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LEWIS BAKER.

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THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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It is the Best Advertising Medium for Those who Desire to Reach all Classes of Newspaper Readers in the Great Northwest, and Especially in Minnesota and Dakota.

JOHN KELLY'S DEATH.

A powerful factor in American politics disappeared when JOHN KELLY died. There has never been a single local political organization which can compare in power and the scope of its influence to Tammany under the leadership of JOHN KELLY, and it is not likely to find another leader to take his place. He was a man of great force of character, and was well calculated for active leadership. Of a rugged nature and imperious will, he literally hewed his way to the front. A man of such positive character and native ability forced recognition in whatever sphere he chose to operate. He was a man to make bitter enemies, for it was impossibbe for a person of his disposition to come in contact with other people without producing friction. Yet he possessed qualities which made him friends, and he possessed the faculty of attaching his friends to him and holding them as though they were grappled with hooks of steel. But whatever different estimates may be placed upon JOHN KELLY, he possessed one trait of character which excited the admiration of friend and foe alike. He was an honest man. He never prostituted his power and influence to personal gain. Although he was at the head of a political organization which at one time absolutely controlled the municipal government of the great city of New York, no one can truthfully accuse JOHN KELLY of ever putting a dollar into his own pocket that was not legitimately obtained. He has been accused of political treachery, but no one dare tarnish his name with an accusation of personal dishonesty.

THE OLD SETTLERS.

While it may seem rather in the nature of an anachronism to speak of old settlers in a country so comparatively new as the Northwest, still, considering the amazing haste of American life in the West, in which a year suffices for the building of towns, where before was a trackless prairie, it requires but a short residence in any of the newer cities to acquire the title of an old settler. But the men who gathered yesterday had the right of many years spent in St. Paul, as well as the fact that their residence here has enabled them to witness such astounding changes, to entitle them to the appellation. They form a link between the past, full of reminiscence, and the pushing, heedless present, which in its rush and hurry has little time for bygone memories. Just as all progress and enthusiasm needs something of conservatism as a balance wheel, so the old settlers in any community, comprising, as they do, men who, from long acquaintance with the city's varied needs and resources, and from the accumulated wisdom which comes of ripeness in years, form a sort of informal senate, which is no less influential because its members do not possess stamped and sealed commissions. The old settlers may not make a great deal of noise, but without them it is certainly true that there would never have been a "boom" in the Northwest.

THE WEDDING DAY.

This evening at 7 o'clock there will be a wedding at the White house. It will not be the first time that the marriage ceremony has been performed in that historic mansion, but it will be the first time that the chief magistrate of the nation has led a bride to the altar within its marble walls. It will doubtless be gratifying to President CLEVELAND to know that the nation approves the step he is taking. The White house is the nation's property and it will make the people feel more comfortable for the old mansion to have a mistress.

THE BELLIGERENT CANADIANS.

While there is little reason for believing that the presence of British men-of-war in Canadian ports at the present time possesses any unusual significance, it is doubtless true that their arrival has had much to do with making a certain class of Canadians assume a very belligerent attitude towards the United States regarding the fishery troubles. While perhaps an occasional collision may occur between overzealous Canadian coast patrol cruisers and resolute captains of American fishing schooners, there is little cause to apprehend anything in the nature of a serious rupture between the two countries. There is too much fraternal feeling between Canada and the United States and they have too many interests in common to admit of the possibility of those interests and the good feeling being imperiled by the action of a small number of indiscreet individuals. Nevertheless, unless the matter is speedily settled intercourse between the inhabitants of adjacent coast towns on different sides of the line will become difficult and their reciprocal trade will be greatly injured. The authorities of both countries, therefore, can hardly escape censure unless some amicable understanding is reached. However, should the wishes of the warlike party among the Canadians prevail there is little need for the people living on the American side of the lakes to experience any immediate alarm. They have a valiant protector in the United States man-of-war Michigan, which, stationed at Erie, has frequently made the circuit of the lakes with ease, if not with celerity. Although first put into commission some forty years ago, she is admirably preserved for her age and mounts four or five really respectable guns. Then, too, it is reported that Secretary WHITNEY will make his headquarters on board of the Michigan during the summer. Should a conflict arise, the fact that the secretary of the navy was in command would no doubt spur officers and men on to redoubled exertions, which would soon cause the foe, with trailing colors, to beat an ignominious retreat. A very edifying spectacle would also be presented off a secretary who, on occasion, could prove himself competent to direct a naval battle. The general run of secretaries of the navy have been chiefly distinguished for what they didn't know about that suppositious portion of the country's armament. If war must come the Northwest may rest assured that she is thus not left without protection.

THE SENATORIAL OLIGARCHY.

