

PRINCETON UNION.

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OFFICE OVER RINES' STORE, MAIN ST.
PRINCETON, MINN., MAY 19, 1892.

MORE manufacturing establishments are wanted in Princeton. Liberal inducements offered.

The Duluth Tribune is biased against Knute Nelson. When in congress Mr. Nelson was a staunch friend of Duluth.

PRINCETON will hold its first fair this fall, and it will be the aim of the managers to make it the best county fair in northern Minnesota.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has intimated that if the river and harbor bill is not scaled down 25 per cent. he will probably exercise his veto power.

It is claimed that the anti-Harrison men have united on Senator Sherman as their choice for president. The nominee of the Minneapolis convention will not spell his name with a capital S.

REPUBLICANS claim that Missouri is a doubtful State. It is doubtful whether the majority will be thirty or forty thousand for the Democratic nominees. Missouri is wedded to her idols.

The Republican State convention should be held before haying and harvesting commences, in the early part of July, and the convention should consist of not less than 800 delegates.

KNUTE NELSON is gaining ground daily. His enemies are making a great deal of noise and indulging in considerable bluster but it avail eth not. The brainy "little Norwegian" is a sure winner.

It is not safe for a woman to travel alone in English railway carriages. Rapes are an every day occurrence in those carriages. The perpetrators of the heinous offences are generally titled ruffians.

The cruellest blow of all to Senator Hill's political aspirations is the announcement that the Tammany hail gang have deserted him. The Tammany spoilsmen begin to realize that Dave is not in it.

ELK RIVER Star-News: Brainerd is not an ideal place for a district convention, owing to the difficulty of getting in and out of the place, but there are some mighty nice people in Brainerd all the same.

REPORTS from St. Louis and other southern points indicate that the Mississippi valley south of the Minnesota line is flooded. The Mississippi and all its tributaries continue to rise and the damage already done is incalculable.

A FEW days before his death Senator Barbour, writing to his home paper in Virginia, said: "It is exceedingly doubtful whether the Democratic party can elect any candidate who may be nominated at its National convention for the presidency."

GREAT WEST: We are surprised to hear that A. E. Ball, who is going to start a paper at West Concord, talks of John Furlong for congress! All we can say is that about ten words for Furlong in Dodge county will make his paper an "overproduction!"

JOHN LIND is not at all backward in declaring that President Harrison would be the weakest candidate the Republicans could nominate. If Knute Nelson expressed the same sentiments the "truly loyal" would brand him as a traitor and proceed to read him out of the party.

FRED E. PILLSBURY, one of Minneapolis' best known business men and president of the State Agricultural Society, died at his home in that city early on Sunday morning, of malignant diphtheria. Deceased was 42 years of age and always enjoyed robust health until attacked by the dread disease which caused his death. He leaves a wife and four children.

BATTLE LAKE Review: We were in St. Paul two days last week, talking with men from all parts of the State, and now we know that Knute Nelson is the man the Republicans of this State want for governor. At least three-fourths of the delegates at the State convention claimed Nelson as the man; a few talked for Clapp, Ives and Heatwole, but not once did we hear McGill's name mentioned in connection with the governorship.

PIONEER PRESS: If Russ Harrison could be tempted far out on the briny deep it might be found that he was excellent for shark bait. Everything has its uses, if they can only be discovered. If the mouth of the Mississippi river were as unobstructed as that young man's, ocean steamers would come up to Lake Itaska.

NATIONAL BULLETIN: A few years ago wire nails were so dear farmers could not afford to use them, but now, under protection, they have fallen in price until they are sold for less than the tariff on the imported article, and consumers get home-made nails which are not only low in price, but the best in quality of any made in the world.

THE Minneapolis Journal says a conference was held in St. Paul the other day looking to Knute Nelson's nomination for governor, and puts among those in attendance "a brace of young newspaper men from Duluth!"—Duluth News.

No such conference was held in St. Paul or any other place. The Journal asserted that the editor of the UNION was a "leading spirit" in the conference, and that is the first intimation that we have had that any conference was held.

HON. G. J. LOMEN, of St. Paul, delivered a soul-thrilling address at the Norwegian celebration of "Independence day" in that city, Tuesday evening. At a similar celebration in Minneapolis on the same day Hon. Knute Nelson was the principal orator of the occasion. The Tribune says: "His appearance on the platform was the signal for round after round of applause which lasted several moments."

