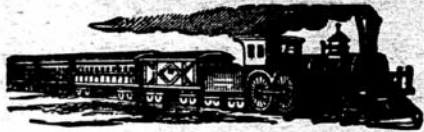


Great Northern Railway.



ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, PRINCETON AND SANDSTONE.

GOING EAST.		Ex. Sun.
Le. Sandstone	5:00 a. m.	5:10 a. m.
" Mora	5:25 a. m.	5:35 a. m.
" Milaca	5:50 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
" Princeton	6:15 a. m.	6:25 a. m.
Ar. Elk River	6:40 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Le. Anoka	7:05 a. m.	7:15 a. m.
Ar. Minneapolis	7:30 a. m.	7:40 a. m.
Ar. St. Paul	8:00 a. m.	8:10 a. m.

GOING WEST.		Ex. Sun.
Le. St. Paul	4:45 p. m.	4:55 p. m.
Ar. Minneapolis	5:10 p. m.	5:20 p. m.
Le. Anoka	5:35 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Ar. Elk River	6:00 p. m.	6:10 p. m.
Le. Princeton	6:25 p. m.	6:35 p. m.
" Milaca	6:50 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
" Mora	7:15 p. m.	7:25 p. m.
Ar. Sandstone	7:40 p. m.	7:50 p. m.

ST. CLOUD TRAINS.

GOING WEST.		Ex. Sun.
Le. Milaca	9:40 a. m.	9:50 a. m.
Bridgman	9:45 a. m.	9:55 a. m.
Ar. St. Cloud	10:15 a. m.	10:25 a. m.

GOING EAST.

GOING EAST.		Ex. Sun.
Le. St. Cloud	3:25 p. m.	3:35 p. m.
Bridgman	3:30 p. m.	3:40 p. m.
Ar. Milaca	4:00 p. m.	4:10 p. m.

WAY FREIGHT.

GOING EAST.—Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday.		Ex. Sun.
Le. Milaca	11:10 a. m.	11:20 a. m.
" Princeton	12:35 p. m.	12:45 p. m.
" Elk River	2:30 p. m.	2:40 p. m.
Ar. Anoka	4:10 p. m.	4:20 p. m.

GOING WEST.—Monday, Wednesday & Friday.		Ex. Sun.
Le. Anoka	8:40 a. m.	8:50 a. m.
" Elk River	10:30 a. m.	10:40 a. m.
Ar. Princeton	12:35 p. m.	12:45 p. m.
Ar. Milaca	2:00 p. m.	2:10 p. m.

MILLE LACS COUNTY.

TOWN CLERKS.

Bogus Brook—Henry Gustafson	Princeton
Borgholm—J. B. Heron	Bock
Greenbush—Chas. E. Slater	Princeton
Isle Harbor—Otto A. Hagberg	Lawrence
Milaca—G. P. Shurtz	Milaca
Milo—R. N. Atkinson	Foreston
Princeton—Ernest S. Johnson	Princeton
Robbins—Olaf Johnson	Vineand
South Harbor—T. F. Norton	Cove

VILLAGE RECORDERS.

John Erickson	Foreston
W. Goulding	Milaca
C. E. Erickson	Milaca

NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

Baldwin—L. Berry	Princeton
Rhine—Thomas A. Brown	Princeton
Spencer Brook—G. C. Smith	Spencer Brook
Wyanett—Ole Peterson	Wyanett
Livonia—Chas. E. Swanson	Lake Fremont

PRINCETON ROLLER MILLS AND ELEVATOR.

Wheat, per bushel	\$1.64
Corn	.35
Oats	.29

RETAIL.

Wheat, per sack	\$2.10
Flour, (100 per cent) per sack	2.00
Banner, per sack	1.70
Ground Feed, per cwt	.85
Coarse Meal, per cwt	.80
Middlings	.80
Shorts, per cwt	.75
Brn. per cwt	.70

All goods delivered free anywhere in Princeton.

PRINCETON Market Report

Wheat, No. 1. Northern,	\$1.64
Rye	.35
Oats	.25
Buckwheat	.50
Beans, (good)	1.60
Edy	5.00
Corn	.45
Potatoes	25 @ 65

FRATERNAL -- LODGE NO. 92, A. F. & A. M.

Regular communications 2d and 4th Wednesday of each month.

A. A. CASWELL, W. M. W. M. CORDINER, Sec'y.

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

Regular meetings every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

A. A. CASWELL, C. C. C. W. VANWORMER, K. R. & S.

CALLA TEMPLE, NO. 3.