Gov. HILL of New York is accused of having presidential aspirations and the probability is that the accusation is just. Considering the good luck that New York governors have had in reaching presidential nominations, it would be a surprising thing if Gov. HILL did not have his mind bent in that direction. Gov. HILL being a new man in national politics, it is essential that he should have some distinctive issue on which to base his case. He has gone to work to carve out one and has done a very skillful job. He has selected that obligarchy commonly known as the United States senate as the object of his assault, and delares in favor of an amendment to the constitution which will wrest from the senate its appointment confirming power. Gov. HILL has struck the keynote of a very popular policy, and it is surprising that some of the prominent presidential candidates had not created the issue before this time. The aristocratic tendencies of the senate in latter years has created an intense prejudice against that body in the popular mind. Its disposition to convert itself into an oligarchy is repulsive to American sentiment. It has always been a surprise to some students of American history why it is that the framers of the government, who aimed to keep the different departments of the government separate and distinct from each other, should have consented to invest the senate with power to manacle the executive department. This singular action on the part of the framers of the constitution is explained upon the theory that they assumed that the senate would always be constituted of honest, patriotic statesmen, and that it would be just the proper body to act as a check or balance wheel on the other departments. This overweening confidence in the infallible purity of human nature on the part of our constitutional fathers is what has caused the great evil under which the nation groans to-day. If senators were really the ideal statesmen that our ancestors pictured them to be, then the constitutional provision which gives the senate the confirming power would be all right. But the senate, as it is constituted to-day, is a very different bodu from what the framers of the contitution imagined it would be. It is now nothing more nor less than an office exchange, in which the business of office brokerage is regularly and systematically carried on. Instead of being an aid to the executive, it is a stone tied about the president's neck. With its star chamber methods the senate is really more menacing to liberty than the red flag of the anarchist. It is high time that tne country was getting rid of this abomination, and Gov. HILL has struck a popular chord in declaring in favor of its overthrow. It may not carry the governor into the White house, but he will begin the agitation of a reform that will be a great blessing to the nation.

A TREMENDOUS impetus will be given to the old-fashioned custom of sleeping with a piece of wedding cake under the pillow, since it has been so successful in the president's case. If he could be induced to dispose of pieces of his own wedding cake to all who would be anxious to obtain some of it for a similar purpose, there is but little doubt that his domestic expenditures for many months would be more than counterbalanced.

DR. KITTRIDGE, the noted Chicago clergyman, is about to shake the dust of that city off his feet. He had the indiscreetness to tell the Chicagoans some unpleasant truths and has been given to understand that frankness is not always conducive to the most pleasant relations. Chicago newspapers should regret his going. He has been a prolific source of news.

IT WAS the reporter of an afternoon paper who used to worry the president so much in an endeavor to find out something about his marriage. Now the president will have revenge on his former tormentor by getting married after the evening paper has gone to press and thus give the morning papers a scoop on the details of the wedding.

WHEN BISMARCK hears that this government has established a protectorate over Samoa, in order to protect the king of that country from Germany, it is expected that the American hog will no longer have the remotest chance for recognition, and that the American navy will hurry to the nearest fort for protection from the chancellor's wrath.

MINNEAPOLIS will not rest easy until Editor MITCHELL of the Duluth Tribune returns home. He has declared in his paper that Duluth intends doing the flouring business of the Northwest, and it is within the bounds of possibility, Minneapolitans fear, that he has come down to induce the Minneapolis millers to remove their mills to the banks of the St. Louis.

AND now a person by the name of HAYES, whose name may be recalled as having had some connection with the presidency several years ago, proposes running for congress in Ohio. Possibly being tired of life, he can think of no more effectual method of shuffling off than being buried beneath an avalanche of ballots.

THERE is one plank in the platform of the Knights of Labor, now in session at Cleveland, which the people of the Northwest will heartily indorse, and that is the declaration against the alien ownership of American lands. It is an evil the Northwest has seen a good deal of at one time and another.

THE American press has hitherto had nothing but the kindest expressions with reference to MISS FOLSOM, but since it has been discovered that she is the possessor of a poodle, it is feared some doubt may arise as to her fitness for the position of first lady in the land.

AN ARMED Canadian cruiser has put to sea in search of American fishing schooners. It is feared that unless MR. BLAINE speedily leads a party of his Maine brethren on his private yacht to the rescue he will materially injure his prospects for the next campaign.

THE Presbyterian convention having adjourned, prominent sporting men, possessing shrewd knowledge of human nature, are confident but a short time will elapse before the CARDIFF-DEMPSEY match can be arranged with the surety of packing the house.

IT PAINS the GLOBE to be obliged to chide the Chicago Tribune, usually not to be caught napping, for inadvertently crediting to the estimable Deadwood Nugget a reference, which originally appeared in the GLOBE, to MARY ANDERSON'S style of kissing.

THE invigorating climate of the Northwest is a stimulant of liberality, and that fact was never better illustrated than in the gift of the Pillsbury hall, the corner stone of which was yesterday laid at Owatonna, to the Minnesota academy.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY'S BACONIAN theory is again attracting widespread attention and comment. Must this be taken as an indication of the existence of a literary bureau working up the preliminaries to a tour in the lecture field?

KANSAS CITY will build a million dollar court house. It is thought that the extra $800,000 is for the purpose of furnishing good lead ballast to hold the building down against the blowing of another Missouri zephyr.

PHILADELPHIA is clamoring for new and modern hotels. The City of Brotherly Love is gradually trying to catch up with the procession, but at its present rate it will be many years before it walks behind the band.

THE Watertown Journal, published at Watertown, Dak., is the latest candidate for popular favor in that great and growing territory. Its initial number gives promise of an exceptionally good paper.

TO-DAY the president will be concerned in a ring of which the American people will heartily approve—a wedding ring.

