[Republished from Sunday's Globe.]

WASHINGTON WIND.

Bayard And His Diplomatic Appointments —Caustic Criticisms of the Secretary of State.

Cleveland His Own Dictator—A Man of Strong Will and Far-Seeing Sagacity.

A Navy Scandal Causing Much Uneasiness In High Circles--Charges Against the Paymaster.

Frauds In the Land Office Being Ferreted Out by the Commissioner--Notes.

Bayard's Policy.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—One of Secretary Bayard's warm personal friends said to-day: "I think Bayard made a mistake in leaving the senate. He is a man of great ability, but he doesn't know men, that is he doesn't know how to discriminate. Take all of his prominent foreign appointments. They all run in one groove. It seems to me that he does not think of men for diplomatic stations save those who can have a crest on their carriage. He seems to be satisfied with men if they have good family connections, and particularly so if their grandfather happened in any way to be distinguished. To my mind, he makes a mistake in ignoring the bone and sinew of Democracy to reward the sentimentalists at their expense."

"Do you know," continued the gentleman, "there was not a single member of President Cleveland's cabinet who

KNEW OF HIS INTENTION

to reappoint Pearson as postmaster at New York until the appointment was made. In the matter of the appointment of Mr. Montgomery to be commissioner of patents Secretary Lamar knew nothing until his name was sent to the senate. Indeed he had promised the place to another man. Mr. Jarvis, who was appointed as minister to Brazil, surprised the senators from North Carolina when his appointment was announced. They were not against him, but they simply knew nothing. I was riding one day in a street car with Senator Vance of North Carolina, and I said: "I hear that Jarvis is to have the Brazilian mission." To this the senator replied: "If he is, I assure you I know nothing of it." The very next day the nomination was sent to the senate. Speaking of President Cleveland, he said: "I take him to be a man of

STRONG WILL-POWER.

I am not particularly enthusiastic over his public acts thus far, but they may come out all right. He may be a man of far-seeing political sagacity. I have read carefully all his speeches and letters of the campaign and I confess there is but one paper I should call a mistake, and that was his letter to Mrs. Beecher." When asked if he thought Mr. Cleveland suggested to his cabinet his line of policy, or whether he was governed largely by its councils, he said: "I think he dictates its entire policy. If he makes up his mind to act he does so, and his cabinet are made aware of it after the act is done."

NAVY CORRUPTION.

Paymaster General Smith Making a Fat Thing Out of Contracts.

Special of the Globe.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—There is considerable uneasiness in high quarters which were influential pending the Arthur administration, growing out of allegations of malfeasance against Paymaster Gen. Smith of the navy. It seems that the explanation of Paymaster Gen. Smith that charges instituted against him were wholly predicated upon the ambitions of rival aspirants for his place is not altogether correct. Secretary Whitney was not satisfied that the present system of accounts and checks upon the methods of disbursements in the navy department was sufficiently protective and this view was intensified by the recent exposure of Kirkwood's carriage frauds in the medical bureau. Hence he caused a staff officer of the navy to be transferred to Washington, charged with the duty of examining the system and reporting what changes therein would likely benefit the public service. The charges of malfeasance against Paymaster General Smith in the award of beef and other contracts to A. P. Brown are a portion of the results of this examination. It is stated that Pay Inspector Smith was promoted to paymaster general by Secretary Chandler largely through the influence of Police Commissioner Stephen B. French and ex-Police Commissioner DeWitt Clinton Wheeler of New York, and therefore the influence of these gentlemen was potential is obtaining profitable contracts on certain indulgencies in the delivery of naval merchandise, which would render them profitable. Mr. Brown is the son of S. P. Brown, a New Hampshire man, and once a member of the District of Columbia board of public works under the regime of Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd. He has since practiced as an agent or attorney before the departments.

LAND OFFICE FRAUDS.

Commissioner Sparks Making Thorough Investigations.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Gen. Sparks, commissioner of the general land office, was asked what changes he proposed to make in the hours of his department employes. He replied that he would make none at this time, but that the business of his office was left him in a very unsatisfactory condition, and that he intended to do as much as one man could do toward getting it in proper shape.

