

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
THE COMFORTABLE WAY.

GOING SOUTH **GOING NORTH**

6:00 a.m. Duluth..... 10:15 p.m.
8:55 a.m. Brook Park..... 7:20 p.m.
9:04 a.m. Mora..... 6:50 p.m.
9:31 a.m. Zimmerman..... 6:23 p.m.
9:42 a.m. Brock..... 6:20 p.m.
10:10 a.m. Milaca..... 6:05 p.m.
10:22 a.m. Pesse (7)..... 5:40 p.m.
10:35 a.m. Long Siding (7)..... 5:30 p.m.
10:41 a.m. Brickton (7)..... 5:33 p.m.
10:56 a.m. Princeton..... 5:27 p.m.
11:15 a.m. Zimmerman..... 5:08 p.m.
11:40 a.m. Elk River..... 4:45 p.m.
12:05 p.m. Anoka..... 4:25 p.m.
12:45 p.m. Minneapolis..... 3:45 p.m.
1:15 p.m. St. Paul..... 3:15 p.m.
(7) Stop on signal.

ST. CLOUD TRAINS.

GOING WEST. **GOING EAST.**

10:18 a.m. Milaca..... 5:40 p.m.
10:23 a.m. Foreston..... 5:34 p.m.
11:30 a.m. St. Cloud..... 4:30 p.m.

WAY FREIGHT.

GOING SOUTH. **GOING NORTH**

Tue. Thu. and Sat. Mon. Wed. and Fri.

10:45 a.m. Milaca..... 2:50 p.m.
12:30 p.m. Princeton..... 1:40 p.m.
3:45 p.m. Elk River..... 5:08 p.m.
5:00 p.m. Anoka..... 10:00 a.m.

Any information regarding sleeping cars or connections will be furnished at any time by
GEO. E. RICE, Agent,
Princeton, Minn.

Nathan Straus, Pure Milk Crusader

Merchant Prince and Philanthropist Who Heads the National Democratic Business Men's Bureau—Founder of Pasteurized Milk Depots and Saver of Many Lives.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

HERE is a soul satisfying sound about the word philanthropist—lover of man. It is the term universally applied to Nathan Straus, the New York merchant who has crowned a life of charity by establishing pasteurized milk depots throughout America and Europe. If there were a word that meant lover of children, it would be still more appropriate to Mr. Straus, as he has saved the lives of thousands of little ones by his pure milk crusade. This should entitle him to a fame as much above that of the conquerors as it is greater to give life or preserve it than it is to take it away.

Mr. Straus is the head of one of New York city's immense department stores. His brother, Oscar S. Straus, is a member of President Roosevelt's cabinet and was formerly minister to Turkey under President Cleveland. Nathan Straus, however, is a Democrat and was recently appointed chairman of the committee to organize the business men of the country in behalf of the Bryan ticket. Despite his work as a business man and philanthropist Mr. Straus has always found time to devote to public affairs. He has been

the lives of thousands of babies were saved annually. The work was not confined to New York, but was opened in other American cities and then in Europe. The name of Nathan Straus is now almost as familiar across the water as at home.

Milk Booths Erected in Parks.

The pasteurized milk crusade is a story in itself that some day will be read by the world with thrilling interest. The pathetic and inspiring tale can only be touched here. It has been over a dozen years since Mr. Straus became alive to the fact that impure milk causes more deaths than almost any other one cause; that it spreads typhoid, diphtheria and other like diseases; that it sweeps off thousands of children through summer complaint and that it is a great avenue for the carrying of consumption. Scarcely any raw milk is free from disease germs of some sort, though in much of it they are not in sufficient quantities to affect adults or children of vigorous constitutions. Many diphtheria, scarlet fever and other similar scourges have been traced to this source. In one experiment made by Mr. Straus, where the infant mortality

spent fourteen months abroad for the purpose of preaching his crusade for the preservation of life and in that time made great progress. In Sandhausen, a small village near Heidelberg, the establishment of a pasteurization plant caused an immediate fall in the death rate of children. In Karlsruhe the dowager Grand Duchess Rulse of Bavaria gave her cordial support to Mr. Straus in the establishment of a pasteurization plant, as did the Countess of Aberdeen, vice reine of Ireland, in Dublin; the Princess Arnulf of Bavaria, in Munich, and Dr. E. W. Hope, officer of health, in Liverpool. Baron von Beinert, minister of the interior of Austria, promised Mr. Straus to introduce the pasteurization of milk throughout that country, and the demonstrations given by Mr. Straus in Frankfurt, Berlin and Vienna were attended by physicians, men of science, philanthropists and government and health officials.