THE COUNTRY'S FINANCES.

Reduction of Nearly $9,000,000 in the Public Debt Last Month.

The Question of Forfeiting the Northern Pacific Grant.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Following is the statement of the public debt for May:

Interest-bearing debt—	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$250,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	737,754,000 00
Bonds at 3 per cent	154,059,400 00
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	208,400 00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Pacific R. R. bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512 00
Principal	$1,220,650,312 00
Interest	11,587,832 00
Total	$1,232,237,144 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity—	
Principal	$7,097,505 00
Interest	218,790 00
Total	$7,316,295 00
Debt bearing no interest—	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$346,738,486 00
Certificates of deposit	13,955,000 00
Gold certificates	80,120,025 00
Silver certificates	89,184,129 00
Fractional currency, less $8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed	6,954,087 00
Principal	536,951,727 00
Total debt—	
Principal	$1,764,699,544 00
Interest	11,805,622 00
Total	$1,776,505,166 00
Less cash items available for reduction of the debt	202,164,274 00
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	100,000,000 00
Total	$302,164,274 00
Total debt, less available cash items	$1,474,340,892 00
Net cash in the treasury	76,142,611 00
Debt, less cash in the treasury June 1, 1886	$1,398,198,281 00
Debt, less cash in the treasury on May 1, 1886	1,407,026,847 00
Decrease of debt during the month	$8,828,566 00
Cash in the treasury available for reduction of the public debt—	
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding	$80,120,025 00
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding	89,184,129 00
United States notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding	15,955,000 00
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid	18,903,127 00
Fractional currency	1,992 00
Total available for reduction of the debt	$202,164,273 00
Reserve fund—	
Held for redemption of United States notes, acts Jan. 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882	100,000,000 00
Unavailable for reduction of the debt—	
Fractional silver coin	$28,912,277 00
Minor coin	455,453 00
Total	$29,367,730 00
Certificates held as cash	82,731,686 00
Net cash balance on hand	76,142,611 00
Total cash in the treasury as shown by treasurer's general account	$490,406,300 00

Northern Pacific Forfeiture Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The senate resumed consideration of the Northern Pacific land forfeiture bill. Mr. Dolph, in defending the bill, denied the assertion made by Mr. Van Wyck, that the history of the bill showed it to be in the interest of the railroad company. If the senator from Nebraska meant to insinuate what Mr. Dolph had seen substantially stated in some newspaper, that he (Mr. Dolph) was in any manner connected with the Northern Pacific railroad, or any other railroad company ever incorporated by act of congress, or to which any grant was ever made, or which had any interest whatever before congress, the statement of the senator from Nebraska was wrong. He (Mr. Dolph) never had a dollar's worth of interest in the Northern Pacific Railroad company, nor had he ever had any connection with that company, nor since he had been a member of the senate had he ever been counsel in any way for any corporation having any interest before congress. He would consider such a thing entirely improper, and would be ready to support the bill this morning introduced by Mr. Beck. He (Mr. Dolph) did not believe it to be for the interest of the United States government to forfeit the Cascade grant to the Northern Pacific, but such a forfeiture would be for the interest of the Candian Pacific and the Union Pacific. He affirmed that the amendment of the senator from Nebraska (Mr. Van Wyck) would be directly in the interest of the Union Pacific and other roads. The word "corporation," Mr. Dolph said, had the same effect on some people that a red rag had on a bull, and they proceded to fight it—"horns down and tail up." [Laughter.] He was not of that number. The part of the Northern Pacific grant for whose forfeiture this bill provided should be forfeited, but the amendment of Mr. Van Wyck would go too far. That was his opinion and whenever the time came that he could not vote for what he thought best for the prosperity and glory of this great nation, he (Mr. Dolph) would not sit in the senate. Mr. George believed the bill wholly insufficient as accomplishing nothing in the discharge of the great duty which the American congress owed to the American people in the matter of the forfeiture of unearned lands. At 2 o'clock, Mr. George still having the floor, the matter went over till to-morrow.

The World's Wheat Crop.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The acting commissioner of agriculture, in reply to a resolution of the house making inquiries concerning stocks of corn and wheat in this and other countries, the demands of consumption and the prospect of production throughout the world, has transmitted an exhaustive compilation of statistics by Prof. Dodge, the statistician of the department of agriculture. The tables show that the world's production of wheat in 1885 was 2,110,000,000 bushels, the requirements of consumption 2,165,000,000 bushels, presenting a deficiency of 55,000,000 bushels drawn from the previous year's surplus of 125,000,000 bushels. They find the product of Europe a medium, those of India and Australia large, and a heavy reduction in the United States. For the supply of the coming year, the crops of Australia, India and South America, already harvested, are probably about 32,000,000 bushels less than those of last year, while those of the United States promise fully 100,000,000 bushels more than the harvest of 1885.

