PROTECT THE FARMER

Opinions of Farmers as to Protection Needed on Their Productions.

Which Goes to Show Nothing as to the Needs of the People in General.

Their Claims Are Many, and No Doubt They Should Have All They Want.

All Individual Producers Will Coincide With the Replies Given.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 .- Some time ago the Tribune, of this city, invited an expression of opinion by individual farmers, agricultural societies and granges regarding the influence of the tariff upon agricultural industry and the changes in the tariff desired by farmers. The result was the receipt of several thousand letters, which the Tribune submitted to a committee consisting of Hon. Warner Miller, of New York, chairman; Cyrus C. Carpenter, John T. Rich, W. C. Morse, Edward Burrough, J. D. Lyman, W. M. Grosvenor, Hon. J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, and Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa. This committee was charged with the work of making up the concersus of the farmers of the country as shown by these letters. Its report, signed by all except Messrs. Hale and Wilson-the former having, however, approved all the findings on which the document is based, and the latter being beyond reach in Texas or Mexico-will be published in the Tribune to-morrow. It is accompanied by the following petition. which succinctly embodies the findings of the committee, and which farmers and farmers' organizations who favor its propositions are requested to sign and transmit to congress, or to the Tribune

for forwarding:
Petition for More Effectual Protection of Agriculture—To the Speaker of the House of Representatives: The undersigned respectfully pray that agriculture may be more effectually protected by preventing fraudulent importations of cattle on pretense that they are for breeding only; by a duty of 20 cents per bushel on barley, with proportionate increase of duty on malt; by duties of 25 cents per bushel on potatoes and onlons, \$2 per 100 on cabbages, \$3 per ton on hay, 10 cents per pound on hops, 20 per cent on beans and peas, 5 cents per dozen on eggs, 30 per cent on fowls and poultry, and on "vegetables in their natural state or in salt or brine, not otherwise provided for" with no re-moval or reduction of duties on market garden products now dutiable; by such increased duties on flax and on linen goods as will effectually encourage the preparation of fiber and manufacture of goods; by abolish ing all duties on sugar, with a bounty to home producers; by preventing imports of leaf tobacco suitable for wrappers at the duty imposed on other leaf tobacco, and repealing all internal taxes on tobacco; by restoring to wool growing the substantial protection enjoyed under the tariff of 1867, so modified as to meet the later forms of foreign competition and of evasion.

The report proper is quite long, giving the statistics of farm and manufacturing growth in the United States during past fifteen years to show that protection has brought immigration and with it a home market for agricultural products which permitted vast farm development, etc. The following excepts give the spirit of what the com-

cerpts give the spirit of what the committee found in the letters: "The great majority of these letters express the conviction that the tariff, notwithstanding defects and omissions, has contributed powerfully to the growth and welfare of agriculture. Few are hostile or indifferent. With scarcely an exception the letters re-ceived point out that the tariff should have directly defended, the index have directly defended the industry of farmers in ways in which it has not. It should shield them, as completely as any branch of manufacture, from the spasmodic and destructive competition which the cheapness and degradation of which the cheapness and degradation of labor in some other lauds permit. But the barrier around farming industry, at all points relatively low, has many gaps, partly from early oversight and partly from mistaken revision within the past few years. Even at this hour some important products of American farms are undersold in many of our cities and towns by the products of ill-paid or unpaid labor. Onions from Spain and Egypt appear in markets as far west as Chicago. To-bacco raised by coolies in Sumatra lessens the reward of American growers. Wool clipped by slaves, by coners. Wool clipped by slaves, by convicts, or by creatures scarely less degraded, stops wool-growing by an army of American farmers, and sends 6,000,000 sheep to the slaughter. Potatoes and cabbages by the cargo, from places where women work daily in the fields, come hither as ballast, with eggs by the thin lead from Hellest ship load from Holland, cattle from Mexico, and barley from Canada. The Mexico, and pariey from Canada. The fraudulent importation of cattle for slaughter, across Northern and Southern boundaries on pretense that they are for breeding purposes only and by law free of duty should be effectually prevented. It is quite enough that 73,000 head were last year imported at a duty of only 20. last year imported at a duty of only 20 per cent, which would be thought scanty protection for any other industry. But 12,000 head were brought in from Mexico professedly for breeding and many more from Canada, though American pro-ducers have for years been unable to yet living prices. The collapse of or get living prices. The collapse of ex-tensive speculations in cattle and ranches caused a great number of ani-mals to be sacrificed at low prices, and, though consumers gained relatively little, one of the chief industries of the country was rendered almost wholly unprofitable. The greatest danger will come if similar speculations arise in Mexico and Canada; at their collapse immense numbers of cattle may again be forced upon our market in spite of the low duty which will then prove no protection. But the fraudulent evasion of the law already increases, and can be indefinitely exincreases, and can be indefinitely ex-tended. The duty on barley should be raised to equal that on wheat, viz: 20 cents per bushel, with a proportionate increase in the duty on barley malt. Over 10,000,000 bushels of barley were inported during the last feed to were imported during the last fiscal year and probably over 13,000,000 during the last calendar year, while in 1886 the home production was 59,000,000 bushels. The production was 59,000,000 bushels. The regions in which it may be most profitably grown have their prices fixed in great markets which Canadian producers can reach by water, while most of our own products can not. The duty on potatoes and market garden products, which at times can be brought hither in ballast in unlimited quantities, should be large enough to insure a fair defense to farmers near the seaboard and border.

duction on the Middle Atlantic coast, showing that New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania produce fewer potatoes than they did twenty-eight years ago. The report continues: "More than 1,000,000 tons of flax straw goes to waste, or is burned in Western states, worth, if prepared, \$26,000,000, while we pay \$16,000,000 to foreign makers for linen goods, besides duties amounting to \$5,500,000 which the government does not want. No less than 279 of the 326 farmers who refer at all to the duties on sugar ask the abolition of do not ask any increase of duties, but they earnestly desire that the fraudu-lent importation of coolle-grown to-bacco, by which their industry has been rendered unprofitable, may be stopped

to farmers near the seaboard and border

Here follow statistics of the importa-tion of potatoes and of the home pro-

by more precise language in defining the classes to which existing duties were meant to apply."