Mr. Straus' platform in this work may be judged by this vigorous summing up: "Neither war nor pestilence nor famine claims as many victims as impure milk. It is the most terrible foe of humanity, all the more because it gives no outward sign of the danger. Let us pasteurize our milk supply. Let us have for our motto, 'Medicines and hospitals are possible cures, while pasteurization is positive prevention.'"

Supported by the Government.

In America even greater success has attended his crusade. A year or more ago the government came to his support. The agricultural department, after thorough tests, gave out a report that agreed with all of Mr. Straus' contentions and urged the pasteurization or boiling of milk in all cities, villages and homes of the land. The warning awakened the medical profession, the health boards and the public generally to the peril of impure milk. Since then the work has been going forward more rapidly. It takes a long time to get the great inert mass of humanity to moving—it has taken Mr. Straus fifteen years, and much yet remains to be done—but, once started, it goes with its own momentum. This movement will proceed with all the greater force because it will have behind it the love of children. Once let mothers and fathers thoroughly understand that impure milk means the possible murder of their little ones, and pasteurization will be swiftly established from ocean to ocean.

At the time the government gave out its report on the subject it also imparted a formula for home pasteurization. This I do not remember in detail, but it will be supplied any one writing to the agricultural department at Washington and asking for the bulletin. As I recall the formula it is to bring the milk slowly and gently to the boil and then let it as gradually cool. It should be kept above a certain temperature—not the boiling point, however—for some time, as that is necessary to kill the germs. If allowed to boil too violently or too long, the life giving properties in the milk are killed. Better than home pasteurization, however, is the establishment of pasteurization plants in all cities and villages of the country.

Nathan Straus, the man who is chiefly responsible for bringing this peril to the attention of mankind, and not only so, but who has done more than any other dozen men to remove the danger, was born in Rhenish Bavaria in 1848. His father was Lazarus Straus, who came to this country before the war, going into business at Talbotton, Ga. Mr. Straus was a pronounced Union man, however, and secession sentiment was so strong about him that he was compelled to move to Columbus, Ga. In 1865 he again removed, this time to New York, where he went into the crockery business under the name of L. Straus & Sons. Nathan up to this time had been in Lavant college, but now at the age of seventeen went on the road for the firm. In 1874 he took charge of the crockery department of his present business house, a few years later was made a member of the firm, and now, with his brothers, controls a majority of the stock.

Authors and Speakers of Ability.

Of these brothers there are two—Hon. Oscar S. Straus, already mentioned, and Isidor Straus, almost as well known, since he has been a member of congress and prominent in his opposition to a protective tariff and free silver. There is no family in New York more thoroughly respected than the three Straus brothers. They belong to that high type of philanthropic Jews of which the world contains many noble examples. They are unostentatious, cultured, public spirited, intellectual and given to good works. All are authors and speakers of ability, all have held high public place, all are capable business men, and all are objects of public esteem.

Of the three, Nathan Straus excels in works of philanthropy. He is rather slight in build, of nervous, intellectual face, which is covered by a full beard running to two points. Mr. Straus has a home of quiet elegance. Loves a fast horse and tells a good story on occasion. One tale of his relates to a stableman. One morning Mr. Straus found this man rubbing the leg of one of his trotters with a spike nail dipped in liniment. When asked what he was doing the man replied that the directions said to apply the medicine "with a nail or tooth brush," and as he had no toothbrush he thought if he had to use a nail he had better take a spike. The stableman was evidently not acquainted with nailbrushes.

Mr. Straus has a sad face, seeming to feel the suffering of all the unfortunate. Yet if the saving of many lives can give joy, he should be the happiest man in the world.

Notice of Hearing Upon Petition of Freeholder.

Whereas, a petition signed by E. S. Schuber, a freeholder of school district No. 31 in this county, representing that he is the owner of the following described lands, situate in said district, to-wit: the south half of northwest quarter of section 25, in township 39, range 27, and that said lands adjoin school district No. 27, has been presented to the county board of Mille Lacs county, and asking that his said lands may be set off from said district No. 31 to said district No. 27, and the said board has appointed a time and place for hearing thereon. Therefore,

Notice is hereby given, that said petition will be heard by said board at a session thereof commencing on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1908, at the office of the county auditor in the village of Princeton, in said county, at which time and place the said board will hear the evidence and the arguments of all persons interested for or against granting the prayer of the petitioner. Dated at Princeton, Minn., September 14th, 1908.

