The St. Paul Trades Assembly Indorses Ald. M. F. Kain for County Auditor.

Clear Statement of the Differences Between the Journeymen and Cooperative Coopers.

A Master Builders' Union Formed in Boston--Twin Cities Trade Notes.

ST. PAULTRADES ASSEMBLY. Ald. Kain is Indorsed for County

autters and plumbers reported work very good; cigarmakers, work good and all union men employed; painters, work fair. The convention made a report, stating among other things that it had recommended Ald. M. F. Kain to accept the nomination for auditor. The report was accepted of Labor boycott on the stoves manufactured by Fuller & Warren, and the delegates instructed to bring the matter before their unions. What are known as the 'Diamond' stoves and ranges are manufactured by the above firm. A committee of three was appointed to tender to the success. striking switchmen the services of the

Brown, harnessmaker; directors for six months, B. H. Feider, printer, W. F. Jordan, carpenter, W. E. Henery, harnessmaker; aud-

A committee was appointed to visit the labor organizations and different assemblie of the Knights of Labor for the purpose of placing stock.

Railway Telegraphers.

A local division of the Order of Railway Telegraphers was organized in St. Paul last evening at a meeting held in the parlor of the Sherman house. The division was orthe Sherman house. The division was organized by P. W. McAllister, of Minneapois, chief organizer of this grand division. The following officers were elected:

Chief telegrapher, G. Patten, of the Omaha; assistant chief telegrapher, E. I. Whitefield, of the Manitoba; secretary and treasurer, S A. Bouke, Minneapolis & St. Louis; senior telegrapher, F. A. Olds, Manitoba; junior telegrapher, J. O. Bell, Omaha; inside sentinel, T. R. Pravitz, Manitoba: outside sentinel

 H. F.Grove, Manitoba; past chief telegrapher,
 W. O. Dolsen, Manitoba.
 The Order of Railway Telegraphers was organized at Cedar Rapids, Ia., last June and is rapidly spreading. Its objects are mutual protection and improvement of the service. In order that its objects may not misunderstood the following is given from its declaration of principles:

That any member who shall use the name of the order, or any officer who shall use his influence as such officer for the purpose of creating a strike shall be expelled.

That no member shall teach the art of telegrapy to any person without the consent of the grand chief telegrapher, attested to by the grand secretary and over the seal of the That the habitual use of intoxicating liquors be sufficient cause for rejection of any

St. Paul Labor Notes.

Full accounts of the switchmen's strike in this city and Minneapolis will be found in the Garfield Post hall, 183 East Sixth street, is

The several K. of L. assemblies will unite in giving a ball at Market hall on the 29th K. of L. Assembly No. 5,948, located at

Post Siding, is building a hall. Stonecutters are in demand at most of the yards in the city. Freight houses close at 5:40 p. m. in St Paul hereafter

THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

Statement of the Disageements Between the Journeymen and Co-operative Coopers. The Minneapolis coopers are engaged in a strike this week, the first that has occurred in about two years. For some weeks the working coopers have been dissatisfied with the wages they were receiving, and take this means to advance them. Up to Sept. 1, when an agreement between the shops terminated, there was a pretense made to keep the price of making barrels in most of the shops at 15c, but at that time the price of barrels began to be cut, and it was not long before wages were reduced to a range of 12 to 14c on hand work.

were not near the "overt act" dump. Be firm, but above all things, let reason and good common sense control your every act. Minneapolis, Oct. 16.

LOCKE. duced to a range of 12 to 14c on hand work. There were more paying the former figure than the latter. Being unable to earn fair wages, the men chafed under the burden and were finally goaded into a strike by the belief that they had everything to gain and nothing to lose. For a year past the journeymen and co-operatives have distrusted one another, and each desired the other, in the prevalence of low wages, to make a stand for their rights. Under the circumstances neither acted. The present movement has been under contemplation for some time. Journeymen state that at Monday night's meeting of the Cooper's assembly, prominent co-operative men gave assurance of their support if the jour-neymen would take the initiative, and the next day the strike was inaugurated. The men in the Auld shop, about forty in number, went out first, and at the Kennedy shop were reinforced by eighteen more. They then proceeded to the works of the

