ALEXANDER MITCHELL.

The Fiscal Statement of the Great Northwest.

Interesting Sketch of His Long and Brilliant Career.

His Beginning in Milwaukee and His Great Success--His Family.

[Special correspondence of the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, June 11.—The following interesting biographical sketch of Alexander Mitchell, the great banker and capitalist of Milwaukee, was prepared for a memorial volume to be presented to Mr. Mitchell by his Milwaukee friends. The book will contain besides the sketch here given, a verbatim report of the reception and banquet given Mr. Mitchell on his return from his last trip to the land of his birth. An edition of five hundred copies will be formally presented to Mr. Mitchell, who will distribute them among his personal friends.

HIS BIRTHPLACE.

Alexander Mitchell was born October 18, 1817, in the parish of Ellon, in the central portion of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland. His grandfather was an Englishman, and emigrated from northern Fngland to Aberdeenshire about the middle of the last century. His father, John Mitchell, was an industrious, substantial farmer, and a man of vigor and intellect, self-reliance and probity. His mother was of pure Scotch descent. Her maiden name was Margaret Lendrum, and she died during his early boyhood. He grew up on his father's farm under the care of his eldest sister, and received the usual education of the parish schools. He was afterwards for two years an inmate of a law office in Aberdeen, where he enlarged his range of study and reading, and acquired some knowledge of the higher branches of learning. He was, still later, a clerk in a banking house at Peterhead, and the business occupation and habits of his life were there established. Aberdeenshire is the easternmost portion of Scotland, with Aberdeen and Peterhead as its principal seaports, looking out upon the North Sea. It possesses many of the features which are most characteristic of Scotland, and with which Scotch history and Scotish names are identified. The Grampian hills form a part of its southwestern boundary, and ranges of the Highlands cross its borders. The forests of Braemar, the favorite hunting grounds of the ancient Scottish kings, were in Aberdeenshire, and it contains Balmoral, the Highland residence of Queen Victoria. The climate of this section of Scotland, except in the mountain regions, is mild and equable. Some of the grains grow to great perfection, and other agricultural products are various and abundant; but stock raising is the principal industry. The granite quarries of Aberdeenshire, are valuable and are known throughout the world. It is densely populated, is under superb cultivation and is the finest and most attractive part of Scotland. In May 1839, Mr. Mitchell, then between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age,

CAME TO MILWAUKEE.

At the session of the territorial legislature in the autumn of 1838, Geo. Smith, of Chicago, had procured the enactment of a charter for the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance company, and it was organized in the spring of 1839. Mr. Smith had been a resident of Chicago since 1833, engaged in banking and loaning money. He established this institution in Milwaukee for the purpose of making a profitable use of his capital, and to extend his financial operations. The two places were then of about the same size, the same population, and with equal prospects for future greatness. Mr. Smith was a native of Aberdeenshire, where he had known Mr. Mitchell and his relatives, and induced him to come to Milwaukee as the secretary of the company.

AS A BANKER.

Irresponsible banks had been numerous in the west, and their failure had brought great loss to the people. There was a strong, hostile sentiment against the banks throughout the territory, and it was manifested in the charter of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance company, which was authorized to insure against fire and marine losses, to receive deposits and issue certificates for the same, and to loan money, but it was forbidden to do a general banking business. This prohibition, however, being general and indefinite in its terms, was regarded as nugatory, in view of the special grant of banking powers to the corporation, and was evaded or disregarded. The company issued certificates of deposit in the form of bank bills of the usual denominations, from one dollar upwards, redeemable on demand, which passed into general circulation as currency, and it bought and sold exchange and discounted commercial paper, like other banks, without doing a general insurance buisness. Mr. Mitchell entered upon the full management and control of the institution soon after it was successfully established, and Mr. Smith's connection with it ceased to be more than nominal. In 1841 David Ferguson, also a native of Aberdeenshire, came to Milwaukee and was made its cashier. This institution grew and its business extended to all parts of the northwest, as the northwest was then bounded. Its certificates of deposit constituted a popular and reliable currencey which was always good and at par, while mushroon banks were failing in all directions. It circulated throughout Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and Michigan; it was received on deposit at the banks in all the western cities, and was always redeemed in specie at the counter of the company and by agents in the northwestern cities, including Chicago, Detroit, Galena and St. Louis. The amount of the currency in circulation in 1843 was $100,000; in 1845 it was $300,000; in 1848 it was $800,000 and in 1849 it was increased to $1,000,000. The highest point which it ever reached was in 1851, the year previous to the enactment of the general banking law, when it was $1,470,000. The company was repeatedly assailed in various ways by political enemies, by anti-bank enthusiasts, and from other sources, but uniformly without success. A bill to repeal its character was passed by the territorial legislature in 1844, but the validity of this act was disputed under the decisions of the supreme court of the United States as they then stood, which held that the charter of a corporation was a contract between the government and the corporation which was irrepealable, except, by the consent of both parties. Some legal proceedings were commenced against the company to wind up its business, but they made little or no progress. Runs upon the company, originated by rival bankers and caused by temporary local panics, were also of periodical occurrence, but they were always successfully encountered. The company's credit was based on the confidence which the public had in the integrity of its officers and managers, and in their ability and determination to meet all its liabilities; and this confidence grew, and was strengthened year by year, as the company fulfilled its obligations literally and in their spirit, as understood by the people. After the state banking law went into effect in 1852, the company was reorganized under its provisions as the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company bank, with Alexander Mitchell as president and David Ferguson as cashier. Its vast circulation was withdrawn and canceled, the new bank issuing but $100,000 in its notes. This currency was kept in circulation until after the outbreak of the war, when, owing to the tax placed by the national banking law upon the notes of state banks, it was retired. The business of the bank has grown with the increase of the city in wealth and population, and with the development of the state and northwest. At the present time its transactions equal one-third of the entire banking business of Milwaukee, and it is