At this time Gen. Sparks is engaged upon a reduction of expenses attending the work of the sixty and odd special agents of the department who are in the field. Three inspectors are employed to examine into the condition of seventeen surveyors general's offices, and sixty specials are ferreting out timber, homestead, desert and pre-emption frauds. The latter class have been allowed $3 a day as a limit of expenses, and many days the expenses in the country districts amount to much less. It is alleged that George Sparks does not propose that agents shall ride on railroad passes and charge the government railroad fares; that they shall charge omnibus fares going and returning while they do not ride but foot it to and from the depot; that they shall pay the sleeping car porter and appear as tourists traveling for their health, rather than business men. Many of the agents, he says, were appointed for political purposes without regard to their qualifications to transact the business at hand. The service, he says, is a most important one. But he proposes it shall be conducted on strictly reliable and business-like principles.

Presidential Favorites.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The president to-day made the following appointments, to be ministers resident and consuls general: William D. Boxham of Florida to Bolivia, Bayliss W. Hanna of Indiana to Persia, Walter Aern of Louisana to Roumania, Servia and Greece; to be consuls of the United States: James Murray of New York at St. John, N. B.; Boyd Winchester of Kentucky at Nice, France; Charles P. P. Kimball of Illinois at Stuttgart, Germany.

Postmasters Arrested.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—James M. Buchanan, postmaster at Victor, Ia., has been arrested for converting money order funds to his own use.

Postoffice Inspector Stewart to-day arrested Edward Whalen, Frank Mitchell, William Connors, J. Harrison and A. Halstead on a charge of robbing the postoffice at Gibson, Ill., on March 15. The inspector in his dispatch states the evidence positive of the guilt of the persons arrested.

New York Factions.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The president is quite solicitous that the factions in New York city should heal their differences. If they can come together he is willing to make appointments in that city upon which all can unite. He told Mr. Grant, who was Tammany's candidate for mayor, when here a day or two ago, that he did not like factional fights and would not take sides in any. He recognized that the differences in New York city were of long standing, but he indulged the hope that all factions would come together and agree upon a slate for the offices, and if so he would make the appointments accordingly.

FROM THE FRONT.

A Fight Predicted Between Riel and Middleton's Forces in Twenty-four Hours.

Their Lines Reported Close Together on the Saskatchewan—Both Sides Eager for Battle.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 18.—All of the Middleton column except the Toronto Grenadiers have arrived at Clarke's Crossing. The Grenadiers will reach there to-morrow. The crossing of the river was commenced this morning, and if all the troops are taken over work will not be finished before Tuesday night. It is reported that Middleton will on this account send half of his troops by the East Shore and half by the West to Batoche's. It is very unlikely that there will be any fighting, as the half-breeds will either be treated with and granted their demands or they will make their escape. It is said that already large numbers, including Gabriel Dumont, have deserted Riel on the approach of the troops. It is thoroughly believed that the Dominion government has already made arrangements to smooth matters over without further bloodshed, owing to its pressure from Quebec followers.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS

are anticipated soon. The Quebec cavalrymen arrived in Winnipeg this afternoon. The Halifax battalion will reach Red Rock to-morrow and Winnipeg on Monday. There are now gathered here the Seventh and Ninth battalions of infantry, Toronto and Quebec cavalry and Capt. White's scouts. It is not likely that any but the latter will go west of here. It is reported that the crew of the steamer Northcote, which was to have been sent up near to Clarke's Crossing with supplies, have refused to proceed in view of the danger from attack by the rebels. Gen. Middleton telegraphed orders to have Capt. White, with his troop of fifty-two scouts, proceed forward at once. They will proceed to Qu'Appelle to-morrow, and will then go down to the Moose mountain country for service along the frontier.

DEFIED MILITARY AUTHORITY.

Col. Ouimet, in command of the Sixty-fifth battalion, has returned here from Calgary, thoroughly disgusted with Gen. Strange. He swears that he would not serve under him. An effort was made to keep Col. Ouimet here, but being a member of the commons he exercised his privileges, defied the military authorities and took his own way. He was heard to express himself with great warmth as to the management of affairs in the Northwest by the Dominion government. He said Sir Hector Langevin and other ministers had come to the country and had traveled all over it in Pullman cars and had not found a single discontented man; but it only took him (Ouimet) two days to find out that the whole country was discontented, owing to the maladministration of affairs here.

An Earlier Report.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, April 18.—The government telegraphed Gen. Middleton this morning not to advance on Riel to-day, as Irvine was not ready to act. Middleton is now at Clarke's crossing getting his troops across the river on the ferry. The work will be completed to-night. The grenadiers have caught up to him and he will begin his advance Monday night, as the government has changed its plan and arranged for the attack Tuesday. In the meantime, Middleton is fortyfying a position at Clarke's crossing, which will be used for his base of supplies during the campaign. Provisions are to be sent up the river. It is reported that some rebels are deserting Riel, who has sent a warning to white settlers at Saskatoon to prepare to meet their God. It is feared he contemplates a descent on that point. He is now desperate, and will go to any length rather than be captured. Middleton has expressed a fear that Riel will make a descent upon his forces to-morrow and

SEEK TO SURPRISE HIM.

