

THE PRINCETON UNION

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AN Illinois farmer will open up a wheat ranch of 180,000 acres in Kansas. Bleeding Kansas will be made to blossom like the rose.

THE savings banks in the twin cities had \$12,973,306.92 on deposit Oct. 31st, and increase of \$1,490,165.05 in the last year. Another indication of prosperity and success.

EDITOR MITCHELL of the Alexandria Post-News, has the heart-felt sympathy of a host of friends in his sad bereavement in the loss of his wife who died last week after a short illness. She was a most estimable lady and a loving and cheerful help mate to her husband.

EDITOR VANDIVER of the St. Peter Journal brought his paper out last week all home print and is now monarch of all he surveys. He has banished a lot of old chesnutty cure-all advertisements to kingdom come and has turned over a new leaf. The Journal is greatly improved in appearance.

THE Red River Valley News on the 31st of Oct. celebrated its twenty-third birthday, and Editor Osborne who founded the News and has staid with it like a brother, shows that he is a quill pusher of staying qualities. Since he located in Glyndon the Red River valley has blossomed like the rose and the News has enjoyed a share of the prosperity.

A CHICAGO court imprisons the managing editor of Hearst's paper, the American, for publishing matter objectionable to the court. He is given forty days and the man who wrote the article was given thirty days. The court intends to get after Hearst himself, as well as the cartoonist of the paper. The court objects to being "Americanized."

LAST Sunday there was unveiled at Tower, Minn., the first public monument erected in this country to the memory of William McKinley. The monument is of iron—a shaft fifteen feet high, standing on a base seven feet square and two feet high. The monument was erected by the sturdy miners and lumbermen of that section and the citizens of Tower. Governor Van Sant was present and made an address, and the erection of this monument is one that will be a lasting credit and honor to Tower.

WU, the Chinese minister who has made himself very popular in this country, is recalled by his government. It is presumed that he will be given something better at home, though it may be that his government is of the opinion that its minister is in danger of becoming a full-fledged American, and China is fearful of his losing his identity. Be that as it may, he has shown himself to be a very advanced thinker for a Chinaman and one of the best ministers China ever sent to this country.

THE railroad and warehouse commission has ordered the Duluth & Iron Range road to file with the commission on or before the third day of December its schedules of ore tariffs from all mines and stations on its lines to its docks on Lake Superior at Two Harbors. Messrs. Staples and Miller voted to issue the order, Chairman Mills dissenting from their opinion, believing that inasmuch as the present ore traffic is interstate the commission has no power to issue such an order. Attorney General Douglass, his predecessor, Hon. H. W. Childs, and Senator Clapp are of the opinion that the commission has the right to insist on the road complying with such an order, even though the business of the road in connection with the ore carrying trade of the lakes is practically interstate commerce, and the commission can compel the road to post a rate on ore from any point on its line to the docks. It is not to be presumed that because the consolidated iron interests now practically have a monopoly on the rail and lake traffic, that under an open rate the independent interests on the iron ranges could not be benefited, and there is no question but what if the commission can be sustained by the courts the present iron monopoly as it exists on the Minnesota ranges can be broken, or at least relief found for many independent mine owners. Then, too, there would be plenty of boats to carry the ore over the lakes. Minnesota has lots of iron stored away in the ranges and it is a poor law that would permit of open and untrammelled rights and interests.

A GOOD CITIZENSHIP SUNDAY.

The Crookston Times takes up the suggestion that a "Good Citizenship Sunday" should be observed throughout the country at least once a year in all the churches and thinks that in this manner the standard of citizenship might be very greatly improved and the people educated along the lines of better and purer government. On this important and timely subject the Times says:

"The appeal that one Sunday at least be set apart each year for the carrying out of the work should meet with a prompt and unanimous response. Such a movement is bound to spread in every state and territory of the Union. Millions of Sunday school children and youths will observe Good Citizenship Sunday and have it more and more impressed upon them that 'Good men cannot be bad citizens.'"

"A man cannot be a bad politician and a good christian; he cannot be a christian and a bad citizen. Let this be impressed upon the minds of the boys and girls not only of our Sunday schools, but of every secular school and in every home of the land, and the day will not be far distant when much of the reproach shall be removed from our politics and christian work shall assume a new meaning in its more direct application to the most practical things of daily life."

