

THE PRINCETON UNION.

R. C. DUNN, Publisher.

TERMS: \$2.00 Per Year.

VOLUME XVIII.

PRINCETON, MILLE LACS COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1894.

NUMBER 31.

Citizens State Bank,

OF PRINCETON, MINNESOTA,
(Incorporated.)

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$30,000
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$100,000

OFFICERS—
S. S. PETERSON, President.
F. M. CAMPBELL, Vice President.
G. A. EATON, Cashier.
DIRECTORS—
R. M. Noely,
R. F. McCallan,
L. S. Libby,
C. H. Rines,
S. S. Peterson,
F. M. Campbell,
G. A. Eaton,
T. H. Caley.



A General Banking Business Transacted.
Loans Made on Approved Security.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange.

Lands, Lands, Lands!

50,000 ACRES

For Sale Cheaper than Any Other Man will Sell.

Agent for Great Northern and St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Lands.

M. S. RUTHERFORD,

Princeton,

Minn.

A. W. WOODCOCK.

F. M. CAMPBELL.

Woodcock & Campbell,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Cream Brick

AND DEALERS IN

WOOD AND LUMBER.

(Office and Yards at Woodcock's Spur.)

PRINCETON,

MINN.

Princeton Roller Mills

AND ELEVATOR,

Merchant and Custom Mills.

Manufacturers of CHOICE STRAIGHT GRADE

Spring Wheat Flour,

GRAHAM FLOUR, GRANULATED AND FINE BOLTED
CORN MEAL, PURE CORN AND OATS
CHOPPED, MIXED GROUND FEED,
BRAN AND SHORTS.

We Have the Largest and Best Feed Mill

On the Eastern Minnesota Railway and are Prepared to
Furnish Our Goods in Large or Small Lots on Short Notice,
and at Prices as Low as Any First Class Goods can be sold for.

We Buy Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Etc.,
And Pay the Highest Cash Prices.

Farmers' Grinding and Exchange Work a Specialty.

Goods Delivered on the Cars or Any Part of Princeton Free.

Princeton Roller Mill Co.

Cut That

Out

Then cut out two others which will appear in this paper, and send them with your name and address to the manufacturers of

Willimantic Star Thread.

In return, you will receive, free of charge, an instructive book on thread and sewing, and a set of beautiful paper doll dresses in colors, for girls and boys. If you have a sewing machine you should use Willimantic Star Thread. All sewing machine manufacturers use Willimantic Spool Cotton and recommend it. All dealers sell it.
WILLIMANTIC THREAD CO., Willimantic, Conn.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From the Union's Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 23, 1894.—One of the most extraordinary performances ever known in the course of legislation is the attempt of Cleveland to force the senate to accept his terms on coal and iron, and to force the house to accept the sugar schedule. That he should have written such a letter while the bill was in conference and told the legislative branch of the government what the details should be of the legislation to be agreed upon and submitted to him. I never saw a set of men so mad as were the Democratic members of the senate after they had read the letter.

Cleveland does a great many things that would not be tolerated in any other man. The blind mugwump faith in Cleveland is something wonderful. Nothing that he does can call forth any criticism. It is a curious fact that his letter is an endorsement of the position taken by Dave Hill, and yet in endorsing Cleveland the mugwumps and other Democrats denounce Hill. It is a case of saint and sinner.

Senator Washburn is watching the progress of the river and harbor bill in conference. He is anxious to hold in the bill all the amendments he secured in the senate. The provision which failed in the house, for a survey of a route to connect the waters of Superior with the Mississippi, meets with some opposition, and it is possible that it cannot be retained. The house members of the conference committee are very much opposed to it.

Quantities of letters and telegrams come to Senator Davis endorsing his course regarding the strike. The Minnesota senator is getting quite a presidential boom on account of it.

Some of the political guessers down here seem to think that Merriam is in the race for the senatorship, and that if enough candidates can be developed to lay out Washburn that he will be available.

