### NOTE AND COMMENT.

- Small matters often call for talk
  Where larger ones are quite forgot,
  And great expenses are passed by
  Without a murmur or a thought.
- The city loses thousands by The building of a place to burn
- The garbage, and no one Has made a kick to try and learn
- The reason for ... o much dead loss;
  But now they've found
  A chance to kick at Potter, and
  At butter at so much per pound.
- The next thing to be seard will be A repetition of the seene When some committee man will claim It was oleomargarine.

Those aldermen who threw up their hands because a bill for butter at 25 cents came from an alderman's commission house, when it could have been purchased elsewhere for 18 cents, should not blame any one in particular if the general rule of reform and retrenchment of this administration should be applied to the small expenses of muning the eith sa well as the large. should be applied to the small expenses of running the city as well as the large. It should be remembered that at the first committee meeting after the council organized, a bill for butter at the workhouse came in, and Ald. Sterling hinted rather sententiously that Supt. West should remember that Ald. Potter sold butter as well as other people. The superintendent took the hint, probably, and bought his butter from. Ald. Potter. He could hardly be blamed for that. And if Ald. Potter values his butter at 25 cents, who can say he should not put his price on his own property? And, by 25 cents, who can say he should not put his price on his own property? And, by the way, aren't the aldermen struggling rather hard to keep up retrenchment and reform appearances when they drop from steel arch bridges to butter?

The local story-teller is now hunting places of seclusion, for H. C. Barnabee is now seen at a point of vantage in the hotel corridors, and will hold the floor for the local corridors. for the balance of his stay.

It must be a discouraging fact to the members of the Woman's Christian association that out of the two converts they have made to the cause of Christianity during the past year, 100 per cent of them died directly afterward.

When M. Durand begins to manufacture coal at \$1.40 per ton, the opponents of the Meeker island scheme will have a chance to crow over their more numerous adversaries.

And now it is reported that pickpock ets are getting in their work at the li-brary building. It is probable that the Society of Fine Arts will refuse to assoeiate with such gentry, and will move their quarters to a place where common people can not enter.

The genus sucker is a class of man-The genus sucker is a class of man-kind peculiar to itself, and it is a won-der that there is not an asylum endowed for the especial benefit of its votaries. The one that purchased a watch from a snap auction house yesterday for \$14. sold it for \$1 and then repaired to the police of r satisfaction, should be placed in a glass case and ranged on exhibition among the other curiosities in the dime museum.

The People's Political Reform club is announced to be non-sectarian and non-partisan, and still Golightly Morrill heads the list of speokers at its first even meeting.

And besides, one R. G. Evans returned from Washington yesterday and professes to be happy (not jolly) because he thinks Minneapolis is going to get the National Republican convention, as "Minnesota congressmen have nobly supported Chicago's claims for the world's fair." Another evidence that Minnesota has representatives at Washington. tives at Washington,

The chances are that Minneapolis is to be made a subport of entry at last, and a few more offices are to be provided. Washburn and Comstock called vided. Washburn and Comstock called on the president and asked when the Chippe wa Indian reservation will be opened. The president appeared to be in good health, but said he didn't know anything about it. Snider says after mature deliberation that sugar should be put upon the free list. This will be an inestimable benefit to the country, he thinks, and should be hazarded even if it makes Kansas a Demark M. Durand handed the reporter a M. Durand handed the reporter a arded even if it makes Kansas a ocratic state. Who says that the Minnesota delegation is not making itself felt at the national capital?

What a nice lot of government and what a life for government at state officials we must have. A house with a shady name is never "pulled" by the police without one of these officials escapes. Here is a subject for the Peo-ple's Political Reform club.

Again the Minneapolis and St. Paul Again the Minneapons and St. Paul street railway lines have been sold, and Henry Villard is the alleged purchaser. Villard is developing as a strong opposition to Tom Lowry's universal connection with every deal of any magnitude.