This movement if properly inaugurated will become a most popular one. Recent legislation shows that more power is being placed in the hands of the people than ever before and the rights of citizens are being safeguarded as never before. The Australian ballot law and the primary election law are the results of a movement toward cleaner and purer politics and have conferred upon the people rights that have so often been usurped by political bosses and gangs so called. But unless the people themselves can be made to more seriously realize the necessity of taking a personal interest in all affairs of a public nature the laws that have been passed for their benefit will prove abortive. The great trouble has been that so many citizens shrink from discharging the true duties of citizenship and allow a few self-constituted leaders to usurp all the functions that belong to the people. To speak frankly, the fault has been more with the people than with the bosses. From the school and town board meeting to the local and district political conventions it has been invariably the rule that the people are too indifferent and do not take the interest in public affairs that they should. Only when public sentiment becomes aroused do the people seem to assert their rights and when they do there is music in the air for a time. There is no better opportunity for men to show what manner of men they are than at the school and town meetings and at political conventions where the policies of local, State and national affairs are shaped. Then, too, there is no better opportunity for a man to win the favor and the confidence of the people than at these meetings and conventions which are stepping stones to positions of honor and trust. Many a humble boy has grown to manhood and achieved honor and greatness in showing true qualities of citizenship by taking an active interest in public affairs. The man who takes an interest in the minor duties of citizenship is the man who sooner or later will serve the people in positions of trust and honor, and the people will seek him out and honor him. But it is not the selfish citizens that the country wants, but the ones who will take an interest in public affairs for their country's sake and who do not expect any reward for the same, other than a well governed community.

On this matter of good citizenship some pertinent remarks by the New York Independent touch another phase of the question. The Independent says: "The average business man in New York city, Chicago or Philadelphia, right down in the bottom of his heart does not want an unflinchingly honest, businesslike administration, which will enforce the law to the letter and mete out even-handed justice. On the contrary he wants an administration that he can 'see.' He wants policemen who will stroll stolidly by while the sidewalk in front of his warehouse is piled ten feet high with packing cases. He wants a board of assessors who are 'all right' on the delicate subject of special assessments for street improvements. He wants a building department which will let him put in wood for iron, sand for cement and brick walls for windows. He wants a board of health that won't get 'too nasty' when he burns soft coal or violates the ordinances in regard to the storage of noxious materials. As long as they can make people in general believe that responsibility rests, not with them, but on the ignorant and the

vicious, and as long as they can keep the dreams of reformers babbling about some childish change in political machinery, or about the necessity of carrying business methods into politics, the temptation to go right on with their actual practice of business methods in politics will doubtless be great. The appeal must be made to something infinitely greater than their business sense. It must be made to their manhood, to their citizenship, to their sense of moral responsibility."

SINCE the elections on last Tuesday it is said that some of the party leaders have been to see the president and are urging him to go slow on making any radical suggestions concerning the tariff, reciprocity and banking and currency laws, etc. The leaders, such men as Hanna, Platt, Frye, Grosvenor and others, think that the elections indicate that the people do not care for any change in the existing laws and that congress will not be justified in making any changes. There is such a thing as too much "monkeying" and such a thing as letting well enough alone, but if there exist any valid reasons for changing our revenue and tariff laws, and our banking laws, if the country can be benefited by any changes whatever it should be the duty of congress to make the changes. In his address at the bankers' convention at Milwaukee Secretary Gage said: "Looked at from the standpoint of true statesmanship, it would appear that the present is the most propitious hour in all our history, and as favorable as any period we may hope for in the future, to enter upon reasonable and judicious measures to eliminate all elements of financial weakness which experience has brought to light, and to perfect our now faulty system of currency." It would seem that if anybody was competent to speak on currency matters it would be Mr. Gage, and there was a strong sentiment at the bankers' convention in favor of placing our currency system on a sounder and unvarying footing. There will never be a better time to do this than at present when the country is enjoying such prosperity and there is so much confidence in the business world. As to reciprocity and the tariff that is a matter in which we should go slow, but if there exists any reasons for altering present schedules whereby the interests of the people can be in any way improved, then let congress do its duty in the matter. It would seem as though we were too powerful and too great as a nation to fear to take hold of these questions.

LI HUNG CHANG, the great statesman of China who died last week, was a most remarkable man and did much in shaping the policy of China. He developed great powers of leadership and showed his strong personality at the time of the Teaping rebellion. In 1872 when Tseng Kwofan, the foremost public man of China died, Li became his successor and at the time that General Grant made his trip around the world he was entertained by the great Chinese statesmen who plied the American general with all sorts of questions relative to this country and the affairs of the world. At that time China was having trouble over the Loochoo islands which Japan had taken and Li tried to have Grant do a little diplomatic work with the mikado when the general visited Japan. Grant gave Li some very valuable pointers on how to develop China and pointed to the necessity of opening up the country by railroads and telegraph. The Chinese statesman formed a warm friendship for Grant and when Li visited this country he made a pilgrimage to Grant's tomb and placed a wreath thereon as a token of his affection. Li was sent to Japan at the close of the war with that country to fix up a treaty of peace and when he went to Moscow in 1896 to attend the coronation of Nicholas II he signed an agreement embodying valuable concessions to Russia which permitted the bear to run his great paws down through Manchuria to Port Arthur. This led to other European nations insisting on some valuable pieces of Chinaware. Li Hung Chang had a great pull at times with the powers that be in his own and other countries and was a great politician as well as statesman and diplomat. He did much for his country but not half what he might have done for its betterment had he been disposed.

THE manner in which President Roosevelt is getting next to public sentiment as represented by the politicians and representatives of the people in all labor and corporate interests, would indicate that he intends to find out all he can regarding the condition of the country and needed legislation, and the president's message will no doubt prove very interesting reading.