Riel has been heard to express such intentions. A private dispatch from Middleton says there is little doubt that an engagement with the rebel forces is close at hand, and a brush with them may occur to-morrow, or at least within a few days. The rebels will be commanded by Dumont and Riel. Much excitement and eager expectancy exists here as the hour of the crisis approaches. To use Middleton's own words: "Things must come to an issue within forty-eight hours, for I am bound to attack the rebels if they do not attack me.

Riel has drawn up an elaborate manifesto in which he sets forth the grievances of the half-breeds and the constitutional efforts made in the past to secure their redress. In conclusion he says that, under the circumstances, a death by public executioner or in battle must be the fate of the half-breeds.

THEY MUST DIE FIGHTING.

This document was sent to Middleton who, it is understood, took no notice of it. Two couriers have been sent from Fort Pitt to Battleford to ascertain the fate of the garrison there. The latest from Battleford says: "We have no reliable intelligence respecting Poundmaker's movements or of Big Bear. They are waiting the result of military operations at Duck Lake, and defeat there will cap the climax of the revolt and serious results will certainly follow in this direction. If Big Bear succeeds in reducing Pitt he will, no doubt, join his forces with Poundmaker and attack Battleford. Some straggling Indians are occasionally in sight at this post. In military circles, it is said, if war is declared with Russia some of the troops now here will be sent to British Columbia to perform garrison duty there.

The Perils of Scouting.

Special to the Globe.

BATTLEFORD, April 18.—There has been great difficulty in getting reliable men to face the dangers of the route to Fort Pitt, but Col. Morris yesterday succeeded in sending two carriers out. The last one wh left was captured, and his dispatches were taken from him. Little Pine says he and his band are going to the Missouri country as soon as they have gathered up all the cattle here. Capt. Nash's scalpers were out on the skirmish drill to-day. Three companies of young men are preparing for service. A party of Wild's home guards crossed the Battle river this morning to reconnoiter. No Indians were in sight. A mounted scouting party have gone up river, but they have not returned.

The Troops at Swift Current.

Special to the Globe.

SWIFT CURRENT, April 18.—Col. O'Neil Otter, with the mounted police, Company C, the mounted artillerymen of Battery B, Ottawa guards will make a dash across the prairie to Battleford. By traveling forty miles a day they could reach Battleford within four days. The Queen's Own would thus be left in the rear. A hundred and ninety teams will be used for transport. Battery B will remain at Battleford after Otter's troops return.

Bleeding Nostrils.—It has done me so much good I want you to send me two more bottles immediately. I have been afflicted with catarrh for over ten years—frequently my nose would bleed and leave the nostrils in a dry, inflamed condition, with constant soreness. I experienced relief after the first trial of Ely's Cream Balm. It is the best of a great many remedies I have tried, and I can fully recommend it. E. Gill, Madison, O., editor of the Index.

Mrs. Grant is reported as saying that the happiest period of her life was when the general was living at Galena at a salary of $40 a month.

WORKING FOR TIME.

Gladstone Continues to Predict a Settlement of the Anglo-Russian Trouble,

But Diplomats Believe He is Playing a Deep Game Merely to Obtain Time.

Austria Warns the Porte of a Possible Violation of the Berlin Treaty.

Report of the Heavy Loss of Life in the Recent Battle of Chalchuapa.

Talking Peace but Meaning War.

LONDON, April 18.—The prospect of peace may be delusive. Many experienced diplomats entertain a firm conviction that the apparent truce is taken by England to get proper breath for effective action. The very firmness with which Mr. Gladstone makes his public statements, and the cold, calculating exactness with which he phrases his utterances all tend to convince those who know the premier well that he has determined upon a policy, no matter how surprising, it will by no means be one of retrogression. Mr. Gladstone has made some retreats during his ministry, but he has always, on these occasions, betrayed himself by indecision and evasiveness in his parliamentary statements. It is quite different with him now. To all interrogations in the house of commons during the past week, the premier has presented the very perfection of

FIRMNESS IN REPLY.