The report then gives the statistics of

the wool industry of the country, as affected by the tariff, and continues: "The wool growers who appeal to other farmers throughout the country show that the prostration of their indu try is imminent; that they number more than one million, and if forced to give up wool growing must devote their land to other branches of agriculture in which competition is already severe enough; that the prostration of the manufacture would also deprive American farmers of a considerable part of their home market, and that, with woolden reads report by the control of their home market, and that, with woolden reads report by the prostration of the control of the len goods worn by nine-tenths of the people as cheap now as in any other country, quality considered, the con-sumers have only to pay higher prices if the enormous consumption of this country is to be supplied wholly or in part by foreign looms. They therefore ask a united effort of all farmers to obtain from congress such action that this industry may receive the substantial protection enjoyed under the tariff of

A MAGICIAN IN GOLD.

The Hindoo Jeweler at His Marvelous Task of Turning Out Ex-

quisite Gew-Gaws. One of my companions having made a bargain with the smith, handed him three English florins which he desired to have manufactured into one bangle of the choicest East Indian design and workmanship, writes William Agnew Patton. The coolie man heated the coins, cut them into narrow pieces, of which he welded the ends together, using hammer and anyil, thus making a bar four or five inches long, and, as I remember, two or three lines in width and thickness. Covering one end of this strip of metal with damp clay to protect his fingers from the heat, the bangle-maker stuck the silver into the diminutive charcoal fire, which he set aglow by blowing through a tube similar in appearance to a glass-blower's When the metal was at a dull-red heat he beat it soundly, forging it round and smooth to the diameter of

telegraph wire; then, carefully bending it in a circle, joined the two ends, welding them together neatly and with dispatch. This done, and the joint having been covered with a rou h mass of hot silver fashioned into a sale th size of a cherry, the Hindoo held out the half-finished trinket for inspection and approval. He next smoothed and polished the surface of the ball by hammering; then he graved and stamped it with various dies, cutting simple, conventional patterns of irregular design. Next, having selected a small silver serpent from an assortment of ready-made devices and charms which he kept in a cocoanut shell, he plunged it into the fire and blew through his blow-pipe until the cobra became blood-red. Pinching the reptile's tail between bits of moist clay the Hindoo drew it from the fire, and, before it lost its angry hue, deftly cork-screwed the emblem of immortality around the wire of the bangle

securely in its place.

Plunging the ornament into a calabash of cocoanut oil he waited till the serpent ceased hissing, and the Indian bracelet was then ready to be clasped on the wrist of whomsoever the gallant gentleman had in his mind when he found it in his heart to give the order

in four complete coils, all the time tar

ping the snake here and there gently with his mallet, in this way fastening it

A CURIOUS WATCH DIAL.

What An Illinois Jeweler Has Made a Remarkable Watch

Show. A gentleman connected with the Illinois Watch company has a wonderfully curious watch dial, says the Jewelry News. Instead of Roman numerals to denote the hours, there are eleven small but very distinct silhouette figures representing a man out with his dog for a day's sport. At 7 o'clock he is seen starting out with his gun and dog; at 8 o'clock he makes a shot; at nine o'clock he has a sand-hill crane which measures as long as himself: at which measures as long as himself; at ten o'clock the man and his dog are seared at the sight of a jack-rabbit which is sitting upon his hind legs with his big, long ears raised above the bushes; at eleven o'clock the hunter takes a drink, and, while in this attitude, the dog sits in front of his master with the dog sits in front of his master with his nose pointing directly at the flask; at twelve o'clock the sportsman is seen sitting on a stump, and is eating a lunch

-the dog is eyeing the piece of bread which the hunter has in his hand.

At 1 o'clock he starts out to finish the rest of the day, and so he takes his dog and fishing tackle and goes to the water; at 2 o'clock the dog, which is behind his master has been caught with the healmaster, has been caught with the hook by an attempt to throw in his line; at 3 o'clock he and the dog are all straightened out again and the line is in the water, he has both hands on the pole, and his foot braced on a stump by the water's edge, as though he had a tre-mendous bite; at 4 o'clock the man has mendous bite; at 4 o'clock the man has got a big fish on his line, which has pulled him off his feet, and he falls on the dog and doubles him all up, but the man is holding fast to the pole, which is bent almost double; at 5 o'clock he is all straightened out again, his pole is thrown across his shoulder, and with his fish in the other hand he starts for home, the dog following behind with home, the dog following behind with his head hanging down, being all tired out. The man's name is also painted in the center of the dial in rustic letters. The dial reflects a great deal of credit upon the artist, Charles Geyer. The

figure VI. is superseded by the seconds. Lamar's Mind Was Away.

Lamar has the reputation of being given to writing and thinking up poetry, and his appearance very often as he walks along the avenue is very pensive and absent-minded. At one time when he was living at Willard's he met a friend as he was coming from the sen-ate down to the National hotel. "Come up and have dinner with me," said Lamar to the gentleman, after they

had shaken hands.

The friend accepted the invitation and started to walk up the street with Mr. Lamar. He began the conversation and soon was interested in telling about rooms accounts. about some occurrence at home, but Lamar had fallen into one of his re-Lamar had ration into one of his reflective moods and was not listening to anything the friend said.

The space between the National and Willard's was passed over, and finally, arriving on the pavement in front of the latter hotel, Lamar suddenly pulled himself together, and, looking around, he recollected that he had a friend with him. He had not heard a word the gen-tleman had said, but, turning to him, stretched out his hand and said:

"Well, this is my hotel. I am very much obliged to you for walking up the street with me. Good-bye," and turned to go in. But the man was not so easily shaken.

He laughed and said:
"Beg pardon, Mr. Lamar, you into dinner, and I'm not going to "So I did, so I did," cried Lamar, quickly, and taking his friend by the arm he went in.

Savannah News.

A very pretty little country maiden

Her Ticket in Her Stocking.

was just in the act of boarding a train at the union station this morning, says at the union station this morning, says the Pittsburg Press, when a Pennsylvania railroad brakeman stretched forth his strong right arm, and said: "Please let me see your ticket." The lady turned red in the face, and, with an innocent smile answered: "I don't like to—but—but—I have a ticket, sir," "Well, well; you must let me see your ticket, and don't keep other passengers waiting," remarked the brakeman, a little impatiently. The young lady placed her foot remarked the brakeman, a little impatiently. The young lady placed her foot on the step of the car and drew out from one of her black hose a coupon ticket almost a yard long. "There it is, sir," said she with a faltering voice. The brakeman gave the ticket a hasty glance, assisted the young woman to the car platform, raised his hat in a polite bow, and was left to blush alone, while the other railroad boys laughed at his expense. "I was a brute," he said.