STEARNS county has many aspiring statesmen on the Republican side of the house, and they are all good able men. Judge Searle feels friendly towards all his neighbors, and he does not wish to embarrass the candidacy of any one of them for a position on the State ticket by prematurely announcing himself a candidate for congress. At the proper time Mr. Searle will make his intentions known to his friends.

THE Waverly Tribune is pleased to note the fact that Wright county was recognized by the Republican party in the distribution of honors. The Tribune refers to W. E. Culklin, esq., and Hon. J. N. Stacy. The former was chosen presidential elector and the latter alternate at the Republican State convention. The Tribune is a manly Democratic sheet. Some of the black-mailing bastard Republican newspapers of Wright county are badly disgruntled because Culklin and Stacy were chosen.

T. C. CRAWFORD, the well known newspaper correspondent, concludes a well-written and intensely interesting article on Blaine with this paragraph: "That he is regarded in Europe as one of the most potential influences for the advancement of the power of this country on this continent is shown by the opposition to him in countries whose interests are threatened by any increase in our growth. No one is so persistently misrepresented and criticised in the English press. His retirement from power would be hailed with delight by every Englishman interested in the vast resources of South American trade."

GEORGE THOMPSON, proprietor of the St. Paul Dispatch, and also a delegate to the National Republican convention, does not seem to think that the salvation of the Republican party hinges upon the re-nomination of President Harrison. The Dispatch in criticising a communication favoring Harrison that appeared in its columns, remarks: "When 'A Loyal Republican' can show that the administration of Benjamin Harrison deserves to be placed in the same category as the first administration of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Lincoln, or Grant, he can with much more force urge his contentions on his fellow Republicans"

HERE is an eminent French diplomat's opinion of Secretary Blaine, expressed in a cablegram from Paris under date of May 15th: "M. Paul des Chaneil, who was recently in the United States on a mission of the French government, is an enthusiastic admirer of James G. Blaine. In conversation he said he had indeed expected to find Mr. Blaine an eminent statesman, but had hardly been prepared to find him a statesman of the extraordinary caliber which he is now convinced Mr. Blaine possesses. 'Mr. Blaine,' said M. des Chaneil, 'is the diametric opposite of the old European notion of American political men.' He places Mr. Blaine in the first place of living statesmen."

A CHRONIC SOREHEAD.

That chronic sorehead and bolter, Senator A. Y. Eaton, of Wright county, is badly disgruntled over the action of the recent district convention held at Brainerd. Mr. Eaton is the gentleman who bolted the nomination of Hon. Wm. H. Houlton, as tried and true a Republican as there is in Minnesota, in 1890, and was elected senator by the grace of the Democratic voters of Wright county. In a long-winded senseless diatribe in his paper—the article we noticed in an exchange—he finds fault with the apportionment of delegates to the Brainerd convention. That apportionment was exactly the same as the apportionment made by the Republican State Central committee for the State convention at St. Paul. He asserts that "the Duluth delegation came to the front with about 40 proxies from four small counties." That is a lie pure and simple. The four counties had 16 delegates in all, and only eight of these delegates were represented by proxies. We have a certain feeling of admiration for a clever artistic liar, but an ignorant bungling liar like Eaton betrays his asinine imbecility in every line he writes. What could be expected of an ignoramus who figures out that a two mill tax on \$1,000 amounts to 20 cents? Eaton prates about the greatness of Wright county and its immense Republican vote. In 1890 Wright county gave the Republican nominee for governor a beggarly plurality of 32 votes, and gave Castle a plurality of 45 over gallant Capt. Snider, the Republican nominee for congress. What a banner Republican county! The little county of Beltrami did better than that for the Republican party. In the Brainerd convention Wright county's candidate for delegate, Mr. W. E. Culklin, and by the way Mr. Culklin is a thorough gentleman—was backed by the counties of Wright, Stearns, Benton, Morrison and Pine—counties that gave Wilson a plurality of 3,387 over Merriam. The counties that were arrayed against Mr. Culklin gave a Republican plurality of 3,340. This man Eaton imagines himself a large sized toad in the miry slough of Wright county politics, and probably he is. But he makes the mistake of assuming that Wright county is the Sixth congressional district. Eaton and his gang of heelers are not "in it" in the Sixth. The stalwart Republicans of the Sixth district have no use for a chronic sorehead and bolter. The sooner the decent Republicans of Wright county find this out the better it will be for them.

