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A SWEEPING SYSTEM.

The Topographical Difficulties Encountered in Draining Minneapolis.

Sewer Tunnels Whose Engineering Work Challenges Admiration.

The Tunnel in Northeast Minneapolis and the Men Constructing It.

A Great Hole and What a Trip Through It Presented to View.

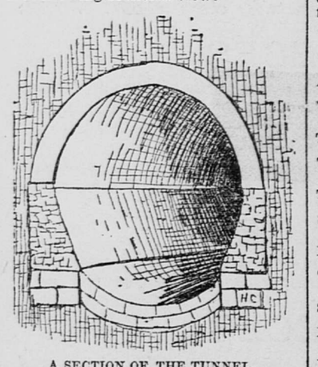
THERE is no physician in Minneapolis but will tell you there are few matters of greater importance to the public health than a perfect system of sewerage. This Minneapolis has not. But, in the course of years, and with the expenditure of money it will have. The work has already begun and on a grand scale, though such are the engineering difficulties encountered that much time must elapse before anything like a perfect system can be obtained. Topographically Minneapolis is very level, and therefore difficult to drain, and were it not for the falls of St. Anthony, which give the steep and precipitous river banks, the situation would be far worse. The general public knows an immense tunnel is now being constructed beneath the heart of the city, to drain the entire North side and carry off the noisome waters of Bassett's creek, but few individuals are aware of the difficult engineering feat being slowly brought to success by Engineer Sublette. Still fewer people know anything of the similar undertaking on the East side, to say nothing of the details. Of the tens of thousands who daily cross Main street at Central avenue not one in a thousand ever knows there is a tunnel beneath his feet, with trains of cars running rapidly through it, and even those who know of the complete steam plant at Third avenue northeast have small conception of the work of which it is part.

THE NORTHEAST SEWER TUNNEL

is really a gigantic undertaking, and will require for its completion the work of over seventy-five men for over three years. The tunnel proper will open under the river bank at Third avenue southeast, near the tail race of the Pillsbury A mill, and will end two and a half miles to the northeast, beyond the Northern Pacific tracks. It is also probable a branch will run off to the eastward to drain the country lying in the vicinity of Maple Hill cemetery. The work began in February last, in charge, under Engineer Rinker, of T. T. Deterly, of the city engineering corps, and has been completed for about three-quarters of a mile. The line of the tunnel, beginning at the southern end, follows the course and angles of Main street at a depth of thirty-eight feet below the surface and about eighty feet from the shore line of the river. At Fourth avenue northeast it turns upon Rollins avenue, running a block to Fifth avenue, and thence in a straight line beyond the Northern Pacific track, as stated. The work is done by the city, on the day plan, J. S. De Wolff superintending. Cornelius Linehan, better known as "Con," with his brother Ed, furnish the stone, Matt Lilliman "bossing" the masonry work, and Andrew Dahlgren the excavating. The stone comes from the quarries of Linehan & Thielen, which are right at hand, and, as it is their first city contract, they are proud and happy over it. The men in charge in every department are very well known all over the First ward, and any mention of the work would be incomplete without this reference to their personality.

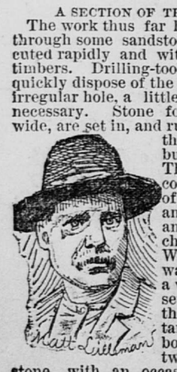
A TRIP THROUGH THE TUNNEL

was made yesterday by a GLOBE reporter, and as Con remarked it was "the first time, by the bones of O'Toole, a paper had interprize enough to spoke of it." A stairway leads down through the engine room and thence to a gully in the river bank, where the tunnel has been pierced and a track laid on which to haul sand out and building material in. A clean car was brought out and with seats laid across the top resembled an Irish jaunting car. The party was furnished with lanterns, and climbing aboard, two stout workmen pushed the car into the bowels of the earth. The best idea of the tunnel is obtained from the following sectional view:



A SECTION OF THE TUNNEL.