Rathbone Sisters, of Princeton.

Regular meetings 1st and 3rd Wednesday evenings of each month at 7:30 in K. P. hall.

LOLA JESMER, M. E. C. LORETTA HOWARD, M. E. C.

K. O. T. M., Tent No. 17.

Regular meetings every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Macabee hall.

HENRY LIND, Com. N. M. NELSON, R. K.

Hebron Encampment, No. 42, I. O. O. F.

Meetings 2nd and 4th Mondays at 8 o'clock P. M.

M. M. CUTLER, C. P. D. W. SPALDING, S. W. JOS. CRAIG, Scribe.

PRINCETON -- LODGE NO. 208, I. O. O. F.

Regular meetings every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

W. H. BOWLER, N. G. LEON WHEELER, R. Sec.

PRINCETON CAMP, M. W. A., No. 4032.

Regular meeting every fourth Thursday evening of each month, at 8:00, in the hall over post office. Visiting members cordially invited.

A. H. SMITH, Clerk. H. E. WHITE, V. C.

ESPEY LODGE, No. 193, A. O. U. W.

Regular meetings every first and third Monday evenings of each month in the hall over postoffice.

E. SOUTHWARD, M. W. M. CUTLER, Rec.

A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure backache, headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, fainting and dizzy spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley, of Peterson la., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old, I now am able to do all my household work." It overcomes constipation, improves appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c at C. A. Jack's drug store.

Promptness of Jersey Justice.

Aside from the quality of "Jersey justice" its promptness must be commended. The businesslike expedition with which the Bosschle murder case was disposed of is in marked contrast to the "law's delay" which characterizes the dealing with capital crimes in many other commonwealths. It took but 55 minutes to secure the jury, whereas in some states in similar cases it would have taken almost as many days, and it appears that the jury in the Paterson case was as intelligent and conscientious as though a long time has been consumed in selecting it. At all events there was no hint that it was other than a fair, honest and competent panel. The trial of the case, which embodied unusually sensational details and which had been widely exploited through the newspapers, occupied less than five days, including the pleas of counsel and the charge of the judge. There was no unreasonable haste at the trial, nor was there any unnecessary delay. The verdict of murder in the second degree is commonly regarded as a just finding from the evidence presented, though, in view of the strong public sentiment against the accused, a verdict of first degree was expected.

Whatever may be public opinion, either local or general, as to the character of the verdict recorded, the swiftness with which it was reached is a matter of interest and comment. In this respect it was a model trial and has set a good example for courts of justice everywhere. In many states the delays in bringing on criminal trials and the slow steps pursued in conducting them have become a public scandal and, in many instances, a practical denial of justice. If the fault is with judges for failure to hold lawyers within proper limits in the examination of jurors and the presentation of evidence, then the judges should realize the public demand for reform. If the trouble is with the law, and the codes of several states give larger scope for dilatory tactics than the statutes of New Jersey, then legislatures should be impressed with the necessity of enacting laws under the operation of which criminal courts may proceed with reasonable expedition and obviate the ever increasing delays and the multiplication of technicalities for the defeat of justice and incidentally effect a large saving in public expenditure. In the case at hand the operation of "Jersey justice" is to be commended.

It is announced with some flourish of trumpets that Mrs. Howard Gould is soon to have another case in a New York court. Of course it is a question of dressmaking. Mrs. Gould ordered several gowns and refused to pay the bill of \$1,175 for them because, she says, they do not fit. The modistes differ with her on this point, and, to come to a conclusion, it has been determined that, as the best evidence obtainable must be produced, the defendant will appear before 12 good men and true in each and every garment in dispute. The absurdity of this proposition seems to place it beyond belief. What can a jury tell about the fit of a woman's gown? Some women look as if they had been melted and poured into the mold of their dress. Others wear looser garments and look, to the masculine eye, about as well. Many a jury would not undertake to find against a tailor if his creditor's trousers bagged at the knees the first time he put them on. How, then, can one be expected to determine whether or no Mrs. Gould's dresses are all that they should be? While nobody outside the case will care two straws as to the result of the litigation, it will nevertheless be watched with considerable interest by the public.

South Americans say they can fatten a steer, ready for market, for less than a third of the cost to North American cattlemen; that they have vast tracts of grazing lands not yet utilized, and that a South American cowboy works for about \$3 a month in silver. As the South Americans are hoping to compete with us in the European markets, these statements are interesting.