Hardwood Storage company, and were joined by the 135 men of that establishment. A visit was then made to all the other shops, mostly co-operative, and by noon there was probably not a cooper at work in the city. The co-operative men say they did not join in the strike. only stopping their work temporarily to conciliate journeymen. A meeting of shop managers was held Wednesday afternoon at the office of the Hardwood Storage company, to canvass the situation. It was admitted from the start that 16 cents could not be paid the coopers if barrels remained as low as lately sold for, and a general discussion took place as to the feasibility of a pool for the sale of barrels. Most of the shops as represented seemed to favor something of the kind, arranged on an equitable basis. The representatives of two large co-operative shops thought at first that there was not much chance of their companies being willing to go into an affair of this sort, but after further discussion of the subject, they seemed to regard the matter more favorably. It was deemed inexpedient to advance the 16 cents for making. Thirty-six to 37 cents seemed to be more generally favored, and to pay off at 14 cents or possibly 15 cents. It was thought that the coopers would be satisfied with the latter price if assured of reasonably steady employment. The meeting adwith the understanding that they should start their shops Thursday noon, but with nothing definite settled as to what wages tive shops have contracts with mills and feel in duty bound to supply barrels in such cases as needed; if they run to do this it is apt to discourage the journeymen. The strike has been carried into effect without the approval or cognizance of the Knights of Labor, of which organization aking the responsibility. journed until Thursday afternoon. it being taking the responsibility of the move on

their own shoulders. Mill owners, as a rule, express sympathy for the coopers, and

concede the justice of their asking for bet-

ter pay, but charge the coopers themselves with being responsible for the present demoralized condition of their business.

FROM SHOP AND MILL, and were all the shops to remain idle for any length of time the mills would be put. to great inconvenience and possibly be forced to shut down. The latter result may be brought about without the aid of the coopers, by the switchmen's strike .-Northwestern Miller.

MINNEAPOLIS RED-HOTS.

It is gratifying to organized labor and the citizens generally to note that the next general assembly of the Knights of Labor is to meet in Minneapolis. It has been felt by many that the Northwest has been entitled to this recognition, and it was a graceful thing on the part of the Knights to give Minne lis the largest vote that a city ever received as a place of meeting.

men. In the first instance the strike was not Auditor.

At the Trades assembly meeting Friday
Svening the carpenters, molders, stone
Auditor.

Auditor.

Auditor.

Auditor.

Auditor.

Auditor.

In a was a sum of the switches at these points. The fact is, a switchman's duties are both hard and expenses a skillful and industrious workman earning a acting, and in order to fill the position the mere subsistence, let alone a decent living, at this most ancient and time-honored of

committee appointed at the last meeting to present certain names to the Democratic been cutting each other's throats, figuratively speaking, by a competition that must have inevitably resulted in the reduction of the wages of workmen. It seems now that they have finally agreed to stand by each other and Ald. Kain indersed for county auditor.

Attention was called to the Knights

and mutually strike for the lowest price which will enable a cooper to earn adequate pay for bis exertions.

and mutually strike for the lowest price which will enable a cooper to earn adequate pay for bis exertions. and mutually strike for the lowest price which

In spite of protestations from both sides the friends of labor are afraid that old animosi-ties and a desire of one side to profit at the expense of the other will prevail. The future of the strike cannot be foretold. It may stop to-morrow, and it may be pushed through to come in the schedule. As will be seen

MINNNEAPOLIS MILLERS.

The matter of sufficient water power is beming a subject of deep concern to mill wners, as those well advised claim that the ills will be troubled more than ever in this spect on the advent of cold weather. Flour dull and lower and not much is being sold.

Working millers complain that in grinding the new wheat it is very much harder to keep a mill clean and free of dust; the new grain being dry and light, and in a pulverized state, finding its way out of machines and spouts much more than is ordinarily the case.

The following officers have been re-elected

by the Minneapolic Mill company: D. Morrison, president; C. J. Martin, treasurer; W. D. Hale, secretary; William De la Barre, It is predicted that the millers will be more

seriously hampered by low water during the coming winter than ever before. The Northwestern, Pettit, Standard and Galaxy mills have shut down because of the switchmen's strike. Most of the mills have already shut down

and will keep closed until the switchmen's strike is over. One hundred Cyclone dust collectors for the Pillsbury A have been received and are being The Operative Millers' association gives its

first social party the 28th inst. at Malcomb George Martin, statistician for Pillsbury & Co., has gone on the road as a salesman.

The Pettit mill has surpassed its record by

averaging 1,455 daily for six days. The Columbia has, of late, averaged 1,200 parrels daily.

The Crown roller has started up again. MINNEAPOLIS COOPERS.

The one-stave barrel has helped the Sixth The sales and manufacture of barrels, up to last Tuesday, had much increased. E. C. Hatch has withdrawn from the Hen-

GOOD ADVICE.