WON BY GALLAGHER.

"Reddy" Easily Wins in the Six-Round Fight With Bittle.

THE CANUCK BADLY USED.

The Great Walk Yesterday Was Led by Albert, With Panchot

Special to the Globe.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7. - In the glove fight between Reddy Gallagher, of Cleveland, and Sam Bittle, of Toronto, to-night, Gallagher had the best of it throughout, and had it been to a finish would have done his man, The match was for six rounds with small gloves, Queensberry rules, with an option of two additional bouts if the referee was unable to decide. Seventyfive per cent of the gate receipts to the winner and 25 to the loser. About fifty men paid \$5 apiece to see the fight. Gallagher stripped at 158 pounds and was in the pink of condition. Bittle weighed 168 and had the best of his opponent in height and reach, but looked soft, and somewhat out of condirion. Gallagher was seconded by Dick Pooler and Harry Park, and Bittle had behind him old Bill Jordan and Lou Hartman. Jack Fogerty, of Pittsburg, was referee, and before calling time announced that he would fight the winner for a purse or gate receipts on any terms agreeable. In the first round the men sparred for an opening for a minute when Bittle caught Gallagher on the side of the head; two or three sharp ex-changes followed, Gallagher using a very handy left with good effect and raising the crimson tint on the Canuck's neck and breast, in return for which he got a rib-roaster as time was called. In the second Gallagher scored a clean knockdown and first blood by a terific left hander in Bittle's mouth. Bittle got in on Gallagher's neck and stomach, but his blows seemed to lack steam. Gallagher landed a stinger on Bittle's throat as time was called. The third was marked by sharp in-fighting, two savage counters and two clinches. Gallagher scored three knockdowns. In the fourth honors were easy. In the fifth, after a few seconds' sparring, Gallagher rushed the fighting and after sharp exchanges downed his man at the ropes. Bittle was down twice and took his ten seconds to get up. There was a prolonged clinch and sharp rib roasting during this round in favor of Gallagher The sixth was a repetition of the fifth, except that Bittle got in three or four safe hits on Gallagher's neck and stomach, but he was a little groggy and his blows did not tell. The referee gave the match to Gallagher, the police having called a halt.

ALBERT AHEAD. Panchot Second, Followed Closely

, by Guerrero. New York, Feb. 7.—At daylight this morning there were about 500 spectators in Madison Square garden. A number of fights were started in the early morning, and beer glasses sailed through the air at a lively rate, but no one was seriously injured. At 9 o'clock Albert was in the lead with 170 miles to his credit. in the lead with 170 miles to his credit. He looks almost as fresh as when he started. Guerrero comes second, with 160 miles covered. He also looks fresh. Stout, the tall "Arabian" who vowed that he would go through the week without eating, claiming to have done the same on the deserts, while walking constantly behind camels, had to give in this morning. He took some liquid food and was rubbed down during a brief rest. Little Helgeman left the track at 12:50. He said his stomach was rack at 12:50. He said his stomach was "all gone," and the muscles of his throat are drawn, the result of a cold. No man now on the track, except Collins, had over 2½ hours rest since the start. Albert was the first to score 200 miles, and he was to miles in the lead when and he was ten miles in the lead, when, at 5:05, Panchot completed his 200 miles. He was followed by Guerrero thirty minutes later, with Hart fourth, at 6:45. Between 8 and 9 o'clock Panchot spurted and gained a mile and : half on the leader. In the evening rain set in and the attendance was very slim. At the end of the first forty-eight hours of the match, Albert lead with a score of 238 miles-twenty miles behind the world's record of 258 miles made by Rowell in 1882. His score, however, was twelve miles ahead of the highest record made by a winner of a six days race. The 12 o'clock noon, and 2 o'clock a. m., scores are:

Albert	12 m. M L		2 a.m. M L				12 m. M L		2 a.m. M L	
Panchot	173	0 5	235	0	Conno	rs	141	0.	181	1 5
G'errero	174	0 2	233	0	Vint .		125	0	170	1:
Hart	166	012	226	6	Dillon		134	0	172	16
Herty										
Golden .										
Moore										
Strokel.	156	0 5	210	2	Collins	.	119	0	151	4
Day	162	0 5	201	0	Tilly.		115	O	146	1
	140	011	04	1:	Stout.		114	a	124	1

Dan Herty, 556 miles in 141 hours,
Anton Strokel is said to have a record of
585 miles,
Peter Panchot, 566 miles,
James Albert, 558 miles,
Robert Vint, 578 miles,
Frank Hart, 565 miles,
George Noremac, 565 miles,
Gus Guerrero, 392 miles in 72 hours.
Thomas Cox. 442 miles.
Archibald Sinclair holds records from 90 to 120 miles as an amateur runner.
Norman Taylor, New York, pie-cater, has no record, but is a good middle-distance runner. Dan Herty, 556 miles in 141 hours. Anton Strokel is said to have a record of

Richard K. Fox Arrested. NEW YORK, Feb. 7 .- - RichardK. Fox. proprietor of the Police Gazette, was arrested this morning by Inspector Williams, charged with violating the penal code by encouraging prize fighting. He went to headquarters with the inspector and then immediately started for the Tombs police court. The tech-nical charge against Mr. Fox is that of

nical charge against Mr. Fox is that of aiding and aberting prize fighting in defiance of law, of holding stakes, publishing the details and preliminaries of fights and making his office the rendezvous for men bent on violating the law. When Fox was arraigned in court he asked for an adjournment of the examination until Tuesday. His request was granted and he was released on his own recognizance. Would Thrash a New Yorker. Houseman, the police reporter of the Chicago Inter Ocean, who last week whipped young Alberts, of the Tribunessays that he will fight any reputable middleweight newspaper man from New York or Brooklyn for a purse of \$500. the match to be governed by the rules of the London prize ring, and fought to a finish with skin-tight gloves or bare knuckles. Nearly all of the reportorial fraternity of Chicago is back of Housepay the expenses of the New Yorker man, and it was agreed recently to and give him the choice of Indiana or Minnesota for the battle ground. One hundred newspaper men and sports have each pledged themselves to pay \$5 for a ticket, and as a guarantee of good faith a forfait of \$500 will be set at a forfait of \$500 will be set at a ferfait of \$500 whipped young Alberts, of the Tribune

have each pleaged themselves to pay \$5 for a ticket, and as a guarantee of good faith a forfeit of \$250 will be posted for the New Yorkers to cover. Houseman is adverse to a pugilistic career, but he says he will fight a New York newspanow or markles. per man for money or marbles.

