, and to be brief they were ready to surrender the main point—the Chesapeake—before a blow had been struck. When it was announced in Washington that the Monitor was ready to sail, a dispatch was sent ordering her to steam up the Potomac to the capital. When this dispatch reached New York the ironclad was at sea and a tug that went in chase failed to overtake her. Here was accident number two. So the Monitor sailed on across the Chesapeake past the mouth of the Potomac to Fortress Monroe, arriving late in the evening of the 8th, the last few miles of the voyage being within sound of the guns in the fight between the Merrimack and the wooden fleet. Meanwhile the dispatch that had failed to change the Monitor's destination on leaving New York had been forwarded to Fortress Monroe. The naval commander there was Capt. John Marston, and when the novel craft came to hand he deliberated. On the one side the burning Congress, the lost Cumberland, the Minnesota aground and riddled with shot, the Roanoke and St. Lawrence pierced with heavy shells from the Merrimack's guns, and the redoubtable ram lying just across the channel unquestionably the victor in the first encounter, and only breathing and waiting for daylight and happy tide to sail from

nel, about midnight March 8. The outlook of the Merrimack across the Roads on the south shore got a glimpse of the strange object by the light of the burning Congress. His report aroused the curiosity of the officers upon the ram and they guessed that Ericsson's famed iron pygmy was also in the lists, though at a late arrival at the tournament. Next morning they made out the shape as that of "a cheese box on a plank" or "a tin can on a board."

The element of daring was high in the breasts of the Monitor people when they closed with the enemy on the morning of the 9th. The trip from New York down had brought out the weaknesses of their craft. The waves flooded her hold, deluging her furnace room and coal bunkers and checking the fires, besides almost suffocating the crew with gas. She had but two turrets; her ports could only be closed by cessation of firing; one shell in her only gun chamber—the turret—would disable her fighting powers, and her shots must be delivered almost at random, or "on the fly," as the turret revolved and brought the target opposite the gunport for an instant. Besides, the cannon were a new invention, and the charge limited to fifteen pounds of powder for a 180-pound shot. Other drawbacks disclosed themselves in fighting. The Merrimack, on the contrary, had made a record and proven invulnerable. The ram steamed along the south channel, passing the Minnesota and giving her an 11-inch shot at long range, as she still lay aground. The north and south channels intersect about two miles from where the Minnesota lay, and the Merrimack kept on to that point and turned into the north channel to close on her prey. To get at the Minnesota and destroy her was the avowed purpose of the commander of the Merrimack. His pilots promised to lay the ram within half a mile of the grounded vessel. But as she approached the Monitor steamed out to meet her, opening fire at a third of a mile. She kept on until she was squarely alongside. The Merrimack's shots rattled on the iron turret and plated deck of the newcomer without leaving a dent, and the revolving gun turret baffled the Confederate gunners in attempts to make port shots and destroy her fighting power.

Besides, the little vessel maneuvered as readily as a tug, and often took position where the ram's guns couldn't touch her. The Merrimack tried ramming with her plated prow, but the Monitor bobbed out of reach, and in return made a lunge at the propeller of the ram which missed by only a hair. The Monitor's shots, even with light charges, started the bolts of the plating on the ram, broke up the iron and at places caused the wood backing to bulge inward. Confederate gunners were disabled by the concussion when these shots struck near them. A double charge of powder would surely have enabled the Monitor to riddle her opponent at all points. The ram had only an inch of plating over the hull below the water line, and there was her vulnerable point, but the Monitor's gunners didn't know that and had no chance to study their opponent, shut up as they were in the turret, with only short glimpses of the ram when the gun openings came abreast of her during the revolutions of the turret.