ONE OF THE STRONGEST

banking institutions in the country. In 1839, when Mr. Mitchell became a resident of Milwaukee, the population of the place did not exceed 1,200 or 1,500, and the entire population of the state was but 30,000. The early settlers and business men were poor, the sources of business prosperity were uncertain and were limited, and it was not until years afterward that the growth of the interior and the expansion of trade caused a higher degree of business activity in Milwaukee, and supplied its means of rapid and healthful growth. In the midst of these small beginnings Mr. Mitchell laid slowly, and with care and circumspection, the foundations of his great wealth. It has grown by steady accumulation; by prudent invest ments; by patient waiting for profits and returns; by the industrious use of the means at his command, and through the legitimate agencies by which money may be honestly and honorably acquired. He has avoided wild speculations, however brilliant they might be in promise, and has adhered to the beaten path of financial endeavor, guided by wisdom and rectitude in the choice of means, but with high ambition as to the end to be obtained. The harvest which he has gatnered has been abundant and he may look around him upon the well earned fruit of his labors.

HOW HE SAVED MILWAUKEE.

Following the panic of 1857 the city credit of Milwaukee was greatly impaired. Bonds issued in aid of railroad construction were outstanding, amounting in 1861 to $1,614,000. Many of the companies to which these bonds had been issued were bankrupt, and the interest was in default. Among the railroad bonds issued by the city was the amount of $200,000 to the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad company, which was then in the hands of Col. Hans Crocker, as receiver. The interest on these bonds was regularly paid. A large amount af bonds had also been issued to the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad company, but some settlement had been made on the reorganization of this company, by which the city received stock in the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad company as restitution for the bonds. But there remained nearly $900,000 of railroad bonds still in default as to the interest, and the companies to which they had been issued were helpless to aid the city in their payment. There was also a floating debt of a quarter of a million of dollars outstanding against the city, consisting of liens, judgments, unpaid city orders and overdrawn accounts. At times during this period city orders were at a discount of from 25 to 40 per cent. on the dollar. Considered in all respects, the financial affairs of the city were in neariy a desperate condition. In this emergency an act was passed by the legislature in 1861, providing for readjusting and refunding the city debt. Some temporary relief was experienced from a judgment of the United States district court, declaring that $200,000 of railroad bonds issued to the Milwaukee & Beloit and to the Milwaukee & Superior Railroad companies were invalid. Under the readjustment act three commissioners of the public debt were to be appointed, and the city was authorized to issue $825,000 of its bonds, having thirty years to run and bearing four per cent. interest annually during five years, and five per cent. annually after that time until paid. These bonds were to be exchanged at par for all the outstanding liabilities of the city. A sinking fund was provided for their extinguishment and it was stipulated that there should be no further issue of bonds or credits until the total city indebtedness should be reduced below $500,000 by the application of the sinking fund to its payment. This plan for the readjustment of the city debt, and for the redemption of the city foom

IMPENDING BANKRUPTCY,

was largely the suggestion of Mr. Mitchell, and he was appointed the first commissioner under the law, with Charles Quentin and Joshua Hathaway as his associates. The plan of refunding the debt was accepted by the creditors of the city, and the new bonds were readily taken. The names of Mr. Mitchell and the other debt commissioners were a tower of strength, and as the plan of readjustment was understood, and it passed into successful operation, the municipal credit improved, until it become as as good as that of any city in the west. Under successive city administrations, and with changes of politics, the membership of the board of debt commissioners was changed from time to time except as to Mr. Mitchell, who has been reappointed, and has consented to serve for term after term until the present time. With the restored credit of the city, and its growth in wealth, the duties of the office became lighter and its responsibilities less, notwithstanding the creation of the water debt and the greatly increased extent of the city's financial transactions in loans and payments for bridges, school houses, pavements and other corporate expenditures. But he has continued to act as the guardian of the credit of the city which he aided so greatly in rescuing from destruction, and which exists unimpaired as a mark of his public spirit and of his financial skill and sagacity.

HOW HE SAVED WISCONSIN.