A bill has been introduced in the Michigan legislature to tax bachelors over 30 years of age \$5 a year. Is this a free country? Can a man be compelled to pay such a ransom for the inalienable right of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?"

It is now asserted that Chicago is not as wicked as Paris. It should be remembered, however, that Chicago has not had as long a time for the development of her wickedness as has Paris. Give the inter-oceanic metropolis time and a fair show.

The sovereign state of Delaware, with its usual enterprise, has been having her regular annual senatorial deadlock. If Delaware likes it, we don't know why other states should find fault.

Blows to Atoms.

The old idea that the body sometimes needs a powerful, drastic, purgative pill has been exploded; for Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stimulate liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and absolutely cure constipation and sick headache. Only 25c at C. A. Jack's drug store.

The Australian Federation.

As had been predicted for several months, the dawn of the twentieth century sees the birth of a new nation—the federated commonwealth of Australia, formed by the union of the six British colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. The six former colonies become states of the new federation, which might be properly termed the United States of Australia. It is significant that in organizing a scheme for national government the Australians followed the American rather than the Canadian plan as to the autonomy of the states and the representation in national legislation. All the members of both houses of the federal parliament are to be elected, the members of the lower house on the district plan followed in electing our congressmen, and the members of the senate, or upper house, by the voters in each state on the plan followed in electing our congressmen at large. The senate is constituted to represent the states and the house to represent the people, as in the United States.

The new nation is practically a republic, paying only nominal sovereignty to Great Britain, the imperial government being restricted to the appointment of an executive, whose duties in the main are perfunctory and so proscribed as not to interfere materially with the independence of the commonwealth. Except in name it is a sovereign state.

If the British empire can welcome what is practically a republic in Australia, why does it so strenuously seek to repress representative government in South Africa? Why should the English people hesitate to accord to the latter a system of government as liberal and as enlightened as to the former?

Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who is scheduled to marry Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, is learning by unpleasant experience the truth of the old adage that "the course of true love never did run smooth." He is angry at the way the Dutch states general has treated him and is reported to have left the Netherlands in "high dudgeon." The duke should curb his bad temper. Suppose the thrifty Dutch burghers don't give him as much money as he thinks he ought to have and refuse to confer upon him the title of prince consort, he ought to be content that he is going to marry the prettiest and most charming girl queen in Christendom and who is apparently much in love with him. Now, Henry, don't go and spoil this pretty romance and mar your good fortune by a fit of sulks. Wilhelmina may conclude to exercise a woman's prerogative and change her mind, and no one would blame her much if she did. In that event there will be a hundred princelings ready to take his place. But the winsome young queen could even do better by choosing a bright, active, young American sovereign, a consilable number of whom would no doubt be willing to take her without a cent.

A bill has been introduced in congress to erect a department of education and give the head of it a seat in the president's cabinet. Such a department would be rather more ornamental than useful, for the reason that the educational work of the country is largely under the control of the various states, as it should be, and the federal authority could only apply to education in the territories, where it can be quite as effectively directed through territorial administration. About all the general government has to do with public education, outside the territories, is the collection of data and statistics, and this is reasonably well done by the bureau of education of the department of the interior.

The Philadelphia woolen manufacturer who was caught by Quartermaster General Ludington last year in the act of making army blankets out of shoddy material to fill a government contract was recently forced to make an assignment. He met with his deserts, and no one who believes in the good old motto that "honesty is the best policy" will be disposed to extend any sympathy to him.

It is said on the Rialto in New York that Richard Mansfield is going to act Omar Khayyam next year, the play "embodying most of the Rubaiyat." Probably the year after Mr. Mansfield will act Job in a play embodying most of the sayings of the man of Uz.

The Hon. Robert Fitzsimmons claims that the performances of boxers ought to be controlled by the state. This is the lesson which western civilization is trying to impart in the orient.

It is said that catfish are being sold for salmon in the New York market. But perhaps this is only another one of those fish stories.

It would appear that the government of the Netherlands is not so generous and considerate as Papa Zimmerman.

The salt treatment, about which we are hearing so much just now, is as old as Lot's wife.

The trade in railroads since the opening of the new year has been quite brisk.

National and State Floral Emblems.

There is in some quarters a revival of the movement for the adoption of a national flower. Other nations have their distinctive emblems—France the flower-de-luce, England the rose, Scotland the thistle, Ireland the shamrock, Switzerland the edelweiss—and why, it is urged, should not the United States have such a characteristic emblem? An effort was made in 1896 by the national floral congress, called together by the governor of North Carolina, to agree upon a flower, but as many states were unrepresented nothing came of it, and it is now suggested that another national convention should be called and an effort made to reach a consensus of opinion as to what should be our national flower. Nature has given us an abundance from which to select, but it is difficult to choose one which would be distinctively national.