The communication between the captain and pilot and the people in the turret was cut short by the breaking of the speaking tube early in the action. Messages passed thereafter from the lips of men stationed at intervals. The captain and pilot were in the pilot house, a structure made of square iron logs, bolted at the ends. It was fifty feet away from the turret. After fighting three hours and the vessel turret needed replenishing and the vessel was hauled off. The Merrimack at once turned to the Minnesota. She was met by a full broadside of twenty guns that would have blown a wooden vessel out of water. She answered with a shell that tore the insides out of the vessel amidship and set her on fire. The Monitor returning again engaged the Merrimack and met with her first severe mishap. A shell from a gun, not ten yards distant, struck the upper log of the pilot house at the sight hole where Worden happened to be looking out. He was stunned by the concussion and his eyes blinded by the powder and fine debris blown into them. Believing that the pilot house was destroyed along with the steering gear, Worden ordered the vessel to "sheer off," and sent for his subordinate, Lieut. Greene, who was in the turret. Greene examined the damage to the pilot house, and finding it slight determined to go on with the fight; but the Merrimack had meanwhile set her course back for Elizabeth river, whence she had come so proudly on the morning of the 8th.

The fire on the Minnesota was put out and she escaped to engage in many another fight, so that the object of the Merrimack when she set out to serve her as she had done the Cumberland and Congress was defeated, and the baby Monitor had accomplished it. Worden and his crew covered over it as a victory, as might be expected of men who held the battle ground and saw their enemy beat a quiet retreat.

This ended the first fight of ironclads and decided the future of naval science. The superiority of the pygmy lay in her revolving gun turret with its impervious shield, her rapid movements and her low, invulnerable deck. Her weaknesses were that the turret was not under complete control and her guns experimental and not fully effective. The shots were delivered at random, never twice in the same place.

The Merrimack was repaired, and two months later, on May 11, was blown up to prevent her capture. The Monitor sank on her way to Hatteras in December, 1862, and in that disaster the nation lost a noble relic. With what enthusiasm would she be hailed today in a naval parade, escorted by the white squadron, which but for her gallant, forlorn fight might be a thing unknown.

**A Dread Superstition.**  
There is a usage, general in France, that breeds before being out must be marked with the sign of the cross. The neglect of so marking the bread is supposed to involve misfortune. In Lille to step on bread is a blameworthy act. It is a common superstition that the falling of a piece of bread on the buttered side is fatal to luck.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The teak, which has passed into proverb as the best material for shipbuilding, is superior to all other woods from the fact that it contains an essential oil which prevents spikes and nails driven into it from rusting.

**A DOUBTFUL BACKER.**  
her mooring and make an end to the Union fleet on the lower Chesapeake. On the other hand, imperative orders to send the Monitor to Washington, uncertainty as to whether the little black thing would be worth a button in a fight anyway, and also whether, should she prove to be all that was claimed, prudence did not demand that she be spared to defend the Potomac and the capital. He decided to break the cast iron routine of the service, substitute common sense for red tape and send the floating experiment to the relief of the disabled Minnesota down the channel.

This was the key accident of the series—like an auctioneer's third and last call. The Monitor steamed to where the Minnesota lay, near the shore in the north chan-

# A Campaign Institute People's Party

—OF THE—  
—WILL BE HELD AT—  
Fair Grounds, Princeton,  
—ON—  
Monday, August 15,

At 8 o'clock p. m., to be continued to 8 o'clock p. m.

Music by the Institute Trio, under the direction of R. L. Glasby, first tenor.

Instruction and addresses by Dr. E. W. Fish, State lecturer; A. D. Stewart, assistant State lecturer; and C. H. Johnson, vice president 2nd district.

We hope the people will leave party prejudices in the background and turn out en masse to hear the doctrine of reform as advocated by the People's Party, and not wait for the purposely distorted explanations of our position on finance, land, transportation, etc., by an antagonistic press and people.

County and township committees, local workers, &c., will please come early on the above date and help to fix up the grounds.

THOS. P. KERR,  
Secretary County Committee People's Party.