Ald. Potter has made a mistake. He has sold all of his butter instead of profitably employing it as a lubricating agent on the wheels of municipal gov-

City Attorney Hall is this week giving Benny Harrison pointers on how to run a government, gathered by long ex-perience in prosecuting vags and "red-hot" venders.

1 11

One man has been beard to remark that this open mass meeting scheme, being worked by the People's Political Reform club, is a farce, and his friends are now thinking of running him for

alderman he, is so keen of perception. A. J. Blethen has finally resolved to become mayor of Minneapolis, so that, if the 1892 Republican convention should by any chance come here, he could take the delegates up on the Lumber Ex-change and say: "There is MY city."

Mayor Babb is right. Maj. Norton is not paid too much for his work. It is the most severe kind of mental labor to write speeches in words of only one syllable.

The two stalwart policemen who have Grand this week were not placed there to keep the chappies away, but to prevent Kohl & Miodleton from stealing the chorus girls for a beauty show or a

Burglars who would steat from "Blind John" would abstract the gold from the teeth of their dead parents and sell it

Cooking Electricity Carpenter should turn on his inventive skill and devise some automatic machine that will in-dicate the point in a Journal editorial-

The ladies of St. Peter's A. M. E. church will give an apron and necktie social, preceded by a hterary and musical programme, Friday evening. Refreshments will also be served, and a general good time is promised all who attend.

## MINNEAPOLIS. HERE'S A NEW FUEL.

An Artificial Coal Which Does Not Require to Be Mined.

The New Building Ordinance Being Gradually Tinkered Into Shape.

A Leading Mercantile Firm to Change Its Location.

More Single-Tax Ideas--Notes About Minneapolis Matters.

M. Maxime Durand, of Paris, was walking nervously back and forth in the corridor of the West hotel yesterday atternoon, when he was approached by a Globe reporter and engaged in conversation. M. Durand has a striking personality, and would be picked out among a hundred men as one of superior attainments. He is short in stature, but built with robust shoulders and chest, the hands and feet small, even for a Frenchman. He wears a se-cut, iron gray beard, and his rather prominent features are set off by a pair of large, deep gray eyes that are never quiet for an instant, and seem to read one through at their first pene-

trating glance. In response to the inquiry as to whether or not he was M., Durand, the whether or not he was M. Durand, the French savant, he replied "yes" to the former question, but said that he left the latter to the good judgment of his confreres. The gentleman has a pleassant voice, and while it has a broad French accent, the language used is perfect, and proves that he has made a study of the English tongue. M. Durand is in the city in the interest of a patent upon which he has spent years of study, and he seemed rather reluctant to talk about it.

and he seemed rather reluctant to talk about it.

"You see," said he, "though it is what I choose to call a patent, it is not yet patented, for I wish to make very certain that I snall word my papers so as to make it impossible that there shall be any infringements upon it. But come, I may tell you some things, that it will not hurt me to have known, for it may interest the public, and assist me in the formation of the company, after I shall secure my patent. Let us repair to my room, and I shall speak more freely."

Arriving at monsieur's room, the saant motioned the reporter to a chair, and, seating himself, proceeded leisurely to roll a cigarette by way of preamble. "You may be disappointed," said he finally, "that I have not to tell you that I have the means of forming diamonds at my command or discovered."

diamonds at my command or discovered the secret process of manufacturing gold; but I have, not exactly discovered, but improved on, a plan by which that can be manufactured that

which that can be manufactured that will be of much more material benefit to the American people—a mechanical formation of a very fair quality of coal.

"You smile, I see, at the idea of such a thing as being possible. Allow me to explain to you a little. For some years a poor quality of fuel has been made in certain portions of France by a mechanical process, and in Holland an even better article is produced, but not to the perfection to which my apparatus brings it. You are perhaps aware of the high price of all kinds of coal in this Northwestern country. What if I tell you that my coal can be made very close to Minneapolis at a first cost of \$1.40 for a ton? Do you not see what a profit there would be in its manufacture? The only thing I have to guard against is that my patent shall be amply protected. The idea is so simple, when it is known, that what you call infringements would follow, unless the papers were rightly worded.