IN BAD ODOR.

The Hoggish Northern Pacific Railroad Company Meets With Rebuffs in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—[Special.]—There is a great deal of comment here on the manner in which the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has been turned down since James McNaught set out to run the government. The company has lost its suit against Mary Barden, of Superior. McNaught, chief counsel, of the Northern Pacific, argued this case for the company, while Gen. Sanborn, of St. Paul, represented Miss Barden. McNaught's argument was weak and he made a poor impression.

In deciding this case against the company, the supreme court has given Western settlers a guarantee against the rapacity of this railroad. McNaught, Oakes and even Villard have been before the committee on public lands trying to amend the classification of the Montana mineral lands. The committee unanimously voted against the company. The bill as reported is just to the settlers and the government but unsatisfactory to the railroad people. The comments of members of the committee on McNaught's speeches were anything but complimentary. The sharpest dressing down that any attorney has received here this year was administered to McNaught by Secretary Noble. The attorney tried to bulldoze the secretary of the interior in the Yellowstone Park matter. Noble is making war on the Northern Pacific park monopoly and the railroad officials have made a futile attempt to smother his official character. The park company tried to blacken Russell Harrison's character, but President Oakes finally admitted before the investigating committee that Mr. Harrison had not received any stock, had not bargained for any and was not employed by the Park company as a lobbyist.

Strong "Older."

A man got drunk on a single glass of "older" last Tuesday and landed in the cooler. We have two or three "temperance" saloons don't you see!—Belgrade Enterprise.

PAPER MONEY.

Why the First \$60,000,000 of "Treasury Notes" Were Good as Gold.

Why the Next \$400,000,000 Were Not—The Reason Succinctly Stated.

Sir: In the Hon. Leland Stanford's speech in the United States senate upon his scheme for loaning money by the government upon real estate, I find the following: "During the war of the rebellion the government issued many millions of paper money. The first issue of sixty millions was good for all debts, public and private. This did not depreciate at all, and was good or preferable to coin, while the other money, not so receivable, became very much depreciated." I had the above thrown at me upon the street a few days ago by an Alliance man. Now, is it not true that we could pay a debt during the war and since with one issue of greenbacks as well as with another? If it is true that the first sixty millions did not depreciate, was it not because we had sufficient gold back of them to keep them at par? It is the first time I have heard that statement and will Mr. Horr please explain fully all about the matter?

JOHN F. COULTER, Russell Springs, Kan., May 4.

The statement of the fact in Senator Stanford's speech is literally true; and yet the inference which he draws is entirely false. Mr. Coulter asks a simple question: "Could we not pay a debt during the war and since with one issue of greenbacks as well as with another?" Certainly we could. There has never been more than one kind of greenbacks. Mr. Stanford misled our correspondent by using the term "paper money." A simple recital of the facts will make this whole question easily understood by every one.

Early in the war the government became embarrassed for funds with which to meet its increasing daily expenses. At that time the only money in the United States was gold and silver coin and the notes of State banks, over which the government had no control. Our statesmen were struggling for means with which to carry on the war. The first issue of paper money, to which Mr. Stanford refers, was known as "treasury notes." They were not "greenbacks" at all. The government did issue about \$60,000,000 of those "treasury notes." They were made receivable for all public dues, and were always redeemed in gold when presented for payment. Experience soon showed that this paper money was used almost entirely for the payment of custom dues and other taxes payable to the government. The expenses of the nation were over \$3,000,000 per day. It was not a difficult matter for the government to keep \$60,000,000 at par by such an arrangement.

It soon became evident, however, that this \$60,000,000 was but a drop in the bucket as compared with the actual needs of the government. The problem at once confronted our patriotic statesmen how to provide for more than \$500,000,000 each year over and above the actual receipts of the government. It became necessary in three years to raise not \$60,000,000, but over \$2,000,000,000.