By order of the county board,
E. E. WHITNEY,
County Auditor and Ex-Officio Clerk of Board.
(Official Seal)

Notice of Hearing Upon Petition of Freeholder.

Whereas, A petition signed by John A. Nyquist, a freeholder of school district No. 21 in this county, representing that he is the owner of the following described lands, situated in said district, to-wit: the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 10, in township 37, range 28, and that said lands adjoin school district No. 28, has been presented to the county board of Mille Lacs county, and asking that his said lands may be set off from said district No. 21 to said district No. 28, and the said board has appointed a time and place for hearing thereon. Therefore,

Notice is hereby given, that said petition will be heard by said board at a session thereof commencing on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1908, at the office of the county auditor in the village of Princeton, in said county, at which time and place the said board will hear the evidence and the arguments of all persons for or against granting the prayer of the petitioner. Dated at Princeton, Minn., September 14th, 1908.

By order of the county board,
E. E. WHITNEY,
County Auditor and Ex-Officio Clerk of Board.
(Official Seal)

Sale of Ditching Jobs.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 26th day of September, 1908, at 1 o'clock p. m., at my office in the court house, in the village of Princeton, Mille Lacs county, Minnesota, I will sell the jobs of digging and constructing the ditch No. 6 of Mille Lacs county, established by the board of county commissioners of Mille Lacs county, state of Minnesota, by their order bearing date of August 21st, 1908, viz: for the work as one job, and also for one or more sections of 100 feet each, and also for one or more of the construction jobs, each of said sections to be known and numbered by stakes as shown by the report of the engineer in said matter, commencing at the one including the outlet, and from thence, successively, up stream to the one including the source, to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, and that bids are invited for said work; said work to be completed within the time required, and in the manner specified, in said engineer's report. And no bid will be entertained which exceeds more than thirty (30) per cent over and above the estimate cost of the construction, in any case, as stated in the said order; and the successful bidder will be required to give a satisfactory bond, to be approved by the auditor of said county, with two freehold sureties, for the faithful performance and fulfillment of his contract, and to pay all damages that may accrue by reason of his failure to complete the job within the time required in the contract. The said order and estimates and profile are on file, and may be seen at my office. The approximate amount of work to be done in the construction of such ditch is as follows: earth excavation, 4495 cubic yards. The estimated total cost of the work is five hundred fifty-eight and 24-100 dollars.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check payable to the auditor of said county for not less than ten per cent of the amount of each bid. The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved.

Dated August 29th, 1908.
E. E. WHITNEY,
County Auditor Mille Lacs County,
State of Minnesota.
(Official Seal)

Notice of Hearing Upon Petition of Freeholder.

Whereas, a petition signed by Albert Anderson, a freeholder of school district No. 21 in this county, representing that he is the owner of the following described lands, situate in said district, to-wit: the southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 3, in township 37, range 26, and that said lands adjoin school district No. 28, has been presented to the county board of Mille Lacs county, and asking that his said lands may be set off from said district No. 21 to said district No. 28, and the said board has appointed a time and place for hearing thereon. Therefore,

Notice is hereby given, that said petition will be heard by said board at a session thereof commencing on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1908, at the office of the county auditor in the village of Princeton, in said county, at which time and place the said board will hear the evidence and the arguments of all persons interested for or against granting the prayer of the petitioner. Dated at Princeton, Minn., September 14th, 1908.

By order of the county board,
E. E. WHITNEY,
County Auditor and Ex-Officio Clerk of Board.
(Official Seal)

Notice of Hearing on Petition for Formation of New School District.

Whereas, a petition has been filed with the county board of the county of Mille Lacs, state of Minnesota, signed and acknowledged by a majority of the freeholders who reside in the proposed new school district herein described, and who are entitled to vote at school meetings in their respective districts, and duly verified by the affidavit of one of the residents of said proposed new district, praying for the organization of a new school district out of the territory hereinafter described, to-wit: all of sections numbered twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29) and thirty (30), in township thirty-eight (38), range twenty-six (26), in the township of Borgholm, county of Mille Lacs, state of Minnesota, and the said county board have appointed a time and place for a hearing upon said petition as by law required; now, therefore,

Notice is hereby given, that a hearing upon said petition will be had at a meeting of the said board, commencing on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1908, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the office of the county auditor in the village of Princeton, in said county, at which time and place the said county board will hear the arguments of all persons interested for or against the proposed organization of said new school district.

Dated Princeton, Minn., this 14th day of September, A. D. 1908.
By order of the county board of Mille Lacs county, Minn.,
E. E. WHITNEY,
County Auditor and Ex-Officio Clerk of Board.
(Official Seal)

Notice of Expiration of Redemption.