The wheat in the United States on May 1 was 104,000,000 bushels against 152,000,000 bushels in 1885. Of the commercial stocks of wheat New York had 4,138,095, Buffalo 2,480,117, Chicago 11,777,204, Milwaukee 4,335,030, Minneapolis 4,707,999, and Duluth 7,393,748. The crop of corn in 2885-1886 was 1,617,000,000 bushels, the stock 587,000,000 bushels, and the exportation 42,000,000 bushels. The estimated acreage of winter wheat now growing is 24,727,087; spring wheat 11,800,000; total 36,527,086.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The president to-day appointed John B. Riley of Pittsburg, N. Y., to be Indian school superintendent, vice John H. Oberly, appointed civil service commissioner. He also sent the following nominations to the senate: David L. Hawkins of Missouri to be assistant secretary of the interior, vice George A. Jenks, resigned; Joseph E. Johnston of Virginia to be commissioner in and for the District of Alaska, vice Chester Seeber, resigned.

SOME VENERABLE MEN.

The Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Old Settlers' Association Quite Largely Attended.

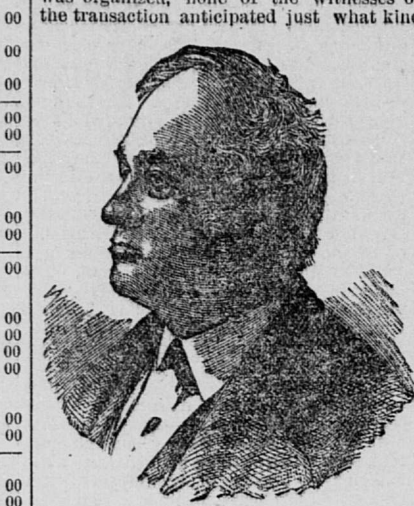
A Group of Citizens Who Laid the Foundation of this Great and Growing Commonwealth.

Gen. R. W. Johnson Elected President for the Ensuing Year--Judge Goodrich Secretary.

Reminiscences of the Pioneer Days Told Around the Banquet Table--Forty-Niners.

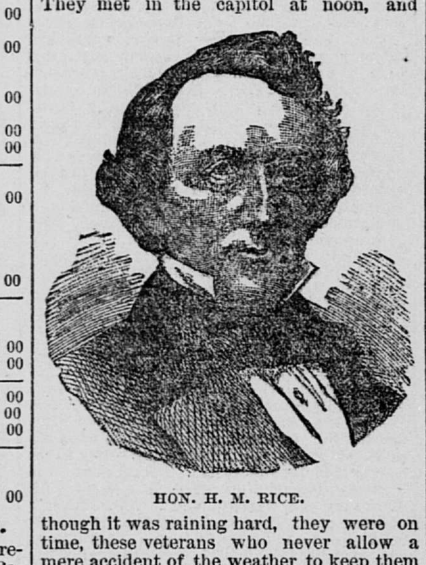
The Forty-Niners.

When Gov. Alexander Ramsey, resting his arm on a washstand, which was the only available sustitute for a writing-desk, so tradition says, signed the proclamation announcing that the territory of Minnesota was organized, none of the witnesses of the transaction anticipated just what kind



EX-GOV. RAMSEY.

of a state Minnesota would be thirty-seven years later. The official announcement of Gov. Ramsey was signed in room 20 of what was then the St. Paul, now the Merchants, thirty-seven years ago yesterday, and yesterday the signer, two of the witnesses—H. L. Moss and Judge Aaaron Goodrich—with some twenty-five others, making up the Old Settlers' association, sat down to a banquet in the hotel now standing on the same spot. J. W. Bass was proprietor of the hotel thirty-seven years ago, and he was one of the guests yesterday. The number of those in attendance at the annual meeting was about up to that of last year, notwithstanding the fact that several who were members a year ago have died. They met in the capitol at noon, and



HON. H. M. RICE.

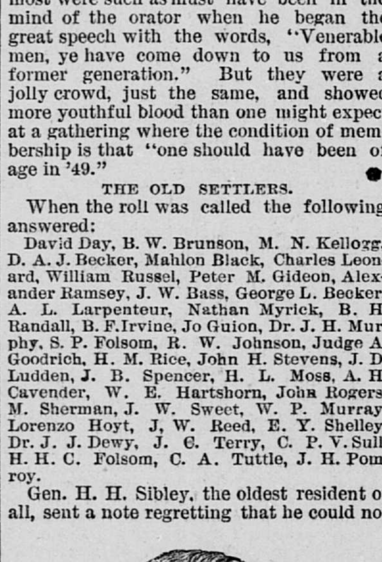
though it was raining hard, they were on time, these veterans who never allow a mere accident of the weather to keep them away, and the exercises opened precisely at the hour named. There was not a head in the room that was not bald, or silvered, to a greater or less extent, while the forms of most were such as must have been in the mind of the orator when he began the great speech with the words, "Venerable men, ye have come down to us from a former generation." But they were a jolly crowd, just the same, and showed more youthful blood than one might expect at a gathering where the condition of membership is that "one should have been of age in '49."

THE OLD SETTLERS.

When the roll was called the following answered:

David Day, B. W. Brunson, M. N. Kellogg, D. A. J. Becker, Mahlon Black, Charles Leonard, William Russel, Peter M. Gideon, Alexander Ramsey, J. W. Bass, George L. Becker, A. L. Larpenteur, Nathan Myrick, B. H. Randall, B. F. Irvine, Jo Guion, Dr. J. H. Murphy, S. P. Folsom, R. W. Johnson, Judge A. Goodrich, H. M. Rice, John H. Stevens, J. D. Ludden, J. B. Spencer, H. L. Moss, A. H. Cavender, W. E. Hartshorn, John Rogers, M. Sherman, J. W. Sweet, W. P. Murray, Lorenzo Hoyt, J, W. Reed, E. Y. Shelley, Dr. J. J. Dewy, J. C. Terry, C. P. V. Sull, H. H. C. Folsom, C. A. Tuttle, J. H. Pomroy.