While the government could keep \$60,000,000 of paper money at par, no sane man will assert that they could have kept thirty times that amount. The plan finally adopted was that of issuing government bonds and selling them in the markets of the world; and, in addition, the issue of our present greenback money. In order to float our bonds they had to be made payable in coin, and the government had also to provide for the payment of the interest on such bonds in gold. The greenbacks were issued with the understanding that they were not to be redeemed at once. Indeed, the government did not attempt to redeem them, but treated them as a time loan not bearing interest. As a matter of course, they instantly fell below par, not because the government did not receive them for customs, but because the government could not redeem them on presentation. The arrangement seemed at that time the only way out of the trouble. The first issue of treasury notes was instantly quoted the same in value as gold, and instantly sold for the same premium, because the government redeemed the notes in gold. They were retired whenever they were paid in for government dues, and of course disappeared instantly as money, being very soon taken up and cancelled by the government.

Confusion is produced constantly

by "flat money" advocates treating those first "treasury notes" as if they were "greenbacks." These men forget that while the government could at that time manage \$60,000,000 of demand notes, and pay them on presentation, it could not have managed one or two thousand millions of such notes. Had there been no provision whereby the government would receive gold only, with which to pay its interest on its bonds, we would have been able to sell no securities, and our treasury would have been at once bankrupt. The issuing of greenbacks was a matter of necessity, not of choice.

THE VALUE OF "NOTES."

Governments differ in no way from private individuals as to credit. The country is full of men who can issue their promissory notes for \$100, \$500 or even \$1,000 and they will pass at par wherever the signers are known. But if the same men should put out and have floating about the country \$5,000 of such notes such notes would instantly fall below par, and many of them would be looked upon as worthless. Other men could use \$5,000 worth of such notes and keep them at par, and yet ruin their credit by issuing \$50,000 or \$100,000 of such notes.

The probability of each individual paying at maturity each note issued, and that alone, fixes the value of such notes. Hence it does not follow because our government was able to keep \$60,000,000 of treasury notes at par (which is simply stating that it was able to redeem that amount of notes on presentation) that it could also have redeemed \$500,000,000 of greenbacks. As a matter of fact, it was not able to. The credit of our nation became weakened. The confidence of the moneyed men of the world in the ability of the nation to pay its debts became less and less. The consequence was that all the promises of our government depreciated in value. Our bonds depreciated as well as our greenbacks, and for precisely the same reason. The government was compelled to pay from 7 to 10 per cent. for money, which was only another form of showing that the credit of the nation at that time was weak.

We can borrow money now on bonds for 2½ per cent. interest more readily than we could place them during the war at 7-10. Why? Simply because the credit of our nation is better now than it was then. Our greenbacks are to-day at par, not because they will be received for custom duties, but because the government holds itself in readiness to redeem them in gold on demand. There is plenty of money in the United States at the present time which is not a legal tender for debt, either public or private, but there is not a shade of difference in its value when compared with that which is a full legal tender simply because it can all be readily converted without expense into gold coin or legal-tender money.

FINANCE DURING THE WAR.

What can induce any true patriot to be constantly referring to those "treasury notes" and claiming, because the government was able to redeem them and keep them at par, that therefore it might have redeemed and kept at par paper money enough to have met all the needs of the government during the war?

I was a witness to the entire struggle of the nation during those fearful times. This government was saved only by the patriotic efforts of its entire body of loyal citizens. Our ablest statesmen were taxed to their utmost to provide means to put down the rebellion. They were compelled to try many experiments. They were constantly making new history in finance as well as in war. They did the best they could. When they issued those "treasury notes" they were struggling to avoid the expense and disasters which would have attended an inflated currency. They finally resorted to the issue of greenbacks, which were to be redeemed at some future time, as a matter of necessity. If the government could have borrowed gold enough upon its bonds to supply its needs, if it could have so managed as never to handle a single dollar of depreciated money, it would have lessened the expenses of the war enormously. The men who issued the greenbacks and who offered a large interest on our bonds, and made them payable in coin, and yet received greenbacks in payment for such bonds, knew that such a transaction was expensive; but it was the best that they could do at that time. At least, they honestly believed that it was the best that could be done. As one looks back at their honest efforts to save the nation, even though they did it at fearful cost, I, for one, have only praise for the good work they did. How any real patriot can refer to the \$60,