# Rules and Regulations for Conducting Public Examinations of Teachers in Common Schools.

- Three different sets of questions will be furnished for the spring examinations. The first set shall be used on the first Tuesday and Wednesday in March. The second set shall be used on the Friday and Saturday following the first Tuesday. The third set shall be used on the second Tuesday and Wednesday in March.
- Three different sets of questions will be provided for the fall examinations. The first shall be used on Tuesday and Wednesday of the last week in August. The second set shall be used on the Friday and Saturday following. The third set shall be used on Friday and Saturday of the last week in October.
- No package of questions shall be opened until the candidates are seated, and ready for work in the given subject. It shall then be opened in the presence of the class, and the questions properly distributed.
- As far as practicable candidates shall occupy separate seats. Any candidate who communicates during the time of examination in a subject to any one except the county superintendent, or his representative, shall forfeit his examination in that subject at that examination.
- The entire examination shall be held in the presence of the county superintendent, or of one appointed by him, who shall see that order is strictly observed.
- No intermission shall occur during the examination in any one subject; in other words, an intermission concludes the examination in that subject.
- No information or explanation bearing upon the questions shall be given the candidates during the examination by the county superintendent or any other person. If gross errors occur which prevent an intelligent understanding of, or answer to a question, the entire question may be thrown out.
- The county superintendent shall report to the Department of Public Instruction at the close of each examination, upon a blank provided, certifying to the conduct of said examination, the time given to each subject and any other facts that may be of general interest.
- These rules shall be made public in any way that seems best to the superintendent, and shall also be posted in a conspicuous place at every examination in order that all candidates may thoroughly understand the conditions under which examinations are conducted.

D. L. KIELER,  
Supt. Public Instruction.

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- Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery.
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- Civil Engineering.
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- Architecture.
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CYRUS NORTROP, Pres't.,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

# ORDINANCE NO. 12.

An Ordinance to Restrain the Running at Large of Animals and Impounding the Same.

The Village Council of the Village of Foreston do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That lot ten (10), of block one (1), of Olsson's First Addition to Bridgman townsite, be and hereby is designated and established as a public pound in and of said village. That there shall be a pound-keeper in and of said village, who shall be elected by the village council, and who shall have the care and management of said pound and who shall impound therein all the animals liable to be impounded under the ordinances of said village.

SECTION 2. That no horse, mule, goat, sheep, cattle, or any other animals, shall be permitted to run at large in the said village between the hours of eight o'clock in the afternoon and five o'clock in the forenoon, and if found so running at large, each and every such animal may be impounded in the public pound of said village, whence they shall not be released until the owner or owners or some other person shall pay to the pound-keeper the sum of fifty cents, for receiving and discharging, or selling each and every animal so impounded, and any sum that may have been expended by said pound-keeper for the suitable and proper subsistence of any such animal as aforesaid; and any owner or person having the possession, or care of any horse, mule, goat, sheep, swine, cattle or any other animals, who shall permit the same to run at large within the limits of the said village during any of the time above prohibited, shall on conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than one or more than three dollars.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the pound-keeper to provide proper and necessary sustenance for all animals so impounded, and the reasonable costs for providing such sustenance for such animals shall be paid to the pound-keeper before such animal shall be released from the pound; and it shall be lawful for any such pound-keeper to sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, any animal or animals impounded as aforesaid, at any time after the expiration of three days from the time they shall be so impounded; the said pound-keeper giving at least forty-eight hours previous public notice of the time and place of sale, by four advertisements, one of which shall be put on the door of the village watch house, another at the post office, and the others in two of the most public places in said village, but if said animals, or any of them, are redeemed, or an offer is made to redeem them by their owner or his agent, by paying the pound-keeper's fees, and the penalty provided in the preceding section, together with the expenses of sustenance as aforesaid, at any time before they are actually sold, the same shall not then be sold, but shall be released by the pound-keeper. The pound-keeper shall render to the village council monthly, a statement under oath of all fees and all moneys received by him, either for penalties or for animals sold by him, and shall at the same time, pay over to the treasurer all fees, penalties and moneys collected by him for impounding or selling any such animals.

SECTION 4. Whenever any animal, impounded as aforesaid, shall be sold and shall not bring enough to pay the fees and penalties, the same shall be recovered of the owner of any such animal by suit before a village justice, in the name of the village, the fees, charges and penalties so recovered to go to the city treasury.

SECTION 5. Any person or persons who shall break open, or in any manner directly or indirectly aid or assist in breaking open any village pound, shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and shall be imprisoned in the watch house of said village until such fine is paid, not exceeding sixty days.