To the Editor of the Globe: I wish, through the medium of your paper, to give a word of advice to the switchmen now on a strike. The Press, Tribune and fournal are trying to get up a controversy between the men in the different yards, by repeating what this one or that one said as to who first advocated the strike. Boys, let none of this twaddle influence you one way or another. The question is, are you in the right or wrong? If wrong, go back to work. If right, stand firm for your rights, and forever respect the man who first dared to speak respect the man who first dared to speak for his rights. I see that the Journal re-peats the "overt act" dodge. I suppose it is a standing advertisement, and will appear with large headlines on the first page until the strike is over. There are men of high standing who witnessed the "overt act" affair, and they declare that you switchmen

A Sufficient Denial.

Contradicting the statement of certain railroads that insufficient notice was given by the switchmen of their intended strike. the following is certainly a comprehensive denial:

Whereas, The switchmen of Minneapolis, in their pending strike have by their honorable, temperate and orderly conduct, challenged the admiration of all law-abiding citizeus, be it Resolved, That the Trades and Labor As-

sembly of Minneapolis indorse their action to date: and Whereas, It having been published through the public press of this city that the proper officials of various railroads concerned, were not properly notified of the grievances and de mands of the striking switchmen,
Resolved, That such publications, whatever

their emanation, are untrue, inasmuch as committees duly requested and authorized by the switchmen and Trades and Labor Assembly, made formal notification to the proper committee of such resignance and requests. officials of such grievances and requests.

H. M. BURGESS, President.
C. A. KISSAM, Secretary.

Minneapolis, Oct. 15.

A MASTER BUILDER'S UNION That Grew Out of the Labor Troubles in the Eastern Cities.

The master builders have formed an association in Boston in consequence of the labor troubles, and have invited all New England contractors to co-operate with them. In their scheme of organization they propose that after the 1st of April, 1887, journeymen or laborers shall be paid a certain price per hour, as may be agreed upon between the employer and the workman; that to test the question of whether a ten-hour day's work is too long, the working day shall be nine hours and all work done before 7 a. m. and after 5 p. m. shall be paid for as overtime, and at the end of a year if further reductions of time seem desirable they will be agreed upon; that conprice of barrels to 39 cents, which it would be necessary to do to pay provision relieving the contractor from any forfeiture if the progress of the work is delayed by strikes. One of the articles of the master-builders' code on intimidation is

Certain workmen have of late very improperly interfered with the carrying on of work by striking or threatening to for the most trivial causes, as follows: Because cer-

charge. We also agree that all conspiracies shall be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

Still another article relating to grievances and arbitration is as follows: We recognize the right of the group of workmen in the employment of any indi-vidual contractor in the building trades to demand and receive from their employer a

son outside the employment of the said con-tractor will be allowed to represent them. If amicable ground of settlement is not reached through such hearing, then the grievances shall be left to arbitration in the same manner that other business disputes and compli-cations may be settled.

A SWITCHMAN'S DUTIES. The Reason Why a Strike so Seri-

Freight. Since the switchmen's strike has commenced the question has been frequently asked why it is that the failure of the switchmen to continue at their labors should seriously affect and cripple the rail-The all-absorbing topic of the week has been the strikes of the coopers and switch-stand at railroad crossings and, when not engaged in flagging passenger trains, turn men composing the crews, as they are called, must be thoroughly acquainted with the road and all the stations on the line on the Manitoba railroad. The several stone which they are employed. Each crew consists of three, or sometimes four men, the yardmaster hands to the foreman a list of loaded cars which are ready for shipment. The foreman is given charge of a switch engine, and, with his helpers, makes up the

foreman and two or three helpers. with the stations reached after the train leaves St. Paul, the cars for the first station after leaving St. Paul being placed at the rear of the engine, and the cars for the from this, it requires a thorough knowledge of the roads and stations in order to be of

Itors—one year, J. Hilton, shoemaker; six months, G. H. Bushman, carpenter.

A committee was appointed to visit the morking classes. There need be no doubt they will have ten hours' work for a day, and the strikers are as determined that they will work but eight hours, as they have been doing since last spring. A large force of Pinkand are being boycotted by the girls who wait on the tables at the hotel. Messrs. Barry and Butler, of the Knights of Labor, who came on from Richmond to settle the difficulty if possible, have concluded that they cannot effect a settlement and a hard fight is probable. Gov. Hill, of New York, has commuted the sentences of the boycotters to 100 days each.
These men forced Brewer Theiss to pay a large sum of money to secure the removal of a boycott on his beer, on the ground that the money had been expended in prosecuting the boycott. Gov. Hill makes a point that these men did not know they were violating any law, as such constructions of their acts had never been laid down by the courts, that the money was not for their private use, but for the union which advanced it. The application of the law having been established, and Gov. Hill having assurances from the prisoners and the Central Labor union that they would hereafter obey it and refrain from nch damages, he commutes the sentence stipulating that future violations may expect

After failing to adjust their differences with the managers, the brakemen on the Ma-honing division of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad struck on Monday, and the Cleveland shops of the company were

Phil Armour says that the glory of Chicago as a packing center has gone by and is mov-ing westward.

