

**GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY TABLE**

**THE COMFORTABLE WAY.**

GOING SOUTH. GOING NORTH.

6:00 a.m.	Duluth	7:15 p.m.
8:55 a.m.	Brook Park	7:30 p.m.
9:04 a.m.	Mora	8:58 p.m.
9:21 a.m.	Oshtemo	9:10 p.m.
9:42 a.m.	Book	9:26 p.m.
10:10 a.m.	Milaca	9:53 p.m.
10:22 a.m.	Pesce (1)	9:49 p.m.
10:38 a.m.	Long Siding (1)	9:57 p.m.
10:41 a.m.	Brickton (1)	9:58 p.m.
10:58 a.m.	Zimmerman	9:57 p.m.
11:15 a.m.	Princeton	9:06 p.m.
11:40 a.m.	Elk River	8:46 p.m.
12:05 a.m.	Anoka	8:26 p.m.
12:45 p.m.	Minneapolis	8:45 p.m.
1:15 p.m.	St. Paul	8:15 p.m.
(1) 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.
11:20 a.m.	St. Cloud	4:30 p.m.

WAY FREIGHT.

GOING SOUTH.	GOING NORTH.	
Daily, except Sun.	Daily, except Sun.	
8:30 a.m.	Milaca	2:10 p.m.
9:30 p.m.	Princeton	1:00 p.m.
10:30 p.m.	Elk River	10:30 p.m.
3:00 p.m.	Anoka	8:00 a.m.

Any information regarding sleeping cars or connections will be furnished at any time by  
G. H. PENNINGTON, Agent.  
Princeton, Minn.

# POLICE OF PARIS.

Their Methods Effective Even if Sometimes Dramatic.

## TESTING A MAN OF COURAGE.

The Secret Service Knew More About His Own Affairs Than He Did Himself and Proved It in a Most Startling and Conclusive Manner.

The police of Paris have always made it a rule to keep closely in touch with the criminal element, the spies and secret officials of the department posing as criminals among the real criminals when necessary to learn their secrets. The following incident, in which the national impulse for dramatic effect crops out, will serve to illustrate how well at times they do their work:

At the beginning of the French revolution the chief of the police of Paris had upon his register the names of no fewer than 2,000 suspected and depraved characters whose pursuits were known to be of a criminal nature.

A merchant of high respectability in Bordeaux had occasion to visit Paris upon commercial business, carrying with him bills and money to a very large amount. On his arrival at the gates of the French metropolis a genteel looking man opened the door of the carriage and addressed him to this effect:

"Sir, I have been waiting for you some time. According to my notes, you were to arrive at this hour, and, your person, your carriage and your portmanteau exactly answering the description I hold in my hand, you will permit me to have the honor of conducting you to M. de Sartine."

The gentleman, astonished and alarmed at this interruption and still more at hearing the name of the chief inspector of the police mentioned, demanded to know what M. de Sartine wanted with him, adding that he had never committed any offense against the laws and that the police could have no right to detain him.

The messenger declared himself ignorant of the cause of the detention and said that when he had conducted him to M. de Sartine he should have executed his orders. After some further explanations the gentleman permitted the officer to conduct him to the police office.

M. de Sartine, the chief of police, received him with great politeness and, after requesting him to be seated, to his astonishment described his portmanteau and told him the exact amount in bills and cash which he had brought with him to Paris, where he was to lodge, his usual time of going to bed and a number of other circumstances which he had conceived were known only to himself.

Having thus excited his attention, M. de Sartine asked him: "Sir, are you a man of courage?" The gentleman, still more astonished at the singularity of his interrogatory, demanded the reason why such a question was put to him, adding that no man had hitherto doubted his courage.

"Sir, you are to be robbed and murdered this night," replied M. de Sartine. "If you are a man of courage you must go to your hotel and retire to rest at the usual hour. But be careful not to fall asleep. Neither will it be proper for you to look under your bed or into the closet which is in your chamber. You must place your portmanteau in its usual situation near the bed and betray no suspicion. Leave what remains to me. If you do not feel your courage sufficient to bear you out I will procure some one who will personate you and go to bed in your stead."