TO TEST THE MACHINE. Ross' "Road Sculler" Will Be Given a Trial in England.

LONDON, Feb. 7.-Wallace Ross, the well-known American oarsman, has placed on exhibition his "road sculler," the full merits of which will be tested at a six-days race for a challenge cup at a six-days race for a challenge cup and a purse of \$1,500, and which takes place at the Albert palace immediately after the race on the Thames Feb. 13 between Bubear and Ross. Besides these two oarsmen, East, Godwin and Carr will compete in the race. The "road sculler" completely adapts to a tricycle the rowing action of a boat with a sliding seat. It can be propelled

at a great rate of speed, and the possibilities of "catching a crab," or of being turned over, are remote, the seat being placed considerably below the action of the driving wheels. The steering can be effected by a pressure of the feet on the front wheel, or an extra pull on either handle. Altogether the contrivance is an ingenious one the only vance is an ingenious one, the only drawback being that the mechanism makes considerable noise when the machine is being "rowed."

The McCarty-Prince Race.

Special to the Globe.
OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 7.—The backers of McCarty, the bicycle rider, who will run with Jack Prince, of this city, will arrive to-night, when it will be formally agreed where the race will take place. An Omaha sporting man has already offered \$1,500 to the managers of the race if they will have their race in this city at the Omaha base ball park. The gentleman who makes the offer agrees to put down the track and furnish the grounds. In case this proposition is accepted the race will have to be postponed until the weather is warm enough for an outdoor match, otherwise it will talkan the state of t take place within four weeks. Prince and Ashinger are in hard training in the Turf Exchange hall for the six-day race in Philadelphia. They will leave for the latter city on Friday night.

Not Giving It Out. BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 7 .- The League

and Association base ball joint schedule committee reached an agreement this evening. They are pledged not to give the schedule until the meeting in New York, March 5.

Clemmie G. Dead.

CLEVELAND, C., Feb. 7.-The chestnut mare Clemmie G., one of the fastest and most valuable trotters in America, died on the farm of W. J. Gore, of this city, last night. The death of the valuable mare resulted from a rupture of the diaphragm, caused by muscular force, when foaling. She was valued at

Races Postponed. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.-There will

be no more racing here until Thursday on account of a heavy track.

Sports, Limited

Joe Quinn, speaking in reference to a report that Jay Anderson was abusing him, says; "Mr. Anderson lost considerable money by the Duluth club, and as I would not allow him to sell me to any league club this gentleman must feel aggrieved. Jay Anderson is a genual good fellow, and no matter what any Duluth scribe could or would say would ever make me think otherwise. If Mr. Anderson would write an article in regard to my signing with Des Moines, and put his own name to it, I would then endeavor to answer him."

Manager Morton writes the Des Moines

then endeavor to answer him."

Manager Morton writes the Des Moines Register: "I notice in one of your late issues an article from some Des Moines sheet, stating that I was down on Veach. I think my treatment of of him last season proves the falsity of that, Veach, when Veach, can play as fine ball as any player in the Western association, and I look for him, as Veach, to play such ball the coming season that will place him where he beiongs—one of the ladders of the profession."

As spring approaches the people of Den-

As spring approaches the people of Denver are becoming very eager for a team this season, and should any vacancy occur in the Western association will apply for it promptly. The News of that city, editorially, calls for the transplanting of the Kansas City Western association team to Denver, and says: "It is a good team, superior to all but Omaha and Des Moines, and equal to them in batting strength."

The Sporting Times says: "Hutchinson.

The Sporting Times says: "Hutchinson, one of the Des Moines pitchers, is said to have developed into a twirler in a single day, In 1882, Lamb, the star pitcher of the Yale team, gave out, and Hutchinson tried his hand. His success was at once pronounced, and he is considered to-day to be the best pitcher Yale ever had."

In an interview after his fight with Mc-Caffrey, Jack Dempsey is made to say: "I think I can whip McCaffrey to a finish with skin gloves. I have defeated men who say they can whip Sullivan. McCaffrey says lie can. I don't say I can whip Sullivan, but if t came to a pinch I would try my luck with

Harry Sage, the receiving end of the "Des Marry sage, the receiving end of the "Des Moines midget battery," commences active gymnasium work this week with Manager Lucas, of the Davenport team.

Sunday seems to be the favorite day for rowing races as one goes West, Hanlon's match with Trickett, on the Fitzroy river, is set for Sunday, May 6.

Frank Wells the Des Meines twisles in the Prank Wells the Des Meines twisles in the second s

STILLWATER NEWS.

A musicale will be given this evening at the residence of Mrs. D. C. Gaslin for the benefit of the Universalist church. The programme embraces vocal solos, duets, quartettes and piano selections by the best local talent.

Ascension parish will give a supper at the Sawyer to-morrow evening. Sheriff Holcomb will sell seventy-five barrels of green apples at Kiehle's store at 9 a. m. to-day.

It is expected that the case of Mrs.
Rheiner against the Union Depot Street
Railway & Transfer company will be
argued before Judge McCluer to-day.
A satisfactory settlement of the matter
is looked for in a few days, when trains
will run into the union station. will run into the union station

Over 400 people attended the charity ball last evening with which the new union station was opened. While those disposed danced in the two large waiting rooms on the ground floor, numbers of others enjoyed themselves at whist or euchre in the rooms on the second. A lunch was served to all who desired. The address of Judge McCluer was de-The address of Judge McCluer was delivered at 8:30 p. m. and was brief but appropriate to the occasion. Mayor Seymour presided and introduced the speaker. The substance of his remarks was a felicitation to the citizens of Stillwater upon the completion of this, the finest railroad station in the Northwest outside of the Twin Cities. His remarks were warmly applauded.

were warmly applauded. The Chair Suited at Last,

Nashville American. A furniture dealer tells a little story that shows how some people are consti-tuted. A lady ordered an elegant easy chair of a peculiar kind. It was made and sent to her house. She examined it carefully and critically, finally remarking that it suited her exactly, with one exception, it was too soft. She had the man take the chair back to be made the man take the chair back to be made a trifle harder. The chair was returned to the store and was put aside. Nothing was done to it. After the lapse of about a week the chair was sent out again. The woman again examined it, and this time the chair was too hard. She was sorry, but when she paid so much to get an article for her own comfort she wanted it about right, so she sent it back to the store for another change. The chair about right, so she sent it back to the store for another change. The chair was again put aside for a week or ten days, and sent out the third time without having a particle of change made. This time it was just right. She took the chair, paid for it and was sorry it had not suited her at first. The poor woman never knew the chair had not been changed a particle.