The Chances of Matrimony.

A man who has studied the various various phases of the matrimonial market has come to the conclusion that every woman has some chance to marry; it may be one in fifty, or it may be ten to one sh will. Representing a woman's entire chance at 100, he has made out the following table to show the chances at certain points of time:

Between the ages of 15 and 20 years. Between the ages of 20 and 25 years. Between the ages of 25 and 30 years. Between the ages of 30 and 35 years. Between the ages of 35 and 40 years. Between the ages of 40 and 45 years. one chance in 1,000.

Between the ages of 45 and 50 years.% of 1 Between the ages of 50 and 56 years. % of 1 After 60 it is one-tenth of 1 per cent., or

Is selling unlaundried shirts for 60 cents,

Indigestion.

Many persons lose appetite and strength, become emaciated, suffer, and die, because of defective nutrition, who might have been restored to health by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine acts upon the digestive organs, through the blood, and has effected wonderful cures. For years I suffered from Indigestion and Loss of Appetite, and failed to find relief until I began taking Ayer's Sar-saparilia. Three bottles of this medicine

Entirely Cured me, and my appetite and digestion are now perfect.—Fred. G. Bower, 496 Seventh st., South Boston, Mass.

I have, for years, suffered acutely from Dyspepsia, scarcely taking a meal, until within the past few months, without enduring the most distressing pains of Indigestion. My stomach sometimes re-jected all food. I became greatly reduced in strength, and very despondent. Satisfied, at last, that my trouble was of a scrofulous nature, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and believe it has saved my life. My appetite and digestion are now good, and my health is perfect. — Oliver T. Adams, Spencer, Ohio.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

"HEALTH of WOMAN is the HOPE of the RAGE." THOUSANDS of LADIES Gladly Testify that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Does Everything that is Claimed for it. Its purpose is solethose painful complaints and diseases so common to our MOTHERS, WIVES and DAUGHTERS. Price \$1. at Druggists. IN LIQUID PILLOR FOR \$5.) EITHER SENT BY MAIL SECURE FROM OBSERVATION, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. Mrs. PINKHAM'S "GUIDE TO HEALTH" AND CONFI-

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S **VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS OF EITHER SEX COMPOUND IS UNSURPASSED. IN PASSING THROUGH ANY UNUSUAL TRIAL OR IN CHANGE OF LIFE, IT WILL, IF USED THOROUGHLY GIVE GOOD HEALTH AND STRENGTH. * * * THOROUGHLY GIVE GOOD BEAUTH AND CLEAR CONSTIPATION, WHEN, PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION, BELIOUSNESS AND TORPHOTHY OF THE LIVER, 25 Cts. THEY SHOULD BE TAKEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMPOUND. ter pay, but charge the coopers themselves with being responsible for the present demand and receive from their employer a bearing upon any grievances that may arise desired, and at this bearing they can elect to be heard through a spokes man chosen from their number of stored barrels in the city is light, there probably being not over 70,000, ber or by their individual voices, but no per-

FOR TWENTY YEARS.

A Lumber Buyer With a Reminiscence Extending Over 'hat Period.

ously Affects the Handling of His Connected Story Overing All the Period Sincethe War.

> A Reporter Let Loose i the Manitoba Shops and Wat He Saw Ther.

> The Interesting Cases o Messrs. Murray and McCummins Told by Themselve.