The merchant, being convinced that M. de Sartine's information was accurate in every particular, refused to be personated and resolved to follow literally the directions he had received.

He accordingly drove to the hotel and went to bed at his usual hour, 11 o'clock. At half past 12—the time mentioned by M. de Sartine—the door of his bedchamber was quietly forced open, and three men entered with a dark lantern, daggers and pistols. The merchant, who pretended to be asleep, perceived one of them to be his own servant. They rifled his portmanteau undisturbed and discussed and settled the plan of putting him to death.

Hearing all this and not knowing by what means he was to be rescued, the merchant was under great perturbation of mind during such an interval of suspense.

Just at the moment the villains were preparing to take the merchant's life four police officers, who were concealed under the bed and in the closet, rushed out and seized the offenders in the very act of attempting murder and with the stolen property in their possession. The law made short work of the criminals, and the police congratulated the merchant on his courage and coolness.

An Excellent Reason. "You girls are beyond me," said the father as he tied the ribbon of his daughter's shoe. "Why don't you wear buttoned shoes that won't come unfastened instead of these confounded things that are untied half the time?"

"Because, papa," said Gladys sweetly. "I'd rather have a bow than get the hook."—Harper's Weekly.

What is experience? A poor little bed constructed from the ruins of the palace of gold and marble called our illusions.

# TOLSTOY WANTED BLOOD.

His Quarrel With Turgeneff and the Reconciliation That Followed.

Raymond Recouly in the Paris Figaro gives the following account of an early encounter between Tolstoy and Turgeneff, which shows the Russian sage in a different frame of mind from the one in which the world has since come to know him:

It was on the estate of his friend, the poet Fet, near Yasnaya. Turgeneff was among the invited guests. The hostess inquired after his daughter, who was being reared in France. Turgeneff spoke highly of his English governess. "With a truly British exactitude," he said, "she requested me to fix the sum which my daughter might spend for charity. And now she teaches her pupil to mend the ragged clothes of the poor."

"And you consider that a good thing?" asked Tolstoy. "Certainly," replied the other. "It brings the benefactor into direct contact with the persons whom he is helping."

"On my part, I think that a well dressed child who handles dirty and ill smelling rags is playing a hypocritical and theatrical farce."

"I must ask you not to speak in this way," exclaimed Turgeneff, with menacing looks.

"Why should I not say what I am convinced is the truth?" remarked Tolstoy.

"You think, then, that I am educating my daughter badly," and, while Fet was interceding, "if you will talk in that way I shall box your ears."

Then he left the room, begging his hosts to pardon his abrupt departure. Tolstoy also went. At the neighboring station he wrote to Turgeneff demanding an apology. He ordered pistols and tried to provoke his rival to a duel. Turgeneff's answer, very dignified, brought the apology demanded by Tolstoy. He closed by saying that he thought it best that two men with such opposite tempers should henceforth break off all relations.

Tolstoy, carried away by his anger (it was in 1861), declined to be satisfied with such an answer. He felt that he had been gravely offended. He demanded reparation by arms. He therefore repeated his provocations. His friend Fet, who attempted to pacify him, succeeded only in drawing from him this vigorous reply: "I beg of you henceforth not to write to me any more. I shall return your letters unopened, the same as I do with Turgeneff's." After these occurrences Turgeneff returned to France, where he passed the greater part of his time. Some months later, on reflection, Tolstoy regretted his violence. Seized with remorse, he sent Turgeneff a letter asking his pardon. "I find it exceedingly painful," he wrote, "to think that I have made an enemy of you."

Turgeneff forgave, as one may imagine, but the complete and definitive reconciliation took place much later.

## OLD ENGLISH HOUSES.

In the Days of Wooden Huts, Thatched Roofs and Clay Floors.

The habitations of English common people for centuries consisted of a wooden hut of one room, with the fire built in the center. To this hut, if a man increased in family and wealth, a lean-to was added and later another and another. The roofs were of thatch, the beds of loose straw or straw beds with bolsters of the same laid on the floor or perhaps eventually shod in by a shelf and ledge like the berths of a ship or by a small closet.