The Mills of the Gods Grind Slowly San Francisco Chronicle.

A man sends me a suggestion from the District Telegraph company. He wants the company to keep people who send boys out advised of their progress. For instance, they might have blanks ready to fill up and send them to the expectant customer, say, every fifteen minutes.

"By telegraphic advices from corner of Kearney and Market the boy is buying a story paper, and will at once proceed on his way with your message."

Fifteen minutes later. "Corner Dupont and Geary. Your messenger has reached here safely and is waiting for a car to pass."

Fifteen minutes later. "Union square. Your messenger has already reached."

Your messenger has already reached fifteenth chapter of his story. He has only twenty-two more to finish."

"Your messenger has reached Mason and Geary and will proceed as soon as he has smoked his cigarette "Your messenger has reached his destination. Will be back to-morrow."

Scan the list of "Wants" with care,

SINGER AND HIS FAMILIES. A Daughter's Betrothal to a Duke Brings to Mind a Remarkable

Story. There is one American family in Europe that might be thought to have long ago attained sufficient notoriety, and yet there is hardly a month passes that the cable does not tell us something about them, says a New York dispatch. Every now and then some incident happens that seems to bring them quite willingly to the front, and It would seem as though the numerous brood of children which Isaac M. Singer left behind him are determined to keep their names and his memory before the public. The last announcement is that one of the daughters is about to marry an Italian duke. Of course the duke has no money, and Miss. Singer will be has no money, and Miss Singer will be expected to supply enough to keep the impecunious nobleman and herself from

poverty.

The publication of this coming marriage recalls some of the curious facts that have made these people somewhat notorious, and serves to bring to mind something about Singer and his numer-

something about Singer and his numerous wives and progeny.

When Isaac M. Singer was chopping wood around Schaghticoke, N. Y., in 1830, he never had an idea that he would invent a sewing-machine that would bring him millious, and that his daughters would be spending them in buying up titles on the other side of the Atlantic. He was living from hand to Atlantic. He was living from hand to mouth, and he married a stout Irish girl named Catharine Haley and moved to Waterloo. He was a shiftless, bright sort of a fellow, irregular in his way of living, and with a natural bent for any-thing but hard work. He took to the stage, and was at one time somewhat of a popular favorite, but he never seemed to have any money.

One night while playing in Baltimore he became enamored of a young woman named Mary Ann Sponser, and promptly married her. Then he and his new wife started out, and for fourteen years worked as actors in temperance pieces through the churches all over the country, and were wretchedly poor. They drifted finally to Chicago, and there Singer invented a reaping machine and later on a machine for carving type, and both of these brought him some recent both of these brought him some money.

About 1850 he had completed the inventions which perfected the Singer sewing machine, and, with a lawyer named Clark, had formed the firm of Singer & Co., and

HAD BEGUN TO PILE UP HIS WEALTH.
From that time until 1863 these two
men grew richer and richer every day,
until they counted their fortunes by the
millione. millions.

In the meantime Singer came to New York and settled down in one of the most stylish houses in the city at No. 14 Fifth avenue, and he and his second wife began to go a good deal into so-ciety. He and everybody else seemed to have forgotten his legal wife, who, with her two children, managed by hard work to live over in New Jersey, and never thought the rich Singer whom she used to hear about occasionally was the man for whom she had in her early days toiled and struggled. In 1860, just twenty-four years after he had left her, Singer quietly obtained a divorce from Catharine Haley, and at that time his second wife had already borne him ten children.

Three months after he had obtained a

Three months after he had obtained divorce he abandoned his Wife No. 2 and went to Europe. After he had gone it was discovered that he had been married under assumed names to two other women in New York city. One of them he had married as Henry Matthews, and five children had been the result or the union; and the other, whom he had wedded as Charles Merritt, had borne him one son.

While Singer was abroad he publicly married a French woman named Isamarried a French woman named Isa-belle Bryce, and taking her, his fifth venture in matrimony, to Paris, became quite a lion among the money-spenders of that gay city. He and she, the only woman to whom he was supposed to have been faithful, finally went to En-gland, where he purchased a castle and an estate, and died in 1873.

His five wives and most of his twenty-four children were alive at the time of his death, but the six who were borne to set for Sunday, May 6.

Frank Wells, the Des Moines twirler, writes under date of Feb. 1 that he is in good condition and "ready for the gong to ring the boys on to the field."

Patsy O'Leary is doomed to a penitentiary Patsy O'Leary is doomed to a penitentiary entence for stealing that diamond pin in was scarcely any necessity for him to leave a will. When the litigation first leave a will. When the litigation first began it became apparent that new and up to that time unheard-of claimants would crop up on every side, for every moth seemed to bring forth a new woman with unimpeachable proofs that Singer married her. Indeed, it is not more than a year ago since an enterprising newspaper man found another of Singer's widows living in Central Pennsylvania with two children that bore his name. The people who are getting themselves telegraphed about over the cable are the children by Singer's fifth wife, and she children by Singer's fifth wife, and she has kept herself rather prominently be-fore the public, while the children of his first and only legal wife have long since taken themselves and their affairs beyond the reach of comment upon their father's misdeeds.

LOVE LETTERS OF FAMOUS MEN.

How Dr. Johnson, Goethe, Keats and Balzac Wrote to Women They Admired.