Prominent in the northern district of St. Paul, and hugging closely to he base of Mt. Airy, stand the vast and soll workshops of structures include the paintsop, the carshop, the boilershop, the blacksminshop, the machine shop and the round house. Inside these buildings fully 500 wokmen, wearing the jean overalls, which constutes the uniform of labor (a manlier gart than soldier's trappings or courtier's lacs) move among great machinery, or deafen thair with a continuous rat-a-tat-tat of their humers. In the machine shop, huge tachines bore,

shear or punch thick steel as asily as a carpenter carves wood, or a chil with scissors cuts out its paper playthings. In the blacksmith shop, forty odd forges
CAST A LURID GLRE upon the smoky was. In the round house forty-eight stalls contain each an engine (that seens, in its narrow house, monstrously enlarged in process of engir or manufacture. Ean engine suggests a huge beenive, and the men crawling or climbing upon it seem ike industrious

In the midst of such suroundings a reporter found Mr. William Muray, a man well known and popular among is fellow workmen, and who has been there nearly ten years. In reply to the reporter's inquiry be deck or draft will be foresized, which the control of the amount of the proposal, which the control of the amount of the proposal, which the control of the amount of the proposal, which the control of the amount of the proposal, which the control of the amount of the proposal, which the control of the amount of the proposal, which the control of the amount of the proposal, which the control of the amount of the proposal, which the control of the amount of the proposal of the control of the control of the amount of the proposal of the control of the In the midst of such suroundings a re-

"My appetite was gone food disagree with me. I coughed an spit up nasty phlegm, I had a sore feeling in my throat, and my cough stuck to me.'
"Well, about three weeksago I went to my foreman, Mr. Ed Schultz, aid told him that I would have to lay off and seta doctor. He told me that he himself was under Dr. McCoy's treatment, and found it vey beneficial. He advised me to see him. I went at once to the doctor's office, at 489 Bradway, and was examined. He tapped mychest, and found in the top of the left lung a dull sound that

he said indicated commencing consumption.

1 began to use his medicine."

"Only three weeks have lapsed and I have gained, in spite of my harr work, five pounds in weight. My appetite isgood, the soreness in my chest is gone, my cutch is gone and I feel like a new man. I can handle my work like a man. I feel grateful to Dr. McCoy, and am glad to let people lnow it."

Mr. Murray lives at the jorner of Park avenue and Lyton place, and his statement can be easily verified.

THE ELGIN FATTERY. How That Famous Troop Got Its



Leander McCummings, 613 Hoag Avenue North, Minneapolis. "I have been for several years," Mr. Cumings said, "in the lumber business. Prior to that and to my coming to Minneapolis I was a

railroad contractor in Iowi. In the last twenty years, in fact ever since leaving the army, I have led an active life, but led it under diffi-"Under difficulties?" "Yes. During the war I served in the Fifth Illinois regiment—in the Egin battery, as it

was called, because SUPPLIED AND EQUIPPED by the Elgins. Some way or other, during the exposure of the service, I contracted severe

by the Eigins. Some way or other, during the exposure of the service, I contracted severe colds. These, allowed to rin unchecked, led into catarrh. After leaving the war I tried in vain to get cured. I found that my ears were affected, and that I was gradually but surely growing deaf. My health got so bad that it was simply horrible. I doctored with one physician six months, but I can't say that I got much help from it."

"Well, the years passed, and my trouble kept getting a stronger grip on me all the time. It was chronic, as they called it, and some told me that there wast't any cure for the Board for Commissioners.

By order of the Board.

287-96

WM. O'GORMAN, Secretary.

some told me that there wasn't any cure for it. I had a cough and pain it the head, over the eyes. I breathed at times with difficulty: there was a wheezy sound in my chest when I breathed; I came up into Minnesota thinking possibly the climate would be better for me here. But I got worse instead of better. My deafness increased to such an extent that people had to shout at me to make me hear. When I lay down at night I could feel lumps in my throat which sometimes

ALMOST CHOKED NE

ALMOST CHOKED NE
as I lay upon my back. I had sweats every
night, and in the morning my night garment
would look as if it had been wet with water.
I had fits of coughing and would raise a tough
kind of mucus. It had a bad odor, and
sometimes I would have difficulty in coughing it up. Then I would vomit. Often I was
called up at night by fits of vomiting, and for
years I haven't been able to take anything on
my stomach in the morning. Day after day
I would throw up even the cup of coffee I
took for my breakfastin the morning. Every
once in the while I took a fresh cold—I
seemed to be forever taking cold—and then I
would be worse than ever. I could no longer
sleep, and as for appetite, I seemed to dislike
all kinds of food. I think it was about a
month ago that I went to Dr. McCoy's office.
He told me that I had catarrh of the head,
throat and stomach. When I went to see him
I was so deaf that he ALMOST CHOKED NE I was so deaf that he

HAD TO SPEAK LOUD in my ear to make me hear what he said. I went under his treatment. He did something —I don't know how to describe it—to my head and ears and I seemed to be all cleared out.
The next day I could hear quite well, and
within a weak I could hear as well as I ever
did in my life. My deafness was cured entirely. I continued under his treatment. My night sweats stopped. I had no more snuffing, no more coughing, no more raising of phlegm. My appetitite returned to me, and now I eat a hearty breakfast every morning. I have no more of the languid, tired, uneasy feeling that I once had. I have not a symptom left of the nauseating, miserable disease from which I had suffered for twenty years.