The Saxon thane or knight built a more pretentious "hall," a large open room like the Roman atrium with a lofty roof thatched or covered with slates or wooden shingles. In the center of the hard clay floor burned great fires of dry wood whose thin acrid smoke escaped from openings in the roof, above the hearth or by the doors, windows and openings under the eaves of the thatch.

By day the "heartsmen" and visitors when not working or fighting sat on long benches on either side of the fire and, as John Hay puts it, "calmly drank and jawed" or, gathering at long boards placed on trestles, regaled themselves on some sort of porridge with fish and milk or meat and ale.

At night straw or rushes spread on the floor formed beds for the entire company in the earlier and ruder days, when the "baser sort" were glad to share their straw with the cows.—Charles Winslow Hall in National Magazine.

## The Cabal.

The term "cabal" as applied to secret factions of any kind had its rise in England about 1637, being first applied to the cabinet of Charles II. and formed from the initials of the cabinet members' names—Lord Clifford, Lord Ashley, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Arlington and the Duke of Lauderdale—C, A, B, A, L. Since that day it has been customary, in all English speaking lands at least, to apply the name to any secret conclave, especially in politics.

## The Way She Saw It.

"You must not mock people, Hazel. Once upon a time, the Bible says, a crowd of little children mocked a good man named Elisha, and two bears came out of the forest and killed forty-two of them."

"Wasn't that an awful thing for their mothers?"—Newark News.

## Useless Telling.

"You can always tell an Englishman," said the Briton proudly. "Of course you can," replied the Yankee, "but it doesn't do any good, because he thinks he knows it all."—Philadelphia Ledger.

# HENRY THE THIEF.

The Black Heart of the Greely Arctic Expedition.

## STORY OF HIS EXECUTION.

The Order Issued by the Emaciated Commander and the Way It Was Carried Out—The Rifle Shot That Put an End to the Traitor.

One of the many tragedies of the Greely arctic expedition was the execution of Private Henry, who had been caught time after time stealing food from the scant store of the starving party. Henry alone was strong and active, thanks to the stolen food and to the fact that he did no labor he could possibly shirk.

Lieutenant Greely had warned and warned Henry and had punished him, but to no avail, and finally, after a particularly despicable act of theft, the commander, in fear that Henry's course would cause a general raid on the store of food and thus bring about the destruction of the whole party, condemned Henry to death.

The story of the execution, which makes a new page in history, is told in the American Magazine by Frank B. Copley, who got his data direct from the survivors of the expedition. He writes:

"All his lethargy gone, Greely dismissed the man, seized pencil and paper and, with trembling, emaciated fingers, wrote:

"Near Cape Sabine, June 6, 1884. "Sergeants Brainard, Long and Frederick: Notwithstanding promises given by Private C. B. Henry yesterday, he has since, as acknowledged to me, tampered with seal thongs if not other food at the old camp. This pertinacity and audacity is the destruction of the party if not at once ended. Private Henry will be shot today, all care being taken to prevent his injuring any one, as his physical strength is greater than that of any two men. Decide the manner of his death by two ball and one blank cartridge. This order is imperative and absolutely necessary for any chance of life. A. W. GREELY."

"In the official report of the Lady Franklin bay expedition it is simply announced that 'shots were heard about 2 o'clock, and later the order was read to the general party.' The manner in which the order was executed here appears for the first time.

"Sergeants Brainard, Long and Frederick could not, as ordered, 'decide the manner of death by two ball and one blank cartridge.' Greely had failed to take into consideration that at this time the party had left only one serviceable rifle.

"The three sergeants drew lots to see who would do the shooting. When they had done so they bound themselves with an oath that the identity of the man thus chosen never should be revealed.

"Henry was at the tent on Cemetery ridge with all the other men when the time for putting him to death came. What was to take place, of course, was known only to the three sergeants and the commander. Two of the sergeants remained in the vicinity of the old hut, while the third went to the tent to bring Henry down.

"The man who went for Henry told him that he was wanted at the old camp to help carry up some more of the supplies that had been left there. Suspecting nothing, Henry readily accompanied the sergeant to the place chosen for putting him to death.

"Now, Greely had repeatedly cautioned the three sergeants to take no chances on Henry's getting away, for, although none at Cape Sabine knew the man's past history, enough of the man's black soul had been revealed to make his comrades feel that no crime could be put past him.