The work thus far has been mostly through some sandstone and is prosecuted rapidly and without supporting timbers. Drilling-tools and dynamite quickly dispose of the rock and open an irregular hole, a little larger than is necessary. Stone footings, two feet wide, are set in, and rubble walls, about three feet high, builded upon them. The arch is of solid concrete, composed of sand, cement and broken stone, and is eighteen inches in thickness. When the rubble walls are complete a wooden frame is set upon them and the concrete firmly tamped in. The bottom is made of two courses of stone, with an occasional course of brick, in places. When the frame is removed a tubular hole is disclosed, seven feet high and as clean as a newly made room. Sewer connections are made as rapidly as the work progresses, the concrete floor carrying off the water. While the mouth of the tunnel is not complete, the water is permitted to flow into a portion without the bottom stone, and whatever of the water is not absorbed by the sand is kept down by steam pumps. Stringers are laid across from footing to footing, to carry the tramway, which does not interfere with the free flow of water.



PROPELLED BY STOUT MUSCLE,

the reportorial car rolled along the reverberating tunnel, while Engineer Deterly explained the work. It struck the ear rather peculiarly, as the car spun along, to hear him say, pointing to a stream of water, "That comes from Brown's livery barn;" or, later on, "We are now under Central avenue." At one point the car suddenly brought up at an opening where daylight streamed in. It came through a square aparture below Central avenue, where a gully chanced to come near the tunnel and was cut through to save time in dumping out sand. At the south end, the tunnel is dammed up to prevent the back of the water and here the pumps are at work. At the north end, which is some 400 feet north of the Clough mill, the tunnel ends in a gully. The work had struck a south grey sand, where tunneling is impossible and progress is the same as in an ordinary sewer.

The plant at Third avenue is quite extensive and is economically arranged. The same track which dumps sand over the river bank, runs beneath the mixing room, and stone and concrete are hauled in without extra handling. The stone crusher is at the same place and the engine which furnishes the power also operates a friction drum for hoisting purposes.

The quarries from which the stone is obtained, deserve some mention. They underly a considerable portion of the First ward, at no great depth, and furnish an excellent quality of stone, which finds its way into the foundations of most of the large buildings in the city.

WINTER AMUSEMENTS.

Mayor Ames Wants Horse Racing —Berry Exonerated.

At the beginning of yesterday's meeting of the park commission a committee of citizens owning property along Minnehaha creek appeared and asked for an informal expression as to whether, if land along Minnehaha creek, from Humboldt avenue to the Soldiers' home, is donated for a boulevard the board would agree to accept it and improve it at some proper time. It was stated that the land given would allow a boulevard practically 200 feet wide, and the board by a vote indicated that such a proposition would be favorably received. Notice was received from the county auditor that the maximum rate of taxation for park purposes.

The September pay roll, amounting to $3,097, was ordered paid.

Commissioner Ames, from the special committee appointed on winter sports, reported that the committee contemplated suggesting the laying out of a race course as soon as there was ice on Lakes Calhoun and Harriet, with drives on either side, so the races can be witnessed in safety; also several skating rinks. In this way he thought the lakes could be made as great a source of pleasure as the parks are in summer.

The committee to which was referred the communication of C. McC. Reeve, in regard to the refreshment and amusement privileges at Lake Harriett, reported fourteen suggestions covering the general improvements that should be made, including the widening of the driveway opposite the motor station, by filling in the lake so as to make the beach line straight; the building of docks, boat houses, refreshment stands, bath houses, adornment of the boulevard, swings for children, etc. The committee also reported a proposition from Mr. Reeve to lease for the term of two years, for $1,250 for each year, such buildings, or he would build them and pay 8 per cent. on their cost, and sell them to the park commission. The report was placed on file.

Commissioners Sutherland and Brown to whom was referred certain newspaper charges against Supt. Berry reported that he should be fully exonerated, as they believed the charges to be without foundation. President Loring added that he had personally investigated the charges and found them groundless. Charles Kessler appeared before the board and requested steps should be taken to purchase ten acres for a park in the Ninth ward. Ald. Mareck also asked for the First ward that blocks 19 and 20, St. Anthony township, be designated for a park. Both requests were referred to the committee on designation and the East side commissions.

An Enviable Lot.

Harper's Bazar.

"That George Sampson, I suppose, is one of the luckiest dogs alive," remarked young Featherly, enviously.