I have been cured completely."

Mr. Leander McCummings, who made the statement above given, is well known in the amber trade and about town. His face is fairly reproduced in the above cut. He resides at 613 Hoag avenue, and is the buyer for Brooks Brothers, lumber dealers, and successors to Farnham & Lovejoy.

DOCTOR

Late of Bellevue Hospital, New York, Has offices at

No. 489 Broadway, St. Paul, AND AT_

WEST HOTEL BUILDING, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Where all curable diseases are treated with success. All diseases peculiar to the sexes a specialty. CATARRH CURED. CONSULTATION at office or by mail, \$1. Correspondence receives prompt attention. ST. PAUL OFFICE HOURS, 2 to 7:30 P. M., Sundays included.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WAGONS, HARNESS AND Harrows.—Department of the Interior, office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., September 25, 1866.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for wagons, harness or harrows," as the case may be, and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received at this office until one o'clock of Saturday, October 23, 1886, for furnishing for the Indian service in Dakota, 150 wagons complete, 3½x11 inch thimble skein, wide track, with bows and 8 oz. unsized duck covers. spring seats and top boxes; 150 set of wheel harness, double, with breeching, check lines and Concord hames; 150 set of lead harness, double, without breeching, with check lines and Concord hames; and 100 narrows, 40 teeth. ½x10 inches headed.

By calling for wagons "complete," is meant wagons with brake, evener, lower box, neck yoke, single trees, stay chain and tongue.

Bidders are required to furnish samples of harness and harrows, and to give price for delivery of the articles at Chicago, tll., Kanass City, Mo., Omaha, Nebraska, and Sioux City, Iowa.

CERTIFED CHECKS.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States Depository, made payable to the undersigned, for at least FIVE per cent. of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States, in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract, with good and sufficient sureties, otherwise to be returned to the bidder.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best in-

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interest of the service.

J. D. C. ATKINS, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER, COAL, HORSES,
Cows, etc.—United States Indian Service,
Santee Agency, Nebraska, September 30, 1886.—
Bealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for lumber, coal, horses, cows, etc.," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the Santee Agency, Knox county, Nebraska, until one o'clock of November 3, 1886, for furnishing and delivering at the Santee, Flandreau and Ponca Agencies a variety of lumber and other building materials, schedules and full description of which may be obtained by application to the undersigned, 130 tons of soft coal, 4 tons of blacksmith's coal, 174 American mares, not under 4 or over 7 years of age, sound, without blemishes, well broken, and to weigh not less than 950 pounds each, and 40 cows of graded stock, in good order and condition, natives of Nebraska or adjacent territory, not under 2 or over 5 years of age, to weigh not less than 700 pounds.

All animals offered for delivery under a contract, will be subject to a rigid inspection by some person to be designated by the Department.

CERTIFIED CHECKS. DROPOSALS FOR LUMBER, COAL, HORSES,

men, and who has been there nearly ten years. In reply to the repoter's inquiry he said: "Some time ago I cauht a severe cold by sleeping in a draft. I swat it off, and apparently got rid of it, but it returned after a few days. Again I shook it off, but still in another couple of days it rould come back. That struggle lasted for qute a while, and I hegan to feel

per cent. of the amount of the United to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient surelies; otherwise to be returned to the bidder. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interest of the service.

CHARLES HILL, 277-98

U.S. Indian Agent.

CERTIFIED CHECKS

Proposals for Lumber and Coal.

U. S. INDIAN SERVICE,

SISSETON AGENOY, DAKOTA, Sept. 29, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS indorsed "Proposals for Lumber or Coal," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the Sisseton Agency, Dakota, until 1 o'clock of Thursday, the 21st day of October, 1886, for furnishing and delivering at Sisseton Station, Dakota, 100 tons Lackawanna coal, 150,000 shingles XX., 75,000 feet second common boards, planed on one side (1,000 feet of the same to be 14-inch stock boards), 35,000 feet flooring, second; 20,000 feet siding, second; 20,000 feet framing lumber, second common (2x4, 2x6, 2x8 and 6x6, 2,000 feet to be 20 feet in length and the balance to be 16 and 12 feet in length; 100 No. 2 windows, 8x10—12 lights; 50 doors 2-8x6-8x1%-inch thick; 3,000 feet tumber for coffins, planed on both sides (500 feet each of 8-inch, 10-inch, 12-inch, 14-inch and 16-inch stock boards, balance to be 18, 20 and 22 inches wide).