Under the banking law of Wisconsin, enacted in 1852, the circulation of the state banks might be secured by the bonds of the general government, of the state of Wisconsin, or of other states. The large debts of the southern states rendered their bonds of less value, and they were more easily procured for this purpose than were the bonds of Wisconsin or those of the United States. In fact, the state bonds of Wisconsin amounted in the aggregate to but $100,000, and United States bonds were principally held for investment by eastern capitalists, and these two classes of bonds were therefore not obtainable, except to a limited extent, for banking purposes in this state. The great abundance of southern bonds, however, rendered it possible for speculators to borrow them for use as banking securities, and many of the Wisconsin banks were established on this basis. Had these bonds remained at par, or nearly so, they would, of course, have furnished a sufficient security for the notes of the banks by which they were held. But the outbreak of the war of the rebellion in 1881 entirely destroyed the market value of the bonds of the rebel states, and reduced at least one-half the market value of the bonds of such states as Missouri, which were on the border and remained loyal, but were overrun by the armies of both sections. Under these circumstances those state banks which were without a basis of substantial capital, aside from these bonds of border and southern states pledged as secnrity for their circulation, became entirely insolvent and unable to redeem their notes. From that

GENERAL PROSTRATION OF CREDIT

And the menacing condition of public affairs, all but a few of the strongest banks were also in a critical condition. Great danger existed that all the state currency would become worthless or of little value, and that all business enterprises would be overthrown and destroyed. An additional number of banks were discredited June 21, 1861, when a large amount of their notes were in the hands of the poorer and laboring classes, and in consequence on the Monday following a formidable riot occurred, which the police wese unable to suppress except by the aid of military force. Under these circumstances it became of vital importance that the currency of the remaining solvent banks should be protected. Mr. Mitchell then became the most active and strongest supporter of a plan to sustain bank credit, and to arrest the approach of general insolvency. By negotiations with the state land commissioners, consisting of Gov. A. W. Randall, L. P. Harvey, secretary of state, and S. D. Hastings, state treasuror, an arrangement was completed in July, 1861, by which the amount of $800,000 war bonds issued by the state, the validity of which had been affirmed by the supreme court, was assigned to the banks remaining solvent, but somewhat in peril; a patriotic league of all the solvent banks was perfected; the state received the notes of the banks in the league for taxes and loans, and paid them out in raising and equipping troops, by which they were kept current throughout the state. By these means the banking system of the state was saved from collapse, the notes of the state banks remained nearly or quite at par for legal tenders, a general panic was checked, and the business interests of the state passed from under the state banking system to the national bank system without serious disturbance. Those were years of uncertainty and danger, but all the principal financial, commercial and industrial enterprises of the state survived the long crisis, and emerged at last into the sunlight of general prosperity, which succeeded to victory and peace. Throughout this trying period Mr. Witchell's labors were constantly devoted to the support of the general and of individual credit, and his aid was freely rendered and was of the greatest use and efficacy in averting the danger of universal bankruptcy and ruin.

HIS RAILROAD HISTORY.

That part of Mr. Witchell's career which is conspicuously identified with the railroad history marks him as a financier of enlarged views and of the highest capacity. It is also evidence of the care and regard which he has constantly cherished for the interests of Milwaukee and of the state at large, when threatened by dangerous rivalries, or when they might be promoted by his labor and sacrifices. This part of his career, and the vast operations in which he engaged, supported, of course, by able colleagues, but guided by his master hand, constitute a part of the growth and progress of Milwaukee, enhanced the public prosperity, bound all parts of the northwest together in the relationship of commerce and interest, and added immeasurably to the value of every class of property owned by the people, increased the wages of labor and multiplied the profits of production and trade. It is in these directions, when business combinations and enterprises develop with powerful force the resources of the land and the people, and give momentum to the public prosperity, that financial sagacity and ability reach the dimension of statesmanship in its broadest sense. That is statesmanship which originates and promotes a successful public policy, which secures public prosperity, adds to the national wealth, strengthens the cohesion by which the people are united in interest, in sympathy, in impulse and in their common growth, and which increases the germ of human happiness. Statesmanship is not simply the management of national policies, directing legislation and guiding diplomacy. Statesmanship includes a knowledge of the wants of the people, of the means by which their prosperity may be promoted, the state made richer and stronger, and by which the march of civilization may be hastened. In these ways a business man of great understanding and immaculate honesty, in prosecuting grand enterprises which combine profit and advantage to entire communities widely separated by distance, and possessing so widely diversified interests, may display statesmanship of an enlightened order. The various.

RAILROADS OF WISCONSIN

were originally owned by separate and weak companies. Their construction had been commenced in 1851, and had proceeded slowly for ten or twelve years after that time. Most of the lines now crossing the state as they now stand were then substantially completed. They were built with difficulty on a basis of city, town and county bonds, farm mortgages and other precarious forms of credit. Obstacles of a serious nature had to be encountered, for the times were hard; the country was new and poor; a large proportion of the people were apathetic or hostile; local and political feeling was often violent. After the completion of the different roads they were operated independently of each other; they were without tributary and connecting lines, and their revenues were decidedly insufficient to pay their operating expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in their construction and equipment. These debts were secured by mortgages, in most cases two or more resting on the property. The securities sold to raise the money for building the roads had not brought anywhere near their face value, so that, the nominal cost of the roads was enormous, and far in excess of the cash actually expended in laying the tracks and for the buildings, rolling stock and other property of the companies. Interest had to be paid on the cost of the roads, which had been inflated by this process of raising the means for the construction, and this added to the embarrassments of the companies and accelerated their progress toward bankruptcy. At about this period the foreclosure of the mortgages on the different lines of railroad was commenced in the various courts, and was prosecuted with greater or less energy. Owing to the variety of the liens, mortgages and judgments, complicated litigation involved the titles to much of the railroad property of the state, and rival claimants to its ownership were moving in many of the state and federal courts. The prospects were