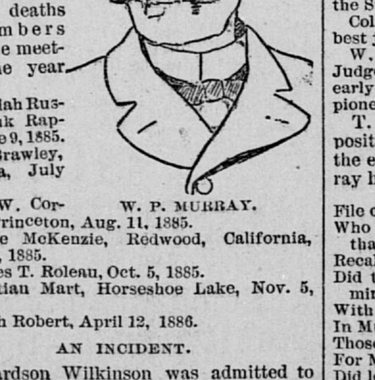
Gen. H. H. Sibley, the oldest resident of all, sent a note regretting that he could not



GEN. R. W. JOHNSON.

be present by reason of an attack of sciatia which troubled him severely. Ex-Gov. Marshall sent word that he was unavoidably out of the city.

Dr. Murply, treasurer of the association, announced that all debts had been paid and all money expended, the treasury being empty. Dr. David Day, for the committee, reported the following deaths of members since the meeting one year ago:

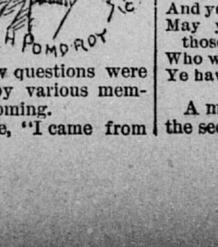


W. P. MURRAY.

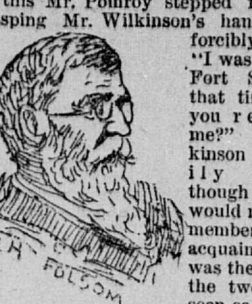
Jeremiah Russell, Sauk Rapids, June 9, 1885.
D.F. Brawley, Pembina, July 7, 1885.
John W. Cormack, Princeton, Aug. 11, 1885.
George McKenzie, Redwood, California, Aug. 20, 1885.
Charles T. Roleau, Oct. 5, 1885.
Sebastian Mart, Horseshoe Lake, Nov. 5, 1885.
Joseph Robert, April 12, 1886.

AN INCIDENT.

Richardson Wilkinson was admitted to membership. It was the first meeting he had attended. He walked from the rear of the room where he had been seated to the president's desk to sign the constitution and pay his initiation fee. Somewhat bent and with appearance of a pioneer stamped upon on every feature, he stood before the desk when Mr. J. H. Pomroy arose. A few questions were asked of Mr. Wilkinson by various members as to the date of his coming.



"It was in '48," said he, "I came from the Mexican war to Fort Snelling with a company of soldiers." At this Mr. Pomroy stepped forward and grasping Mr. Wilkinson's hand shook it forcibly, saying: "I was a soldier at Fort Snelling at that time. Don't you remember me?" Mr. Wilkinson was speedily introduced, though he said he would not have remembered his old acquaintance. It was the first time the two men had seen each other for thirty-eight years. Mr. Wilkinson signed the constitution and the two took seats side by side and talked over old times.



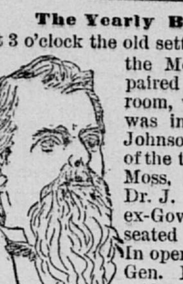
Officers were elected for the coming year as follows, the vote being unanimous in each case:

President—Gen. R. W. Johnson.
Vice Presidents—C. A. Tuttle, W. H. C. Folsom.
Treasurer, Dr. J. H. Murphy.
Secretary—Aaron Goodrich.
Corresponding Secretary—J. Fletcher Williams.

The association then adjourned for a banquet at the Merchants.

The Yearly Banquet.

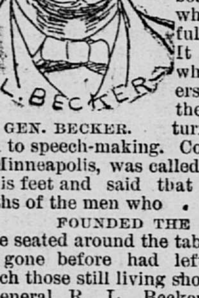
At 3 o'clock the old settlers assembled at the Merchants and repaired to the dining-room, where a banquet was in waiting. Gen. Johnson sat at the head of the table and H. L. Moss, Judge Goodrich, Dr. J. H. Murphy and ex-Gov. Ramsey were seated on either hand. In opening the proceed- Gen. R. W. Johnson said:



I want to thank you before beginning the banquet for the honor you have conferred upon upon me by electing me to preside over this organization for the coming year. I see before me the corner stones of the great structure that this state has grown into, and I feel proud of the distinction yon have given me of standing at the head of this honored association.

He referred briefly to the growth of the state during the past forty years, and the vicissitudes and hardships undergone by the pioneer settlers in the days before and even after the organization of the territory. He closed his remarks by inviting those present to enter heartily into the spirit of the occasion by discussing the merits of the elegant spread that through the kindness of Col. Allen had been laid before them.

There were twenty-eight gray-haired pioneers seated around the festal board, and their tongues ran glibly over the past as they sat and ate and drank. The menu was an elaborate one, handsomely printed on card board, on the top of which was a beautiful design in gilt. It was 4 o'clock when the banqueters settled back on their cigars and turned their attention to speech-making. Col. J. H. Stevens, of Minneapolis, was called for and he arose to his feet and said that probably nine-tenths of the men who

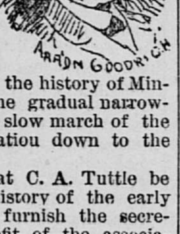


GEN. BECKER.