It is admitted, even by the premier's friends, that his conduct has been like that of a man strong in foreknowledge about the result of his cause, like that of a man managing well a good cause with many ugly features necessarily attending the preliminary stages of its progress. Mr. Gladstone appears to have his entire case in hand, seems to be unembarrassed by prospects, and undoubtedly has the full sympathy and co-operation of his entire cabinet. As a sporting man states it, "Mr. Gladstone is playing a waiting game and knows all the cards." It would appear from all this that the premier has another coup de theatre prepared for next week's vote of credit day. Hence, although all the surface indications warrant the statement that the prospect is one of peace, the only description of the actual situation which can be given as literally accurate is contained in the statement, "The situation is practically unchanged." Of course such a statement is rather oracular, but so is the situation, for no one outside the cabinet seems to know just wat it is. It may be set down as absolutely true that the rise and fall of the war talking during ten days past has been largely due to the speculative money interested in making sales or purchases. the government has decided to station a number of armed merchantmen at the South African cape, at Bombay, at Sidney, and elsewhere, as a provisional means of defense for British interests in those quarters of the world, in case of an Anglo-Russian war.

The British admiralty have been in successful negotiation with Chili for the purpose of securing a part of the Chilian navy. Four second class torpedo boats have already been bought. Orders have been issued for the immediate dispatch of these torpedo boats to Vancouver island for use in the North Pacific ocean in case of emergency. The work of fortifying Singapore will be commenced at once. One hundred and twenty trustworthy Malays will be at once instructed in

TORPEDO SECRETS AND PRACTICE.

The government has decided to put a stop for the present to all volunteer retirements among army officers. Members of the Indian volunteer force have not yet been required to enlist. They have been simply requested to register their names with the government. The war office is engaged in the work of providing for each member of this force a Martini rifle, fifty rounds of ammunition, necessary personal accoutrements, and an extra allowance of five ruples toward the purchase of a uniform. The gunworks of Sir William Armstrong have been given a large number of new war orders. Among them is an order for seventy small field pieces and another for 400 Nordenfeldt guns. Russia is strongly fortifying Sweaborg.

THE CIPHER DISPATCH.

The cipher dispatch of Sir Peter Lumsden, giving his report of the Penjdeh incident, has been interpreted and copies of the translation distributed among members of the cabinet. Nothing more is publicly known this morning of the contents of this dispatch than was stated by Gladstone in the house of commons last evening. As several houro was consumed in deciphering the dispatch it is believed to contain a full report of the battle and events leading to it as viewed by Englishmen nearest the scene.

THE PORTE WARNED.

Dispatches received here this afternoon from Vienna and Constantinople state that Austria and Germany have warned the porte that the Berlin treaty will be annulled if either English or Russian war ships are allowed to pass through the Bosphorous in the event of war between England and Russia.

Heavy Loss in Battle.

LALIBERSTAD, via GALVESTON, Tex., April 18.—Published reports of the battle of Chalchuapa, on March 31, says that the Guatemalans left 1,600 on the battle field. The Gualemalons admit a loss of 1,800. Salvador had fifty killed and 150 wounded, including many officers. The Salvadorian fire was directed by a French officer named Tourlet, who was killed in the action.

The Guatemalians say that to obtain the body of Gen. Barrios cost upwards of two hundred lives. The body was conveyed to Guatemala City and interred there with military honors. Since peace was signed by Salvador and Guatemala general confidence in commercial circles is returning.

Making Armed Cruisers.

HONG KONG, April 18.—The British government is chartering steamers belonging to the Peninsula & Oriental line and transforming them into armed cruisers. Vice Admiral Sir William Dowell, commander of the British fleet in Chinese waters, has gone to Point Hamilton in the Corean archipelago.

Osman Digna Cries Enough.

CAIRO: April 18.—Osman Digna has written to the ameer of Berber, advising him not to fight any more, because the British are building a railroad to Berber and Osman Digna's army is dispersed.

HARTER'S THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

Will purify the BLOOD, regulate BOWELS and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

HARTER'S LIVER PILLS ONLY ANTI-CONSTIPATION PILL IN THE WORLD. NEVER GRIPE, SICKEN OR LEAVE BOWELS CONSTIPATED.

Persons suffering from TORPIDITY of the LIVER or Inactivity of the Bowels, will find a permanent CURE by the use of these Pills. No medicine should be taken without first Cleansing the Stomach and Bowels with a dose of HARTER'S LIVER PILLS. Sample dose Sent Free on application by postal.

Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co. St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information. Free.

THE CITY'S INDEBTEDNESS.

Comptroller Roche Replies to the Pioneer Press' Attack.