NOT ENCOURAGING

even for those who should in the end become successful as litigants and secure possession of the various lines, for it would remain a serious question whether they could make the railroads pay the cost of keeping them in operation. Mr. Mitchell had probably contributed, individually more of the money which had been actually invested in building these roads than anybody else had done, and he had aided in negotiating the great variety of securities which had been used in procuring the means which originally constituted the resources of the railroad companies. But few, even of the most hopeful minds, could foresee a promising future for the railroads of the state. This crisis in the railroad and commercial history of the state was precipitated by the universal panic in 1857, reaching its height in 1861 and 1862, and lasting until 1865. It covered the time from 1857 till the closing period of the war. The railroad lines in this condition were the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien, the La Crosse & Milwaukee, the Milwaukee & Watertown, the Milwaukee & Horicon, and the Western Union, running from Racine to Freeport, Ill. The first of these roads had passed into stronger hands and the company had been successfully reorganized. But in the collapse of the other companies there was reason to apprehend that the roads would fall into the

GRASP OF ALIEN CAPITALISTS,

whose interests would be adverse to prominent western localities, and that they would be so operated as to divert all the currents of traffic and travel to rival cities and centers of trade, which would give them the profits of the commerce and the interchange of manufacturers and agricultural productions carried by the roads, leaving Milwaukee and Wisconsin mere dependencies of their wealthy and powerful neighbors. In this emergency, and while the crisis in railroad and commercial affairs was pending, but as it was drawing to its close, an arrangement was formed by Mr. Mitchell and those acting with him, by which the bondholders of the various imperiled lines of railroad associated themselves together in a corporate capacity for the purpose of protecting and improving their property and enhancing its productive value. As titles to the various roads were settled in the decrees of the federal supreme court, they perfected their purchases made under foreclosure proceedings and completed plans to consolidate all the lines under the ownership and management of a single company. The valuable La Crosse & Milwaukee road was first secured, including the Horicon line in the same purchase. The Milwaukee & Watertown road, running to Columbus, with a branch to Sun Prairie was then bought.

THE MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD COMPANY

was then formed (May 5, 1863), in which all these lines and their branches, with their projected extensions, was merged. Alexander Mitchell was elected president of the new corporation, with S. S. Merrill as general manager, and both have held their offices to the present time. A year or two later the Prairie du Chien line was added to the St. Paul system; the lines through Iowa and Minnesota to St. Paul were afterwards completed; the interior connections in Wisconsin to Oshkosh, Fon du Lac, up the Wisconsin river valley, between Watertown, Madison, Columbus and Portage, and to Mineral Point and Platteville, were perfected; the separate line to Chicago was built; the Racine & Northwestern and the Chicago & Pacific lines were consolidated with the main lines; the Council Bluffs road was added and the extensions were constructed into Dakota and the far northwest. In 1874 the name of the corporation was changed to the

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY,

which it has since retained. It now owns more miles of track than any other railroad in the world. It repaid to the city of Milwaukee the amount of all the bonds issued in constructing the various lines of which it is composed. Its revenues are as great as those of the United States during the administration of Andrew Jackson, as it pays a remunerative dividend on every dollar of its stock. The success of this great undertaking has been a daily and growing marvel through two decades, and has but few parallels in the history of commercial adventure. With consummate dexterity it has been guided over the treacherous depths and over the shoals and shifting channels of financial vicissitude. To the sagacity, the good judgment and the daring yet considerate and prudent enterprise of Mr. Mitchell, aided by his powerful lieutenant, S. S. Merrill, and his other associates, this result is due, promoted, as it has been, by the wonderful growth of the northwest, with unexampled increase in its population and in the demands of its trade. In 1869 Mr. Mitchell was elected president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company. But wise considerations of public policy appeared to render it inadvisable that two great parallel and competing lines of railway should be under the same management and he held the office but a single year.

MR. MITCHELL'S POLITICS.

Mr. Mitchell has always been conservative in his political opinions. As a practical banker he became a Whig, which was the bank party, as the Democrats constituted an anti-bank party, previous to the division of parties on sectional lines and on the question of slavery. He was afterwards a Republican, and entered with considerable ardor into the wide awake movement and with many of his distinguished personal friends and associates carried a kerosene torch in the political processions in 1860. He was a firm supporter of the war policies of the government during Mr. Lincoln's administration and till after the war closed. He then supported the measures adopted by the administration of Adrew Johnson for the rehabilitation of the states which had been at war against the national union and in the reorganization of parties which followed he became a Democrat. He supported Horatio Seymour for president in 1868, and was himself the Democratic candidate for congress in that year in the first Wisconsin district, composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Walworth and Waukesha. The adverse fortunes of Democratic politics involved him in defeat, but in 1870 he was again the

