

HEROES OF SUMTER.

SOLDIERS WHO FIRED THE SHOTS HEARD ROUND THE WORLD.

Noted Officers Who Were in the Fort With Major Anderson—Heroes in the Banks—General Beauregard's Aids Under Fire—Truth About the First Shot.

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MAJOR ANDERSON and five captains and lieutenants with him at Sumter became major generals in the Union army. Captain Abner Doubleday fired the first gun in reply to Beauregard's batteries. He served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac. Captain J. G. Foster served under Burnside in North Carolina, and later in the west. Lieutenant Jeff C. Davis commanded a section of Doubleday's company at Sumter and was afterward a distinguished corps commander in the west. Dr. S. W. Crawford also acted as a subordinate to Doubleday. He continued to handle the sword and was a gallant division general at the close of the war. Lieutenant Truman Seymour rose to the command of a division.

Lieutenant Norman J. Hall was the leader of a brigade which aided in the repulse of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. Soon after that he retired from the army on account of ill health. He was then a colonel of volunteers. One of the lieutenants, R. K. Meade, joined the Confederacy after the fall of Sumter and died in that service. Another of the lieutenants, Snyder of the engineers, died soon after the commencement of hostilities.

Sumter's flag fell at 1 o'clock on the 12th, but not because it had been hauled down. The staff had been struck and the halyards cut in two. When the flag came down, Lieutenant Hall secured it and fixed it on a temporary staff. With the aid of Lieutenant Snyder and Private Hart, it was hoisted under fire upon the parapet at the middle, facing the enemy's guns. The Soldier Hart distinguished himself many times that day. Through his activity the flames were kept from spreading in dangerous quarters and to him was given the credit of saving the powder magazines.

Major Anderson gave orders that only the case guns of Sumter should be used in reply to the enemy. These were the guns fired through embrasures in the wall answering to the ports of a battleship. The barbettes guns on the parapet were the only shell guns in the fort. So the answering fire was of solid shot against shell. Seeing the disadvantage, one of the gunners, named Carmody, stole away the ramparts and coolly fired every barbettes gun in position on the Moultrie side. Carmody was unable to run the guns back single handed for loading and could not alone fight the whole Confederacy with suitable weapons.

In another part of the fort there was a ten inch columbiad in barbettes, which also came under Anderson's prohibition. It was loaded and trained, and two sergeants, watching their chances, stole into the gorge and fired it. The shot barely missed smashing the famous Confederate iron battery.

The sergeants determined to try again, and after some tugging got the gun back and reloaded it. They could not spring it into position again, but trained it where it stood. One sergeant went below to see that the coast was clear, and the other lay, lanyard in hand, ready to pull. The Confederates had noticed the new combatant and turned their best shots upon the gorge. Shells crashed around the prostrate gunner, and at last he pulled the lanyard, unable to wait longer. The big gun recoiled over the stop blocks and somersaulted across the stairway. In spite of the accident the secret was well kept, and Major Anderson never knew how the columbiad came to be dismounted. The plucky sergeant's shot was a splendid one and struck just beneath the middle embrasure of the iron battery, where Charleston's Palmetto guards stood to the guns. It showed the battery with sand, and had it been aimed a trifle higher would have entered the embrasure.

After the fire had gained headway in the fort and was nearing the magazine the excitement was intense. But the men turned cheerfully from fighting the enemy outside to the new enemy inside. Soldiers brought blankets soaked with water and spread them over the loaded shells and hand grenades. As the flames spread and drew near the main magazine the men rolled out barrels of powder in the midst of falling cinders to have it ready for service at the guns. There were several missions sent out by Beauregard to Major Anderson before and after the lowering of the flag. In all of them one man was conspicuous. That was Captain James Chesnut, afterward a Confederate general. Captain Chesnut was one of three aids who went to the fort under a white flag on April 11 to demand surrender. The demand was refused.

