

THE PRINCETON UNION
BY R. C. DUNN.

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Some people get too much sleep, says Mr. Edison. Is Thomas knocking the Minneapolis police force?

The feelings of many a pious person have been severely jarred by the question: "Where did you get that umbrella?"

It is expected that the national census returns will give Minnesota a population approaching 2,500,000. This would mean at least one more congressman for the state.

Upon request of a Mason City, Iowa, man, a phonograph was brought into requisition at his funeral. He probably wanted to make sure that he would not be buried alive.

The more the government investigates the meat trust and the less the packers pay for cattle and hogs the higher goes the price of beef and pork. Are you keeping track of these things?

In the Garretson hospital, Philadelphia, is a patient who refuses to drink water—he has not touched a drop for thirty years and the doctors say he will die without it. Philadelphia is no place for him—he ought to be sent to Kentucky, where water is drunk exclusively by live stock.

What should prove a boon to country editors has been invented. It is in the shape of clothing made from a filamentous Siberian stone which, when it becomes soiled, may be cleaned by placing it in the stove. The material is said to be soft and pliable and, like asbestos, impervious to fire.

Anticipating the establishment of an aeroplane manufacturing plant "in its midst" and the time when there may be collisions in midair, the city of Boone, Iowa, has passed an ordinance regulating the speed of flying machines. It should also make arrangements for an addition to its cemetery.

Emperor Nicholas was a guest of Emperor William at a deer hunt last week. The hunters were seated upon platforms in the game preserve and 1,500 deer were driven past them by a battalion of troops. As the animals went by numbers of them were mercilessly shot down. And this the great monarchs call hunting.

A statement issued by the census bureau says that Iowa has shown material decrease in the number of its farmers during the past decade. There are of course reasons for this, the principal one of which is the high price asked for land in Iowa and the fact that farms equally as fertile can be purchased in Minnesota for less than half the money.

Many society women in Chicago have come to the aid of the striking garment makers—the poor girls who toil in sweat shops for a mere pittance—by throwing open their mansions to them and contributing money to relieve their destitution. Club women, dressed in cheap clothes, have also gone into the ranks of the strikers and acted as pickets. In standing up for the oppressed against the hand-me-down clothing combine the society women are deserving of praise.

Isaac Smith Remsen, a New York manufacturer, left his fortune of \$600,000 to his employes and domestic servants when he died. A clause in his will reads as follows: "Observation and realization have caused me to conclude that a certain amount of success in general business is due to faithful employes and that they are entitled to share in estates which naturally have been increased by their co-operation." While this reward for true and faithful service was doubtless merited, yet there are not many men constituted as was Mr. Remsen. On the other hand there are thousands of employes who are not deserving of such liberality.

A peculiar situation exists in the village of Robbinsdale. Its president died and the council now consists of two "wets" and two "drys." Each side is determined to stand pat, and neither will take a chance with a fifth member, as he would have the deciding vote on the question of license. Hence the deadlock is likely to exist until the election next March.

Peary has been promoted to the rank of captain in the naval signal corps—not because of his professed discoveries in the polar regions, but as a mere matter of seniority. He might have been an admiral, however, had he proven to congress or to the Danish experts that he reached the world's northern axis. No one will for a moment believe that the pompous, egotistic Peary would have let an admiralship slip through his fingers had he possessed the proofs which congress demanded.

A fellow named Liebknecht, a German socialist of a radical stripe, in an inflammatory speech in Milwaukee on Sunday night, advised the workmen to tear up the constitution of the United States and throw it at their feet if they failed to get what they think they are entitled to. There are many towns in this country where a man who dared utter such anarchistic words would find himself in the hands of the police, but, under a socialist administration, Milwaukee appears to allow almost anything. Even a revolution would not be surprising.

Dr. Herman, a Conde, S. D., druggist, has invented, says a daily paper, a compound which will prevent burglars from carrying off the contents of a safe even if they succeed in blowing it open. A bottle of this mixture was placed inside the door of a bank at Corona, S. D., and yegmen eventually blew the safe with the result that the liquid was released and gave off such noxious gases that they were compelled to rush from out the building. If this newspaper story is true yegmen are up against a problem which will puzzle them, with all their ingenuity, to solve.