To the Editor of the Globe:

During the past week the newspapers of the city of Minneapolis have been overwhelming in their slanderous abuse of me. They ask "the people of the city of St. Paul to proceed immediately to the suppression of the fresh individual who is bringing ridicule upon the city of St. Paul over the official signature of John W. Roche, city comptroller," and maliciously claim that my thoroughly-correct statement of the bonded indebtedness of the city of St. Paul, as published in the newspapers of St. Paul, "is false." This is also a desperate effort to destroy the high financial credit of the city of St. Paul.

But the more astonishing comments upon the bonded indebtedness and upon my official capability as city comptroller appeared in the editorial of the Pioneer Press of the 17th inst.

All well-balanced minds will not dispute that the $1,100,000 bonds of the city of St. Paul, bearing the signatures of the mayor, city clerk and city comptroller, with the city seal, and issued for the purchase and extension of the St. Paul waterworks, under authority of the common council and the legislature of the state of Minnesota, are actually a part of the bonded indebtedness of the city as much as all the other city bonds in my debt statement which have been signed and sealed, and authorized under the same authority, no matter whether the interest and principal are a charge upon the tax revenues or not.

The Pioneer Press says "that the $1,100,000 city bonds issued for the purchase and extension of the St. Paul waterworks are technically a part of the city debt and are not actually a part of it, inasmuch as neither interest nor principal is a charge upon the tax revenues of the city," claiming "that such city bonds should not appear in my debt statement."

I claim that the Pioneer Press is wrong. It "places the cart before the horse." The words "technically" and "actually" should be transposed, which will immediately place the amount in my debt statement where it properly belongs, and thus avoid the error the Pioneer Press makes by striking it out.

The Pioneer Press states that the board of education is an independent corporation, having a bonded debt of $250,000, which it claims "is not 'technically' a city debt, but is 'actually' a part of the city debt, since it has to be paid from taxes upon the assessed valuation of property, and the interest is included thereon in the annual tax levy." It claims "that such school bonds should appear in my debt statement."

The Pioneer Press is again wrong as to the school debt. The words "technically" and "actually" should be transposed, which will show that the school bonds should not appear in my debt statement, as they belong to an independent corporation.

School bonds are never included in a city debt statement, except when such bonds are directly issued by the common council.

It is strange that the Pioneer Press makes no reference to the board of county commissioners of Ramsey county, an independent corporation with a bonded debt of $250,000, being identical with the school debt in its bearing upon the city debt.

It is also strange that the Pioneer Press makes no reference to the bonded debt of the state of Minnesota, which is about five million dollars ($5,000,000.)

The city of St. Paul pays about one-tenth of the state taxes, which makes $500,000 of the bonded debt of the state for St. Paul's portion, and making the state debt identical with the school debt in its bearing upon the city debt.

There are four representations for which taxes are required to be levied upon all the assessable property in every city where the revenues other than taxes are not sufficient to meet the demands, viz.: State, city, county, school, all perfectly independent of each other in every particular.

The Pioneer Press is not fair in partly quoting my remarks in the debt statement, particularly my views of the "farcical 5 per cent. limit of assessed valuation does not apply to conservative St. Paul."

The quotation should have been: "The city of St. Paul cannot issue bonds without legislative authority. The farcical 5 per cent. limit of assessed valuation does not apply to conservative St. Paul."

The conservatism of the city of St. Paul is in her city charter, in not allowing any bonds issued without legislative authority. With such a restriction in the city charter, kept inviolate, the people can feel thankful that the "farcical 5 per cent. limit of assessed valuation" cannot control St. Paul.

To illustrate the force of the "5 per cent. limit of assessed valuation:" A city with a debt of $1,000,000, and an assessed valuation af $25,000,000, without legislative authority, wishing to increase the debt to $2,000,000, can simply raise the assessed valuation of taxable property to $40,000,000, increase the debt accordingly, and subsequently reduce the assessment at will, thereby swindling the tax-payers.

No tax should be levied for a sinking fund to redeem bonds through the course of years, unless such fund can be kept sacred for the purpose.

But the danger is in subsequent legislation diverting it for other purposes, which is characteristic of prosperous western cities.

There is a sinking fund annually levied to cover the bonds maturing the following year. Such fund fortunately is of short duration, as subsequent legislation cannot be obtained to divert it for other purposes.

The detailed reports (better known as the "tallow candle reports") are almost ready for presentation to the common council, on account of the last legislature allowing the city comptroller one full grown clerk, after a hard struggle for four years to get one.

JOHN W. ROCHE.