FOUNDED THE STATE

were seated around the table and those who had gone before had left a heritage of which those still living should be proud.

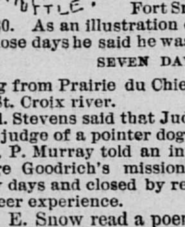
General R. L. Becker was the next speaker and he said it was exceedingly difficult for a man to make a speech when he had nothing to say. He had told the members of the association all that he had to say in private conversation. It was always a source of great satisfaction to be able to grasp the hand of an old settler and it was pleasant to look back over the years that have gone and review the early days in the history of Minnesota. He spoke of the gradual narrowing of the circle and the slow march of the members of the associatiou down to the grave.



H. L. Moss moved that C. A. Tuttle be requested to prepare a history of the early settlers in the state and furnish the secretary with it for the benefit of the association at their annual reunion in 1887. The motion was passed unanimously. W. H. C. Folsom, one of the oldest settlers of the state, gave a brief sketch of his life since he came to the state.

COMMODORE KITTSON.

He saiu that in 1840 H. C. Brown came came down to Prairie du Chien from this part of the country. He traveled part of the way on snowshoes and part by dog train. Mr. Brown told him that the stretch of country from Lake St. Croix to the Red River of the North was impassably rich, and the day would come when it would be thoroughly cultivated, and that at the falls of St. Anthony would spring up a city equal in enterprise to any city in the United States. The first court was held at Dakota, near Stillwater, and Judge Irvine presided. The first criminal trial ever held in this state was that of two Indians, in 1849, for the murder of a white trader by the name of Russ. Judge Charles Dunn presided. The trial was held at Stillwater. In 1846 Mr. Folsom took the contract for carrying the mail from Prairie du Chien to Fort Snelling for the sum of $80. As an illustration of the slow travel in those days he said he was



SEVEN DAYS

going from Prairie du Chien to Prescott, on the St. Croix river.

Col. Stevens said that Judge Irvine was the best judge of a pointer dog that he ever saw.

W. P. Murray told an interesting story of Judge Goodrich's missionary work in the early days and closed by relating some of his pioneer experience.

T. E. Snow read a poem of his own composition, in which he spoke pleasantly of the early settlers. Of City Attorney Murray he said:

File closer in that line of pioneers
Who sought this land, came Murray. How that name
Recalls our early days: when we at school
Did turn and twist and vex our youthful minds
With syntax, prosody and parts of speech
In Murray's grammar, 'twas our bete noir,
Those woes beset not children of our day,
For Murray, with forethought commendable,
Did leave his grammar when he came out West.

The poem was a lengthy composition, and closed with the following verse:

Old settlers, friends! Long may your lives be spared
To reach the harvest which your hands have sown,
And when at last with years and honors full,
Your sands of life all in the mother glass,
And ye shall cross into the great unknown,
May yours the welcome be, reserved for those
Who wisely used their talents upon earth—
Ye have been faithful—Enter into rest.

A motion was passed to to the effect that the secretary of the association be furnished with a copy of the poem to be placed among the archives.

Ex-Gov. Ramsey suggested that it would be a good idea for the old settlers to provide for their representation at the centennial anniversary of the organization of the society, which will occur in 1949, and a motion was carried to the effect that the president appoint a committee to attend to that matter. Ex-Gov. Ramsey and W. P. Murray were appointed on that committee. After a few pleasantries the old settlers adjourned to meet in one year.

Pioneer Pick-Ups.

Jesse Pomroy holds his years well, with black hair and beard and sharp eyes. He built the first frame house erected in St. Paul. It was on Robert street, near the north end of the Robert street bridge, opposite the army headquarters building. Subsequently the building was removed and now stands on Sixth street, near the chamber of commerce building. The house was built in '47 and the lumber was procured at Stillwater.

John Rogers has a fine crop of hair as white as drifted snow. Mr. Rogers came to St. Paul in '49, and built a frame hotel on Robert street near where the German-American bank building now stands. Later the frame structure gave way to a brick building. Mr. Rogers continued in the hotel business from '49 to '85, when he retired with ample means to carry him comfortably through the remainder of his life.

John D. Ludden's gray hair gave evidence of a ripe old age. He came to the state in '47 and was speaker of the territorial house of representatives in '52. S. P. Folsom was secretary of the council at the same time.

H. S. Mass, whose term of office as president expired yesterday, was United States district attorney at the time of the organization of the territory.

J. B. Bass kept the hotel and was postmaster in '49. He distributed the mail for the entire Northwest, which came up river in a single sack.

Calvin A. Tuttle sat at the head of the table yesterday. He is one of the oldest settlers of the state and was the first territorial treasurer.

Col. J. H. Stevens has the honor of filing on a claim in the early days where the city of Minneapolis now stands.

In 1847 S. P. Folsom built a log house where the Merchants now stands, the first structure erected on that ground.

ALDERMANIC CONTESTS.

The Council Debates the Long-Robbins Fight For a Seat.

Mr. Croonquist Alleges Fraudulent Votes Cast in His District.