"The next thing to be considered is

M. Durand handed the reporter a piece of black, heavy composition in a perfect shape, about the size of a brick, but half as long again. In appearance it much resembled a block of ebony, but was much darker than it much resembled a block of ebony, but was much darker than the natural wood, and considerably heavier. "Is not that beautiful?" asked M. Durand, becoming enthusiastic, "You see I rub it so with my handkerchief, and no black comes off. It is clean as wood. Now let me tell you another thing; it works finer than wood. It will stand a polish as glossy as granite, and could be used for the manufacture of all sorts of furniture, for it carves easily and gives a splendid bas

carves easily and gives a splendid bas relief effect. "The next thing to be considered is its infiammable qualities. There have been many fuels manufactured, and, I believe, a company has recently failed Minneapolis that was putting on the market what they termed petrole fuel. The fault with all such has been that they burn only in a flame and leave the ashes to deaden the fire. This fuel burns in a deep red coal, from which a bright, pale blue flame darts, and gives the most pleasing effect in a grate. You would be also much surprised at the ex-The next thing to be considered is

perience in prosecuting vags and "redhot" venders.

After the explanation of the cause of
Dr. Lorimer's actions in Holyoke, Mass.,
no more Minneapolis wives will be told
that their husbands have been out with
the boys. "Overdose of quinine, m'
dear," will be the invariable answer.

Edmund Russell, Delsartean though
he be, believes that the illustrating of
the poetry of motion is not a pleasant
occupation unless accompanied by the
poetry of money.

Chicago's blowing powers, as evinced
by the papers of that town since the settlement of the world's fair location,
leads many to suppose that several Minneapolis real estate dealers have gone
to the home of the divorce court.

One man has been heard to remark

The most pleasing effect in a grate. You
would be also much surprised at the exceedingly small amount of ashes that
is accumulated, in which there can
never be a sign of what you call clinker
or slate. It can also be made in long
blocks like the one you now hold in
your hand, in small squares, or can be
crushed and screened in the same manner as the Pennsylvania coal.

"I was up in the northern part of this
state and Dakota last autumn, and there
I found an unlimited quantity of the
material necessary to the manufacture
of this fuel, which I have not, as yet,
given a name. Should I succeed in
forming the company, which I propose
to start, the main offices would be in
Minneapolis and the works not far
away. A plant would cost about \$50,000, a small amount of ashes that
is accumulated, in which there can
accumulated, in which there can
accumulated, in which there can
be designly small amount of ashes that
is accumulated, in which there can
accumulated, in which there can
accumulated, in which there can
be designly small amount of ashes that
is accumulated, in which there can
accumul

"I shall leave for St. Paul this even "I shall leave for St. Paul this even-ing on matters connected with the tak-ing out of my patent, and will return in a few days to interest some of the Min-neapolis capitalists in my venture. I have been led to understand that they

have been led to understand that they are ever ready to put in their money when the idea is a deserving one, and I think I can convince them from practical illustrations that I have something that Minneapolis should be proud to introduce to the world.

"I have hopes that everything can be completed by the coming summer, and then we shall see. I think we shall make what you call the coal barons weep bitter tears, and place a superior quality of fuel within the reach of the poor classes. There will be no further need to burn wood with coal at \$4 for a ton.

"I will try and let you know when my patent is out, and give you all the particulars," and the savant tenderly placed the block of fuel back in its receptacle and bowed the reporter out.