At Miller, Hand county, the people have held a public meeting and arranged a program for the celebration of Arbor day as a holiday, and each man, woman and child will set out one or more trees. In a short time their town will be made attractive. The example is worthy of immitation generally.

CATARRH

THE Great Balsamic Distillation of Witch-Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc., called Sanford's Radical cure for the immediate relief and permanent cure of every form of Catarrh, from a simple Cold in the Head to Loss of Smell, Taste and Hearing, Cough and Catarrhal Consumption. Complete treatment, consisting of one bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Improved Inhaler, in one package, may now be had of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Complete Treatment With Inhaler, $1.00.

"The only absolute specific we know of."—Med Times. "The best we have found in a life-time of suffering."—Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston. "After a long struggle with Catarrh the RADICAL CURE has conquered."—Rev. S. W. Monroe, Lewisburgh, Pa. "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—Andrew Lee, Manchester, Mass.

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For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Malaria, and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at Pain. 25c. everywhere.

ALLEN'S COMPOUND MANDRAKE PILLS

The most pleasant Vegetable Liver Pills in the world. A certain cure for Constipation. Try them for Biliousness, Cold Chills down the back, heavy dull Headache, Dyspepsia, Dizziness, or Sick Headache. Purely Vegetable. All genuine signed

ST. PAUL MINN. Druggist & Chemist,

ELECTION NOTICE.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, Minn., April 14, 1885. }

Notice is hereby given that

AN ELECTION

will be held on

TUESDAY,

the fifth day of May, A. D., 1885, between the hours of eight (8) o'clock in the forenoon and half-past five (5:30) o'clock in the afternoon at the usual place of holding elections in the several wards of the City of St. Paul, except as follows:

Second Ward—First precinct or First election district of First aldermanic district.

The polls in said district will be held at the office of the Abstract Clerk of Ramsey county in the Court House.

Fourth Ward—First election district of First aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of the First aldermanic district of the Fourth ward of the City of St. Paul lying north of Ramsey street and northeastwardly of the center of Sherman street, can vote at the building on southwest corner of Seventh and Walnut streets.

Fourth Ward—Second election district of First aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of the First aldermanic district of the Fourth ward of said city lying south of Ramsey street and southwestwardly of the center of Sherman street and north of the track of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, from the west line of said ward to Western avenue and east of said Western avenue from said railroad track to the Mississippi river, can vote at the house of Philip Hoffman, near the corner of Douglas and Seventh streets.

Fourth Ward—Third election district of First aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of the First aldermanic district of the Fourth ward of said city lying south and west of Election District No. two (2) of the First aldermanic district of the Fourth ward of said city, as above described, can vote at "Schade's" place near the corner of Seventh and Webster streets.

Fourth Ward—First election district of Third aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of the Third aldermanic district of the Fourth ward of said city bounded on the south by the center of Marshall avenue to Louis street; thence on Louis street to Nelson avenue; thence on Nelson avenue to Summit avenue; thence on Summit avenue to Rice street; thence on Rice street to Fuller street; thence on Fuller street to Western avenue; thence on Western avenue to Marshall avenue, can vote at the building on corner of Josette and Carroll streets.

Fourth Ward—Second election district of Third aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of the Third Aldermanic district of the Fourth ward of said city bounded on the south by Fuller street, on the east by Rice street, on the north by Thomas street and on the west by Western avenue, can vote at the lumber office of Haupt & Co., corner of Gaultier street and University avenue.

Fourth Ward—Third election district of Third aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of the Third aldermanic district of the Fourth ward of said city bounded on the south side by Thomas street and Como avenue, on the east by Rice street, on the north by the north boundary of the Fourth ward and on the west by Western avenue, can vote at the building on the corner of Rice street and Como avenue.

Fourth Ward—Fourth election district of Third aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of the Third aldermanic district of the Fourth ward of said city bounded on the south by University avenue, on the east by Western avenue, on the north by the north line of the Fourth ward and on the west by the west line of the Fourth ward of said city, can vote at the building No. 493 University avenue, near Mackubin street.

Fourth Ward—Fifth election district of Third aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of the Third aldermanic district of the Fourth ward of said city bounded on the south by Marshall avenue, on the east by Western avenue, on the north by University avenue, and on the west by the western boundary of the city, can vote at the building No. 417 Mackubin street, near the corner of Fuller street.