In a lecture at Kansas City Colonel Jasper Brady told his audience that Jose Zavaldo, an electrician at Morro castle, was the man who blew up the Maine in Havana harbor, and that he was afterward shot by order of General Blanco. According to Brady's story a mine was laid under the Maine from which a wire was stretched to Morro castle, where the charge was exploded by Zavaldo. Brady says that, with three other officers, he was sent to investigate the origin of the disaster and that the result of their findings was reported to the president of the United States and the secretary of war, but, for some reason or other, such report was never made public. Brady resigned from the army in 1899. Now, it seems that if the president or secretary of war had placed any reliance in the report it would have been made public and, furthermore, no later attempt to determine the source of the explosion would have been undertaken.

A recommendation will be made to congress by President Taft that magazines be required to pay the present rate of postage—one cent per pound—for the reading matter which they contain and an additional charge, to be determined later, for the advertising pages. It is proposed that every magazine publisher shall send a copy of each issue of his periodical to the postoffice department at Washington, where the publication will be dissected, the reading and advertising sections separately weighed, and the amount of postage computed by the number of copies sent out. This plan would involve a tremendous amount of extra labor—more clerks would have to be employed—so that unless the postage on the advertising pages be materially increased there would be but little gained. Then, again, the question arises whether such a plan would be practical. We doubt it. Why not quadruple the magazine rate—make it four cents a pound—and let it go at that? Publishers of standard magazines could afford to pay this, while the increased rate would have the effect of driving the cheap, trashy periodicals out of existence and thus prove beneficial to humanity.

Wholesale violations of the state weights and measures law have been discovered in Minneapolis by F. S. Holbrook, a federal inspector—people are being cheated all over the city by unscrupulous merchants. Mr. Holbrook says that the state system of inspection is altogether wrong and that it is practically a dead letter. Instead of county treasurers being sealers of weights and measures, as under the present law, a state commissioner should be appointed to act in the premises. In addition deputy inspectors, to be appointed by county commissioners, should be employed, with provision that two or more counties may combine to maintain an inspection, or that commissioners may appoint more than one inspector if necessary to cover the territory. Amendments to the state weights and measures law along the lines suggested by Mr. Holbrook will be prepared and presented to the next legislature. It is evident that a change should be made in the existing law. Short weights and measures and high prices is a diabolical combination.

Minnesota Educational Convention. Deprived of its validity, the forty-eighth annual convention of the Minnesota Educational association, held in St. Paul, adjourned at noon on Saturday. In the near future, according to a plan, a call will be sent out for a meet in the Christmas holidays, probably December 27 and 28. This gathering will be in accordance with the articles of incorporation. It will then be possible to make the desired amendment setting the date for the annual convention in the early part of November, to elect general officers and to transact the business of the association. The gathering probably will be in Minneapolis.

The resolutions adopted by the convention urge the abolition of fraternities, enactment of a new juvenile court law, the consolidation of rural schools, a law authorizing boards of education to make contracts with superintendents and teachers for a term of years, an increased appropriation for rural schools, a change in the law requiring forty days' attendance of pupils to secure state aid to eighty days, and a recommendation for the reorganization of the entire public school system with a state educational commission, the members of which are to be adequately paid.

Death of Al J. Smith. Al J. Smith, attorney of Hennepin county for the past six years, and republican candidate for re-election, died at his home in Minneapolis last Thursday morning, aged 49 years. He had been in a poor state of health for 15 years, but did not allow his condition to interfere with his work.

The death of Mr. Smith closes the career of one of the most unusual figures in the history of Hennepin county politics. Mr. Smith had consistently scorned machine politics and avoided alliances with any group of politicians. He spent little money in campaigning, and yet it was generally admitted that he could be county attorney as long as he wished, and that he would be a formidable candidate for any city or county office. He was classed as an "eccentric" politician, and yet, when election day came around, he generally led his ticket in number of votes.