AMENDING THE ORDINANCE. Aldermen, Architects and Build-

ers Exchange Ideas. The special committee appointed by the city council to revise the building ordinance settled down to hard work yesterday, and succeeded in agreeing on several important changes in the on several important changes in the iaw. The committee is composed of Ald. Hunter, Loye, Gilman, C. Barrows, Architects W. C. Whitney, F. G. Corser, F. B. Long, Builders Charles Morse, George Libby and B. Cooper, Exofficio members J. M. Hazen, inspector of buildings, and Robert D. Russell, city attorney. For some time the architects and builders have objected to the present build-

ing laws as being too strict, and they claim that this has kept business men from abroad from investing in land and putting up buildings. To remove this restriction it was necessary to revise the laws, and as the architects and builders are supposed to know just what changes are necessary, they were added to the committee. After being called to order by Ald. Hunter, who acts as chairman, the ordinance was taken up one section at a time. The following amendment was made to the first section:

All buildings or parts of buildings bereafter erected in Minneapolis and not herein specifically described, shall be of sound materials, of good workmanship and abundantly strong for the purpose intended; and the size of materials used therein shall be such as have been determined by the best authority and demonstrated by experts to be proper materials subjected to transverse strains, shall not be loaded to more than one-fourth their breaking strength; if subjected to shearing or tensile strains to more than one-fifth their ultimate strength, and piers or columns of less than five diameters to more than one-sixth their crushing strength. Columns of more than five diameters are to be increased in strength according to the formulæ of the best authority and the building inspacets is All buildings or parts of buildings according to the formulæ of the best authority, and the building inspector is hereby authorized to require the above conditions.

Sections two and three were unchanged. Section four was changed so that the walls of a building should be made fire-proof, and it should not be required that the whole building should be made fire-proof as now provided. City Attorney Russell raised the point that the roof should also be made fire-proof, and it was decided that the ordinance should include the roofs and walls. Inspector Hazen offered a further amendment to allow the erection of iron-roofed sheds for the use of business men inside the fire limits, which was adopted. In the fifth section the standard depth of foundation walls, twelve feet, was abolished, otherwise it was allowed to remain unchanged. No twelve feet, was abolished, otherwise it was allowed to remain unchanged. No change was made in the required thickness of the walls of buildings. In the sixth section the provision which prohibits doorways between two adjoining buildings from being more than ten feet in height by eight feet in width was stricken out, and this matter left entirely with the building inspector. The paragraph which prohibits rooms more than twenty-live feet in width was also stricken out.

than twenty-nee feet in width was also stricken out.

The regulation about fire-proof and slow-burning buildings was stricken out and the following substituted:

All hotels, boarding or lodging houses six stories or over in height must be built strictly fire-proof.

built strictly fire-proof.
All store buildings, factories or mills six stories or over in height, if not built

strictly fire-proof, must be slow-burn-ing, equal to the following: Floor and roof, joists or rafters to be throughly protected on the lower sur-face with 1½ inches thick (a tile of less thickness may be used, provided there is an air space between the joists and the tile of at least a half-inch), or the joists or rafters may be heavy timbers of a size not less than 8x8 inches, with the top surface floored over with matched plank not less than three inches thick. Partitions to be either livid tile. thick. Partitions to be either brick tile or plank; if planks are used they must be matched and of a thickness not less than three inches.

That part of section 9 prohibiting the

than three inches.

That part of section 9 prohibiting the erection of a bay window "in any alley" was striken out. Section 10 was changed so as to allow stairways or open areas to extend five feet into sidewalks eighteen feet wide, and four and a half feet on streets having walks fifteen feet wide. This is an increase of six inches. That part of section 12 relating to weights on floors was changed so that dwellings, tenements and lodging house floors must be abie to sustain a weight of 50 pounds per foot, instead of 100 p unds, as formerly, and for public baildings and for those used for light mechanical purposes the floor must be capable of sustaining a weight of 100 pounds per foot instead of 150. All that part of section 12 relating to the manner of calculating the strength of material was stricken out. All that part of the same section relating to the protection of stairways, etc., in factories, mills and lodging houses was cut out, but the stairways must be constructed of incombustible material. The paragraph in section 13, requiring the slope of composition roofs not to exceed two inches to the foot was stricken out, otherwise the section was allowed to stand. Section 14, requiring fire-proof shutters on all storehouses, mills and manufactories, was stricken out. Sections 16 and 17 were not changed. In section 18 the word "only" was cut out of the word "only" was cut out of the paragraph relating to the use of brackets, so that chimneys in future cannot rest on them at all. See tion 19 was amended so as to require a suitable number of red lights at night, where any portion of the street or side-walk is used for the purpose of erecting or repairing a building. No changes