Fifth Ward—The Fifth ward of the City of St. Paul is divided into three (3) aldermanic districts, as follows:

First—All that part of the Fifth ward lying west of the following described line, viz: Commencing at the Mississippi river, on the line which runs north from the quarter post on the south line of section thirty-two (32), between township twenty-eight (28) and twenty-nine (29), range twenty-two (22), through the center of section thirty-two (32); thence north to the track of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad company, thence northward along the line of said railroad track to where Edgerton street produced south would intersect the same, thence north on Edgerton street to Fauquier street, thence east along Fauquier street to Payne avenue, thence north on Payne avenue produced to the north city limits, shall constitute Aldermanic district No. one (1) of the Fifth ward of said city.

Second—All that part of the Fifth ward lying east of Aldermanic District No. one (1), and west of the following described line, viz: Commencing at a point on the north line of the city limits, at a point where Arcade street if produced to said limits would intersect the same; thence south along said produced line to Arcade street; thence south on said Arcade street to Francis st reet; thence east on Francis street to Cy pressstreet; thence south on Cypress street to Conway street; thence east on Conway street produced to the city limits shall constitute Aldermanic District No. two (2) of the Fifth ward of said city.

Third—All that part of the Fifth ward of said city lying north and east of Aldermanic District No. two (2) shall constitute Aldermanic district No. three (3) of the Fifth ward of said city.

Fifth Ward—First election district of First aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of Aldermanic District No. one (1) of the Fifth ward of said city lying south of Grove street can vote at Engine House No. 4, on corner of Broadway and Tenth streets.

Fifth Ward—Second Election district of First aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of Aldermanic District No. one (1) of the Fifth ward of said city lying north of the First election district of Aldermanic District No. one (1) of the Fifth ward of said city and west of the track of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway company, to a point of intersection with Westminster street, and north and west of the track of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad company, to an intersection with De Soto street, and west of De Soto street and on De Soto street if produced north to the city limits, can vote at the building on the southeast corner of Mississippi and Thirteenth streets.

Fifth Ward—Third election district of First aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of the First aldermanic district of the Fifth ward not included within the First and Second election districts as above described, can vote at the building No. 621 Lafayette avenue.

Fifth Ward—First election district of Second aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of Aldermanic District No. two (2) of the Fifth ward of said city lying south of Third and Wallace streets can vote at the building of R. O. Edenberger, No. 211 Bates avenue.

Fifth Ward—Second election district of Second aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of the Second aldermanic district of the Fifth ward lying north of the First election district of the Second aldermanic district of the Fifth ward and south of the following line, viz.: Commencing at a point on Minnehaha street where it intersects Arcade street on the west side; thence westward along Minnehaha street to Greenbrier street; thence south on Greenbrier street to Maurey street; thence west along Maurey street if produced to Edgerton street, can vote at the building of C. Meyer, 714 East Seventh street, corner of Bates avenue.

Fifth Ward—Third election district of Second aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of the Second aldermanic district of the Fifth ward of said city lying north of the Second election district of the Second aldermanic district of the Fifth ward, and lying south of the track of the St. Paul & Duluth railroad and Fauquier street can vote at the building of Peter Keim, No. 700 Reaney street.

Fifth Ward—Fourth election district of Second aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of Aldermanic District No. two (2) of the Fifth ward of said city lying north of Election District No. three(3) of said Fifth ward, can vote at the building of Michael Brown, northeast corner of Walsh and Case streets.

Fifth Ward—First election district of Third aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of Aldermanic District No. three (3) of the Fifth ward of said city lying west of Gotzian street, and Phalen street if produced north to north city limits, can vote at the building of Laramy Bros., No. 949 East Seventh street.

Fifth Ward—Second election district of Third aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of Aldermanic District No. three (3) of the Fifth ward of said city lying east of Election District No. one (1) of the Fifth ward of said city can vote at the building of Frank Oleson, No. 1252 East Seventh street.

Sixth Ward—The Sixth ward of the City of St. Paul is divided into two (2) aldermanic districts, as follows:

First—All that part of the Sixth ward of the City of St. Paul lying east of the following described line, viz.: Commencing at the Mississippi river; thence southward along and to the south end of Hubert street; thence southeasterly to an intersection with Livingston avenue; thence southward along Livingston avenue through block sixty-four (64), West St. Paul proper, to a point where Livingston avenue, if produced, would intersect the south city limits of said ward, shall constitute Aldermanic District No. one (1) of the Sixth ward of said city.

Second—All that part of the Sixth ward lying west of Aldermanic District No. one (1) of said Sixth ward, shall constitute Aldermanic District No. two (2) of the Sixth ward of said city.