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States Depository, payable to the order of the undersigned, for at least five per cent, of the amount of the bid, which check or draft shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving an award shall fail to execute promptly a contract with good and sufficient sureties according to the terms of his bid, otherwise to be returned to bidder.

The right's reserved to reject any or all bids if deemed for the best interests of the service. Proposals for Lumber and Coal.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids if

deemed for the best interests of the service.

For further information address the undersigned.

ISRAEL GREENE, U. S. Indian Agent.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 29, 1886. {
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 p. m. on the 19th day of October, 1886, for furnishing stone for use at the Des Moines Rapids Canal and Dry Dock. Proposals will be accompanied by a written guarantee that in case the bid be accepted, contract will be entered into with good and sufficient security within ten (10) days after notice of such acceptance. Blanks, on which proposals must be made, containing specifications and detailed information, may be obtained on application.

A. MACKENZIE, Major of Engineers. A. MACKENZIE, Major of Engineers. 273-76 Oct 17 & 18

"Fire Department City of Saint Paul."

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS, St. Paul, October 13, 1886.

Proposals for Hay!

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of St. Paul, until Monday, October 25, 1886, at 12 m, for 500 tons (more or less) best quality

WILD HAY,

PROPOSALS.

Office Board Fire Commissioners, St. Paul, Oct. 13, 1886.

Proposals for

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Fire Commissioners of the city of St. Paul until Monday, Oct. 25 1886, 12 m., for seven thousand (7,000) bushels (more or less) best quality

NO. 2 WHITE OATS, For use of Fire Department of the City of St Paul for one year, from Nov. 1, 1886, to be de-livered at such times and in such quantities as

called for by the Chief Engineer The said Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Oats," and addressed to F. R. Delano, President Board of Fire Commissioners. By order of the Board. 87-96 WM. O'GORMAN, Secretary.

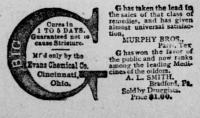
CITY A NO HEATING INTRODUCE OUR PATENT BOILERS VERY LOW PRICES

FOR THIS SEASON. Plans and specifications furnished for public and private buildings. We also manufacture Valves for Steam, Water and Gas Works, HOLLAND & THOMPSON,

Works-West St. Paul. Office-317 Minnesota Street.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 371 and 373 Sibley Street, FAIRBANKS SCALES

ECLIPSE WINDMILLS.



CITY NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, St. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 8, 1886.

All persons interested in the assessment Grading Concord street, from Cambridge street to Arthur av-

Grading Dayton avenue, from Aldine street (formerly Wright avenue), to Hamline avenue (formerly Simpson avenue;

Construction of a sewer, commencing on Summit place, at the intersection of the sewer on Rondo street, thence North on Summit place to Fuller street, thence west on Fuller street to Marion street; thence north on Marion street, to Edmund street, thence east on Edmund street to Rice street, and on Rice street from University avenue to the south line of the right of way of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Rail-

way Company; Grading Sixth street, from Maria avenue to Arcade street;

Grading Ashland avenue (formerly Hennepin avenue), from Victoria street to Lexington avenue:

Grading Dayton avenue, from Victoria street to Lexington avenue:

Grading Superior street, from Western avenue to Duke street. Grading Clinton avenue, from Concord street to Colorado street:

Construction of a sewer on Nash street, from Mississippi street to L'Orient street; Grading Williams street from a

a point opposite the line between lots 6 and 7. block 6, 3, DeBow, Smith, Risque & Williams' addition to Stillwa-

Grading Goodrich avenue, from Dale street to the alley between lots 5 and 6, block 6, Terrace park addition;

the south side of Sherburne avenue to Como avenue; Constructing of a sewer, on West Fourth street, between St. Pe-

Grading Brewster avenue from

ter street and Market street. Grading Grove street, from Mississipi street to Canada street: paving with cedar blocks said

Mississippi street to west line of Broadway, and surfacing with gravel said Grove street, from the west line of Broad-

Grove street, from west line of

way to Canada street; Grading and guttering Sherburne avenue, from Grant street to Rice street;

Grading Hoffman avenue, from Short street to lot 14, block 17, Suburban Hills; Grading and guttering Isabel

street, from Ohio street to State Grading Von Minden street, from

Western avenue to Dousman Opening an alley, 10 feet wide through block 5, St. Paul proper, from Cedar street to