Office of County Auditor,
County of Mille Lacs,
State of Minnesota.

You are hereby notified that the following piece or parcel of land, situated in the county of Mille Lacs, state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: the southwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 29, township 38, range 27, is now assessed in your name; that on the 8th day of May, 1905, at a sale of lands pursuant to the real estate tax judgment duly given and made in and by the district court in and for said county of Mille Lacs on the 16th day of March, 1905, in proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes delinquent upon real estate for the year 1903, for said county of Mille Lacs, the above described piece or parcel of land was duly offered for sale, and no one bidding upon said offer an amount equal to that for which said piece or parcel was subject to be sold, to-wit: the sum of ten dollars and forty-nine cents, the same was duly bid in for the state of Minnesota for said sum; that thereafter, and on the 7th day of May, 1905, the said piece or parcel of land still being unredeemed from said sale, the same and all the rights of said state therein under said sale was duly assigned and conveyed by the county auditor of said county for the sum of thirty-one dollars and fifteen cents, duly paid to the county treasurer of said county; that the certificate of conveyance for said piece or parcel of land, executed and delivered by said county auditor upon said assignment of the rights of said state acquired under said sale, has been presented to me at my office by the holder thereof for the purpose of having notice of expiration of time of redemption from said sale given and served; that the amount required to redeem said piece or parcel of land from said sale at the date of this notice, exclusive of the costs to accrue upon this notice, is the sum of thirty-one dollars and eighteen cents; and that the time for the redemption of said piece or parcel of land from said sale will expire sixty (60) days after the service of this notice and the filing of proof of such service in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of August, 1908.
E. E. WHITNEY,
Auditor Mille Lacs County, Minnesota.
(Official Seal)

Don't be afraid to give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to your children. It contains no opium or other harmful drug. It always cures. For sale by Princeton Drug Co.

Notice of Hearing Petition for Survey.

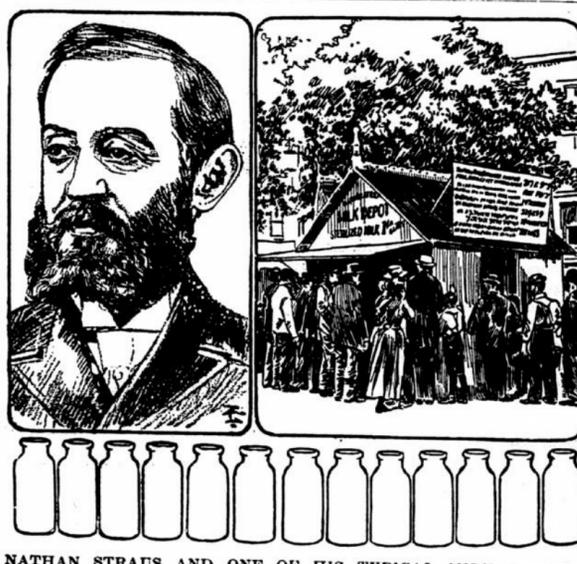
Whereas, a petition has been presented to the board of county commissioners of Mille Lacs county, Minn., asking that said board shall cause to be surveyed, located and staked out, pursuant to Chapter 250, Laws of 1895, all sections, and property lines pertaining to sections ten (10), township thirty-six (36), range twenty-seven (27).

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that a hearing on said petition will be granted at the office of said board, at Princeton, Minn., October 6th, 1908. The owners of the lands to be effected by such survey as they appear on the latest tax duplicates are as follows:

Description of Lands.	Sec.	Tp.	R.	Names of Owners
26 1/2 of nw 1/4	10	26	27	William Hartman
26 1/2 of nw 1/4	10	26	27	F. C. Foltz
26 1/2 of nw 1/4	10	26	27	Luther T. Jones
26 1/2 of nw 1/4	10	26	27	Jens Olson
26 1/2 of nw 1/4	10	26	27	Frederick C. Heinze
26 1/2 of nw 1/4	10	26	27	Anton Betzler
26 1/2 of nw 1/4	10	26	27	John V. Pederson

By order of the board of county commissioners, this 21st day of August, 1908.
E. E. WHITNEY,
(Official Seal) County Auditor.

How to get Strong. P. J. Daly of 1247 W. Congress St., Chicago, tells of a way to become strong. He says: "My mother, who is old and was very feeble, is deriving so much benefit from Electric Bitters, that I feel it's my duty to tell those who need a tonic and strengthening medicine about it. In my mother's case a marked gain in flesh has resulted, insomnia has been overcome, and she is steadily growing stronger." Electric Bitters quickly remedy stomach, liver and kidney complaints. Sold under guarantee at C. A. Jack's drug store. 50c.