Fourteen states and territories have designated flowers, as follows: New York, the rose; Colorado, the columbine; Alabama, the goldenrod; Delaware, the peach blossom; Idaho, the syringa; Iowa, the wild rose; Kansas, the sunflower; Maine, the pine tassel; Minnesota, the moccasin flower; Montana, the bitterroot; Oklahoma, the mistletoe; Utah, the sego lily; Vermont, the red clover, and Rhode Island, the violet.

Other states are following suit. At a meeting of the Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs held at Little Rock a few days ago a resolution was passed unanimously to adopt the passion flower. In his annual message to the legislature Governor Atkinson of West Virginia has recommended the rhododendron as the floral emblem of that commonwealth.

While the selection of state and national flowers is not a matter of any considerable importance, there is about it a sentimental interest not to be discouraged.

The Dundee (Scotland) Advertiser lately issued as a centennial supplement a duplication of its first number, printed just 100 years ago. It furnishes a rather convincing demonstration that "tabloid journalism," instead of being, as certain people fondly imagine, a new invention and a long step forward into the twentieth century, is merely an imitation of great-grandfatherly ideas and standards, and marks, not progress, but retrogression. In almost every essential particular this ghost of 1801 is curiously like the "tabloid" at which only the other day we were asked admiringly to wonder. The size of its eight pages is almost precisely the same, and in the same way its news is reduced to bare bones. Only Napoleon's doings in Germany were deemed important enough to fill more than a column, and almost everything else has to be content with from three to ten lines. Strangely enough, the advertisements in this old paper seem much less archaic than the reading matter. The advertisers then, as now, took as much space as they thought was necessary for the adequate description of their wares, and their tastes as regards the use of adjectives were about the same as that of today's merchants.

Speaking of weddings in high life and the elaborate descriptions of them that have lately been filling so much space in the newspapers, one recalls Boswell's account of the marriage of Samuel Johnson and Mrs. Porter. "I told her," Dr. Johnson is reported as saying, "that I was of mean extraction, that I had no money and that I had an uncle hung," to which the lady responded that she valued no man the more or less for his parentage, that as for money she had none herself and had nothing to expect on that score and that, although she had never had a near relative literally and exactly hung, she had had as many as 20 who deserved to be; and she wished they were. Then they were married.

So brisk is the emigration from Norway to this country that the population of Christiania is decreasing. During the past year nearly 17,000 left that country, the greater proportion of whom came to the United States. They are welcome. We can always find room for the hardy and industrious Scandinavians. They make good and loyal citizens.

In view of some recent occurrences we may look for the formation of a college professors' protective union to regulate the conduct of colleges and universities and to restrain their founders and financial patrons from muzzling the occupants of the professional chairs.

With the repeated experiences it would seem that the English railway officials ought to find out that closed compartment cars are an invitation to crime. Toward the close of the present century they may begin to realize this fact.

Several governors in their messages have recommended laws against the sale of cigarettes. They are likely, however, to run into the old difficulty which intervenes between the enactment of a law and its enforcement.

There is one good thing about the baseball war. It serves to keep alive public interest in the game during the winter.

A New Conquest of Mexico.

It is asserted American capitalists contemplate the floating of internal improvement bonds in Mexico to the amount of \$100,000,000, the money to be used in further development of railways, timber lands, mines and public works.

For a score of years American capital has found profitable investment in Mexico, particularly in the line of railroad building and operation, which have been very materially aided in the development of the great natural resources of our sister republic below the Rio Grande and proved of great benefit not only to that country, but to our own, aside from the handsome margins realized by the investors. Out of a total of 7,750 miles of railroad in Mexico 5,617 miles have been built mainly with American capital. The opening of the Mexican Central brought the United States and Mexico into closer relations and promoted the development of American trade.

After the completion of the road to the City of Mexico Americans seemed to lose interest. But in the meantime branches of the road were built from the City of Mexico westward toward the Pacific and eastward to Tampico on the gulf. The latter branch is now completed, and it is expected that the westerly branch, extending from Guadalajara to the Pacific, will be finished by the 1st of April. When this is done, the Mexican Central system, built with American capital, will comprise more than 2,000 miles of track, and it is reported that the net earnings of the company were \$3,000,000 greater this year than last year.