"So Brainard, Long and Frederick, cautioned by their commander and warned by their own knowledge of the man with whom they had to deal, had decided that Henry should be made to stoop to pick up something and that then he should be shot from behind. At least one of the sergeants had no more compunction about killing him than he would have had about killing a mad dog.

"But one of the other two men weakened at the last moment. To shoot a man in cold blood from behind, to send him into eternity with no opportunity to compose his soul, was too terrible a thing for him to stand. It was a mistake that nearly proved disastrous.

"Henry was told face to face that he was to be put to death in accordance with the order of the commander, and he was advised to kneel and make his peace with his God. At the same time the executioner appeared with his rifle at a convenient distance before the doomed man's eyes.

"Henry stood aghast. He muttered something about something not being right. Near where the third sergeant stood an ax lay on the ground. Henry's gaze, searching the ground, encountered the ax. He sprang for it. A warning cry was raised. The sergeant who stood near the ax jumped and got his foot on it almost as Henry was upon him. There was a cry of 'Quick!' Even then there was danger of the executioner shooting his fellow sergeant if his aim was the least unsteady.

"But despite all he had been through the aim of the executioner was true. The rifle cracked, and the bullet sped, penetrating the breast of the man for whom it was intended when it was molded. Henry whirled, crying: 'You have tricked me! You have tricked me!' Again the rifle cracked. The second bullet went through Henry's head, and he fell dead."

A word from a friend is doubly enjoyable on dark days.

# The Fire Bag.

Every whaler and sealer that sailed the seas in the days of wooden ships carried a fire bag. This was a tarpaulin bag about a foot long and six inches wide lined with waterproof material, with interlinings of oilcloth and thick flannel. Into this was placed the flint and tinder box for kindling fire, and the bag was then securely fastened with double flaps and tied to keep its contents dry. It was the special duty of the second mate to look after the fire bag and in case of shipwreck to attack it at once by his person by means of stout straps provided for the purpose. Thus if officers and crew were cast away on some deserted shore in the desolate arctic circle the means of obtaining a fire to warm themselves by and to heat food and drink would not be wanting as long as the precious fire bag was safe.

The steam whalers and sealers of the present day still carry a fire bag stowed in the lifeboat with the bread and water, but now it is of rubber and contains half a dozen tin boxes of matches.—New York Press.

## Hanged the Clever Forger.

Of curious petitions against the death penalty being enforced one recalls the eighteenth century case of William Lyland, who was sentenced for forging a bill for £7,114 on the East India House. The forgery was a work of art. No less than thirty signatures were imitated, and at the trial not one of the victims could swear that the signature was not his own. However, with the help of the paper manufacturers Ryland's guilt was brought home. Then came the petition of his friends. So clever a man ought never to be hanged, they pleaded. His craftsmanship should save him. It gained him a respite.

He was allowed to finish a fine engraving he had begun, but nothing more. Though the engraver was a favorite of George III., that king quite failed to see how a forgery could be excused on the ground that it was a clever forgery.—Pall Mall Gazette.

## DOWNWARD COURSE.

Fast Being Realized by Princeton People.

A little backache at first. Daily increasing till the back is lame and weak. Urinary disorders quickly follow; diabetes and finally Bright's disease. This is the downward course of kidney ills. Don't take this course. Follow the advice of a Princeton citizen.

Mrs. Sarah Veal, of Princeton, Minn., says: "I received more benefit from Doan's Kidney Pills than from any other kidney medicine I ever used. My back ached and when I got up in the morning I felt more tired than when I went to bed. I was also annoyed by a kidney weakness and my back ached constantly. When I used Doan's Kidney Pills these difficulties disappeared and I have since enjoyed much better health."