Sixth Ward—First election district of First aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of the First aldermanic district of the Sixth ward of said city lying south of Wood street where it intersects Livingston avenue; thence east along Wood street where it intersects Odell's creek; thence along Odell's creek southeastward to the city limits, can vote at the building of Frank Algier, No. 188 Fairfield avenue.

Sixth Ward—Second election district of First aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of Aldermanic District No. one (1) of the Sixth ward of said city lying north of Election District No. one (1) of said ward and south of Concord street, can vote at Engine House No 6.

Sixth Ward—Third election district of First aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of the First aldermanic district of the Sixth ward of said city lying south of Concord street can vote at the building of Tracy Bros., No. 168 East George street.

Sixth Ward—First election district of Second aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of said aldermanic district lying north and west of the following line, viz.: Commencing at the Mississippi river; thence on the center line of Hubert street to its south end; thence on a straight line through blocks one (1) and nine (9) of Eaton & Morrison's Addition to West St. Paul, to an intersection of Livingston avenue at Odell's creek; thence on the center of Livingston avenue to Isabel street; thence westerly on center of Isabel street, westward to Ohio street; thence westwardly on the edge of the bluff to west city limits, can vote at Bell's office, corner of Dakota and Fairfield avenues.

Sixth Ward—Second election district of Second aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of the Second aldermanic district of the Sixth ward of said city lying south of Isabel and east of Bidwell street, to south city limits can vote at the building of John M. Burch, corner of Hall and Dearborn streets.

Sixth Ward—Third election district of Second aldermanic district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of the Second aldermanic district of the Sixth ward of said city lying south of the Second election district of said Second aldermanic district and west of Bidwell street, can vote at the McDonald building on the west side of Ohio street between George and Robie streets.

Seventh Ward—First election district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of the Seventh ward of the City of St. Paul lying south of the center of University avenue from the eastern boundary of said ward to the center of section thirty-three (33), township twenty-nine (29), range twenty-three (23), west; thence west to the centers of sections thirty-three (33) and thirty-two (32), township twenty-nine (29), range twenty-three (23), to the city limits, can vote at the schoolhouse, Merriam Park.

Seventh Ward—Second election district.

All qualified electors residing in that part of the Seventh ward of said city lying north of Election district No. one (1) of the Seventh ward of said city can vote at the store of E. B. Higgins at Hamline.

For the election of the following city officers, viz:

MAYOR,

CITY COMPTROLLER,

JUDGE of MUNICIPAL COURT

and

TWO CONSTABLES,

To be voted for in the city at large.

One

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

To be voted for in the First, Second and Fifth wards.

One

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

To be voted for in the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh wards.

ONE ALDERMAN

and one

SCHOOL INSPECTOR

From each of the following Aldermanic districts, viz: Second aldermanic district of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards; Third aldermanic district of Fifth ward, First aldermanic district of the Sixth ward, and one Alderman and one School Inspector from the Seventh ward.

ONE SCHOOL INSPECTOR

From each of the following aldermanic districts, viz.:

First aldermanic district of the First, Fourth and Fifth wards.

Registration.

The judges of election in the several election districts will meet at the polling places designated in the foregoing on Tuesday the 21st inst. at 9 o'clock a. m. They will meet again at said polling places on Tuesday the 28th inst. at 8 o'clock a. m. and remain in session until 9 o'clock p. m. of said day; also on Friday, May 1, 1885, and Saturday, May 2, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon and remain in session until 10 o'clock in the evening of each of said days.

Official: THOS. A. PRENDERGAST, City Clerk.

CANCER INSTITUTE. Established in 1872 for the cure of Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, without the use of knife or loss of blood and little pain. For information, circulars and references, address Dr. F. L. POND, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

FOR SALE.

One-half or whole of Roller Coaster and right for St. Paul and Ramsey county.

$5,000 CAN BE MADE

This year. Address G. F. CRAWFORD, 1132 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

Articles of Incorporation

—OF THE—

Germania Loan & Building Association.

In order to become a corporation under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Minnesota in such case made and provided, the undersigned have adopted and executed the following articles of incorporation:

FIRST.

The name of this corporation shall be "Germania Loan and Building Association," and its principal place of business shall be in the City of St. Paul, County of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota.

SECOND.

The general purpose of said corporation and the general nature of the business shall be the accumulation of funds paid in monthly by its shareholders, and the loaning of such funds on real estate and other securities, approved by its Directors, to its members for the purchase of real estate, building of houses, satisfaction of mortgages and other investments authorized by law; also, the purchase, holding and sale of real estate taken on forfeiture, foreclosure