"In what way?"

"In being engaged to Miss Smith."

"How is he lucky in that? She is not pretty, and is certainly not rich."

"No; but she clerks in a confectionery shop. I heard George say that even the smell of ice cream almost makes her sick."

THE PARSON'S FLEA.

A city pastor, in July,
The season of vacation,
When tired pastors gladly fly
In quest of recreation,

Turned from the din of crowded streets,
Where wheels and horseshoes rattle,
To feast once more on rural treats,
And hear the lowing cattle.

That he might either fish or preach,
He with his fishing tackle
Some sermons packed in easy reach,
Close by his reel and hackle.

Probation after Death, was one;
One Atheistic Crazes:
The third—a web of words fine spun—
On Evolution's Phases.

Stale bait with which to fish for men!
He very seldom caught them:
Most heard him once, went home, and then
Forgot that he had taught them.

With rod and reel of shining brass,
And hook well tipped with feather,
He fished for trout, and fished, alas,
In every kind of weather.

One day the parson overtook
A gamin, crank and dirty,
With string of trout and bent pin hook;
His trophies numbered thirty.

Each stared the other in the face;
Quoth parson: "What's the reason,
That only stupid chubs and dace
Will take my hook this season?"

The gamin answered, "Don't yer know?
It takes fresh bait to ketch 'em;
Trout ain't no fools; yer tog's no go;
Yer painted hooks won't fetch 'em."

The gamin's point was sharp and clear,
The parson felt it pricking;
It reached his heart, while in his ear
A good-sized "flea" was kicking.

"Perhaps," thought he, "my gospel hook
Would catch if better baited;
I wonder how God's truth would look,
In simple language stated."

Oh, reverend fishers, use fresh bait;
Gay feathers do not please us;
Our hungry souls impatient wait
To hear the love of Jesus.

—Egbert L. Bangs in Boston Congregationalist.

A POWERFUL BODY.

What the National Farmers' Alliance Is and How It Was Organized.

Origin of the Movement and Causes Which Led to Farmers' Unions.

The Recent Session in Minneapolis and What It Aimed to Accomplish.

Pen Sketches of Men Prominent in the Order--The New Constitution.

The National Farmers' Alliance, which concluded its seventh annual convention last Wednesday in Minneapolis, received its first start in the organization of the Cook County Alliance No. 1 in 1880. On the 15th of April of that year there was a meeting of the farmers of Cook county, Illinois, at the office of the Western Rural, an agricultural paper which had been advocating an organization among the farmers, so as to better protect themselves against the encroachments of unrestrained monopolies. At this meeting was organized the first Farmers' Alliance in the country. It was named the Cook County Farmers' Alliance and started out under the following officers: President, G. A. Hanf; vice president, C. E. Tuerk; secretary, J. W. Wilson, and treasurer, Milton George.

It was voted at the first meeting to prepare a form of charter, which should be issued to any seven practical farmers who desired to join this new association. No assumption of authority was made by this alliance, its action in granting charters being simply for the purpose of holding the organization together until such time as the members should organize a regularly constituted national alliance. The first charter issued by the Cook county alliance was to the Monitor alliance, of Nebraska, which organized with the following officers: President, J. P. Cook; vice president, A. S. Allen; secretary, J. B. Allen, and treasurer, H. Smith.

It was but a short time before there was a sufficient number of alliances to organize a national convention. A convention was called to meet in Farwell hall, Chicago, Oct. 14, 1880, at which time a large number of farmers, alliance delegates and others interested, assembled in Farwell hall and were called to order by Milton George. D. W. Ward was made chairman, and J. M. Chambers secretary. The day was almost wholly consumed in general convention, and the questions in which the producer was virtually interested were fully discussed, and a number of resolutions adopted to which the following was the preamble:

This convention, representing grangers, farmers' clubs and alliances, and the industrial and shipping interests, affirms, as incontrovertible facts, that the railroad system of this country has become a virtual monopoly, which is defiant of all existing law bearing upon the management of railways, oppressive alike to the producer and consumer, corrupting to our politics, a hindrance to free and impartial legislation, and a menace to the very safety of our republican institutions; that our railroad corporations, while having secured an existence and their franchises through the plea of being necessary for the public good, and in the belief on the part of the people's representatives that the public good demanded it, it having been granted the right of way through public and private property, are operating their roads as an entirely private enterprise, without regard to the rights of the people and heedless of their pledges to and contract with the state; that they have been aided in the construction of their roads by the government, in public land grants, subsidies and loans, aggregating in value over $1,500,000,000, and by townand individual subscriptions to an amount which cannot be accurately ascertained, but is known to aggregate hundreds of thousands, and that although no part of the principal and not a penny of interest has ever in a single instance been paid, these corporations utterly ignore the enormous assessment with which the people have thus voluntarily burdened themselves in their behalf, and assume the right to impose rates for freight and passenger transportation as if the roads had been wholly constructed by the contributions of their individual owners; that their publicly-announced principle of business is to charge as high as the business will bear, which means that freight tariffs shall be maintained at just as high a figure as will not make the shipment of farm produce and merchandise absolutely objectless—a principle so unjust and tyrannical that those engaged in private business enterprises would not dare adopt it; that they compel the producer and shipper to contribute sufficient to pay large dividends not only upon the face value of their bona fide stock, but also upon the face value of large and repeated issues of watered stock; that they organize within themselves independent companies—which manage what are called "fast freight lines"—to do the business which they were organized to do, and thus are enabled to assess the public to pay dividends to two companies, when one could do the business; that they discriminate against individuals and communities, assuming the power, and using it most disastrously at times, to ruin a merchant or a mercantile or farming community; that these corporations have grown so arrogant that they refuse to listen to either remonstrances or entreaties, and that state legislation is wholly inoperative to thwart their designs or to enforce the rights of the public.

At the close of the day's convention an alliance meeting proper was organized, with W. J. Fowler as president. A motion to proceed to the organization of a National alliance was passed and the following constitution was adopted:

This body shall be known as the National Farmers Alliance of the United States, with power to make its own constitution and laws for the government of the entire organization in the country. The object of the organization shall be to unite the farmers of the United States for their protection against legislation, and the encroachments of concentrated capital and tyranny of monopoly; to provide against being imposed upon by swindlers and swindling advertisements in the public prints; to oppose, in our respective political parties, the election of any candidate to office, state or national, who is not thoroughly in sympathy with the farmer's interests; to demand that the existing political parties shall nominate farmers or those who are in sympathy with them, for all offices within the gift of the people, and to do anything, in a legitimate manner, that may serve to benefit the producer. This National Farmers' alliance shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in October, every year, at such a place as may be designated by a vote at the previous meeting. This National Farmers' alliance shall be composed of its officers, two representatives from every state alliance and one representative from every alliance in any state in which no state alliance has been organized; provided, however, that upon the demand of any two members of this alliance each state delegation shall be required to vote as a unit. The officers elected upon the adoption of this constitution shall be constituted life members of this alliance. State alliances, when they exist, shall meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in September, every year, and elect representatives to the National alliance; in those states where no State alliance has been organized, subordinate alliances will elect their delegates by either the state or subordinate alliance, the president and secretary shall certify the names of the representatives to the secretary of the National alliance, and furnish the representatives with a duplicate certificate. Whenever a state alliance shall charter a subordinate alliance, its secretary shall at once notify the secretary of the national alliance of the fact, the location of the new alliance, and the names and addresses of its president and secretary. The officers of this national alliance shall be a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected at any regular meeting upon a majority vote. If more than two candidates shall receive votes, and no choice is made on the first ballot, the candidate receiving the smallest number of votes shall be dropped at every ballot, until only two candidates remain. The voting for candidates shall be by written or printed ballot, unless an election is by unanimous consent. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but less than that number can call this National alliance together, and adjourn to meet at a future time. All state alliances must be chartered from this National alliance, and bear the signatures of the president and secretary and the seal of the National alliance; in those states in which there may be no state alliance, subordinate alliances must be chartered by the National alliance. The president shall sign charters and preside at meetings of the National Farmers' alliance, when present at the meetings. The vice president may sign charters, as acting president, and shall preside in absence of the president. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of each meeting; shall notify state alliances, when they exist, and subordinate alliances where no state alliances exist, of the proceedings of the National alliance; shall answer any questions as to the state of the market or the standing of any individual or firm, which, upon inquiry or knowledge he may be able to do, and to exert himself, when requested by the secretary of any state or local alliance, to protect and promote the interests of the members of this organization. The treasurer shall hold any funds that may come into his hands, subject to the order of this alliance. Members of any other farmers' society may be admitted to our deliberations. All granges and farmers' clubs who will send delegates to our annual meeting will be members, and entitled to speak and vote upon any question. This constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote at any regular meeting.

