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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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PRINCETON, MILLE LACS COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1906.

VOLUME XXX. NO. 43

IN DISTRICT COURT

Judge G. E. Qvale of Twelfth District Presides at October Term Now in Session.

Indictments Returned Against Abrams and Riley for Burglary and Langmo for Forgery.

COURT OFFICERS. Presiding Judge, G. E. Qvale. Court Stenographer, P. M. Woodward. Clerk of Court, Robt. H. King. Deputy Clerk of Court, L. S. Briggs. County Attorney, J. A. Ross. Sheriff, Harry Shockley. Court Deputies: John McCool, Thos. Kallher, Sidney Jesmer, John Grow.

GRAND JURORS. William H. Horstman, Princeton. J. W. Hartman, do. Benjamin Soule, do. C. H. Berry, do. Ray Wetsel, Greenbush. John O. Beden, do. Frank Bemis, do. Peter Jensen, Bogus Brook. Christ Gouldberg, do. J. A. Nyquist, do. Fred A. Hedberg, Borgholm. G. A. Lundeen, do. Charles Carlson, Milo. C. M. Murray, do. W. F. Waldorf, Foreston. M. C. Northway, do. E. E. Price, Milaca. L. E. Somerville, do. Oscar Werner, Onamia. Rena Alberts, Robbins. Peter Hagberg, Isle Harbor. F. W. Miller, South Harbor.

PETIT JURORS. John Foote, Princeton. Carl Rick, do. Perry Bullis, do. J. C. Borden, do. Robert Christopherson, Greenbush. F. C. Foltz, do. E. E. Tully, do. John Folwick, Bogus Brook. Herman Kuhrk, do. A. P. Olson, Borgholm. Nels Anderson, do. Alfred Wass, do. Harry Van de Reit, Milo. Fred Vadders, do. John A. Overby, Milaca. L. L. Hudson, do. Nils Swedin, do. Sam Benson, do. Victor Nelson, Page. J. E. Broberg, Hayland. C. N. Archer, do. Gilbert Wilkes, South Harbor. Jonas P. Grant, Isle Harbor. George W. Freer, East Side.

Judge G. E. Qvale, of the Twelfth judicial district, presided at the October term of court which commenced in Princeton on Monday at 5:30 p. m.

Judge Baxter is holding court in Morrison county we believe, and as Judge Searle is incapacitated the governor was obliged to appoint a judge from outside the district to preside at the present term of court in this county, and he sent an able substitute in Judge G. E. Qvale of Willmar—12th district. Judge Qvale is a pleasant, unassuming gentleman, well versed in the law and dispatches business with promptness.

After the customary formality of opening court by the sheriff and the appointment of deputies, etc., the judge instructed the grand jury in its duties and that body immediately thereafter organized and adjourned until Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. Upon reconvening the grand jury proceeded to consider the cases of Abrams and Riley, held from justice court on a charge of burglarizing the Evens Hardware Co's store, and Gunder E. Langmo, held for forgery. In each instance the defendants were indicted upon charges as specified.

Other matters, not made public, were considered by the grand jury and that body was discharged on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The cases were disposed of as follows:

State of Minnesota, in personal property tax proceedings, vs. D. P. Olin. J. A. Ross for state. Settled and dismissed.

Nellie R. Jones vs. Stover Rines. Action to set aside conveyance of real estate. Chas. A. Dickey for plaintiff, Chas. S. Wheaton for defendant. Dismissed by consent of both parties to the action.

M. S. Rutherford vs. B. E. Erickson, A. E. Johnson et al. Action to collect on judgment. E. L. McMillan for plaintiff, Foster & Pratt for defendants. Continued by consent of both parties to the action.

William A. Wallace vs. T. F. Norton. Action for libel. Foster & Burns for plaintiff, Carl F. J. Goebel for defendant. Tried by jury and verdict returned for defendant. A stay of 30 days was granted plaintiff pending a motion for new trial.

Flossie Cater vs. Robert H. Steeves. Action to establish title to land. E. L. McMillan for plaintiff, C. A. Dickey and Reynolds & Roesser for defendant. Settled.

Marion B. Cater vs. Robert H. Steeves. Action to establish title to land. E. L. McMillan for plaintiff, C. A. Dickey and Reynolds & Roesser for defendant. Settled.

Forest C. Cater vs. Great Northern Railway company. Suit to determine right to land. Chas. Keith for plaintiff, Thos. R. Benton for defendant. Judgment for plaintiff.