were thought necessary in sections 20, 21, 22 and 23. The last paragraph of section 24 was amended so as to allow the building inspector to grant permission to parties to proceed the second of the s the building inspector to grant permission to parties to move frame buildings from one part of a lot to another part of the same lot inside the fire limits. Sections 26 and 27, relating to fire escapes on buildings, was stricken out and the state law on fire escapes was substituted with the additional proviso that the city council may order such additional escapes as are necessary for protection in special cases. No fault was found with sections 28, 29, 30 or 31. Section 32, allowing the building inspector to estimate the cost of buildings, had been found unnecessary since no charge was made for permits, and it was stricken out. No changes were made in sections 38, 34 and 35. Section 36, which provided for the inspection of all sections 38, 34 and 35. Section 36, which provided for the inspection of all passenger and freight elevators by the building inspector, was stricken out. That part of section 37 relating to the qualifications of the building inspector was changed so as to admit of a practical architect or builder or civil engineer, who has been engaged in the active duties of his profession for at least ten years, becoming the inspector. All that part relating to an examination before a board composed of architects and builders and the city engineer was striken out, as the committee tects and ounders and the city engineer was striken out, as the committee thought that ten years' practical experience was sufficient qualification. No other changes were made in this section. The committee adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE DUTY ON LUMBER.

Edward C. Gale's Talk Before the Single Tax League. "The Import Tax on Lumber" was the subject of a paper read last evening at the meeting of the Single Tax league. by Edward C. Gale. started out by showing that the duty on lumber was established in 1842, and was at that time purely sectional. He claimed that the practical effect of this was to discriminate in favor of one state against another. The rate of duties under the act of 1842 was from 20 to 30 per cent ad valorum. The present tariff was enacted in 1883, and places the duty at \$2 per 1,000 on all common duty at \$2 per 1,000 on all common. tariff was enacted in 1883, and places the duty at \$2 per 1,000 on all common sawed lumber, including pine. The revenue from this source amounted to \$930,000 since 1883, and on all other lumber to \$1,500,000. The present tariff affects practically but three states—Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He did not believe that if the tariff of \$2 per 1,000 wefe removed the consumer would be able to buy the lumber \$2 per 1,000 cheaper: but there was no doubt would be able to only the lumber \$2 per 1,000 cheaper; but there was no doubt but that the cost would be reduced probably \$1 per 1,000. He did not think the tax was right, as it kept considerable lumber out of the Canadian market, because Canada had imposed a reciprocal tax of \$2, and this kept the American lumbermen out of the Canadian

cal tax of \$2, and this kept the American lumbermen out of the Canadian markets.

J. Newton Nind, the editor of the Lumberman, did not agree with many of the statements made by Mr. Gale. Mr. Nind said he wasn't prepared to say whether the tariff on lumber should be removed or not. He didn't think that the lumbermen were at all exercised over the question, but he was sure that the tariff on lumber was a purely local question, and that a majority of the lumber manufacturers didn't care

anything about it. In certain points in Michigan the removal of the tariff would mean that the Canadian manufacturers would enter into competition with the Americans. In Minnesota this would not be true. Experience has shown that the actual cost of townage to a railroad is about half a cent per mile; 1,000 feet of lumber weighs about a ton, and the railroads carry it for about three quarters of a cent per mile. When it is taken into consideration that there are 300 miles between our market and Canada, the cost of carrying the product here would more than balance the tariff of \$2. On the other hand, in Michigan, which is easy of access to the Canadian border, the removal of the tariff would give the Canadian the advantage. In spite of the reciprocal tariff, Mr. Nind said it was a fact that the United States exported to Canada fully eight times the amount of lumber Canada sent into the United States. The subject was further discussed by E. C. Whitney and others. anything about it. In certain points

A FINE LOCATION.