The newly organized council foun d a the most pressing business on its hands, two contests for aldermanic honors, at its session last night. A somewhat lengthy debate was had on the Long-Robbins contest in the Seventh, but no action was taken further than to defer the settlement of it until Friday night. The notice of the Croonquist-Kenny contest was simply filed for future reference. When the roll was called, the clerk called the name of Mr. Long. Mr. Robbins immediately objected, and requested that his name be placed upon the roll instead of that of Mr. Long. President Smith said he did not think it proper to put his name there before the question was settled. Mr. Robbins said that the returns of the judges gave him the election, and that his name should be placed on the roll, and then if there was any contest it could be made by the other party in the regular way. He only asked to be treated according to law.

Ald. Starkey thought the question was one to be decided by this council. He did not know that this matter was clearly laid down in the law or it could be quickly settled by the city attorney. He did not think that there was any individual wish to to deprive either Ald. Long or Mr. Robbins of his rights. He moved that a committee of five be appointed to consider the claims of both gentlemen. Mr. Sanborn said he had another plan to suggest. The first question to be decided was whether there was a legal election. He would like to make a motion that Mr. Robbins' name be placed on the list, that some alderman second the motion and that then a time be appointed for a hearing when both gentlemen could be present with their counsel. This would amply determine whether there had been a legal election. If it was decided that there was none, then the case was ended; if that there was an election, Mr. Robbins was prima facie alderman and the contest could be regularly made. Ald. Kerr said he concurred with the last speaker. He had looked the matter carefully and thought there was one preliminary question to decide, which was whether there had been a legal election. He agreed with Mr. Sanborn that all the discussion should be had before the whole council, for each alderman wanted to hear the discussion before he could vote.

Mr. Starkey insisted that the first hearing should be before a committee. He thought this was the proper way to have all important matters which came before the council should be determined.

H. F. Stevens obtained permission to speak in behalf of Alderman Long and stated that Mr. Sanborn's motion would be perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Long and as Mr. Long's counsel he was ready to discuss the question now or at any time.

Mr. Robbins stated that he had received no notice of a contest by Mr. Long, that he knew not what the case proposed was, that there seemed to be an assumption by the council that he was the man

TO BE KEPT OUT

and had been put on the defensive when by the face of the returns he should be on the other side. He was in a very unfair position and all he wanted was a fair and honest consideration of the question.

Ald. Starkey emphatically denied any such feeling as Mr. Robbins attributed to the council. The committee of the old council to whom the matter was referred had desired a fair hearing on both sides. The question had become one of law and he insisted that the matter be referred to a committee.

Ald. Sanborn objected to any process of investigation carried on before five men when fifteen men had to decide the matter. If he was in the place of either Mr. Long and Mr. Robbins he would insist on being heard before the tribunal which had authority. The first question to be determined and he believed the only one was, whether there had been an election. He hoped the motion to refer to a committee would not prevail.

Ald. Kerr thought Mr. Robbins slightly misapprehended the question. This was not an ordinary contest of election, but a question simply of whether Mr. Long was elected for two years or one, upon which the council had authority to decide without reference to either Mr. Long or Robbins. He offered a substitute to the effect that the question be determined at some future meeting. This substitute was unanimously adopted, and the date was fixed at 7:30 o'clock Friday evening, June 4, and it was determined that when the council adjourn it be to that time. In reply to a question of Mr. Robbins, Mr. Stevens stated that he understood that the only question to be argued at the time mentioned would be the one of law, whether there had been an election or not.

ANOTHER CONTEST.

The clerk then read a petition from Andrew P. Croonquist, contesting the election of Terrence V. Kenney—the First aldermanic district of the Fifth ward. Mr. Croonquist's petition states that the votes at the election were wrongfully and unlawfully miscounted and erroneously reported; that one Johnson, first name unknown, Lars L. Imberg, H. Nelson, Claus Anderson, B. S. Wholstrom and others, legal residents of his aldermanic district, were refused permission to vote by the judges of election at the Third precinct; that Otto Ahl and others were refused permission to vote at the same place; that one O'Reilly fraudulently voted at the election, as did C. E. Robb, Peter Brown and others, that all the ballots cast for Terrence V. Kenney had written and printed on them certain cuts, printed matter and devices contrary to law, among other things being the words Democratic ticket; that at no precinct in his aldermanic district were there any legally authorized judges or clerks of election; that the judges failed to certify the returns according to law; that a large number of votes were cast for Terrence V. Kenney by men not citizens of the United States. He asked that all these questions be investigated and determined by the council, and that he be declared elected alderman. On motion of Ald. Sanborn, the petition was placed on file.

A CRY FOR THE CASH.

The Knights of Labor Petition Congress Regarding the Uncertain Financial Situation.

They Want the Government to Loan Money to Individuals at Low Rates of Interest.

A "Walking Delegate" at Chicago Arrested and Sentenced to Pay a Heavy Fine.

Trouble in the Building Trade At Philadelphia—Edison's Employes --The Ten Hour Issue.