James Roar vs. John Dalchow and Henry Dalchow. Action to determine title to real estate. E. L. McMillan

for plaintiff, Chas. Keith for defendant. Stricken from calendar.

Charles W. Miller vs. Silas Lund. Suit on sub-contract for carrying mail. Clifton A. Allbright for plaintiff, E. L. McMillan for defendant. Tried by jury and verdict returned for defendant.

T. J. McElligott, as assignee of estate of Chas. Merbach, insolvent, vs. Harry Shockley as sheriff. Action to recover on execution sale claimed to be dissolved by assignment. Young & McElligott and Frank Palmer for plaintiff, J. H. Driscoll for defendant. Stipulation filed for judgment.

Louis Fryhling vs. Evens Hardware company. Action to recover damages on account of defective roof furnished by defendant. C. A. Dickey for defendant. Dismissed upon motion of defendant's attorney.

W. J. Eynon vs. Thomas F. Norton. Libel. T. H. Salmon for plaintiff, F. N. Hendrix for defendant. On motion of defendant's attorney the case was ordered stricken from the calendar.

Carl J. Satterbakken vs. Mille Lacs Land & Loan company. Suit to enforce compliance with land contract. John A. Nordin for plaintiff, E. L. McMillan for defendant. Case dismissed on motion of plaintiff's attorney and by consent of defendant.

Swan S. Peterson vs. Northern Pacific Railway Co. Action to recover for goods damaged in shipment. Chas. A. Dickey and George C. Stiles for plaintiff, C. W. Bunn and L. T. Chamberlain for defendant. Settled.

Gamble-Robinson Commission Co. vs. Northern Pacific Railway Co. Action to recover on goods damaged in transportation. Geo. C. Stiles for plaintiffs, C. W. Bunn and L. T. Chamberlain for defendant. Transferred to Hennepin county by consent of both parties to the action and order of court.

In the matter of the petition of the First Congregational Church of Princeton, Minn., et al. for the vacation of an alley in Damon's addition to Princeton. Chas. A. Dickey for petitioners. Order made and filed granting petition.

The First National Bank of Browerville, Minn., vs. Frank Stadden and W. H. Ferrell. Chas. Keith for plaintiff, E. L. McMillan for defendant. Ferrell. Motion argued for new trial and taken under advisement by court.

John Moore vs. Chas. Carlson et al. Appeal from justice court. Foster & Burns for plaintiff, Chas. A. Dickey for defendant. Amended return ordered.

C. C. Hanford Manufacturing Co. vs. H. Neumann. Appeal from justice court. Foster & Burns for plaintiff, C. A. Dickey for defendant. Amended return ordered.

Abrams and Riley, charged with burglary in the first degree, were brought before the court on Tuesday morning. Riley entered a plea of "guilty" and Abrams "not guilty." Riley had not received sentence neither had Abrams been tried at the time of going to press.

Gunder E. Langmo, indicted for forgery, was arraigned on Wednesday and pleaded "not guilty." His case has not yet come up for trial.

Attorneys from out of town who attended court: Chas. S. Wheaton, Elk River; Messrs. Foster, Burns, Goebel, Vaaler, Milaca; Geo. Reynolds, Geo. Stewart, St. Cloud; Clifton Allbright, T. H. Salmon, John A. Nordin, Geo. C. Stiles, Oliver P. Bowe, Minneapolis.

Detective D. H. Irvine of Duluth was also here as a witness in the Riley and Abrams cases.

Patent Cheese Cutter. A novel device for cutting cheese has recently been invented. The device comprises a simple computing mechanism whereby it is possible to gauge the exact size of slice which should be cut for a certain amount. Perhaps, in the future, we can go to the corner grocery, put a nickel in a cheese slot machine, see our five cents worth, cut, then wrapped, and have an automatic arm hand it to us, just as a metallic voice says "thank you." It has taken years to bring golden grain belt beer to its present state of purity and fine quality. Order of your nearest dealer or be supplied by Henry Veidt, Princeton.

A Printer's Franks. "I have played many a practical joke on writers in my time" said the veteran compositor. "My last joke was on a bishop. Studying the Russian revolution, he wrote from Moscow to a church paper a descriptive letter that ended: "But I can write no more. The gorgeous domes of the city beckon me, and I go." "I," said the veteran, with a loud laugh, "made 'domes' read 'dames.'"

Didn't Know the Amount of His Graft. "Has that retiring official had what you would call a successful career?" "I couldn't express an opinion," answered Senator Sorghum. "I have no means of knowing anything about his personal investments or his bank account."—Washington Star.