For sale by all dealers or upon receipt of price, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

## (First Pub. Feb. 2)

### Citation for Hearing on Petition for Administration.

Estate of John C. Hatch. State of Minnesota, County of Mille Lacs, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of John C. Hatch, decedent. The State of Minnesota, to the next of kin and all persons interested in the granting of administration of the estate of said decedent; The petition of Martha A. Hatch having been filed in this court, representing that John C. Hatch, then a resident of the county of Mille Lacs, State of Minnesota, died intestate on the 10th day of December, 1910; and praying that letters of administration of his estate be granted to William Cordner, and the court, having fixed the time and place for hearing said petition; Therefore, you, and each of you, are hereby cited and required to show cause, if any you have, before this court at the probate court rooms in the court house, in the village of Princeton, in the county of Mille Lacs, State of Minnesota, on the 27th day of February, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m., why said petition should not be granted.

Witness, the judge of said court, and the seal of said court, this 31st day of January, 1911.

WM. V. SANFORD, Probate Judge. J. A. Ross, Attorney for Petitioner, Princeton, Minn. (Court Seal.)

## Notice of Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } County of Mille Lacs, } ss. Village of Princeton, }

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the common council of said village of Princeton and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on February 24th, 1911, and terminating on February 23rd, 1912, by the following person, and at the following place, as stated in said application, respectively, to-wit: Andrew Sjoblom on the lower or ground floor of that two story building situate on lot five (5), block six (6), of the original townsite of Princeton.

Said application will be heard and determined by said common council of the village of Princeton at the recorder's office in said village of Princeton in Mille Lacs county, and State of Minnesota, on Monday the 6th day of February, 1911, at 8 o'clock p. m., of that day. Witness my hand and seal of village of Princeton this 23rd day of January, 1911.

IRA G. STANLEY, (Corporate Seal.) Village Recorder.

## (First Pub. Jan. 19)

### Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Cora A. Holand and Daniel M. Holand, her husband, mortgagors, to S. S. Smith, trustee, mortgagee, being dated the 30th day of December, 1904, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Mille Lacs and State of Minnesota, on the 2nd day of January, 1905, at 5 o'clock p. m., in book R. of mortgages, on page 252.

Which said mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by said S. S. Smith, trustee, mortgagee, to Anna Peterson, by written assignment dated the 13th day of November, 1905, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds, of said Mille Lacs county, Minnesota, on the 30th day of November, 1905, at 1 o'clock p. m., in book X of mortgages, on page 57.

Whereas the assignee of said mortgage has elected to declare, and does hereby declare the whole principal sum secured by said mortgage, to be due and payable and there is now due and owing on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of Four Hundred and Forty-three and 80-100 dollars (\$443.80), and the further sum of seventy and 00-100 dollars (\$70.00) interest, in all the sum of Five Hundred and Thirteen and 80-100 dollars (\$513.80), and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, and that the mortgagor, 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 said mortgage, viz:

The southwest quarter of the northeast quarter (sw 1/4 of ne 1/4) and the southeast quarter (se 1/4) of Section eleven (11), township forty-two (42) and range twenty-five (25), according to the government survey thereof, in Mille Lacs county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Mille Lacs county at the front door of the Court house, in the village of Princeton in said County and State, on the seventh day of March, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, to pay said debt, of Five Hundred and Thirteen and 80-100 dollars (\$513.80) principal and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by the mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law. Dated January 10th, A. D. 1911.

ANNA PETERSON, Assignee of Said Mortgage. C. F. E. PETERSON, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage. 625 Metropolitan Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

## (First Pub. Jan. 19, 1911)

### Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default has occurred in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by William Kohne and Annie Kohne, his wife, as mortgagors, to the First National Bank of Lake Benton, Minnesota, as mortgagee, dated January 7, 1909, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of Mille Lacs and state of Minnesota, on March 10, 1909, in book "W" of mortgages on page 468, which said mortgage the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment to said mortgagee the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500.00) with interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum.

There is claimed to be due and is due on said mortgage and mortgage debt, at the date of this notice, the sum of \$2,102.08, said sum being for both principal and interest, no action or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, at public auction, to-wit: by the sheriff of said county, at the front door of the court house in the village of Princeton, Mille Lacs county, Minnesota, on Saturday, the 11th day of March, 1911, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to pay the amount which will then be due on said mortgage and mortgage debt, for principal and interest, and the costs and disbursements of said foreclosure sale including the attorney's fees stipulated in said mortgage.