NATHAN STRAUS AND ONE OF HIS TYPICAL MILK DEPOTS.

park commissioner and president of the health board in New York city and has served on the forestry commission in the state. In 1894 Tammany nominated him for mayor, and the nomination was equivalent to an election. After considering the matter for two days Mr. Straus declined. He has preserved his personal independence in politics and has refused to submit to party dictation.

Only Nominal Prices Charged.

In his philanthropic work Mr. Straus has always avoided the appearance of giving charity, believing that this degrades and pauperizes the recipient. He has insisted on those he helps paying something if possible. This amount has always been less than the cost of the article to Mr. Straus and has been insisted on simply to preserve the self respect of the recipient. Thus during the panic of 1893, when so many men were out of work in New York city and so much suffering prevailed among the poor, Nathan Straus established coal supply stations, grocery stores and sleeping houses throughout the city. He saw that the people were being robbed by the small coal dealers who sold in twenty-five or fifty pound lots. By establishing several coal offices and buying in immense quantities he was enabled to sell the coal to the poor at about half what they had been paying. This represented a loss to Mr. Straus, but relieved the suffering. The same was true of his groceries, in which work he was helped by J. Pierpont Morgan and others. The prices charged were little more than nominal, but the people still felt that they were paying for what they got. In the sleeping houses the men only gave 5 cents a night, or prices as ridiculously small, but they did not have the sense of receiving without giving an equivalent, and so the great psychological law of recompense, which is so necessary to a feeling of independence, was not violated. Later on, when Mr. Straus established the pasteurized milk depots in the parks and on the public piers, he worked on the same principle. The milk was sold at a small amount per bottle or per glass, not nearly enough to repay the cost, but still enough to remove the sting of a patronizing charity from those helped. Even then the price was not insisted on in all cases.

If a mother applied for milk for her infant and said she was not able to pay, the milk was given gladly. Not only was pasteurized milk furnished at these booths, but a physician was in attendance to advise mothers as to their little ones. This service was free of charge. Through such means

had been over ninety in a hundred, he reduced it to twenty. In New York the year before he began his work the infant mortality during the five hot weeks of July and early August had been 136.1 per 1,000. The next year, after he began distributing pasteurized milk, it fell to 117.9.

During ten years he kept up the distribution, and the death rate among children was still further decreased to 72.1. He began by giving the milk free to physicians of the board of health and those engaged in charitable work. Then he started erecting booths in the parks. In this he was opposed by many officials and at first had little encouragement from any source. He persevered, however, extending the work to Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities, and the press began to comment favorably on his efforts. It was the writer's fortune to be an editorial writer on one of the New York dailies during Mr. Straus' crusade and to assist in a small way by writing many editorials in his behalf. I remember that at the beginning of one summer Mr. Straus had five pasteurized milk depots ready to open in various parks of the city. He offered to supply any number of additional booths that the city would erect with pasteurized milk free of cost except the nominal charges to patrons. The appropriation required was only the trifling sum of \$8,000, and yet the officials were so slow that even this niggardly amount was not forthcoming. Mr. Straus then erected twelve more booths himself, making seventeen in all.

He had a similar experience in some European cities. Of one of these he said in an interview: "I had an desire to establish my milk system in the town of Lille, France, where the infant mortality was—oh, I've forgotten the figures, but it was something frightful! I made the offer and endeavored to arrange for the acceptance of the gift, but it seemed there were too many difficulties in the way—official difficulties, precedents, red tape and all the rest of it."

Honored by Royalty.

Nevertheless he did succeed in Europe, and now his milk depots are to be found in many cities. Not only so, but at a recent international pure milk congress Mr. Straus was given an ovation. He has been received and honored by royalty for his work abroad, and through his efforts France, Germany, England and other foreign nations have been awakened to the impure milk peril almost as much as his own land. Recently Mr. Straus

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J. L. LARSON, Secy

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E. E. WHITNEY, G. G.
A. J. ANDERSON, K. R. & S.
S. A. CRAYENS, Master of Finance.

PRINCETON LODGE NO. 208, I. O. O. F.
Regular meetings every Monday evening at 8:00 o'clock.
W. H. GOULDING, N. G.
ROBT. H. KING, Rec. Sec.

ST. EDWARD'S COURT NO. 1266 C. O. F.
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M. J. BRANDS, Chief Ranger.
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