THE COUNTY BOARD

Adjourned Meeting of Commissioners Held at Court House on Monday and Tuesday.

Petitions Considered, Appropriations Made and Matters of Minor Import Disposed of.

The Mille Lacs county board of commissioners met in regular session at the court house in Princeton on Monday, and by Tuesday night had disposed of all business requiring attention.

The matter of the petition for the formation of a new school district in the town of Borgholm again came up for consideration and a committee was appointed and instructed to proceed to the district affected, together with the county superintendent of schools, on October 23, and to then ascertain the sentiment of the people of said locality regarding the proposed new district.

A like disposition was made of a petition for the formation of a new district in Greenbush, the committee in this instance being instructed to secure the necessary information on October 16.

A petition was presented praying for the construction of a county ditch in the towns of Milo and Bogus Brook and A. C. Smith, O. H. Buck and C. M. Murray were appointed viewers. R. S. Chapman was appointed engineer to assist them in making their investigations.

An appropriation of \$200 was made to the town of Princeton for the purpose of building approaches to the Sellhorn bridge which crosses the Rum river in the northern part of the township.

Five hundred dollars was also appropriated to the Third commissioner district, \$300 of which is to be applied to the improvement of the Princeton and Bock road in sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, and \$200 for a similar purpose on roads in the town of Borgholm.

Both these appropriations were highly necessary and the board did well in making them.

The consideration of a number of bills concluded the work of the session.

Dollars That Came Too Late. Last week an old soldier died in the Wisconsin Soldiers' home. He had sons and daughters, but not the means to live independent of them and so chose to pass his last days with his old comrades in the refuge earned by their youth by their courage and patriotism.

But by will he left to his children \$50,000 which was his share of the Russell Sage estate, for he was a nephew of the great financier. He had not a dollar in his hand, nothing but his pension for himself, but he leaves to his young and strong this considerable fortune, not a penny of which he ever enjoyed.

What a commentary this is on Russell Sage's methods in life and of the inhumanizing effects of money greed! A small part of this fortune, the income from one-fourth of it, would have filled the old hero with happiness. He could have been with his family, not as a burden but as counselor and father. He would have been free to come and go among his children, friends and neighbors. But the clutch of greed held fast until death relaxed its grasp and until death made the reluctant gift useless as a benefaction.—Duluth News-Tribune.

Export of Farm Products. Although the imports of farm products were larger in 1905 than any year since 1890, says a report of the department of agriculture on exports of farm and forest products, the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by more than one-half and there was a balance of trade of \$285,000,000 in favor of the farm products. The report said:

"During the last sixteen years the balance of trade for all products was \$5,092,000,000, while the balance of trade for farm products was \$5,635,000,000. In 1905 the balance of trade in favor of farm products was the lowest since 1898, due to a falling off in the grain trade and to the increase in the quantities and the average import price of certain articles imported in large amounts, as sugar, wool, hides and skins and coffee."

Will Lower Rates. On Nov. 1 the Central Passenger association will put in effect a 2 1/2 cent rate in all its territory east of Illinois in which the state legislatures have not already made a maximum rate of 2 cents. This will reduce the rates only in Indiana and in Pennsylvania

SESSION OF COUNCIL

Village Fathers Convene and Take Action Upon Such Propositions as Are Brought Up.

Electric Light Supply Will be Cut Off From Business Houses for Period of Three Weeks.

The village council met in regular session on Monday evening with Jos. Craig president pro tem. Other members present: Thos. H. Caley, H. M. Chapman and J. C. Borden. President Cooney was unavoidably absent.

No business of importance came up for consideration and the session was consequently a short one.

The Pioneer Electric company of St. Paul offered the sum of \$400 for the old engine and dynamo in the village power house, which will shortly be replaced by new, but the council decided that this machinery was worth a greater sum and therefore refused the offer.

In accordance with the recommendation of the street committee it was resolved by the council that, instead of bringing the sidewalk running alongside of the Rines and Keith property down to standard grade at this time, it be reduced but two feet. Thus about two feet will remain to be removed in the spring or at such time as the committee shall determine. It seems to us that this move is a very level-headed one.

Engineer Burbank reported that from Oct. 10 to about the end of the month it would be impossible to supply the business houses with electric lights, but that service in the residences would not be interfered with. Shutting off the lights in business places, he explained, will be made necessary in consequence of the time consumed in installing the new engine and dynamo.