000,000 "treasury notes" and can use their being kept at par as evidence that the government might have kept all its paper money at par, by simply having made it all receivable for customs, is beyond my comprehension. I do not say that every individual who makes such an assertion is dishonest and unpatriotic; but I do say that with my recollection of all those terrible days fresh in my mind, it would be dishonest and disloyal for me to use such an argument. At the time these transactions took place, I honestly believed that it was the very best thing that could be done. I know that at that time the course of the government met the approval of nearly all the men who desired to save the nation and of nearly all the men of brains who were managing the finances. It is a very easy matter for hair-brained fanatics and financial upstarts to look wise now and tell what might have been done, or still more what they, with their surprising ability, would have done. But let us not forget that those matters were all managed by men of great heads and great hearts. For one, I believe they did their work carefully, did it well.

R. G. HARR.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF MILLE LACS.

In Probate Court, Special Term, May 12th, 1892.
In the matter of the estate of George Mahoney, deceased.
On receiving and filing the petition of Lucinda C. Mahoney, of Princeton, Milles Lacs county, Minnesota, representing, among other things, that George Mahoney, late of Milles Lacs county, Minnesota, on the twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. 1891, at Princeton, Minnesota, died intestate, and being resident of said county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Mattie E. Jones granted.
It is ordered, That said petition be heard before this court, on Monday, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1892, at two o'clock p. m., at the village of Princeton, in said county, at the office of the probate judge, of said county.
Ordered further, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Princeton Union, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Princeton, in said Milles Lacs county.
Dated at Princeton, Minnesota, the 12th day of May, A. D. 1892. By the Court, CHAS. A. DICKEY, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF MILLE LACS.

In Probate Court, Special Term, Sept. 11th, 1891.
In the matter of the estate of John Fair, deceased.
Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Andrew Fair and Thomas Fair, of said county.
It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate office in the village of Princeton, Milles Lacs county, on the following day, viz: September 18th, 1891.
It is further ordered, That 12 months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.
Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the Princeton Union, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Princeton, in said county.
Dated at Princeton, Minnesota, the 11th day of Sept., A. D. 1891. By the Court, CHAS. A. DICKEY, Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF MILLE LACS.

In Probate Court, Special Term, Mar. 19th, 1892.
In the matter of the estate of Lucinda Case Huggins, deceased.
Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Robert C. Dunn, of said county.
It is ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate office in the village of Princeton, Milles Lacs county, on the following day, viz: November 19th, 1892.
It is further ordered, That six (6) months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed.
Ordered further, That notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the Princeton Union, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Princeton, in said county.
Dated at Princeton, Minnesota, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1892. By the Court, CHAS. A. DICKEY, Judge of Probate.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Taylors Falls, Minn., May 6th, 1892.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court for Milles Lacs county, Minn., at Princeton, Minn., on June 30th, 1892, viz: Earl Tucker, P. E. D. No. 2038, filed Feb. 10th, 1891, for the SW¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼ and lot 4th Sec. 35, T. 48 N., R. 36 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Orrin Rogers, Evington W. Cane and George Lock, of Garrison, Minn., and William Wallace, of Vineland, Minn.
Ed. C. GORTY, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Taylors Falls, Minn., April 18th, 1892.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of U. S. land office at Taylors Falls, Minn., on May 27th, 1892, viz: Frank L. Daigle, P. E. D. No. 2038, filed Feb. 10th, 1891, for the NW¼ of NE¼, NE¼ of NW¼ and NE¼ of SW¼ of section 35, T. 42 N., R. 36 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Bartlett, William E. Finley and Albert J. Porter, of Garrison, Minn., and Even Mickelson, of Lawrence, Minn.
Ed. C. GORTY, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Land Office at Taylors Falls, Minn., April 18th, 1892.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of U. S. land office at Taylors Falls, Minn., on May 27th, 1892, viz: John Bartlett, P. E. D. No. 2038, filed Feb. 10th, 1891, for the SE¼ of SE¼, NW¼ of SE¼ and SE¼ of SW¼ of section 35, T. 42 N., R. 36 W.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Albert J. Porter, William E. Finley and Frank L. Daigle, of Garrison, Minn., and Even Mickelson, of Lawrence, Minn.
Ed. C. GORTY, Register.