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

in the same district, and was elected by a very large majority, W. P. Lyon, of Racine, now one of the associate justices of the supreme court, being his Republican opponent. In 1872 he was re-elected, but political life was not agreeable to his tastes and he declined to be a candidate for an additional term in 1874. In 1876 he was chosen by the Democratic state convention one of the delegates-at-large from Wisconsion to the National Democratic convention, in which he supported Samuel J. Tilden as the Democratic candidate for presidednt. He assumed an active part in the ensuing campaign, and at its unsuccessful close retired from active politics. In 1879 he was nominated by the Democratic state convention for the office of governor, but he premptorily declined to be a candidate. During the time that he was a member of congress, Mr. Mitchell was prominent and zealous in his support of such financial measures as were adopted for the protection of the public credit, and for the restoration of special payments. He made a remarkably clear and able speech upon this subject on the 27th day of March, 1874, presenting in a cogent and entertaining style the arguments which financial science suggested against an inflated currency, and the evils inseparable from a deranged monetary system, and from any basis except that of specie for the circulation of the country. At an earlier day, April 6, 1872, he made a speech on the subject of American shipping, showing that it could be revived as a successful industry only by removing the burden of tariff taxation which rested upon it.

THE MITCHELL FAMILY.

Mr. Mitchell was married in 1841 to Martha Reed, daughter or Seth Reed, a pioneer of Milwaukee. He has one son, John Lendum Mitchell, now 41 years of age, residing in Milwaukee. The following notes regarding Mr. Mitchell's brothers and sisters are of interest: John Mitchell, his oldest brother, settled in Canada some fifty years ago, where he lived till his death, a dozen years ago. He was the father of A. R. Mitchell, now of Cheyenne, Wyoming. Margaret Mitchell was the oldest of his sisters, and on her devolved the care of her younger brothers on the death of her mother. She married George Johnston, and was the mother of John Johnston, assistant cashier of Mitchell's bank. She died some twenty years ago. Jessie Mitchel, his second oldest and only surviving sister, lives in Aberdeen, and has remained unmarried. She spent a year in Milwaukee. Christian, or Christiana, his third oldest sister, married Capt. William Chivas, and was the mother of Robert Chivas, after whom Robert Chivas Post, G. A. R., in Milwaukee, is named. She died about four years ago. Eliza, his fourth oldest sister, remained unmarried and died in Aberdeen a few years ago. Alexander Mitchell comes next in the order of age. George Mitchell, his only surviving brother, has one of the best farms in Aberdeenshire, and is a most enterprising and public spirited man. He returned with Mr. Mitchell last October, and spent a few months in Milwaukee. He is the father of Alex. Mitchell, Jr., of Salt Lake City; of George Mitchell, Jr., of Cheyenne; of Mrs. Dr. Mackie, of Milwaukee; and Miss Mitchell, of Spencer, Iowa. Rachel, his youngest sister, married George Cruikshank. She died suddenly while Mr. Mitchell was in his native country last September. William, his youngest brother, was a physician of more than ordinary promise, but he died suddenly in the prime of life some twenty years ago. In 1848 Mr. Mitchell made his first visit to Scotland. The death of his father occurred while he was at sea on this voyage, and he did not receive intelligence of the event until he reached his old home.

Figaro and the Freemasons.

The recent encyclical letter of the pope, directed against Freemasonry, inspired some very bitter comment in the republican newspapers, which brought an answer in the shape of a very unfair and ex-parte article from Philip de Grandlieu, the royalist clerical writer of the *Figaro*. He attempts to prove that he French republic is in reality a republic of Freemasons, that they are monopolizing the civil offices of trust and emolument, dictate the foreign and domestic policy of France, have succeeded in driving the clergy from the schools, and are trying to make a sort of Quaker meeting of the army. "Freemasons," he writes, "fill the senate, the chamber of deputies, and the public offices. All the highest positions in the state are in their hands. President Grevy is a Freemason; so is Ferry, president of the council, and Cazot, president of the court of appeals, besides nearly all the ambassadors, under-secretaries of state, high dignitaries of the government and the magistracy. In a word, we are governed by Freemasonary, and the measures of the administration are inspired in the lodges.

"In 1876 and 1877 the great object of the lodges was to carry the election, and by means of their perfect organization their candidates were everywhere successful. They were overjoyed at the election of Grevy to the presidency and gave free vent to their feelings in the sovereign chapter that assembled immediately afterward. The speaker showered encomiums on the 'illustrious brother.' 'The friends of Liberty and fraternity may rejoice; Grevy's election inaugurates the reign of mercy."

President Grevy has commuted the sentence of a great many criminals condemned to death, and de Grandlieu attributes this clemency, or laxity, as he considers it, to the fact of his being a Freemason. He also charges the Freemasons with atheism. The most brutal atheism is rampant in the lodges. So much so that it has caused a breach between French and English Freemasonry. When the 'Grand Orient,' in 1876, struck the clause affirming the existence of a God and the immortality of the soul from its constitution, not a single member resigned and the atheist Bradlaugh was made an honorary member of one of the principal Paris lodges."

SEALED PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR

HEATING

School Building.

Sealed bids will be received by Hon. R. Schiffmann, President of the St. Paul Board of Education, until Thursday, June 19, for

COAL BURNING

FURNACES

REGISTERS, &c.

FOR HEATING THE

ADAMS SCHOOL.