A number of bills were passed upon and the council adjourned.

Up to Date in Old Egypt. Mark Antony had just arrived by the canal express and Cleopatra was happy.

"How's everything in Egypt, Cle?" inquired Mark, as he tucked the little queen to his manly bosom.

"Oh, pretty fair," replied Cleopatra, puckering her classic lips, "the date crop is fine and at the last election the Sahara went 'dry.' But how is everything in Rome?"

"Oh, so, so, Cle. The inventor of the Roman punch just had his picture in the pink paper last week. We have been a little humiliated, though. A wandering Chinaman dropped into town one day and declared that the Chinese invented Roman candles long before Rome was heard of. The next thing somebody will claim that Roman chariots were invented in Grand Rapids."

"This is a great world, Mark. Have an Egyptian cigaret? They are genuine Egyptian cigarets, because I have imported them directly from Hester street, New York."

"I am glad to hear it. One can't be too careful these days. Any food exposure going on in Egypt?"

"Well, I should say so, Marcus Sinclair's book, 'The Mangle,' started a wholesale investigation and I have had seventy-eight inspectors dragged out on the Sahara and left to parch up in the hot sands. But how about the Roman senate?"

"As crooked as ever."

"Are the members as old as they used to be?"

"Yes, and their jokes are even older."

"Why don't you get them to pass a pure food bill?"

"Too much graft. The trust that controls the potted peacock tongues tossed a bag of gold through the senate window and killed the bill. But, little girl, pucker."

"You love me?"

"Love you! I swear by the eternal sands of Great Ethiopia! Who is that behind the date tree?"

"A man with a camera, dearest."

"A man with a camera! By the great Apollon Way! I bet he shows me up in the Roman Town Gossip. I say, slave, bring that camel. Good-bye love, the call of the 23-wagon is heard in the land of Egypt for Mark Antony. First thing you know the muck rakers will get me. Skiddoo! Me for the cyclone cellars of Rome!"—New York Times.

Will Lower Rates. On Nov. 1 the Central Passenger association will put in effect a 2 1/2 cent rate in all its territory east of Illinois in which the state legislatures have not already made a maximum rate of 2 cents. This will reduce the rates only in Indiana and in Pennsylvania

west of Pittsburg, as Michigan and Ohio have a 2 cent fare law, but it involves a lowering of all interstate passenger rates north of the Ohio river and west of Syracuse, N. Y.

The change will involve a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars revenue to the railroads unless it causes a heavy increase in traffic, and traffic officials doubt if the reduction is sufficient to have that effect. They assert that a further reduction to 2 cents would make it necessary to recoup their losses by largely discontinuing excursions.

TWO ACCIDENTS.

Hand of Paul Johnson Crushed in Gearing and Jas. Dorn Kicked by Horse.

On Saturday while Paul, the five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Johnson, living near Elk lake, was playing with a feed cutter, his left hand became fastened in the gearing and three fingers as well as a portion of the palm were badly crushed. Dr. Caley thinks that he can save the fingers, however.

James Dorn, the 14-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Dorn of Princeton township, was this morning kicked by a horse belonging to David Wetter while tying the animal in a stall. The horse's hoof struck the young man in the mouth and cut the flesh to the bone from the lip down. He was brought to Dr. Caley's office where the wound was dressed.

America's Coal Output.

The geological survey on Monday made public statistics on the production of coal in the United States in 1905. From this it appears that both in quantity and value the production surpassed all previous records in this country. The output amounted to 392,919,341 short tons, which had a value at the mines of \$476,756,963. Compared with 1904, the output in 1905 exhibited an increase of 41,102,943 short tons or 11.7 per cent in quantity and of \$32,385,942, or 7.3 per cent in value.

Of the total production in 1905, 69,339,152 long tons (equivalent to 77,659,850 short tons) were Pennsylvania anthracite, with a value at the mines of \$141,878,000. The total production of bituminous coal and lignite was 315,359,491 short tons, valued at \$334,877,963. The production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania in 1905 was 4,020,682 long tons (or 4,503,161 short tons) more than that of 1904, while the increase in the production of bituminous coal and lignite was 36,599,282 short tons. A portion of these increases was due to the efforts of operating companies to provide a supply of fuel in April, 1906.

The total production of this country last year was nearly 50 per cent larger than that of Great Britain, which, until 1899, was the leading coal producing country of the world, and was more than double that of Germany.

The largest part of the increase in the production in 1905 was due to the great activity in the iron industry.