McCleary stayed here and sawed wood and got his nomination by acclamation. Keep good men in congress and do not force them to fight for their nominations every time.

It is making Boen very tired—the constant puncturing of his wind-bag professions of love for the people. Boen does not like to have his demagoguery exposed. Boen told Fletcher that he left the Republican party because he could not get office inside of it.

We will have a Republican administration after the next election. The Democracy has shown its absolute incapacity to manage the affairs of the country. I have heard a dozen leading Democrats say recently that their party was great in the minority, but utterly worthless when the majority.

When the anti-option bill came over to the senate it remained untouched for some time. Senator Washburn returned from the victorious trip to the Minneapolis and had it referred to the committee on agriculture where it could be considered.

This is a good year to send first class men to the legislature. There may be lively times there next winter.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

DAMNABLE INTOLERANCE.

A Man Cannot Worship God According to the Dictates of Conscience in Benighted Tennessee.

W. B. Capps, a quiet, orderly citizen of this county, is being made the victim of what appears to be a case of religious persecution, the only charge against him being that he performed some work on the first day of the week, says a Dresden (Tenn.) dispatch to the Chicago Herald. Mr. Capps was arrested June 8th, 1893, and at his trial before the circuit court of Weakly county, June 27th, 1893, he was fined \$10 and costs amounting in all to \$51.80. His case was appealed to the supreme court of Tennessee, which affirmed the judgment of the lower court, May 24th, 1894, at Jackson, fixing the costs at

\$58.65, making as a grand total the sum of \$110.45, to be served out at the paltry rate of 25 cents a day. This will necessitate the confinement of the prisoner 412 days or one year and nearly three months.

Mr. Capps has a wife twenty-four years of age, and four children, the eldest being six years old, and one of them sick at the time of the father's imprisonment. His family is left all alone a quarter of a mile from any house. He is a poor man and unable to support his family during his confinement. He does not deny working on Sunday, but did so because he had rested the day before, according to the bible; because he recognized his God-given right to labor six days in the week, beginning on the first, as did his Creator; and because, in acceding to the demands of the State to rest on Sunday, he would be denying his Lord. Hence he refuses to pay the fine and costs, regarding them unjust, since the State is attempting to enforce upon him a dogma of religion, with which it can of no right have nothing whatever to do. Therefore he has gone to jail, though a physician stated that he could never live in that unhealthy place the time required by the enormity of the State's assessment.

Precedents.

A good many precedents have been established in the last two weeks, some of which are of doubtful value and some of excellent use.

The Western Union telegraph company in the cause of justice has offered copies of dispatches it handled. It is rather unusual for the Western Union to put itself out for the cause of justice and quite unusual for it to give up correspondence in its possession, always holding that was confidential. If the courts can at all times call on the telegraph companies for copies of their business after this it will be very convenient in a number of cases, although it might easily develop into an abuse.

It was a precedent for the federal troops to be called to suppress a local insurrection while the State had resources for combatting disorder still untried. It has been usual to leave police duty to the States. However, as Mr. Cleveland said, it seemed best to act first and discuss it afterward.

Another new thing in some parts of the country has been the use of United States marshals to run trains. You see it is the duty of the railroads to run trains and if they can't do it it is the duty of the government to see that they are run. That leaves the right to strike in a queer quandary. The men may strike and if nobody can be found to take their places they win. But the government is charged to fill their places if the railroads can't. On that theory the right to strike includes only the right to beat the air. You may strike but you must not hit anything.

In the matter of contempt of court a number of innovations have come in vogue so very new that we do not yet know exactly what they contemplate. Men have been forbidden to advise others to do a certain thing that they had a right to do if they did it of their own accord, and have been punished by imprisonment for giving such advice. The court has spread the aegis of its sacred dignity about brakemen and section hands so that it is unlawful to speak despitely of them. That is an excellent innovation without doubt. If it applies to brakemen it applies to everybody or there is no justice in it, and if it applies to everybody we must all be more careful of our speech. The court has done well. What need is there of legislatures when the court by simple extension of the doctrine of contempt of court can regulate all things?