The work of organizing was now fully inaugurated. The president and secretary, having been authorized to issue the charters, they immediately announced their readiness to grant all proper applications. The Cook county alliance became simply a local alliance, the National alliance having become, through the votes of all the alliances, by their delegates, the head of the organization. A futile objection to the alliance, made by some of its wild and bitter enemies, that it was built from the top and not from the bottom, that a supreme body arrogated to itself power over the farmers, is here effectually answered and the insincerity of the objection fully exposed. The alliance sent delegates to the convention to organize a national alliance and those delegates gave it all the power it possesses. Every year they send delegates who have the power and right to make any changes in the constitution and management of the national alliance that they may wish. In fact, there never was an organization that was so absolutely free from bossism as the farmers' alliance, and its principal opponents, outside of classes that it is purposely organized to oppose, are found among those who desire to be bosses, but cannot be. There is at the present time over 2,000 alliances with a membership of over 112,000, and the movement has found its way into new sections, especially at the South. Tennessee and Arkansas have made a most auspicious commencement in alliance organization, and in the latter state there is one alliance composed of colored men. During the past year Missouri has made marked progress, and will soon organize a state alliance. In Nebraska, where there are between 500 and 600 alliances, there is a strong inclination toward independent political action, and perhaps that is very generally true throughout the organization. If existing political parties will not grant the reasonable demands of the farmer, demands which are in no sense partisan, he will enforce them through other political machinery, and it is difficult to see how anyone can find a pretext for blaming him for so doing. He is not actuated by the motive of the politician, which is love of office, but simply wishes his rights and guaranty of equality of American citizenship before the law. At the annual meeting of the national alliance held last week in this city, a committee was appointed to revise the constitution, as it was considered with the numerous amendments which had been added from time to time, rather cumbersome. The following is the new constitution as adoped. The objects of the National Farmers' Alliance, viz:

To unite the farmers for the promotion of their interests, severally, intellectually and financially.

To secure a just representation of the agricultural interests of the country in the national congress and state legislatures.

To demand the prohibition of alien cattle and land syndicates.

To oppose all forms of monopoly, as they are detrimental to the best interests of the public.

To demand of our representatives in congress their votes and exclusive influence as in favor of the prompt passage of such laws as will prohibit live stock interests from contagious diseases.

To demand that agricultural interests shall be represented by a cabinet officer.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ALLIANCE.

This organization shall be known as the Farmers' National alliance.

The officers shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, to be elected by states.

The executive committee shall be composed of the president, vice president, secretary treasurer and lecturer, any three of which shall constitute a quorum. Said committee shall have power to transact any business authorized by the alliance and transact all business of the alliance when the alliance is not in session. The alliance and executive committee may hold secret sessions when it is deemed advisable.

It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the alliance when present, direct the order of business, and give charters and perform such other duties as the alliance may require. It shall be the duty of the vice president to perform the duties of the president in his absence, or otherwise, if for any reason the office may become vacant.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a correct proceedings of the alliance and the doings of the executive committee to issue charters, to receive all fees and to turn over an account to the treasurer for all money received on account of the alliance To make a report at each annual meeting of the membership and work of the alliance and to perform such other duties as the alliance may agree upon.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all funds of the alliance from the secretary, and to receipt for the same, to pay all bills directed by the alliance on order of the president and secretary; to keep a correct account of all moneys coming into his hands on account of the alliance and to make a full report of the same at each annual meeting or when called upon to do so. The secretary and treasurer shall give a good and sufficient bond, approved by the executive committee.

The officers shall receive for their compensation such amounts as the alliance may determine.