Dr. Johnson was not a letter writer in

the true sense of the word, says the London Queen. His balanced style lacked flexibility; his strong nature abandon; but his epistles breathe the sincerity of his piety, the loftiness of his spirit, the dependence of his heart upon human affection. He could write with picturesqe, somewhat ponder-ous vivacity, as may be seen by the group of letters addressed to Mrs. Thrale during his journey through the Hebrides, which the lady thought were more delightful than his books. How pathetic and solemn is the glimpse we have of the sick man in the following, written to his friend, Mrs. Booth-by: "It is again midnight, and I am again alone. With what meditations again alone. With what meditations shall I amuse this waste hour of darkness and vacuity? If I turn my thoughts upon myself, what do I perceive but a poor, helpless body reduced by a blast of wind to weakness and misery?" How touching is this request to Miss Porter: "I shall take it very kindly if you make it a rule to write to me once at least it a rule to write to me once at least every week, for I am now very desolate, and am 10th to be universally forgot-

ten."
Mr. Lewes has thrown discredit upon the correspondence of Bettina; he treats it as a romance of Bettina's brain, adding that: "How much is true, how much expeggeration, and how much pure much expggeration, and how much pure exaggeration, I am in no position to explain." The book, when it appeared two years after the poet's death, threw Germany into a ferment. It was the story of the passionate feeling with which Goethe, at sixty years of age, had inspired a young girl of twenty, and of the half-tolerant, half-encouraging response he had made to it. The poet seemed a god to Bettina. This orphan girl, half Germrn, half Italian, sentimental, mystic, ardent, loved the grif, half Germrn, half Italian, sentimental, mystic, ardent, loved the poet with all the strength of her soul before she saw him, and when she knew him she worshiped him like a votary in an abandonment of devotion. "I lie on the ground on the spot where thy feet rested; I am well there and nowhere else," she writes. Goethe answered letters full of such outbursts in a manner that showed his vanity was in a manner that showed his van ity was flattered, his imagination stimulated, his intellectual curiosity (which was ever on the alert for manifestations of character) aroused. "Thy letters," he writes, "are like a braid of a thousand colors which Lurbind in sector."

writes, "are like a braid of a thousand colors which I unbind in order to classify its beautiful wealth." He bids her go on confiding her feelings to him so that he may translate them, put them into rhyme, and use them. Another time he writes: "Thy letters are read and re-read with a great deal of pleasure; what my pen could answer fails to convey the immediate impression they produce, and to which one allows oneself so willingly to yield, feeling notwithstanding that these are all illusions, for who could reasonably believe in so much love? It is best to accept it all as a dream." Another

time he writes: "Thou art like a lovely light, softly brightening the evening of my life." Did the great man tire or his votary; did Goethe's wife cause the sudden rupture that at the end of four years rid the poet of Bettina's rapturous devotion? Long afterward they met again just once, a short time before the poet's death.

Of the love letters of illustrious men, none are more exquisite or tragically pathetic than those of Keats to his "Leopardess," as the boy poet called the woman he loved. There is no playfulness in those letters. They are written from the shadow of the tomb with the despair of an all-absorbing love, making life a rapture.

Balzac's letters to the Countess Hanska, the lady whom he afterward married, are marvels of expression in the sway of love over a rich nature. "I have in the treasure of your letters, in the no less incomparable one of my recollections of you, in my grateful and constant thought of all the good you have done my soul by your advice, your example, sovereign the good you have done my soul by your advice, your example, sovereign remedies against all misfortune; and I bless you often, my dear and beneficent star, in the silence of the night and in the stress of my torments." Balzac had written a few years before to a woman friend; "Friendship goes further than love; for to me it appears to be the last stare of love, quietness and security in

stage of love, quietness and security in happiness." When love touched his heart he wrote no more of the superi-ority of friendship. TIPS FOR THE TABLE. It Might Be Well for Certain Hotel Boors to Note These Valuable

Suggestions. "Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy" is not a bad rule for the diner-out. A man of course wears the customary suit of solemn black, unless he is an esthetic and disports himself in knee breeches and lace ruffles. A lady can scarcely wear too handsome a dress, though it should be different in style from a half dress. Her most beautiful jewels and richest laces find a ceremonious dinner a suitable occasion for their display. Places at the table should be found as quietly as possible, and a man is wise to inquire before going to the dining room on which side of the table he is to sit

on which side of the table he is to sit.

Guests remain standing until the hostess has taken her seat, and then seat themselves. They lay their table napkins across their laps, take off their gloves, and if there is a roll of bread in their plates they remove it to the left side. If raw ovsters have been served they will be eaten at once. It is no longer good form to wait for the rest of the convenit to be convenit beginning. of the company to be served before beginning to eat, and for this there is a sensible reason, as will be found on examination to be the case with most of the little changes in fashiou which take place from time to time. A grand dinner would be indefinitely prolonged if all the guests waited to eat the same thing at the same time. The waiters begin their service with the lady who sits at the host's right hand; and she should be ready to be helped to the second course by the time the first course has made the round of the table.

A neophyte might perhaps be puzzled ning to eat, and for this there is a sensi-

A neophyte might perhaps be puzzled among the multiplicity of forks beside her plate, but she will see that the small spoon-shaped fork is used for oysters and the next smallest fork for the fish. It is now customary to supply also a silver knife for fish, and this is a great convenience. Should the fish knife be absent, the fork is to be held in the right hard and assisted by a piece of bread in the left; but the silver knife is preferable, and will be found in most houses. Soup should be eaten with a spoon. Dessert spoons for soup are no longer en regle, on the theory that soup is nothing unless hot, and that it can be eaten more quickly, and therefore when hotter, by using a large spoon. If you are fastidious about trifling forms, you will dip up your soup with the side of the spoon farthest from you, and move it toward the farther side of your plate as you lift it to-ward your mouth. The really important thing is to eat from the side of the spoon and noiselessly. Nothing is a much surer test of the number of removes we are from our great grandfather, the ape, are from our great grandfather. than our manner of taking soup. To eat noisily is loudly to proclaim ourselves unfit for the society of ladies and gentlemen. In eating any course where both a knife and fork are required, the fork should be held in the left hand and the knife in the right. It is not a social erime to transfer the fork to the right hand and back again, but it is now considered better form to keep the fork in the left hand and carry all food to the mouth with that hand, unless in the courses where no knife is required. In eating soft dishes, such a constant of the soft of the such as croquettes or sweetbreads, where a fork only is necessary, it is of course held in the right hand. A fork is used whenever it is possible for puddings and jellies, and in many houses for ice cream. In England both a fork and a spoon will be given you with the sweets and both are sweets and both are sweets and both are sweets and both are sweetings used. sweets, and both are sometimes used

together.
Cheese is the one thing for which a fork is not used, and you will find your-self supplied only with a knife for that course which consists of cheese, lettuce or celery and biscuits, or, as we say, crackers. Vegetables should always be eaten with a fork, except the few which, like artichokes, yeu hold in your fingers. One is quite at liberty to take asparagus in the fingers and bite it off, though some geople prefer to cut off the soft ends and eat them with a fork.

Olives are taken in the fingers.