Plans for the above buildings can be seen at the office of A. Gauger, Architect.

All bids must be accompanied by a bond of at least twenty per cent. of the amount of the bid, and also a further guarantee to the amount of the full sum of the bid that the furnaces will heat the building named in the bid to at least 70 degrees Fahrenheit in the coldest weather.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board.

OTTO DREHER, Secretary.

St. Paul, June 11, 1884. 164-70

Notice to Creditors.

State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey, ss. In Probate Court, special term, June 4, 1884.

In the matter of the estate of William T. Church, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of Probate, of the county of Ramsey, will upon the first Monday of the month of October, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., receive, hear, examine and adjust, all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased; and that six months from and after the date hereof have been allowed and limited for creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for good cause shown further time be allowed.

By the Court,

[L. S.] WM. B. McGRORTY, Judge of Probate.

JENNIE A. DAMPIER, Executrix.
S. L. PIERCE, Attorney for Executrix.
june5-5w-thu

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY —ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, held June 3, 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel M. Flint, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Cornelia M. Flint, executrix of said estate, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come to her hands, and the disposition thereof; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and a description of all the real estate of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions thereof; and praying that license be to her granted to sell at private sale part of the real estate described in said petition;

And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said executrix to pay said debts, and that it is necessary in order to pay the same, to sell part of said real estate;

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before the judge of this court, on Monday, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court house in Saint Paul in said county, then and there to show cause, (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said executrix to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order shall be published for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, the last of which publications shall be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, in the Daily GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul in said county, and personally served on all persons interested in said estate, residing in said county, at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, and upon all other persons interested, according to law.

By the Court,

[L.S.] WM. B. McGRORTY, Judge of Probate.

Attest: FRANK ROBERT, Jr., Clerk. je5-3w-thur

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY —ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, June 4, 1884.

In the matter of the guardianship of John and Patrick Sweeney, minors.

On reading and filing the petition of Johanna Sweeney, guardian of the persons and property of said John and Patrick Sweeney, minors, for license to sell the real estate of her said wards at private sale, and it appearing from said petition that it is necessary and would be beneficial to said wards that said real estate, or a part thereof, should be sold;

It is ordered, that the next of kin of the said wards and all persons interested in the estate of said wards shall appear before said Probate Court, at the Probate office, in the city of Saint Paul, in the county of Ramsey aforesaid, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a license should not be granted for the sale of said real estate.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be personally served on the next of kin of said wards residing in said Ramsey county, and on all persons interested in said estate, at least fourteen days before the hearing of said petition as aforesaid, and by the publication thereof for four successive weeks in the DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published at the city of Saint Paul, in said Ramsey county, the last of which publications shall be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing.

By the Court,

[L.S.] WM. B. McGRORTY, Judge of Probate.

Attest: FRANK ROBERT, Jr., Clerk. je5-5w-thur

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the office of the Probate court, at the court house in the city of Saint Paul, Ramsey county, Minnesota, I will sell pursuant to the license of said court, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, as a part of the estate of James F. Heyward, deceased, the following described premises, situate in said county, to-wit: The undivided half of lot one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6) and seven (7), of Wilkin & Heyward's Out Lots to Saint Paul, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county.

April 29, 1884.

I. V. D. HEARD, Administrator with the will annexed de bonis non of said estate. ap30-3w-wed

The above sale is postponed to the fourth day of June, A. D. 1884, at the same hour and place.

May 21, 1884.

I. V. D. HEARD, Administrator with the will annexed de bonis non of said estate. may22-2w-thu

The above sale is postponed until the 18th day of June, A. D. 1884, at same hour and place.

I. V. D. HEARD, Administrator with the will annexed de bonis non of said estate. june5-2w-thu

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY ss. In Probate court, Special term, June 4, 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Ann Russell, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of William G. Robertson, administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Russell deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the persons thereto entitled by law;

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard, by the judge of this court, on Monday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office, in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing, in the DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county.

By the Court,

[L.S.] WM. B. McGRORTY, Judge of Probate.

Attest: FRANK ROBERT, Jr., Clerk.
E. S. GORMAN, Attorney for Administrator.
je5-4w-thur

LEGAL.

Notice of Execution Sale.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a certain writ of execution, issued from, out of, and under the seal of, the District Court of the State of Minnesota, in and for the Second Judicial District, and the county of Ramsey, to enforce a judgment duly rendered by said court, and docketed therein, in favor of the plaintiff, and against the defendant, in a certain civil action wherein Ellen R. Hollinshead, as administratrix of the estate of Edmund R. Hollinshead deceased, is plaintiff, and James K. Goodhue is defendant, (said writ having been duly delivered to me for enforcement,) I have levied upon as the property of said defendant, and now hold, the following described lands, lying and being situated in the county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, that is to say: the northern ninety-three (93) and eight-twelfths (8-12) feet of lot numbered one (1) in block numbered thirty (30) in Saint Paul Proper, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, also, lots numbered five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) in block numbered twenty-two (22) of Saint Paul Proper in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, all of said description being in accordance with the plats of Saint Paul (Saint Paul Proper,) on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds within and for said county of Ramsey.