The expenses of the National Alliance shall be borne by the National Alliance, except the expenses of the delegates. Each local alliance in states having a state alliance shall pay to the treasurer of said state alliance 50 cents, to be forwarded to the secretary of the National Alliance, and to be paid on or before the first day of November of each year.

Each alliance belonging to the National alliance shall pay twenty-five cents per member to the secretary of the National alliance, said dues to be paid at the time the charter is issued and on the first day of November of each year following and pending a charter fee of five dollars.

The National alliance shall issue charters to local alliances, in states having no state organization, to be composed of practical and operative farmers, over eighteen years only. Women to be eligible to membership and not be subject to any dues.

The ratio of representation to the National alliance shall be two delegates at large from each state alliance, and in addition thereto one delegate from each twenty-five local alliances and major fraction thereof. The delegates present at the annual meeting of the National alliance shall be empowered to cast the entire vote of their state. Provided, that only such alliances as have paid their dues in full shall be entitled to representation, said delegates to be elected by the state or territorial alliance at their annual meeting, and their credentials shall be signed by the secretary of said state or territorial alliance. The officers of the National alliance shall be entitled to one vote each.

The place of meeting shall be determined by the alliance in council session, and the call for said meeting is to be published in not less than three papers favorable to the alliance principles, and a copy to be sent to the secretary of each state alliance.

This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote.

The following delegates reprsented the different states at this convention;

Minnesota—C. Canning, J. J. Furlong, T. H. Toombs, W. H. Dunbar, H. H. Schran, Jonas Haney, A. D. Roe, J. A. Swan, Eric Johnson, E. H. Atwood, S. Duncan, D. W. Hixon, D. M. McOmber, J. A. Swain, —. Quinn, M. Cutler, H. S. Lillmon, T. C. Hodgson, A. Wall, Eric Olson. Delegates at large—T. H. Barrett and J. Diamond.

Nebraska—J. W. Burrows.

Dakota—H. L. Louks, J. W. Hardin, A. Wardell and A. D. Chase.

Wisconsin—J. W. Tobey and H. C. Constance.

Illinois—Milton George, A. J. Streeter, D. W. Wood and L. A. Whiting.

Iowa—August Post, Jessie Kennedy, N. B. Ashby and William Cummings.

The officers elected were as follows: President, Jay W. Burrows; vice president, Lorenzo D. Whiting; secretary, August Post; treasurer, John J. Furlong, and lecturer, Alban D. Cease.

PEN SKETCHES.

The delegates were nearly all men in or past middle life. There were less than half a dozen under the age of thirty-five. Probably the oldest man in the convention was Lorenzo D. Whiting, who was elected vice president. He is a farmer and lives in Bureau county, Illinois. He has thick, bushy gray hair and a heavy gray beard, which covers most of his face. His forehead is broad and high and inumerable wrinkles surround his kindly blue eyes. He is a good talker and is well posted on the topics of the day. He was a member of the last constitutional convention and has been elected seven times to the legislature, twice to the house and five times to the senate. Ex-president Alson J. Streeter is a farmer and lives in Mercer county, Illinois. He is a large, thick-set man with white chin whiskers and white hair. He has been quite active in politics and has served in both branches of the legislature, where he was one of the leaders in the granger movement against the railroads, which has regulated the freight tariffs in Illinois. He was tendered a re-election by the alliance, but absolutely refused the honor, as he is a firm believer in the one term system, which he hopes to see adopted in the national alliance.

August Post, the new secretary, is a farmer and a very successful breeder of stock. He lives in Appanoose county, Iowa. He has a good face and long Dundreary whiskers, and looks more like a clergyman than a granger .He has taken a great interest in the organization of local alliances, and has been the lecturer of the Iowa State alliance since 1882. He was one of the ablest delegates in the convention, and what he said was concise and to the point.

J. W. Tobey, of Winnebago county, Wisconsin, is about fifty years of age, but does not look older than many men do at the age of thirty-five. He is a carpenter by trade, but for some years has followed the avocation of a farmer and stock raiser. He was elected to the legislature last fall on the Union Farmers' alliance and K. of L. ticket, and polled a large proportion of the votes in the district. He formerly served one term as mayor of Neenah, Wis. He is more of a listener than a talker, but when he speaks he generally speaks to the point and says what he wants to in a very few words.