Peaches, pears and apples are prepared for eating with a fruit knife and fork, but large strawberries are eaten by taking the stem in your fingers and dipping them into the sugar on your

MINNEAPOLIS REAL ESTATE.

The following real estate transfers were

deeds:

E H Dorman and wife et al to John M
Spicer, lts 15 to 28, bik 2, Dorman's
First add. \$9,800
John S Glasgow and wife to David B
Glasgow, lt 16, blk 2, Wisconsin add.2,500
Frank Crowell and wife to Jesse W
Smelzer, lt 6, blk 17, Windom's add..2,900
Josephine L Tabour and husband to
Orlando C Post, lt 2, blk 1, J B Ta
bour's add... 2,000

add Henry O'Connor to William Gould, lt 16, blk 7, Maben, White & Le Bron's

16, blk 7, Maben, White & Le Bron's add 250 O S Chapman and wife to S P & S A Sherwood, lt 14, blk 69 and C, West Minneapolis Second div. 1,500 A V Norstrom and husband to John P Rosequist, n ½ lt 7, blk 4, Menage's Third add. 1,600 F W Lauderdale and wife to Joseph Fellows, lt 10 and part 11, blk 10, Morrison's add. 1,100 Nancy S Ross to John F Schlief, e ½ SW ¼ sec 15, town 119, range 24 1,300 E H Steele and wife to M V B Phillips, lts 16, 17, 18, 19, blk 5, First div Reeve Park 2,000 Joseph E Badger and wife to Georgiana Demarest, lt 12, blk 3, Badger & Penney's add. 3,000 Ann J Wilson to William G Waitt, lt 14, blk 8, Forest Park add. 3,000 Minnesota National Land and Investment company to Sarah P Griffith, lt 3, blk 9, Baker's Fourth add. 700 Four quit claim deeds. 14

THE INDIAN NEW-YEAR. How the Onondagas Celebrate the Festive Occasion. There is a strong smell of burnt white dog around the council house of the

Onondaga Indians at this place, seven miles from Syracuse. The red gentle-Of the love letters of illustrious men, man can select his own day for making New Year's calls, and can also New Year's calls, and can also celebrate the occasion by cooking a white dog, says an Onondaga special. The pagan Onondaga Indian starts his New year about the same time during the third quarter of the moon nearest the 1st of February, and sits up nights to find out when that is. He has an idea that there is an influential God called Agreskoi who had best be propitiated at this 'time by contributions of tobacco, and particularly of the death pitiated at this 'time by contributions of tobacco, and particularly of the death of a white dog. The "council house" looks like a neglected one-story, cross-roads school house, but the legend goes that the council fire has never gone out from so far 'way back that you can't count it.

from so far 'way back that you can't count it.

A Waterbury alarm clock alarmed the picked boys of the tribe at 7 a. m. yesterday. Somebody else went in the Council house and swept up last year's ashes, started a new fire and brought out the old ashes to be blown to the four winds of heaven. While this was going on the chief had hurried through his breakfast and the squaws were doing up the dishes. The chief hurried their breakfasts in order to go and hang a white dog in the kitchen of a red gentleman who stands high in the Six nations. It was a secret ceremony, and tions. It was a secret ceremony, and the shades were pulled down. The genthe shades were pulled down. The gentlemen officiating wore their Sunday feathers and paint. The gentleman brought the dog into the council hall and put him on a bench, and made motions and noises necessary for a first-class incantation. Finally, all heard an elegant, gration over the deceased by eloquent oration over the deceased by Chief Webster. Then the dog and Chef Webster. Then the dog and some navy plug tobacco and some herbs raised on the reservation were all thrust into the stove together, that by this time was red hot. Every pagan Indian on the reservation is taking a three days' vacation. Besides the white dog cremation, the New Year's ceremonies consist in eating all that there is around and holding big dances.

and holding big dances. The Chinaman Kept On.

A cable car rumbled calmly through Washington Heights, New York, on a recent afternoon. In it were three ladies on their way home from the Masonic fair, two young men going to dinner, and a Chinese laundryman, who, for purposes of euphony, may be called Ah Also, there was aboard a reporter of the Evening World.

The Chinaman deposited two large

bundles on the rear platform and watched the flying cable with deep in-"Him stling pullee car," said he, when asked what he was looking at. "Him

velly stlong stling." The Chinaman was apparently on his way to see Lawson N. Fuller, for he called the attention of the conductor to the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street crossing and picked up his bundles.
"Ketch onto his jags now," said the

conductor as a suspicious grin over-spread his features. 'Allee lightee; stoppee car," sang out

In Sin.

The conductor threw himself upon the rake with all his strength. The car brake with all his strength. The car nearly stood on end with the force of the shock. An Sin kept right on going, however, and with a bundle under each arm, he rolled over and over until h brought up with a whack against a lamp post.

Ah Sin arose slowly and painfully,

and rubbed the mud out of his eyes. Then he looked at the car with an expression of mingled doubt and surprise, and said: "Did him stling bloke?"

Have You a Humor of Skin or IF SO, THE CUTICURA REM-DIES WILL CURE YOU.

I was induced, after all other remedies had failed, to use the Cuticura Remedies on my boy four years of age, who had running sores from his thighs to the ends of his toes. The nails fell off. His arms and face were also covered, and he was a horrible sight. The Cuticura and Cuticura Soap were all that I used. Two days after their use we could see a change for the better, and in six weeks the child was perfectly well.

I was then induced to try them further, as my wife had what we termed dry scale tetter, or psoriasis, for nearly fifteen years, and I tried everything that I could get hold of, and asked the advice of the most eminent of the profession, but all in vain. It was all over her body, and all over her head and face. She used but one bottle of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Cuticura, and two cakes of Cuticura Soap, and in one week from the time she began their use I could see a change for the better. It is now nearly one year since she stopped using the Cuticura Remedies and those who are constantly about diseased patients, can realize the torture in which they are placed.

I have recommended them had suffered for over twelve years, and in that time spent nearly five hundred dollars to be cured: but nothing helped, and now after the use of five bottles of the Cuticura Remedies to all whom I have met that were in any way in need of a skin cure. One man to whom I recommended them had suffered for over twelve years, and in that time spent nearly five hundred dollars to be cured: but nothing helped, and now after the use of five bottles of the Cuticura Resolvent, and several boxes of Cuticura, and two cakes of Cuticura Soap, rejoices in having found a cure. I have others at present under treatment, and with good prospects. In no case, to my knowledge, have the Cuticura Remedies failed.