These innovations and precedents have taught us many things. We have learned a number of new wrinkles in government that the framers of the fundamental law never dreamed of.—*Duluth Commonwealth.*

Suckers Taken In.

D. N. Wells of Dayton, a prominent and prosperous resident of that place, attended Forepaugh's circus in Anoka Thursday, and now he wished he hadn't. He got to betting on numbers, and was told that if he drew a certain number, which cost \$20, by paying \$100 down he could get in return \$200. He drew the number, and as of course he would, and then borrowed enough to put with his own money left to make up the \$100, and the sharper took it, declaring he did not have the right number. A warrant was issued but Mr. Sharper had made enough in one day, and so skipped out on a train then due, and Mr. Wells must pocket his wrath and pay back his borrowed cash. There is one consolation for him, and that is, that there were three Anoka people "done up" in sums ranging from \$18 to \$50 by the same man.—*Anoka Union.*

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Attendance Increasing—Over Ninety Teachers Enrolled.

The summer training school is a splendid success; there is double the attendance there was last year and the year before; last evening 90 teachers were enrolled and several more names will be added before the close of the week. Prof. Shoemaker and his able assistants are giving good satisfaction, and the teachers are all interested and working like beavers. The list of teachers present was published in last week's issue of the UNION. These are additional: Mille Lacs county—Maud Tripp, Geneva Steeves, Lillie Hudson and Margaret Ross; Sherburne county—Lena Pratt, Kate Dwyer, Nellie Holland and Minnie Gaumnity; Isanti county—Anna Whiting, Ida King, Mary Tompkins, Lottie Caine and Mable Swanbro; Crow Wing county—Irene Dinwiddie.

NOTES.

The change in the opening hour from 7 to 7:30 seems to be acceptable "all round."

We hear it whispered that our Princeton orchestra is to favor the teachers with some of their choice music in the near future. May we all be there to hear.

The pleasant face of Miss Amy Atkins, of Elk River, has been seen several times in our school room this week. We hear she begins work in the summer school at Anoka next week. Success to her!

Prof. Shoemaker entertained the class in literature very pleasantly with "a reading" during a spare hour on Tuesday afternoon. If he had not kept it a secret with the class, he would have had a larger audience.

Miss Ella Patterson, who has been with us during our former summer schools is this year conductor of the summer school at Stillwater which numbers one-hundred and sixty teachers. She sends most cordial greetings through a letter to Supt. Barker and to our Princeton school saying, "God bless them, every one." We one and all return the same kindly wish to her.

Russian Thistle or Russian Tumble Weed.

The Minnesota Experiment Station, St. Anthony Park, has just issued Bulletin No. 33 dealing with the Russian thistle or Russian tumble weed. This bulletin coming at this time when this weed is beginning to blossom when it should be looked after, is a very important publication. The Station offers to send free a copy of the bulletin enclosing a dried mounted specimen of the weed to all school districts, road overseers, railway section foremen and to other officials connected with the destruction of noxious weeds. The bulletin is illustrated with several plates and nearly 15,000 of them are being sent throughout the State. The fact that this weed usually gets a hold in sections of country before people realize that they have makes it important that this bulletin receive a wide circulation. The bulletin is especially valuable for the discussion of methods to be used in eradicating it in cultivated lands, along highways and railways, in grass lands and on commons. The subject is treated under the following heads: Green manure fallow, early fall plowing, bare fallow, annual hay crops, cultivated crops, mowing and burning, mowing or hoeing patches in the grain fields, plowing under poor grain, infested highways, rough highways, pastures and meadows, cities and towns, prevention of spreading, use of fences, burning of ripe seeds. Some general precautions are also given regarding distribution of this seed by means of flax, millet and other seed grains. The need of laws to control the rapid spreading of this weed is especially emphasized. The great trouble that is arising from this weed is that with one slouchy farmer in the neighborhood there is no possibility of the rest getting rid of the weed but must adopt their methods of cultivation to its presence. The writer recently spent some time in looking up this subject in the infested districts in the Dakotas and found the farmers very much troubled by its presence. This weed is now found in the Twin Cities and at many other points along and near the railroads throughout the State. Besides the great body of this weed is advancing on the western borders and during the coming year will have infested a number of border counties.