And I do hereby give notice that I shall, on the seventeenth day of July, A. D. 1884, at the hour of 10 in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the new court house, on the southeast corner of Fifth street and Wabashaw street, in the city of Saint Paul in said county, in accordance with law and under said writ, offer for sale, and sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the lands hereinbefore described, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said judgment with interest and the costs and expenses of said sale.

Saint Paul, Minnesota, May 29th, A. D. 1884.

HENRY O'GORMAN, Sheriff of Ramsey County, Minnesota.

WILLIS & WILLARD, Attorneys for plaintiff.
may29-7w-thu

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY —ss. In Probate Court, special term, May 28 1884.

In the matter of the estate of Adam Gotzian, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Otto Norquist, of said county, claiming to be entitled to a conveyance of "lot number twenty (20) of A. Gotzian's subdivision of block number eighty-nine (89) of Lyman Dayton's addition to St. Paul," in said county, from the executors of said estate, setting forth the names, ages and places of residence of all persons interested in said estate to be conveyed, and the facts upon which said claim is predicated;

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the judge of this court, on Monday, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m. at the Probate office in the city of Saint Paul, in said Ramsey county, and that all persons interested in said estate appear then and there to show cause (if any they have) why a decree should dot be made authorizing and directing the executors of said estate to make and execute a conveyance of said premises to the petitioner.

It is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate by the publication of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, the last of which publications shall be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, in the DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county aforesaid, and that a copy of this order be served personally on all persons interested in said estate residing in said county, at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, and on all other persons interested, by depositing forthwith a copy of such order in the postoffice at Saint Paul, in said county, with postage prepaid, directed to them respectively at their place of residence, unless it appears that their place of residence is unknown.

By the Court,

[L.S.] WM. B. McGRORTY, Judge of Probate.

Attest: FRANK ROBERT, Jr., Clerk. may29-5w-thu

Assignee's Sale.

I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the store No. 122 East Third street, lately occupied by W. L. Anderson, all the store fixtures and furniture in said store, consisting of shelving, counters, show cases, stove, safe, carpets on the floor, &c. Said sale will take place at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Saturday, the 14th day of June A. D. 1884.

And, at the same time and place, I will also sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, situate in Ramsey county, Minnesota, to-wit: Lot number 22 of Fort street Out Lots, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds for said Ramsey county.

R. W. JOHNSON, Assignee of W. L. Anderson.

162-166

Assessment for Opening, Widening and Extension of Oakland street and altering Pleasant avenue.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., June 10, 1884.

The Board of Public Works, in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, will meet at their office in said city at 7:30 p.m. on the 27th day of June, A. D., 1884, to make an assessment of benefits, damages, costs and expenses arising from the opening, widening and extension of Oakland street by an easy grade to Pleasant avenue at or near Ramsey street, and the altering of Pleasant avenue between Lawton and Ramsey streets in said city, on the property on the line of said improvement, and on and included within the lines of Portland avenue, from Summit avenue to Kent street; thence on Kent street to Holly avenue; thence on Holly avenue to Dale street; thence on Dale street to Hennepin avenue; thence on Hennepin avenue to Grotto street; thence on Grotto street to Division street; thence on Division street to west city limits; thence south along west city limits to edge of bluff; thence along edge of bluff to place of beginning, and on such other property as may be deemed benefited or damaged thereby.

The land necessary to be condemned and taken for said improvement is described as follows, to-wit:

For Oakland street: All that part of lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, of block 12; lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, of block 8, and lots 3 and 4, of block 7, of Terrace Park addition to city of St. Paul, lying southeasterly, southerly and southwesterly of a line described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the northwesterly line of Pleasant avenue and between lots 3 and 4, of block 12, of Terrace Park addition to the city of St, Paul; thence southwesterly along a straight line to a point on the line between lots 10 and 11, of block 8, of Terrace Park addition to the city of St. Paul, 145 feet distant from the northwesterly line of Pleasant avenue, measured along this line between said lots 10 and 11; thence to a point along the same straight line, if extended a distance of twenty-six feet more or less; thence along a curve to the right with a radius of 352 feet, starting at the last described point tangentially to the above described straight line, to a point on the front line of lot 3, of block 7, of Terrace Park addition to the city of St. Paul, being the point where the curve tangentially emerges into northwesterly line of Oakland street, in the City of St. Paul, Minnesota. For Pleasant avenue: All that part of lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72 and 73, of Whitacre, Brisbine & Mullen's subdivision of Leech's addition of outlots to the City of St. Paul, and of lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, of block 11, of Terrace Park addition to the City of St. Paul, lying northwesterly of a straight line described as follows, viz: Commencing on the south line of Ramsey street, thence passing through a point 120 feet distant southeasterly from the intersection of northwesterly line of Pleasant avenue and south line of Ramsey street; and through a point 60 feet distant southeasterly from the intersection of northwesterly line of Pleasant avenue and northeasterly line of Lawton street, both distances measured at right angles to the described line, all in the City of St. Paul, Minnesota.

All persons interested are hereby notified to be present at said time and place of making said assessment and will be heard.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President.

Official:
R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board Public Works.
164-166

CITY NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, ST. PAUL, Minn., June 6, 1884.

All persons interested in the assessment for

Grading Payne Avenue from Minnehaha Street to Magnolia Street.

Widening, Opening and Extension of Eaton Street from Herman Street to the South City Limits, and for

Grading and Bridging Forest Street from Seventh Street to Case Street.

WILL TAKE NOTICE

that on the 3d day of June, 1884, I did receive different warrants from the City Comptroller of the City of St. Paul, for the collection of the above named assessments.

The nature of these warrants is, that if you fail to pay the assessment within

THIRTY DAYS

after the first publication of this notice, I shall report you and your real estate so assessed as delinquent, and apply to the District Court of the county of Ramsey, Minnesota, for judgment against your lands, lots, blocks, or parcels thereof so assessed, including interest, costs and expenses, and for an order of the Court to sell the same for the payment thereof.

157-167 GEORGE REIS, City Treasurer.

CONTRACT WORK.

CONTRACT WORK.

Grading and Guttering Josette Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., June 2d, 1884.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 12 m. on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1884, for the grading and guttering of Josette street, from Dayton avenue to Fuller street, and the construction of a wooden box drain from Rondo street to Martin street, in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties, in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent. of the gross amount bid must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President.

Official;
R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.
155-165

CONTRACT WORK.

Grading and Guttering Rondo Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., June 2, 1884.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 12 m., on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1884, for the grading and guttering (without curbs) of Rondo street, from Rice street to a point about 425 feet west of Louis street in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent. of the gross amount bid must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President.

Official: R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.
155-165

CONTRACT WORK.

Sewer on Seventh Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn, June 9, 1884.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office, in said city, until 12 m. on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1884, for the construction of a sewer on Seventh street, from Jefferson avenue to View street, in said city, together with the necessary catchbasins and manholes, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent. of the gross amount bid, must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President.

Official: R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works. 162-172

CONTRACT WORK.

Grading Douglas Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., June 9th 1884.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city until 12 m. on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1884, for the grading of Douglas street from Ramsey street to Goodrich avenue in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent. of the gross amount bid must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President.

Official:
R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.
162-172

(Official Publication.)

Vacation of that portion of Highland Park addition, including the Park, together with the alley on the north, also the one on the west sides thereof, together with a portion of Fairmount place and St. Albans street.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, Minn., May 16th, 1884.

WHEREAS, A petition has been filed in this office, by order of the Common Council of the City of St, Paul, as provided by law, asking for the vacation of that part and portion of Highland Park addition to St. Paul, and described as follows in said petition, viz: "Said park, together with the alleys on the north and west sides thereof, and all that part of Fairmount place, (so called) as lays south of the north line of the alley running along the north side of said park, and all that part of St. Albans street, as lays northwesterly of the intersection of said Farimount street with said St. Albans street," according to the plat of said addition on file in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Ramsey, Minn., and in lieu thereof to receive and accept the same quantity of land for a park in block 7, of said addition, for which a deed thereof has been executed and submitted with said petition. Said petitioners and conveyancers named aforesaid, state that they are the owners in fee of all of said property included in said petition and deed.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given, that said petition will be heard and considered by the Common Council of the City of Saint Paul, or a committee to be appointed by said Council, on the first Tuesday of July, 1884, being the first day thereof, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at the Council chamber in the city hall.

By order of the Common Council.

THOS. A. PRENDERGAST, City Clerk.
may 17, 6-w, sat.

CHANGE OF GRADE.

CHANGE OF STREET GRADE.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, May 21, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of St. Paul will, at their meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1884, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, order a change on the following street between the points named, viz:

Minnehaha Street From Seventh to Burr Streets,

In accordance with and as indicated by the blue line on the profile thereof, and as reported upon as being necessary and proper by the Board of Public Works, under date of March 31, 1884, which said report was adopted by the Common Council at their meeting held on May 15th, 1884.

The profiles indicating the proposed change are on file and can be seen at this office.

By order of the Common Council.

THOS. A. PRENDERGAST, City Clerk.

May 22 Thu & Sat 5w

DISTRICT COURT, SECOND DISTRICT, RAMsey County, Minnesota.

Martin Delaney against Robert A. Smith and others.

It appearing that there is now in the hands of the Receiver appointed by this court in the above entitled action, certain moneys in the distribution whereof the creditors of E. R. George, as surviving partner of the firm of Gilbert Dutcher, and of the firm of E. R. George, and of E. R. George, have some claim or interest;

It is hereby ordered, that all of such creditors except the parties to this action and the estate of George Culver, deceased, file their claims as such creditors with the clerk of this court, on or before June 15th, 1884, or be forever barred of any claim or demand on such fund, or on any fund to be recovered by the plaintiff in this action.

It is further ordered, that notice of this order be given by publishing the same daily, in the St. Paul GLOBE, a newspaper published in said county, until the said fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1884, commencing on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1884.

Special Term, May 10, 1884.

ORLANDO SIMONS, District Judge.

132-168

Best diet for nursing mothers. BABY "Horlick's Food for Infants has saved many lives," writes R. N. Tooker, M.D., Chicago, Ill. Sold by all druggists. Price 40 and 75 cents. Sent by mail for amount in stamps. Book sent free. Horlick's Food Co., Racine, Wis.