The proposition, therefore, to spend many more millions in the further industrial conquest of Mexico would seem to be fully justified by past experiences and future prospects. Moreover, it is the part of wisdom to enlarge our commercial relations with Mexico. It is indeed more important for us to dominate the markets on our own continent than those in the more distant parts of the world. While we are developing our Asiatic and European trade we cannot afford to overlook the not less important advantages of closer relations with all the republics south of us. It is better for them, in a political as well as a commercial sense, that such relations be firmly established and maintained and of highest importance to us that no American market be surrendered to European competitors.

It may be observed that Nikola Tesla has not gone so far as to incorporate a company for the purpose of transmitting messages to and from Mars.

The great railroad corporations are getting together in the interest of harmony and, incidentally, higher freight rates.

When the haze clears away there will undoubtedly be lighter days at West Point.

Lord Roberts appears to be having a very much better time than Lord Kitchener.

Sore and swollen joints, sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep. That means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. It will do so whenever the opportunity is offered. Try it. One application relieves the pain. For sale by Princeton Drug Co.

First publication Jan. 17, 1901.

Notice of Cancellation of Contract.

To Iver Lee.

Default having been made in the payment by you of the sum of nine hundred and sixty and 00/100 (\$960.00) dollars, now due and owing from you under and by virtue of a certain written contract between Llewellyn S. Libby and you, the said Iver Lee, dated the 12th day of June in the year 1899, for the purchase by you of the following described property in the county of Milne Lacs and State of Minnesota, to-wit:

The north half of the north-east quarter (N¹/₂ of N¹/₂ of Sec. 8) of section eight (8) in township thirty-six (36) north of range twenty-six (26) west.

Not being hereby given of said default, and that said Llewellyn S. Libby under the terms of said contract has elected to declare the whole sum remaining unpaid on said contract to be due, which said sum is nine hundred and sixty and 00/100 (\$960.00) dollars. Said sum can be paid at the Citizens State Bank of Princeton, and unless the said amount is paid on or before the expiration of thirty (30) days from the service of this notice upon you, said contract will be cancelled and terminated, and the same and all moneys and securities taken effect upon the expiration of said thirty (30) days after said service of this notice aforesaid.

Dated this 15th day of January 1901, at Princeton, Minn.

LLEWELLYN S. LIBBY.

First publication Jan. 10, 1901.

Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of fifty-eight dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Edward Johnson and Lena Johnson his wife mortgagors, to The Citizens State Bank of Princeton, mortgagee, bearing date the 13th day of May 1899, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Milne Lacs and State of Minnesota, on the 28th day of May 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Book O of Mortgages, on page 1.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in this 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 east half of the north-east quarter and east half of west half of north-east quarter of section eight (8) in township thirty-seven (37) north of range twenty-seven (27) west, in Milne Lacs county and State of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said Milne Lacs county, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Princeton in said county and State, on the 23rd day of February 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of fifty-eight dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said 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 7, A. D. 1901.

THE CITIZENS STATE BANK OF PRINCETON, Mortgagee.

CHARLES KEITH, Attorney.

First Publication Jan. 31, 1901.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Milne Lacs.—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel McLean, deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be an authenticated copy of the last will and testament of Samuel McLean, deceased, late of the city of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has been delivered to this court:

And whereas, The Milne Lacs Lumber Company, a corporation of St. Paul in the county of Ramsey and the State of Minnesota, has filed therewith its petition, representing among other things, that said McLean died in the Bridgeport in the State of Connecticut on the 10th day of January A. D. 1893, testate, and that said petitioner is financially interested in said estate and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters of administration with the will annexed be to M. S. Rutherford issued thereon;

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in said county, on the 31st day of February A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when all persons interested may appear for, or contest, the probate of said instrument.

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing 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 county.

Dated at Princeton, Minn., the 28th day of January, A. D. 1901.

By the court, B. M. VANALSTEIN, Judge of Probate.

[Probate Seal.]

First Publication Jan. 31, 1901.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Milne Lacs.—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Sarah Chapman, deceased.

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be an authenticated copy of the last will and testament of Sarah Chapman, deceased, late of the city of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has been delivered to this court:

And whereas, The Milne Lacs Lumber Company, a corporation of St. Paul, Ramsey county and State of Minnesota, has filed therewith its petition, representing among other things, that said Sarah Chapman died in the city of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut on the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1870, testate, and that said petitioner is financially interested in said estate, and praying that