Horace Mann's Country School.

The country school as it existed in the thought of Horace Mann had nothing in common with the college or university. In his mind the education of the child of the humblest laborer in the commonwealth was of as much consequence as that of a child born to an inheritance of millions. Of State universities, of agricultural colleges, of secondary schools, of manual training, of university extension, he had no occasion to learn, and so was left free to concentrate the powers of his mind upon his work in behalf of the common district school.

He went from village to village, and from hamlet to hamlet, preaching everywhere to the common people the saving gospel of education; and the common people heard him gladly.

If we expect to rescue the common district school from its present low estate, we must catch the spirit of Horace Mann and talk to the people in plain unmistakable language, concerning the duty as well as the necessity of providing for every child in the State the best education possible, at the public expense. But in many country districts in every State where population is scarce, and schoolhouses far apart, apathy, ignorance and indifference brood like a thick cloud over the entire community. There are two questions which claim the attention of the public just now. The one is how to obtain better results from the work done in the elementary schools in our towns and villages; the other is how to raise the character of the instruction given in the common country school.

Horace Mann's teacher for the district school must possess aptness to teach, as well as knowledge, which he says embraces a knowledge of methods and processes. But Horace Mann's teacher must also possess the power to govern and control her school, not necessarily through fear, for love is far better and more enduring. Yet when love fails, force must be called in, for disobedience is the open gate to all influences.

Horace Mann's idea was very far from confining instruction in the country schools to the three R's. What-ever has a tendency to make the boy more useful on the farm, or to make the life of the farm more attractive to him; whatever will make the daughter more useful in the home, or make the home a place of supreme pleasure to her, may legitimately be taught in the district school. It is not desirable that the country school should keep equal pace with city systems in the character and kind of studies introduced in it. What the city school ought to do in fitting boys for the office or for professions, the country school must do in fitting boys and girls for the farm.

Long and earnestly did Horace Mann labor to reform the architecture of the country schoolhouse. There will never be suitable buildings until the State exerts its authority and compels it, as a prerequisite of obtaining a share of the public funds. Finally, the district schoolhouse must be the rallying point for every influence which tends to elevate or benefit mankind. Within its walls should be kept the district library. Here may be held the country lyceum, the debating society, the singing school.—*Henry Sablin, Des Moines, Iowa.*

About Cooking.

In the days when our forefathers were more concerned about plenty of food fighting than about the way their food was prepared, the proverb "God sends meat but the devil sends cooks," must have been uttered by some tough old warrior who was wrestling with an unsavory dinner. Since that time, the world has been reaching the conclusion that a means of gauging the civilization of a people is the state of their cookery, and now a great deal of attention is paid to gastronomic science. Cooking schools have been established in the cities, many of our public ward schools give cooking lessons two or three times a week, while this year the Minnesota School of Agriculture holds a summer school of dairying and cooking for women. What we eat has become of importance, and how it is to be cooked is a question not to be disregarded. Always leaders in the improvement and advance incident to civilization, the railroad companies took the initiative, and, by the establishment of veritable hotels on wheels, rescued the traveler from the lunch counter and the railroad eating house, the Scylla and Charybdis of travel, between which one's digestion was almost sure to be wrecked. At the head of all stand the peerless dining cars of the Burlington Route, running on all its principal lines, in which, at a moderate price, the tourist may have as well cooked, and well served a meal as any hotel in the great cities can furnish. Buy tickets via this line, and you need never eat a poor meal. Apply to any ticket agent, or write to W. J. C. KENYON, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.