Jesse Kennedy (sometimes called Dr. Kennedy) is a farmer and lives in Ida county, Iowa. He is a large man with short iron-gray beard, black eyes and thin gray hair. He owns a large farm near Ida Grove. He is an eloquent speaker and has mixed in politics considerably. He took an active part in the passage of the prohibition bill and helped organize the movement which caused congress to pass the oleomargarine law.

J. W. Burrows, the new president, is a farmer and lives in Gage county, Neb, He is a small man, with gray hair and beard, and is of a nervous temperament. He has followed the avocation of a farmer all his life, and has been prominent in alliance matters since their origin. He is a ready speaker and is well posted, and there is no doubt but what the alliance has made a good selection.

Milton George lives in Chicago, where he publishes the Western Rural, an agricultural paper, and looks after a large farm in Cook county. He was one of the officers of the first alliance organized, and has been prominent in alliance matters since the beginning.

John J. Furlong, the new treasurer, lives in Mower county, Minnesota. He is president of the Farmers' Fire and Hail Insurance company, and was elected to the last legislature on the alliance ticket.

Alban D. Chase, the new lecturer, is a farmer living in Codington county, Dakota. His beard and hair are nearly white. He is a man of ideas and a deep thinker, and has a frank, manly way of speaking. He has been remarkably successful as an organizer in Dakota, and is the lecturer of the Dakota alliance at the present time.

The leaders in the Minnesota delegation appeared to be T. H. Barrett, Eric Olson and D. W. Hixon, and it was through their efforts that the constitution was revised.

Had Company But Once.

Judge.

Mr. and Mrs. S. are just home after summering. Mrs. S.—How does it happen, Sarah, that I find no provisions in the house, when I left such an abundance of everything?

Sarah—Sure I don't know, mum, onless it was some o' th' Clancy kids found the keys to th' buttery th' night we held th' wake av their poor dead father right here in this very room. That waz th' only toime we had company while ye were gone, mum.

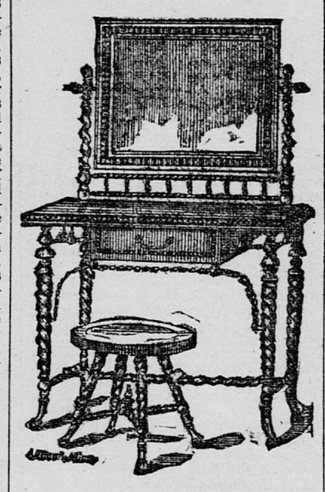
SEPTEMBER SOLILOQUIES.

The nights are gettin' cooler and the crickets
loudly sing, the golden-rod is dusty whar
it grows agin the wall,
And the boarders from the city heaps of
hints begins tew fling about their grub
and lodgin's, and I guess it's gittin' Fall.

They begin tew tell the diff'runce twixt a
pullet and a hen, and they want ter eat
the berries 'stid of pickin' 'em tew sell;
They begin tew snuff thar noses at the odors
from the pen and tew talk of movin'
homewards, and I guess they might as
well.

They said they came for freshness and fur
greenness toe our taown,
But between the sun and board-bills we have
done them up quite brown,
And when they come tew settle, why the
blindest ones kin see
That the freshness and the greenness wasn't
prominent in me.

Bradstreet, Thurber & Co.
513, 515, 517
Syndicate Block,
MINNEAPOLIS



Fancy Cabinets

Novelties of all kinds in the way of Draperies for the window, door, easel, or picture, to suit all. We are now prepared to show our patrons a most extensive line of

Draperies,
Furniture
Coverings,
Bric-a-Brac
Of our own Importations.

FOLDING BEDS!

It is very evident that the public in general are finding where they can get the best make and largest assortment of Folding Beds at lowest prices, for we have sold more of these beds in the last month than in twice that time before. Remember, we are agents for the ANDREWS PARLOR BED, also the WINDSOR UPRIGHT BED.

Exposition

Is attracting more attention this year than last, although the public are no more pleased with that grand display than with the bargains they find in our Chamber Suit department. Since the opening of the Exposition we have greatly reduced the prices in this department, to make room for the fall goods that are beginning to arrive. Out-of-town parties will save money by taking advantage of this special cut. No extra charges for packing, etc.