The production of coke in the United States during 1905 surpassed all previous records in the history of coke making in this country. Including the production of coke from by-product ovens, which in 1905 amounted to 3,462,348 short tons, the total output of coke in the United States last year amounted to 32,231,129 short tons against 23,661,106 short tons in 1904, and 25,274,281 short tons in 1903. The output of 1905 is an increase of 36.22 per cent over that of 1904.

The value increased in even greater proportion from \$46,144,941 in 1904 to \$72,476,196 in 1905, a gain of \$26,331,255, or 57 per cent.

The great activity in the coke making industry during 1905 was due to the unprecedented production of iron and steel.

The total value of the stone produced in the United States during 1905 was \$63,798,748, a gain of \$5,033,033 over 1904. The increased output of 1905 was caused by more activity in the building trades, and chiefly by a large increase in the output of limestone for use as furnace flux, which the reopening of many iron furnaces demanded. Granite, marble and limestone increased in value of output, while sandstone decreased slightly.

Wages of Farm Hands.

Farm hands and farmers' sons are often apt to contrast their wages with the wages paid to laborers and others engaged in work in the city, says The Farmer. It is certainly true that there is considerable difference in wages, but it is equally true that the difference in expenses is not in favor of the city man. It is our conviction that a good steady man who works on the farm will have more money in the bank at the end of five years than the mechanic who works in the city. It is well to take these things into account before deciding to leave the farm.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE

Improvement of Public Highways the Most Important Problem to be Solved by Legislature.

Liberal and Intelligent Legislation for Betterment of Roads Must be Enacted This Winter.

Nine-tenths of the talk about "state development" is the merest twaddle. Good roads will contribute more towards the development of the state, especially the northern part of the state, than all other agencies combined. The betterment of the public highways is not a political question, it is a plain business proposition and should be treated as such. In this connection the following sensible article from the ably edited Long Prairie Leader meets with the cordial approbation of the Union:

"The legislature this winter ought to take up the matter of the state control of roads and give it thorough consideration. There is no matter so important to the welfare and prosperity of the rural districts as the betterment of the roads, and while the state has made some small beginnings along this line, the legislatures have not taken up the matter very enthusiastically and it has been treated as rather a side issue. The country road is the feeder that builds up the nation's inland commerce. The government has spent millions of dollars in cash and has appropriated millions of acres of land to assist in building the railroads of the country and in the improvement of harbors and the deepening of streams.

"It has almost entirely neglected the country road which in the aggregate is just as important. The state of Minnesota has given away millions of acres of lands to assist in the building of railroads, but it has as yet no well defined policy of assistance for its rural roads. The railroad is of course the great artery of commerce but the country roads ramifying out from every station are the veins that feed it and give it life and strength. We know of no policy the state could adopt that would bring more general prosperity to its citizens and which would be of such particular assistance to the rural citizens as would be the policy of state control of roads and generous subsidies annually for the prosecution of permanent country work."

Do Cows Require Salt?

Dr. S. M. Babcock answers this question in a recent bulletin from the Wisconsin experiment station in the following manner:

In every case the cows exhibited an abnormal appetite for salt after having been deprived of it for two or three weeks, but in no case did the health of the animal, as shown by the general appearance, the live weight, or the yield of milk, appear to be affected, until a much longer time had elapsed. This period of immunity varied with individual cows from less than one month to more than a year. In every case there was finally reached a condition of low vitality in which a sudden and complete breakdown occurred from which recovery was rapid if salt was supplied. This stage was marked by loss of appetite, lusterless eyes, a rough coat and a very rapid decline in both live weight and yield of milk. The breakdown was most likely to occur at calving, or immediately after, when the system was weakened and the flow of milk large. In general the cows giving the largest amount of milk were first to show signs of distress. They all suffered less in pasture than when confined to the stable.

The success in these experiments must be chiefly attributed to the exceptionally long periods during which salt was withheld. In no previous tests, so far as the writer knows, have cows been deprived of salt for more than thirty consecutive days, which period is shown to be entirely inadequate, under conditions which exist at this station. The twenty-three cows which were deprived of salt in our trials all continued for more than sixty days and several of them for more than six months before any noticeable effect upon their physical condition or yield of milk occurred.

Mistake Somewhere.

"I thought," said the English tourist, "that slavery had been abolished in your country."

"And so it has," answered the American.

"But how about the buying and selling of base ball players?" queried the Englishman.

And the American had no more to say.—Chicago News.