RUM-INATIONS.

The foot ball has given way to the snow ball.

Pugilists have a great liking for the punch bowl.

A thief goes to prison, while an embezzler is looked upon as a hero.

The sugar trust is after the sugar beet man. He will prove a hard fellow to beat, however.

Duluth is going to build more cold storage. What a foolish expenditure of money in that zone.

King Edward is said to be troubled with "papillomatous growths on the left vocal chord." We understand.

A Chicago operator is working up a corner on May oats. He is going against the grain of other operators.

London had a fog last week that tied up all traffic. That's nothing. They have them at Duluth that tie up clothes lines.

President Roosevelt has turned out the gas in Delaware and Addicks is now in total darkness, politically speaking.

A South Dakota man 81 years of age has taken unto himself a wife. The bride evidently thought she would take age before beauty.

The State convention of butter and cheese makers will meet at St. Cloud next week. Ole will not have credentials at this gathering.

There is an unprecedented demand for notes of small denominations at the present time. The "Buffaloes" must be doing a big business.

The commercial club of Minneapolis has elected a man named Paul as president. The capital city papers say he is no saint. Nor is he a Minnie.

In a railroad wreck in Illinois last week a tramp lost a wooden leg which was blown off. He intends to gather up the pieces and sell them for tooth-picks.

The rural mail carriers are going to form an organization and then there will be no letter in the box by the road side unless a piece of pumpkin pie is there.

Wait until that Chinese exclusion act is a thing of the past and Jim Hill will not need to carry wheat to the celestial empire, as our yellow brother will eat his American breadstuffs right here at home.

Women in Pottsville, Pa., must all wear short dresses, per order of the local board of health. Up in Pottsville on our own hunting ground, women wear whatever they please and the Indian ditto.

Mark Twain recommends watermelons for dysentery, and says that if one dose is not enough then try two, and in extreme cases try three. Does Mark mean that this will prove a valid transfer to the land of somewhere, somehow and some time?

Li Hung Chang, the Chinese statesman who died last week, was a great man, but it is said that he did not use his legs enough and that they became dwarfed and too small to sustain the weight of his big body. Li should have lived next door to a big bull dog which might have conduced considerably to his circumlocation.

An anxious reader writes his family paper to find out whether the story of the creation of woman from one of Adam's ribs was so or not. The quiz editor of his family journal says: "If, according to the law prevailing in the structure of man, we deduct from the respective length of the male chest one unit of his fundamental measurement, which is exactly the average breadth of a rib, or, which amounts to the same, one rib, we construct the most perfect form of woman at every stage of her life. For the same geometrical system by mathematical necessity at once yields the correspondingly altered dimensional proportions of the various parts of the body, which are characteristic of woman."

From a survey being made by the State historical society near Little Falls, Minn., evidences of the prehistoric man have been discovered at a depth of two to five feet below the surface. Tools and utensils have been discovered that would indicate that human beings lived in this section during and before the glacial period. It is indeed wonderful to contemplate the slow and successive stages of the development of man with the record finished at a cigarette dude and a Populist. This leads us to think that if a Populist had lived in the ice age and had to keep his skates on all the time he might have had something to kick about. But now with creameries and potato pits it is a little bit different.

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This interesting story was commenced in the Union of Oct. 31st. Don't miss reading it.

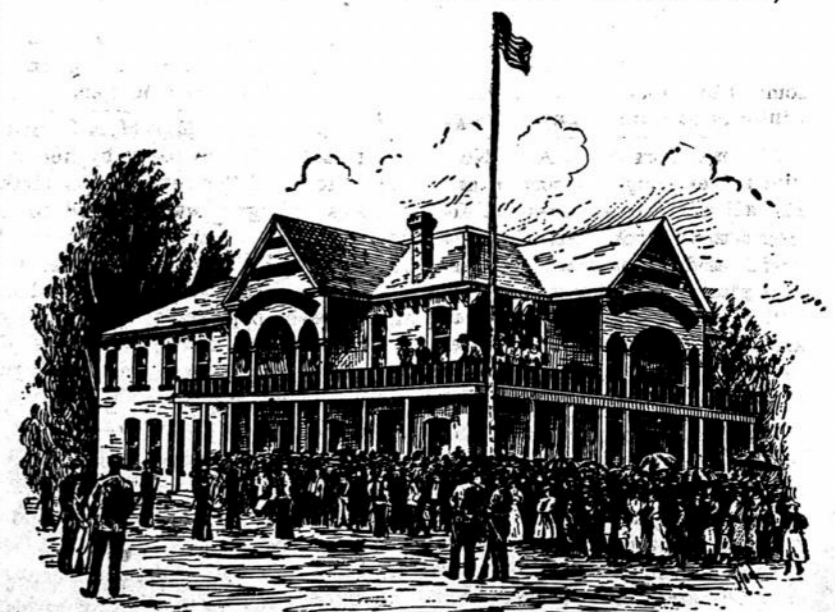
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