Please remember that you can furnish your house complete from our stock, and pay for it on the installment plan. No house in the city can afford to give you as easy terms and as low prices as we, because we buy in large quantities.

Offices
—AND—
Banks

The most complete line of Office and Bank Furniture in the Northwest.

Roll-Top Desks, ranging in price from $30 to $150.

Do not fail to examine our display of these goods on third floor at the Exposition Building.

BEST TEETH, $8.
Cullom' Painless Method of Tooth Extraction.
FILLING, $1, UP.
COR. SEVENTH and WABASHA ST. PAUL

SEGELBAUM BROS.,
(POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE),
Corner Nicollet Avenue and Third Street
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

CATALOGUE NOW READY!
The handsomest and most complete ever issued in the Northwest, mailed free to any address upon receipt of 4 cents for postage.

SEND FOR ONE!
It will be of invaluable aid to those who find it necessary to shop by mail.

Segelbaum Bros.
Nicollet Avenue and Third Street.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE EXPOSITION
GRAND OPENING OF
MUSICAL FESTIVAL
MONDAY, OCT. 10.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF STEMPF'S GRAND CHORUS
Of Over One Hundred Voices.
PROF. PORTER, Basso,
MISS LILLIAN STODDARD, Soprano. } SOLOISTS
First Appearance of Danz's Minneapolis Band and Orchestra
TUESDAY, OCT. 11,
The President of the United States and Mrs. Cleveland
Will Visit the Great Exposition.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12,
LABOR DAY! LABOR DAY!
Under the Management of the Local Assemblies K. of L.
Thursday, Oct. 13—BABY SHOW.
Friday, Oct. 14—WOMAN'S DAY.
Saturday, Oct. 15---GRAND FINALE.
MANITOBA SPECIAL TRAINS
Leave St. Paul Union Depot for Exposition Building at 10 a. m., 1:45 p. m. and 7:15 p. m. Returning, leave Exposition Building, Minneapolis, at 1 p. m., 5:45 p. m. and 10:45 p. m.

THE BACONIAN CIPHER is not creating half the excitement that the LOW PRICES on Fall and Winter Goods at the

BIG BOSTON!
MINNEAPOLIS,
Are creating all over the West. We see Ignatius and go him considerable better. Now, we want the public to see our new lines of Stylish Suits, Overcoats, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, etc., all purchased this fall at wonderfully low prices and marked to defy any and all competition. The reason why this is thus is that we want to sell lots of goods, and we intend to do it by placing our margin of profit at the lowest ebb. Our terms are strictly cash, but we will give you better value for your wealth than you can get in any other store. Try us.

COAL, $5 A ton. That's what people want, and they will get it if they can; but they certainly can get the finest laundry work on earth at the CASCADE STEAM LAUNDRY. TRY IT.

WEST HOTEL,
The Only Fire-Proof Hotel in Minneapolis.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM FIRE!
Elegantly furnished and perfect in all appointments.
Table and general attendance unsurpassed. Rates as low as any strictly first-class hotel.
C. W. SHEPHERD, General Manager

DR. NELSON
226 Washington Av. S. Cor. Third Av.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Devoted twenty years to hospital and special office practice. Guarantees to eradicate and permanently cure, without caustic or mercury, chronic or poisonous diseases of the blood, throat, nose, skin, bladder and kindred organs. Gravel and stricture cured without pain or cutting. Acute or chronic urinary diseases cured in three to eight days by a local remedy. Victims of indiscretion or excess with cough, indigestion, tired feeling, nervous, physical and organic weakness, rendering marriage improper or unhappy, should call or write, as they are often treated for consumption, dyspepsia and liver complaint, by inexperienced men, who mistake the cause of the evil and thus multiply both. Separate rooms for ladies. No nauseous drugs used. Hours 9 to 12 m., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday 2 to 3 p. m.

Patent Laws--Jas. F. Williamson,
Room, 15, Collom Block, Minneapolis. Solicitor of Patents, Counsellor in Patent cases. Two years an Examiner in U. S. Patent Office

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