Minnesota street: Grading Front street, from Rice street to Lexington ave-

Paving Chestnut street (with pine blocks), from West Seventh street to Mississippi river. Grading Stryker avenue, from Prospect terrace to Louisa street:

Paving Seventh street, between the outside rails of the street car tracks and the curb lines, from the east end of the Seventh street bridge (crossing the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad, to the east line of Hope street, with Cedar blocks' and put in granite curbs;

Grading Capitol avenue, from Aldine avenue (formerly Wright avenue), to Hamline avenue and Simpson avenue, from Min nehaha street to Taylor avenue; Grading Western avenue, from Pleasant avenue to the right of way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company; Grading Minnehaha street, from Hamline avenue to Snelling

Grading Indiana avenue, from Dakota avenue to State street Grading Toronto avenue, from Randolph street to St. Clair

Grading East Fourth street from Maria avenue to Mendota street.

Grading Webster street, from Randolph street to Pleasant avenue: Grading Susan street, from Da-

kota avenue to Concord street. Grading and guttering Brewster avenue, from University avenue to Sherburne avenue;

Constructing a sewer on Martin street, between Rice street and St. Peter street;

Constructing of a sewer on Ninth street, from Fort street to Oak

Grading Hewitt avenue, from Aldine avenue (formerly Wright avenue), to Hamline avenue (formerly Simpson avenue;

WILL TAKE NOTICE That on the 19th day of September, 1886, I did

receive different warrants from the City Comptroller of the City of St. Paul for the collecion of the above-named assessments The nature of these warrants is, that if you fail to pay the assessment within THIRTY DAYS after the first publication of this notice, I

shall report you and your real estate so as sessed as delinquent, and apply to the Dis-trict Court of the County of Ramsey, Minne sota, for judgment against your lands, lots, blocks or parcels thereof so assessed, including interest, costs and expenses, and for an order of the Court to sell the same for the payment then GEORGE REIS, City Treasurer.

CITY NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,) St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 13, 1886. All persons interested in the assessments

Opening, widening and extension of James street, from Oneida street to

Opening, widening and extension of Richmond street, from Jefferson avenue to Grace street:

Change of grade on Fillmore avenue, between Dakota avenue and State WILL TAKE NOTICE

That on the 7th day of October, 1886, I did

eceive different warrants from the City comptroller of the City of St. Paul for the collection of the above-named assessments. The nature of these warrants is, that if you

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

payment thereof. GEORGE REIS, City Treasurer.

CITY NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 8, 1886. All persons interested in the assessments

Condemning and taking an easement on the land adjoining and on the line of Mound street, from Hastings

avenue to Burns avenue; Frading Mound street, from Hastings

avenue to Burns avenue. WILL TAKE NOTICE That on the 24th day of September, 1886. I did receive a warrant from the City Comp-troller of the City of St. Paul for the collec-

ion of the above-named assessme The nature of these warrants is, that if you fail to pay the assessment within

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

GEORGE REIS, City Treasurer

CITY NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, 1 ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 13. 1886.

All persons interested in the assessment for pening, widening and extension of a street 200 feet wide, from Chestnut street to a point, where the creek which is the outlet of Fountain cave empties into the Mississippi river,

ion of the above-named assessments. The nature of these warrants is, that if you fail to pay the assessment within THIRTY DAYS

WILL TAKE NOTICE

That on the 28th day of September, 1886, I did

receive different warrants from the City Comptroller of the City of St. Paul for the collec-

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

TESTIMONY OF A MICHIGAN ARCHITECT

SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 19, 1886-I have

Hall's Sheathing Lath

In the construction of private dwellings and public buildings, with very satisfactory results, and cheerfully recommend its use where warmth and solidity of walls is desired. It is also entitled to merit on ceilings where the builder desires to deaden the upper floors, as it forms a floor for the material. Where extra it forms a noor for the material. Where extra
warmth is required, it may be used as an outside sheathing, with grooves inward and plaster between the studding, affording also additional fire protection.

F. W. HOLL STER, Architect.

E. T. SUMWALT, Lumb r Dealer, Gilfillan
Block, St. Paul. Agent i r the Northwest
and Southwest.

A POSITIVE Cure without Medicine Patented October 18, 1876. One box will care the most obstinate case

Allan's Soluble Medicated Bongles No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba or o sandalwood that are certain to produce dyspe by destroying the coatings of the stomach. President of price. For further particulars send for circu P. C. Box 1533.

J. C. ALLAN CO.. 83 John street, New York