SECTION 6. Any person who shall hinder, delay or obstruct any person or persons engaged in driving to the village pound, any animal or animals, beast or beast, liable to be impounded in the village pound, shall, for each and every hindrance, delay or obstruction, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars.

SECTION 7. Any pound-keeper, appointed as aforesaid, who shall refuse or neglect to take up, detain or impound any animal mentioned in section two of this ordinance, known to him to be running at large contrary to the ordinances of the village, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

SECTION 8. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its publication.

Approved August 2nd, 1892.

E. N. BACON, President.

Attest: E. E. PRICE, Recorder.

# WANTED. SALESMEN.

Local and Travelling.  
To represent our well known house. You need no capital to represent a firm that warrants nursery stock first-class and true to name. Work all the year. \$300 per month to the right man. Apply quick, to L. H. KAUFMAN, 101 N. 2nd St., Minneapolis, Minn. (This house is responsible.)

# Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Taylors Falls, Minn., June 29th, 1892.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court for Mill Lake county, Minn., at Princeton, Minn., on August 27th, 1892, viz: William Meyer, H. E. No. 3930, dated Aug. 7th, 1890, for the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 19, T. 37 N., R. 26 W., 4th P. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Dyser, of Milaca P. O., Minn.; David Hudson, of Foreston P. O., Minn.; Oliver J. Dyser, of Milaca P. O., Minn.; and Andrew J. Stanley, of Princeton P. O., Minn.

# Notice of Execution Sale.

Under and by virtue of an execution to me directed and delivered, duly issued out of and under the seal of the district court of the State of Minnesota, in and for the Seventh judicial district, in the county of Stearns, upon a judgment in said court rendered on the eighth day of January, 1892, in an action at law pending between "McCormick Harvesting Machine Company," a corporation, plaintiff, and Benj. R. Briggs, defendant, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant, for the sum of \$389.20, I have levied upon all those tracts or parcels of land situated in the county of Mill Lake, and State aforesaid, described as follows, to-wit: The north half of the northeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, in township forty-two north of range twenty-six west of the fourth principal meridian, and as sheriff of said Mill Lake county will sell all said real estate, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy said execution, by public auction, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Princeton, in said Mill Lake county, on the twentieth day of August, 1892, at two o'clock p. m.

Dated July 7th, 1892.  
A. F. HOWARD,  
Sheriff of Mill Lake County, Minnesota.

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Why not use the best! Edwards Monitor Liniment, an absolute cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, Outlets in all parts of the world. Low Price. Large value. If your druggist does not keep it send for a sample. Write to: EDWARDS MONITOR LINIMENT CO., PROPRIETORS, LYMAN, MINN.

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Office in Brady's Building,  
Main Street, Princeton, Minn.

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Is the place to get Choice Fresh and Salt Meats. We deal in the Best and our prices are reasonable. Opposite Caley's Hardware Store.  
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NEW MEAT MARKET.  
Having bought the Meat and Provision Store lately occupied by O. B. Newton, I am prepared to furnish the citizens of Princeton with meat of all kinds, game and fish in their season. I shall endeavor to suit all my customers. "Once a customer, always a customer." A share of your patronage is respectfully solicited. Yours to please,  
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Robes, Blankets, Etc.  
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STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF MILL LAKE—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, July 27th, 1892.  
In the matter of the estate of Ole P. Brothers, deceased.  
On receiving and filing the petition of Oren C. Tarbox, of the county of Mill Lake, representing, among other things, that Ole P. Brothers, late of the county of Mill Lake, in the State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1892, in the county of Mill Lake, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within the county, and that said petitioner is a creditor of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to William O. Peterson granted; It is ordered, That said petition be heard before this court on Saturday, the 30th day of August, A. D. 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the probate office in the court house in Princeton, in said county. Ordered further, That notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Princeton Union, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Princeton, in said county.  
Dated at Princeton, Minnesota, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1892. By the Court.  
CHAS. A. DICKEY,  
Judge of Probate.



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