The Heart of the Rockies. The mountains that form the backbone of the continent are not a single series of ridges, or a closely huddled line of peaks, but there are many half related ranges and groups of rough upheavals that are widely separated, or that have among them frequent great pastoral valleys. It has been demonstrated that well brewed beer such as golden grain belt beer is unequaled as a beverage for home use. Serve regularly with your meals, and enjoy its health-giving qualities. Order of your nearest dealer or be supplied by Sjoblom Bros.

School Report. Report of the Santiago school, district 15, for the month ending November 4: Number of pupils enrolled, 30; number of days taught, 19½; average daily attendance, 20. Those perfect in attendance were Bertha and Andrew Anderson, Clara Bakken, Ingevald and Agnes Dahl; Mabel, Tolo, Isaac and Bessie Knutson; Nels, Nellie and Aleck Lofty, and Alice Olson. Those absent one day or less were George Anderson, Alvina and Gertrude George, and Alma Knutson. Clara Uran, Teacher.

Surprise Party in Baldwin. William Brown was surprised at his home in Baldwin on Saturday afternoon by 12 of his little friends in honor of his twelfth birthday anniversary. He received many pretty presents and his mother served a nice dinner to the party. In the center of the dining room table was placed a birthday cake surrounded by 12 candles and the decorations of the room were of flowers and evergreens. The little people passed a very enjoyable afternoon.

AN EQUINE JOKER.

Sculptor Ward's Model, Lex, Seemed to Have a Sense of Humor. The late J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, found great diversion in watching the tricks and peculiarities of the horses which served as models for some of his equine statues. He made friends with them, all, and he was a good friend to them.

"The only horse humorist that I have had experience with," Mr. Ward is quoted as saying, "was of thoroughbred blood, and he was a real joker. That was Lex, a horse of the blood of the immortal Lexington."

"Lex was of a splendid type. He stood for me for much of my early work. Somehow he discovered that a table on which I worked was easily shaken. It was a board on trestles so arranged that the position of the board might be altered to almost any angle. When Lex saw I was busiest he would slide slowly and silently to the side of the table and turn his head to have a good look at me as he jostled the table with his shoulder or hip. It was amusing at first, but it sometimes hampered me, and I thought I would try a joke in return.

"Lex had a place at the table that he invariably approached, and when he struck it always leaned on the same corner. Lex was not conscious when I placed my compass, with the pointed ends out, barely half an inch extending over the edge of the table, and braced the other end against a weight.

"I had not long to wait before Lex gently came up, and I thought I could see mischief in his eye. He took his usual place, and then when I pretended to be very busy he pushed the table in his usual manner, pricked his shoulder on the points and jumped back with a snort. He looked long and hard at me, but took his place of duty. The joke was against him that time."

WHEN THE PLAGUE RAGED.

Cat and Dog Laws in England in the Sixteenth Century.

Disease and the dog were believed to walk together in the sixteenth century. The terrier then was as much a suspect as the rat today. In plague times he had only to venture into the street to court death. Here is an order issued by the authorities at Winchester in 1583, which is typical of the rest: "That if any house within this city shall happen to be infected with the Plague, that these every person to keep within his or her house every his or her dog and not to suffer them to go at large. And if any dog be then found at large it shall be lawful for the Beadle or any other person to kill the same dog and that any owner of such dog going at large shall lose 6 shillings."

Among the records of King's Lynn, under May, 1585, appeared this: "For as much as it hath pleased Allmightie God to begun to send us his visitation with sickness amongst us and that dogges and cates are thought verie unfit to be suffered in this tyme. Therefore, Mr. Maior, aldermen and common counsell have ordered and decreed that every inhabitant within the same Town shall forthwith take all their dogges and yappes and bange them or kill them and carrie them to some out place and burie them for breadinge of a great annoyance.

"And likewise for cattes, if there be any nigh unto any house or houses visited with sickness. It is ordered that the cattes shall furthwith be killed in all such places." An exception was made in favor of any "dogge of accompte." Such a one was allowed to be kept if "kenelled or tied up or led in a lease."—Chicago News.