The Knights of Labor.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—The Knights of Labor convention was opened at 8 o'clock this morning, the first business being the adoption of the amended report of the committee on strikes and boycotts. The executive board must approve all future strikes, and except in certain grevious cases where immediate action is necessary, a strike or boycott will not be allowed without their approval. An address to the Woman's Christian union was adopted after which the committee on legislation presented the following report, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the following petition be presented to Congress: The members of the order of Knights of Labor of America, respectfully represent that your petitioners are mostly citizens of the United States and members of the laboring class. That while labor produces all wealth those who have performed no labor have amassed the most wealth, and those who have performed the labor have the least to enjoy. That we feel this state of things to be largely due to vicious legislation and want of proper legislation by congress. The money in the United States is of uncertain value, differing widely in different parts of the county at all times and in every part at various times, whereas, being the measure of commercial value, it should be fixed and invariable in value. That the uncertainty in the value of money causes distrust in all commercial transactions in so much that capital is timid and labor unemployed, and periodical. That the supply of a large portion of the money of the country is in the control of private corporations, called national banking associations, creatures of congressional legislation, with whom private gain is the only motive for supplying money to the people. That the right to issue or coin money is a high sovereign prerogative which ought not to be exercised by any but the highest power in the nation; and we view with alarm the exercise of such prerogatives by private persons or corporations; and as a remedy for the evils of which we complain and for redress of the grievance we suffer, as herein set forth, we pray that your honorable body will fulfil the duties imposed on you by the constitution which provides that congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures. That you fix the measure of value by establishing a just, uniform, invariable rate of interest for money loaned. That in order to maintain such rate of interest as the normal rate you repeal all laws authorizing private persons or corporations to issue money, and in their stead, establish public loan offices throughout the country whereever needed. At least one in every county, with proper officers to perform the duties of said offices. That the national government lend money to the people at said offices on good and sufficient security and at said fixed rate of interest, on demand, and that the profits arising from the business of lending said money be covered into the public treasury for public uses; and that said loan offices be also made depositories for the savings of the people.

After the adoption of the above report the committee on the state of the order read its report and the General Assembly took a recess.

The entire afternoon was taken up in discussing the report of the committee on the state of the order to whom were referred the troubles with the trades unions. The report and discussion were not given the press, but it was learned that action had been taken in the matter.

A Walking Delegate Fined.

CHICAGO, June 1.—William Felscher, an ex-employe of Thompson's stone yard, appeared there Saturday as walking delegate to the Cutter's union and ordered the men out, on the ground that Thompson was not complying with the union scale of wages. This morning Justice Meech fined him $50 for violating the Illinois statutes, which provides a penalty for interfering with workmen or inducing them to leave work. This is the first case on record where a walking delegate has been fined for prosecuting his special duties.

Eight Hours For Letter Carriers.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The senate has passed a bill extending the provisions of the eight-hour law to the letter carriers.

Trouble in the Building Trades.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 1.—The employes of the planing and sash mills of this city struck to-day to the number of 2,000, with the exception of four mills, the proprietors of which have already conceded to the demands of the men. The men are upheld by the protective building trades council numbering 1,600 men. Accordingly, unless their demands shall be agreed to, no workman will undertake to work on a building from a cellar-digger up to a painter.

Returned to Work.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The 220 machinists of the Edison works, who have been on a strike for a reduction of time, returned to work to-day. The men will receive ten hour' pay for nine hours' work, price and a half for over time up to 10 p. m., and double time for all work done after that hour.

Going Back to Ten Hours.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The executive board of the Master Builders' association held a meeting at their office yesterday, and resolved to return to the ten-hour system on June 15 ensuing.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTES.

Canadians Talking of War--Another Seizure.

MONTREAL, June 1.—The real cause of all the fisheries trouble is the deep-rooted jealousy of the Canadians against the Americans. Being asked what course would be pursued by the Canadian cruisers if they met with armed resistance, the minister of marine declared that Canada will take the consequences, and in case of resistance the officers commanding the different cruisers have orders to shoot the vessels out of the water. England is at Canada's back.

ARICHAT, C. B., June 1.—Mackerel are plentiful in these waters. Two American vessels bought bait yesterday outside of the harbor. The fishermen do not disclose their names. They meet them to the south of Cape Augusta and Jerseyman's island, and sell bait on the quiet. These schooners neither hoist flags nor come into port.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 1.—The captain of a coaster just arrived, reports that the L'Houlett has seized an American mackerel fisherman off the Gainsborough coast.

Minneapolis Amusement Notes.

The play of Denman Thompson's, "The Old Homestead," which has succeeded "Josh Whitcomb," wherein Mr. Thompson made such a brilliant success, is drawing large houses at the Grand, and is giving universal satisfaction. There is a vein of quaint and old-fashioned humor running through the play, which holds the attention of the audience very closely. The "Old Homestead" will be presented every evening during the week, with Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

The performance of Lester Wallack's military play, "Rosedale," at the Pence opera house, was witnessed by large audiences Monday and Tuesday evenings. The play is a good one and was mounted in a very acceptable manner. The house is now doing a good business.

The turtle boy drew a large aedience at the dime museum again last night. Mrs. Tom Thumb is announced for next week.

The variety company at the Comique is playing to good houses and giving perfect satisfaction.

A Negro Hanged.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 1.—At noon today at Jacksonville, Onslow county, George McNair, a negro, 19 years of age, was hanged for the crime of rape, committed in April of last year upon a white girl 9 years old.