S. E. Olson & Co. to Move "Up Town" This Spring. For several months past the firm of S. E. Olson & Co., leading dry goods dealers, have been easting about for a new location. Notwithstanding the present store occupies prominent and commodious quarters, the desire of the proprietors has been strong for a location further up town on Nicollet avenue, that is above Washington avenue. Notwithstanding the difficulty that would naturally be experienced in securing a building which would accommodate the needs of such an extensive establishment, it is learned that no less prominent a location than that occupied by the Wood block, which is situated on Nicollet avenue, equi-distant from Third avenue and Fourth streets, has been leased, and is to be entirely remodeled and handson ely fitted for occupancy early this sprin f. store occupies prominent and commo

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Bank clearings yesterday were \$863, 239,52. 239.52.

The North Minneapolis high school library rooms will be opened to morrow night.

Seventy-five members of the A. O. F. last night instituted a lodge of the order at Excelsior.

celsior.

Marriagelicenses were issued yesterday to John Houer and Katle Anderson and F. M. Macy and Emma Robars.

The canvass for the support of a Congregational church on Lowry's hill is being pushed and there is an encouraging response.

Dr. Kincaid, of San Francisco, who has received a call from Andrew Presbyterian church, will preach next Sunday.

The Crosby family, in destitute circumstances in the Eighth ward, has been provided for, Mrs. Crosby being sent to a hospital.

A meeting will be held Friday afternoon to complete arrangements for the Non-Partisan W. C. T. U. home at 1626 Washington ave-nue north. nue north.

Joe Carney and J. Bowman will play a series of twenty-one games of fifteen-ball pool at the Nicollet house, commencing to-mor-

row evening.

The trustees of the Fifth Presbyterian church meet to-night at the residence of Rev. J. B. Donaldson. 605 Eighth avenue north, to discuss rebuilding the church partially destroyed by fire Saturday morning. One member will contribute \$1,00\$, providing a new edifice is built that will cost \$20,000.

Police Matron Paine in her first annual. Police Matron Paine, in her first annual report, says she has had 383 women in her custody during the year. Of these 129 paid fines, 128 were sent to the workhouse, 17 to the House of the Good Shepherd, 2 to the reform school, 2 to Bethany home and 1 to the county jail. In 45 cases sentence was suspended and 49 were discharged.

### LOCAL MENTION.

Remarkable Facts.

As shown by its statement of actual results, the Provident Savings Life Asresults, the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York paid to September 1st, 1889, death claims to beneficiaries under its renewable term policies, the sum of \$1,292,000 at a total cost for premiums of \$64,967,25.

The ordinary whole life level premiums would have been \$204,641.31. The percentage of cost in the Provident as compared with that of other regular companies was less than 33%. Or, in other words, the same premiums, if paid for ordinary whole life level premium insurance, would have secured to the claimants \$410,210 only, instead of \$1,292,000, which was paid to them by the Provident.

the Provident.

The Provident Savings was admitted to do business in the state of Minnesota in July, 1884; since which time more than \$2,000,000 of insurance has been written in the state, more than \$1,500,000 of which is still in force. The record is unparalleled by any life insurance company in the first five years of its busi-

pany in the first five years of its business in this state.

The plan of the Provident is eminently common sense. It is the safest, fairest and most satisfactory plan ever devised. It is easily understood. Daylight shines through it and around it. Our policy holders are the company's best agents. Nearly \$100,000,000.00 of insurance has been written by the company within the past seven years; nearly \$20,000,000 in 1889.

The Provident furnishes pure life insurance, unmixed with banking or investment. That its contracts are safe is beyond question. The Provident's annual statement will be seen in another column of this paper. For

annual statement will be seen in another column of this paper. For agencies for Minnesota and Western Wisconsin, or for circulars or other information address M. D. Rowley, general agent, 600-1 Oneida block, or Box 564. Minneapolis. J. J. Donnelly, agent for St. Paul, 94 East Fourth street, Room 12.