About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 12th Captain Chesnut again appeared at Sumter, and remained there until past 3 o'clock, awaiting Major Anderson's reply. He had orders in his pocket to the commander of the batteries on James island to open fire in case Anderson remained firm in his purpose to hold the fort. On leaving he placed in Anderson's hand a written notice that the hostile guns would open in one hour. These trips were made in an open rowboat, which was pulled to

Fort Johnson, and reached there at 4 o'clock.

From Fort Johnson Captain Chesnut started by boat to report to Beauregard in Charleston. He was rowed out into the harbor between Forts Johnson and Sumter, and there lay to until the signal shot was seen to burst over the target.

After delivering his report to Beauregard the captain was again sent in his open boat down the harbor, now alive with shells from Sumter and all its adversaries, including Fort Moultrie. The boat reached Morris island in safety, passing under the guns which were firing vigorously. Captain Chesnut's instructions were to learn the condition of the southern batteries exposed to Sumter's shots, and also that of Sumter. His boat ran out in the harbor toward Sumter, and he saw that the buildings in the fort were on fire. About that time the firing from Sumter ceased. But the flag was still waving.

Captain Chesnut determined to make one more demand for the evacuation and was preparing to go out in the boat when the United States flag suddenly disappeared from the historic walls. Word was brought from Anderson that he would evacuate, and the captain hastened to the city with the news.

The next mission of Captain Chesnut was one of mercy. The quarters in Fort Sumter had been set on fire by hot shot from Moultrie, and the condition of its magazine was not known to those outside. It was supposed that there must be some wounded needing care. A fire engine and its company were loaded on board a steamer, and with a surgeon and his staff of assistants the relief party hurried to the burning fort. On nearing the wharf the steamer was warned away by an officer in the fort, who stated that it was in danger of blowing up at any moment from the mines placed beneath the wall at that point as a means of defense.

Captain Chesnut entered the fort through an embrasure and offered the services of his firemen and surgeons to Major Anderson. Only one man had been wounded, and the fire had burned itself out. The lower magazine was under the burning ruins, but was deemed safe. The upper one had been emptied by casting the powder barrels into the sea.

In most histories the first Confederate shot at Fort Sumter is wrongly attributed to Edmund Ruffin of Virginia, a venerable man, who is called one of the fathers of secession. This tradition spoils a good story, and I give the facts from official history as a setting for an incident worth preserving.

General Beauregard, commander of the provisional army of South Carolina, says in his official report, "The signal shell was fired from Fort Johnson at 4:30 a. m." Fort Johnson was on James island. It was a three gun battery, with a four gun mortar battery near by. The post was known as Fort Johnson. The official journal of Captain J. G. Foster, the Federal engineer in Sumter, says, "At 4:30 a. m. a signal shell was thrown from the mortar battery on James island."

One of Beauregard's aids, who delivered the ultimatum to Major Anderson and carried his reply back to shore, Captain Stephen D. Lee, tells the story as follows in *The Century* war papers:

"The boat containing the two aids and also Roger A. Pryor of Virginia went immediately from Sumter to Fort Johnson, on James island, and the order to fire the signal gun was given to Captain George S. James, commanding the battery at that point. Captain James at once arranged to carry out the order. He was a great admirer of Roger A. Pryor, and said to him, 'You are the only man to whom I would give the honor of firing the first gun of the war,' and offered to allow him to fire it."

"Pryor was very much agitated. With a husky voice he said, 'I could not



GEN. DOUBLEDAY, U. S. A. ROBERT ANDERSON. S. W. CRAWFORD, fire the first gun of the war.' Captain James would allow no one else but himself to fire the first gun. It was fired at 4:50 a. m., and burst immediately over the fort."

General Beauregard mentions Edward Ruffin in his report, and locates him at the Iron battery on Morris island. Colonel De Saussure, commander of the Morris island batteries, says in his report that his guns opened at 4:48 after the signal agreed upon had been given. Colonel De Saussure's subordinate, Major Stevens, says that the batteries on Morris island opened after the signal shell had been fired from Fort Johnson. Ruffin served in the Palmetto guard, which manned two batteries on Morris island, the Point (Cummings) and the Iron batteries. Captain Outhbert of the Palmettos is very explicit in his report. He says: "The mortar battery of Cummings point opened fire on Fort Sumter in its turn after the signal shell from Fort Johnson, having been preceded by the mortar batteries on Sullivan's island and the Marion artillery (Morris island). At the dawn of day the Iron battery commenced its work. The first shell, fired by the venerable Edmund Ruffin, burst directly upon the parapet of the fort."

The "dawn of day," which was the time Ruffin fired his columbiad, is placed by several witnesses more than an hour after the signal gun. Meanwhile the bombardment had been going on steadily from the several batteries bearing upon the doomed fort.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

SEELYE LIKES PRINCETON.

He Writes a Letter to the Anoka Herald Telling About Our Folks.

To the Editor—As one of the most enjoyable events of my life has come and gone, I will take the liberty to tell you how it came about. You see, my wife and I had been planning to go to Buffalo and being disappointed in the scheme, we were brooding over our hard luck when, lo and behold, two angels of light appeared on the scene in the persons of Mrs. D. C. Handy and Mrs. George A. Hampson, of Minneapolis. We succeeded in capturing them and kept them in close confinement, on bread and water, in our den. At the expiration of that time, to atone for our conduct, we were compelled to agree to act as escorts to the above mentioned ladies to Princeton, as they were on their way to the headquarters of the beautiful Rum. Accordingly on the morning of August 26 we started on our journey. The weather was beautiful and the roads out of sight part of the time, and the wheels of our rigs out of sight the most of the time in the sand. Nevertheless we journeyed on until reaching the farm of Mrs. J. Townsend, four miles south of Princeton, where we halted for refreshments which had been brought from the before mentioned den.

After lunch we again started on our journey and drove to Princeton, where we were met by numerous friends who greeted us cordially, and urged us to stop and partake of the hospitality for which Princeton is justly noted, but as the two Minneapolis ladies were bound for Greenbush, eight miles farther north to visit Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hatch, we were proof against importunities to stop. The drive was a pleasant one, and in due time we reached the Hatch residence, where we took Mrs. Hatch completely by surprise, but that lady, being equal to any emergency, we soon found ourselves perfectly at home, as Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hatch are the most hospitable of people.

The next day, August 27, our lady friends, with Mrs. Hatch, took a trip to Milaca and returned to the Hatch farm, while your correspondent and wife returned to Princeton according to agreement, and partook of the princely hospitality of Henry Newbert, who by the way is the general proprietor of one of the best hotels in the west. The Colonel (Newbert) has recently built an extensive addition to his large brick hotel and fitted it up in splendid style.

Mesdames Handy and Hampson returned to Princeton on Sunday, the 28th, where they were cordially greeted and entertained by old acquaintances. They returned amid many regrets to Minneapolis on the 31st.

The hospitality of Princeton people is seldom equaled and never excelled. Princeton is a beautiful little city indeed, and has made wonderful improvements in the past five years. Our old friend, T. H. Caley, has the hardware store of the West, and there are many other very fine stores and beautiful residences. Our visitor are talking strongly of leaving Minneapolis and going to Princeton to reside in the future, and that same idea is running through the head of yours truly.

H. E. SEELYE.

St. Francis, Minn.

For Those Who Want the Best.

The Burlington's "Minneapolis and St. Paul-Chicago and St. Louis Limited." New from end to end. Most costly, most beautiful, most luxurious train ever placed in service on any railroad; in any country.

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Lighted by electricity. Heated by steam. Compartment and standard sleepers, library car, buffet car, chair cars, a-la-carte diner. No extra fares.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alternative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, indigestion, Constipation, dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle at Wm. McCuaig's Drug Store.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound, and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism, I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by C. A. Jack, Druggist.

It Saves the Croupy Children.

SEAVIEW, Va.—We have a splendid sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and our customers coming from far and near, speak of it in the highest terms. Many have said that their children would have died of croup if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not been given.—KELLY & OURREN. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by C. A. Jack, Druggist.

The bill of a mosquito of the biting sex, which is the female, is furnished with seven sharp lances. These she plunges into her victim, spreads them out and wriggles them around. This terrible creature has likewise a suction pump with which she draws blood from the subject after she has tapped him with her seven sharp lances.

So Boston is to have an elevated street railway. The motive power will be electricity. Boston's elevated cars will not therefore be lighted, or otherwise, with kerosene lamps, as those of New York are.

The *Yonkers Statesman* is the very wickedest paper in this Union, as the following proves: "She—Did you ever try the ring cure? He—Oh, yes. She—For rheumatism? He—No, for love."

Little Emperor William of Germany is trying to play Frederick the Great. There is only one trouble in the way, and that is there is nothing at all great in William except his vanity.

Fresh eggs and A. I. butter. Can handle all you bring in.

F. L. LUDDEN.

If you want the best buy the Daisy washing machine, which gives the best of satisfaction. References: F. M. Campbell, A. C. Smith, H. Newbert, Dr. S. D. Sour, L. S. Briggs, Mrs. A. L. Abbott, Princeton; and George Alldridge, A. C. Wilkes, John Cotton, Milaca. For further particulars and prices, address M. LYDON, 24 N. E. Main St. Minneapolis, Minn.

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CURED

I have suffered from kidney disorder for some time, and tried many remedies but with uncertain success. I have used several boxes of Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills, and am glad to say, received great benefit from their use, and can recommend them to anyone suffering from kidney or bladder affections. JAMES BORKS, 827 First Ave., South, St. Cloud, Minn.

HOBBS Sparagus Kidney Pills.

HOBBS REMEDY CO., PROPRIETORS, CHICAGO, Ill. Dr. Hobbs Pills For Sale in MINN., by C. A. JACK, Druggist and Pharmacist.

Life was a Burden

Nearly Distracted.—Doctors and Medicine Failed.

CURED BY TWO BOTTLES.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., May 8, 1894. Dr. M. M. FENNER, Fredonia, N. Y. Dear Sir—I was bilious and nervous and my life became a burden to me. Lost appetite and strength and had terrible headaches, both nervous and bilious. Doctors and remedies had failed to benefit me, and I was nearly distracted. Finally 2 bottles of your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic completely restored me. I thank you for making it possible to procure a remedy of such power for good. I feel that I owe my life to it."



MRS. J. ESTEL.

Chas. A. Jack, sole agent, will refund your money if not satisfied after using 1 bottle of Dr. Fenner's medicine.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Paul W. Goldberg (married), to Frank E. Sprague, bearing date the tenth (10th) day of March, A. D. 1896, and in the order in the office of the register of deeds of the county of St. Louis, State of Minnesota, on the first (1st) day of April, A. D. 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., in book E. of mortgages, on page 482; and whereas, there is now due and unpaid on the said mortgage and the note accompanying the same at the date of this notice, the full sum of two hundred sixty-eight and 72/100 dollars, (\$268.72); Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in the said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, situate in the county of St. Louis, State of Minnesota, viz: The southeast quarter of the northeast quarter (se 1/4 of ne 1/4), and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter (ne 1/4 of se 1/4), in section four (4), and the east half of the northwest quarter (e 1/2 of nw 1/4), and the west half of the northeast quarter (w 1/2 of ne 1/4), in section thirty-one (31), all in township forty-one (41), north of range twenty-six (26), west, containing 240 acres, more or less, according to U. S. government survey, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis county at the front door of the court house in the village of Princeton, State of Minnesota, on the fourth (4th) day of October, A. D. 1897, at eleven (11) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and the indebtedness secured thereby, and the taxes and insurance, if any, on said premises together with the costs and charges of said foreclosure, including the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25) attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage.

Dated, Minneapolis, Minn., August 28th, A. D. 1897.

FRANK E. SPRAGUE, Mortgagee.

BARDEWELL & WEBER, Attorneys for Mortgagee, 419 New York Life Insurance Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

First Publication Sept. 2, 1897.

Summons.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, ss. County of St. Louis, ss. District Court, Seventh Judicial District, Sylvester Kipp and Orrin Kipp, Plaintiffs,

vs. Cornell & Wells, Alexander Woodward, W. L. Ames, Winslow D. Getchell, John Palmer, and the State of Minnesota, Defendants.

SUMMONS.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You, and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed with the clerk of said court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the plaintiffs, at their office in Room 78 Germania Life Bldg., St. Paul, Ramsey county, Minnesota, within ten (10) days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 21st, A. D. 1897.

S. & O. KIPP, Plaintiffs' Attorney, St. Paul, Minn.

Notice of Lis Pendens.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, ss. District Court, Seventh Judicial District, Sylvester Kipp and Orrin Kipp, Plaintiffs,

vs. Cornell & Wells, Alexander Woodward, W. L. Ames, Winslow D. Getchell, John Palmer, and the State of Minnesota, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that an action has been commenced in this court by the above named plaintiffs against the above named defendants; that the object of said action is to determine the claim of the defendants; and that the premises affected by this action are situated in the county of St. Louis, State of Minnesota, and are described as follows: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section seventeen (17), the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty (20), the north half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-one (21), and the west half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three (23), all in township thirty-seven (37), north of range twenty-six (26), west.

Dated July 21st, A. D. 1897.

S. & O. KIPP, Plaintiffs' Attorney, St. Paul, Minn.

First Publication Aug. 12, 1897.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF MILLE LACS—ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, August 19, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Libby, senior, deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Frank Libby, senior, deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to the court, and the same has been proved to the satisfaction of the court; and whereas, May C. Libby has filed therewith her petition, representing, among other things, that said Frank Libby, senior, died testate, and that said petitioner is the sole executrix named in said last will and testament, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to her issued thereon:

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said county, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for or contest the probate of said instrument:

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given 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 on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1897.

J. S. BOUCK, Judge of Probate.

[Seal.]

First Publication Aug. 26, 1897.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF MILLE LACS—ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, August 19, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Francis S. Odell, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of James V. McHugh, administrator of the estate of Francis S. Odell, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for the final account of the said estate, and the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto by law.

It is ordered, that the said account be examined, and the petition heard by this court, on Thursday, the 30th day of September, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., at probate office in Princeton in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order, 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 the 19th day of August, A. D. 1897.

J. S. BOUCK, Judge of Probate.

[Seal.]

First Publication Aug. 19, 1897.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF MILLE LACS—ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, August 19, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Harper, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Harriett A. Harper, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into her hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of, of the real estate, and the amount against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased was seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences, and praying that license be to her granted to sell all the real estate of said deceased; and that appearing by said petition that there is sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administratrix to pay said debts, legacies or expenses of administration, and that it is necessary for the payment of such debts, legacies or expenses to sell all of said real estate.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before this court, on Monday, the 13th day of September, A. D. 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the court house in Princeton in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administratrix to pay said debts, legacies or expenses to sell all of said real estate.

And it is further ordered, that this order shall be published 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 the 18th day of August, A. D. 1897.

By the court: J. S. BOUCK, Judge of Probate.

[Seal.]

First Publication Sept. 3, 1897.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF MILLE LACS—ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, Aug. 26, 1897.

In the matter of the estate of Nelson A. Grow, deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Nelson A. Grow, deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to the court;

And whereas, Adolphus E. Grow has filed therewith his petition, representing, among other things, that said Nelson A. Grow, deceased, died testate, and that said petitioner is the son of the deceased, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be to Adaline May Grow issued thereon:

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said county, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons concerned may appear and contest the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order for three weeks successively previous to said day of hearing, in the *Princeton Union*, a newspaper printed and published at Princeton in said county.

Dated at Princeton the 26th day of August, A. D. 1897.

By the court: J. S. BOUCK, Judge of Probate.

[Seal.]

First Prize, \$50 in Gold

Second Prize, \$25 in Gold

Third Prize, \$10 in Gold

Fourth Prize, \$5 in Gold

Fifth Prize, \$5 in Gold

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To the persons from whom the GLOBE receives the first correct and complete answers to the entire series of thirty-six pictures, will be awarded the prizes.

For further information address

Manager, Prize Puzzle Picture Dept., The Globe, St. Paul, Minn.