Iniquities Her Delight. She was walking around the corridors of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts with her pinnae held at elbow length, evidently admiring some of the works. Although the gown that she wore was very expensive, it did not show good taste, and a single glance would convince one that she was of the class known as the "newly rich."

An acquaintance accosted her with the remark, "I didn't know that you were such an admirer of curios, Mrs. —."

"Oh, yes, indeed," she replied; "I just delight in iniquities."—Philadelphia Times.

The Lady or the "Tiger?" "Will you be my wife?" "This is so sudden!" "I know it, but will you?" "I must have time to consider."

"How much time?" "An hour. Would the suspense drive you frantic?"

"Nope. 'Tisn't the suspense, but if you are going to turn me down I want to know it and get away in time for a poker party I have halfway promised to join."—New York World.

Sorrow. Sorrow is not an incident occurring now and then. It is the wool which is woven into the warp of life, and he who has not discerned the divine sacredness of sorrow and the profound meaning which is concealed in pain has yet to learn what life is.—F. W. Robertson.

Shed Your Light. Talents are not wasted in a narrow sphere. Your lamp could add but little to the great glow that illumines the world, but it may fill with light a home that without it would be in darkness.

Be not hurried away by excitement, but say, "Semblance, let me see what you are and what you represent."—Epictetus.

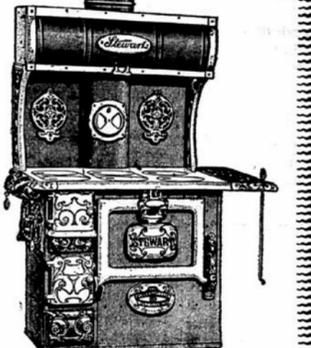
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Church Topics
+ + + Sunday and Weekday Announcements. . .

CONGREGATIONAL.
Sunday, November 13—W. I. Norton will speak in the morning on anti-saloon work. Union services will be held at the opera house in the evening at which C. W. Stark and W. I. Norton will speak. Sunday school at 12 m., Christian Endeavor at 6:40.

METHODIST.
Sunday, November 13—10:30 a. m., preaching service, Rev. C. W. Stark of the Anti-Saloon league will speak; 12 m., Sunday school; 6:30 p. m., Epworth league, leader Miss Lissa Ross; 7:30 p. m., mass meeting in the opera house addressed by Rev. C. W. Stark and W. I. Norton. Everybody welcome to these services.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.
Next Sunday services will be held in the Livonia church, Zimmerman, at 10:30 a. m.

The Y. P. S. of Saron church will give a basket social at the Sandquist residence on Wednesday evening, November 16, at 8 o'clock.
The Ladies' Aid society of Saron

MARKET REPORT

The quotations hereunder are those prevailing on Thursday morning at the time of going to press:

POTATOES	
Triumphs	76
Barbans	43
Ohio	60
Rose	35
GRAIN, HAY, ETC.	
Wheat, No. 1 Northern	92
Wheat, No. 2 Northern	90
Wheat, No. 3 Northern	86
Barley	54@60
Oats	23@26
Flax	2.32@2.42
Rye	58@64
Wild hay	7.00
Tame hay	14.50
LIVE STOCK	
Fat beefs, per lb.	2½c @ 3½c
Calves, per lb.	4c @ 5c
Hogs, per cwt.	\$7.00 @ \$7.50
Sheep, per lb.	3c@4c
Hens, old, per lb.	8c
Springers, per lb.	10c
MINNEAPOLIS.	
Minneapolis, Wednesday evening—	
Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1.03; No. 1 Northern, \$1.01; No. 2 Northern, \$1.00.	
White Oats, 32c; No. 3, 30c.	
Rye, 74c@75c.	
Flax, No. 1, \$2.62.	
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, 52c.	
Barley, 57c@75c.	

church will meet with Mrs. B. Nelson on Thursday, November 17, at 2 p. m. Everybody is cordially invited to attend. August Lundquist, Pastor.