A New K. of P. Lodge. Damon Lodge No. 5, Knights of Pythlas, incorporated yesterday. The offi-cers are: F. C. Lau, chancellor commander; I. B. Farwell, vice chancellor; C. A. Tracy, prelate; I. L. Marshall, master-at-arms; C. M. Pierce, keeper of the records and seals; E. A. Honson, master of finance; A. P. Wakefield, master of the exchequer; C. A. Tracy, George Sawyer and G. F. Blossom, trnstees.

## Indigestion

Is not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become depraved and the system enfeebled, is the parent of immumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway

irom Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:—

"Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life."

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

## Provident Savings Life Assurance Absolute and Peremptory Sale SOCIETY

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. ORCANIZED FEBRUARY 25th, 1875.

President, Sheppard Homans. Secretary, William E. Stevens. Attorney in Minnesota, A. R. McGill, St. Paul.

CAPITAL STOCK. \$100,000. ASSETS DEC. 31, 1889. Loans on Real Estate.... Loans on Collateral Security..... 27,500 00 Premium Notes, or Loans to Policy-Holders..... 3,500 00 Cash on Hand and in Bank..... Accrued Interests and Rents.

Net Deferred and Outstanding Premiums. 94,363 74 All Other Assets.... 5,317 50 Total Admitted Assets..... \$705,151 75 Items Not Admitted..... 10,494 11 Net present value of Outstanding Policies, American Experience Table of Mortality with 41/2 per cent interest \$243,146 00 Total Gross Policy Claims... 80,409 13 Total Liabilities. \$323,555 13 Surplus Over Liabilities..... 392,090 73 INCOME IN 1889. Total Premium Income..... \$1,343,630 31

From Interest and Dividends.....

\$1,360,814 47 Excess of Income Over Expenditures..... 66,256 66 EXPENDITURES IN 1889. \$550,103 78 374,642 16 \$924,745 94 Total Payments to Policy-Holders..... 369,811 87 Management Expenses..... \$1,294,557 81 MISCELLANEOUS. \$51,012,286 00 60,954,208 00 Net Increase...... 2,899 9.941.922 00 Issued in 1889..... 5,091 19.137.197 00 Terminated in 1889...... 2,505 9,230,275 00 By de th...... 159 7,236,500 00 18,000 00 12,650 00 18:.000 00 1,159,000 00

By change. Not taken. In force at end of 1888...... 323 \$1,205,000 00 Issued during 1839..... Ceased to be in force during 1889..... 1.291.000 00 Ca h r ceived for premiums..... Losses paid in 1889, 3..... Hosses incurred in 1889, 3......

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE, St. Paul, Feb. 24th, 1890.

1. the undersigned Insurance Commiss over of the State of Minneso a, do hereby certify that the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, above namel, has complied with the laws of this state relating to insurance, and is now fully empowered, through its authorized agents. to transact its appropria e basiness of Life Insurance in this state for the year ending January 31st, 1891. C. P. BAILEY, Insurance Commissioner.

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND NEW OPERA.

### Matinee To-Day, the Favorite **BOSTONIANS!**

TO-NIGHT, "SUZETTE." BIJOUSEES

NICK ROBERTS NOVELT/ CO. The Donizettis! The Great Grimaldil Schnitz Edwards! 39 Talented Vaudeville Artists! Nights, 15, 25, 35 and 50 cents, Matinees. Wednesday and Saturday, 10, 20, 25 cents. "Shadows of a Great City" next week.

### MINNEAPOLIS WANTS

SITUATIONS OFFERED. BARBE: -Wanted at once, barber at Globe Barber Shop. 18 Fourth st. south. CIGARMAKERS wanted to stay away from F. C. Lauer's on account of strike. By order of Cigarmakers' Union No. 77. CIGARMAKERS — Wanted, 15 clgar-makers; good wages and good stock. At F. C. Lauer's, 921 Nicollet av. CANVASSERS, maie or female; exterienced agents who desire ploasant and
profitable business call at 309 Hennepin av.,
city, or address P. O. Box 155. Matthews
& Co.

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