The premises covered and conveyed by said mortgage are situated in the county of Mille Lacs, and state of Minnesota and are described as follows, to-wit: The southeast quarter (se 1/4) of section ten (10) in township number thirty-six (36) north, of range number twenty-six (26), west of the Fifth P. M.

Dated January 12, 1911. FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Lake Benton, Minnesota, Mortgagee. JOHN H. BROWN, Attorney for Mortgagee, Tyler, Minnesota.

## (First Pub. Jan. 19, 1911)

### Order Limiting Time to File Claims Within Three Months, and for Hearing Thereon.

Estate of Nay-gwon-ay-bee. State of Minnesota, County of Mille Lacs, In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Nay-gwon-ay-bee, Decedent. Letters of administration of this day having been granted to H. W. Bockus, and it appearing by the affidavit of said representative that there are no debts of said decedent.

It is ordered, that the time within which all creditors of the above named decedent may present claims against his estate in this court, be and the same hereby is, limited to three months from and after the date hereof; and that Monday, the 17th day of April, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the probate court rooms at the court house at Princeton, in said county, be, and the same hereby is, fixed and appointed as the time and place for hearing upon and the examination, adjustment and allowance of such claims as shall be presented within the time aforesaid.

Let notice hereof be given by the publication of this order in the Princeton Union as provided by law. Dated January 13, 1911.

WM. V. SANFORD, (Court Seal.) Judge of Probate.

## (First Pub. Jan. 19)

### Notice of Application for Liquor License.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } County of Mille Lacs, } ss. Village of Princeton, }

Notice is hereby given, that application has been made in writing to the common council of said village of Princeton, and filed in my office, praying for license to sell intoxicating liquors for the term commencing on February 19th, 1911, and terminating on February 18th, 1912, by the following person, and at the following place, as stated in said application, respectively, to-wit: Anton Falk, on the lower floor of that certain two story frame building situate on lot eight (8), block two (2), Damon's addition to Princeton.

Said application will be heard and determined by said common council of the village of Princeton at the recorder's office, in the village of Princeton, in Mille Lacs county, and State of Minnesota, on Monday the 6th day of February, 1911, at 8 o'clock p. m., of that day. Witness my hand and seal of village of Princeton this 16th day of January, 1911.

IRA G. STANLEY, (Seal.) Village Recorder.

## MILLE LACS COUNTY.

### TOWN CLERKS.

Bogus Brook—A. J. Franzen. Route 2, Milaca. Borgholm—Geo. Hulbert. R. 1, Milaca. East Side—Andrew Kalberg. Princeton. Greenbush—J. H. Grow. R. 1, Princeton. Hayland—Alfred F. Johnson. Milaca. Elk Harbor—M. Halgren. Wakon. Milaca—J. A. Overby. Milaca. Milo—R. N. Adkinson. Foreston. Onamia—Lars Erikson. Onamia. Page—August Anderson. Star B, Milaca. Princeton—Jos. Johnson. Route 5, Princeton. Kathio—E. Dinwidie. Garrison. South Harbor—Chas. Freer. Grove.

### VILLAGE RECORDERS.

Ira G. Stanley. Princeton. C. H. Dahlstrom. Milaca. E. T. P. Neumann. Foreston. F. R. Bailey. Onamia.

### NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

Baldwin—R. B. Flak. Route 3, Princeton. Elmo Hill—M. B. Mattson. Princeton. Spencer Brook—O. W. Blomquist. R. 2, Princeton. Wyanett—P. A. Chilstrom. R. 2, Princeton. Leonora—W. E. Hurt. Zimmerman. Santiago—Geo. Ross. Santiago. Dalbo—John D. Sarner. Dalbo. Bradford—Wm. Conklin. R. 3, Cambridge. Stanford—Leo Haas. R. 3, Francis. Spring Vale—Henry A. Olson. R. 3, Francis.

## PRINCETON -& LODGE NO. 93, K. of P.

Regular meetings every Tuesday at 8 o'clock.

FRED NEWTON, C. O. GEO. E. RICE, K. R. & S. LOUIS RUST, Master of Finance.

## Princeton Homestead No. 1867

Regular meeting nights second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

K. B. TARBOX, Cor. and M. of A. F. J. DARRAGH, Foreman.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEORGE PRENT