I take pleasure in sending this to you and to the suffering. DR. L. MILLIRON, Kimball, Brule Co., Dakota.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exqisite Skin Beautifier externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier internally, are a positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

See Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

TINTED with the loveliest delicacy is the skin preserved with CUTICURA MEDI-

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and Inflammation re-lieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs.

(2071.) MAIL LETTINGS. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1888. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1888. Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this department until 4 p. m. of April 10, 1888, for carrying the mails of the United States upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the department, in the state of Minnesota, from July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1891. Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds, and all other necessary information, will be furnished upon application to to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

DON M. DICKINSON, febv 1st-7wks-wed Postmaster General.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Ramsey—ss. In Probate Court, General Term, Feb. 6, 1888.

In the matter of the estate of William Krutsch,

Term, Feb. 6, 1888.
In the matter of the estate of William Krutsch, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition of Charles Krutsch, of said county, representing, among other things, that William Krutsch, late of said county, on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1887, at St. Paul, in said county, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county, at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that said petitioner is the father of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to him granted;
It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the judge of this court on Thursday, the 1st day of March, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the probate court in St. Paul, in said county.
Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, on Wednesday of each week, in the St. Paul Dally Globe, a daily newspaper printed and published at St. Paul, in said county.

By the Court, [L.s.] E. S. GORMAN, Judge of Probate.

Confirmation of Assessment for Sprinkling in Sprinkling District No. 5.

OFFICE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 4, 1888. The assessment of benefits, costs and The assessment of benefits, costs and expenses arising from sprinkling in Sprinkling District No. 5, under contract of Forrestal & Riley, for term ending Nov. 15, 1887, in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, having been completed by the Board of Public Works in and for said city, said Roard will meat at their office. city, said Board will meet at their office city, said board will meet at their omce in said city at 2 p. m. on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1888, to hear objec-tions (if any) to said assessment, at which time and place, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, said as-sessment will be confirmed by said

The following is a list of the supposed owners' names, a description of the property in front of which said sprinkling has been done and the amounts assessed against the same, to

RICHMOND STREET, SEVENTH STREET TO GOODRICH STREET.

Watson & Rice's Subdivision "C" of Block 1, Stinson, Brown & Ram-sey's Addition to St. Paul. Supposed owner and Lot. Block. Benefits description. George Clarke..... 5 C N Bell...... 4

Terrence O'Brien... 3 Daly's Subdivision of Block 2, Stinson, Brown & Ramsey's Addition to St. Paul.

Supposed owner and description. Lot. Block. Benefits F and E Buchmeier. 9 2 \$2 37 Emanuel Povolmy .. 10

Rosa L Jarosch...11 John Neugil....12 Snow & Doran.....13 Supposed owner and description.

Chas and Henry Lauer. That piece of land bounded northerly by Michigan - street, E'ly by Dawson's Second addition to St. Paul, S'ly by St. Clair street, and W'ly by Richmond street, being in St. Paul, Minnesota. Benefits

nesota..... Willis' Addition to St. Paul.

Supposed owner and description. Lot. Block. Benefits Same, E'ly 44 ft of S'ly 26 ft of....... 7 Thomas Bulaker, N'ly 40 ft of 7 F Hummel 6 Frank Bulaker, E'ly M Wondra, E'ly 1/2 of 8 5 21 Frank Slipke J Schumka, S'ly 1/2 of 6 John Hrachovina, 2 53

Smith's Addition to St. Paul. Supposed owner and

escription. Lot. Block. Benefits

Wm Dawson......14 Vojtech Hajeck....13 E. H. Hawk's Subdivision of Winslow's Addition to St. Paul. Supposed owner and description. Lot. Block. Benefits Eliza Ann Hill, W'ly 5-19 of 6 Bacon & Smedley . . 1 Jos Allen.......28 A Fitzgerald.....1

Geo W Armstrong.. 1 Winslow's Addition to St. Paul. Supposed owner and description. Lot. Block. Benefits

A L Mayall 9 Chas Sachse 8 John Hohn 9 Margaret Chamber-All objections to said assessment mus

be made in writing and filed with the Clerk of said Board at least one day R. L. GORMAN, President. W. F. ERWIN, Clerk Board of Public Works

Confirmation of Re-Assessment for Grazing Ross Street and Fauguier Street.

OFFICE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 4,1888.

The re-assessment of benefits, costs and expenses arising from grading Ross street, from Atlantic street to Ear street, and Fauquier street, from Ear street to English street, in the city of St. Paul. Minnesota, (on the property on which judgment has been denied by the district court of Ramsey county, Minnesota), having been com-pleted by the Board of Public Works in and for said city, said Board will meet at their office in said city, at 2 p. m. on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1888, to hear objections (if any) to said re-assessment, at which time and place, unless sufficient cause is shown to the sufficient cause is snown to the con-trary, said re-assessment will be con-firmed by said Board.

The following is a list of the supposed owners' names, a description of the property benefited and the amounts re-

sessed against the same, to wit: GRADING ROSS STREET, FROM ATLANTIC TO EARL.

Colling's Out Lots, St. Paul. Supposed owner and description. L L Eschbach, E'ly 146.16 ft of S'ly 157 ft of N'ly 189 Lot. Benefits ft of......17 \$154 7! Messerli & Eschbach's Addition to St Paul.

Terry's Addition to St. Paul.

Supposed owner and description. Lot. Block. Benefits Dawson & Smith...23 4 \$53 00 Dawson & Smith. 9
John Lepke. 1
Josephine Harrington..... 6
North Star Building 58 00 society......24 Rose C Swart.....19 Joseph P Dysart....12

GRADING FAUQUIER STREET, FROM EARL TO ENGLISH.

Dawson's Subdivision of Block 2, Terry's Addition to St. Paul. Supposed owner and description. Lot. Bernard Armbruster..... 5 Lot. Benefits

Terry's Addition to St. Paul. Supposed owner and description. Lot George Armstrong 13 Byron Bradley....14 John Hartman....15 Rose C Swart18 Wm Dawson, Jr...20 ame......21

Same......22 Messerli & Eschbach's Addition to St. Supposed owner and

description. Lot. Block. Benefits Karl Janke......16 4 \$20 00 All objections to said re-assessment

must be made in writing and filed with the Clerk of said Board at least one day prior to said meeting.

R. L. GORMAN, President.

Official:

W. F. Erwin.

38-39

Clerk Board of Public Works Official: