MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

The bank clearings yesterday were $1,449,-192.78.

Last evening the members of Westminster church crowded the church parlors for a couple of hours and greeted the new pastor, Rev. Pleasant Hunter.

Yesterday Judge Elliot fined George Bergron, a private in Company H, Third regiment, from Fort Snelling, for acting in a disorderly manner at Minnehaha Park.

In a short time G. D. McKay, the underwear manufacturer of Aurora, Ill., will have a branch factory in operation on Washington avenue north, between Hennepin and First avenue north.

Game Warden Stetson states the wholesale destruction of game in the state is growing rapidly less. So far this season there has been but one known violation of the law. In this case the offender was fined $50.

The position of sergeant at the Fifth precinct police station, made vacant because of Sergeant Gorey's reduction to the ranks, has not been filled. The mayor will not appoint the necessary sergeant for some little time.

There will be a large mass meeting of the Endeavorers of the city in the auditorium of the First Baptist church this evening. William Shaw, the treasurer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, will deliver an address.

The will of Cyrus W. Wilkins, who was killed last Thursday at the Lake street crossing of the Milwaukee tracks, has been filed for probate. It leaves a $70,000 estate to Caroline E. Wilkins, the widow, who is appointed executrix.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, at St. Stephen's church, Miss Delia Eunice Sweetser was united in marriage to Lawrence Joseph Dunn, of Savannah, Ga. The newly wed left for the South last evening. They will make their home in Savannah.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to George E. Fairhead and Jessie T. Holmes, A. H. Rannard and Maggie Smart, Andrew Vireak and Ludloika Biash, John McNeil and Josephine Sharer, Horace K. Vernon and Katheryn E. Ghaw, Rufus E. Whitmore and Lydia A. George.

The Knights of the Maccabees have established headquarters in Minneapolis for the purpose of organizing lodges. A lodge was instituted Saturday evening by D. S. C. A. W. Hoisington, with seventy-five charter members. Their meeting place is Odd Fellows' hall, Washington and Tenth avenues north.

The remains of W. H. Tice will be shipped this evening to Cincinnati for interment. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence, 124 West Fourteenth street. The Masonic body, of which Mr. Tice was an honored member, will have charge of the funeral, and conduct it in the ritual of the order.

When the town of Orono and the adjacent towns from which it was made were given a judgment some time ago for the back taxes due on the Hotel Lafayette property, the state's share of the tax was forgotten. The state has begun a technical suit to correct the records, its share of the taxes having already been paid.

Arrangements for the reception to Bishop Fowler, to be held in Wesley church next Tuesday evening, are well under way. Rev. H. H. French will deliver the address of welcome on behalf of the Methodists, and Rev. George H. Wells, of Plymouth church, on behalf of the other churches. Bishop Fowler will, of course, reply.

The annual assembly of the grand council of Royal and Select Masons of Minnesota has elected the following offices: Charles D. Boyce, M. I. grand master; George E. Warner, R. I. D. grand master; John B. West, R. I. P. C. W.; Giles W. Merrill, grand treasurer; Thomas Montgomery, grand recorder; A. Brandenburg, G. C. G.; J. H. Zuvaque, grand chaplain; John H. Randall, grand C. C.; C. C. Curtis, grand steward; J. C. Fisher, grand sentinel.

The resolution passed at the last council meeting, appointing judges of election, is in the hands of Mayor Winston unsigned. It is likely the mayor will first investigate the manner in which the Republican members of the council managed to secure more than their quota of judges. The resolution authorizing the building of a bridge over the railway tracks at West Lake street is also unsigned. The mayor will await the dissolving of the injunction prayed for by Thomas Rosser Jr.

The Minnesota Loan and Trust Co.
Allows 5 per cent interest on six-months deposits.

Electric Combine Accomplished.

The combine of the Edison and Brush electric companies under the name of Minneapolis General Electric company has been accomplished. Officers of the new company are: E. S. Corser, president; H. M. Byllesby, vice president; A. M. Robertson, secretary; A. B. Barton, treasurer. All of these gentlemen have been prominently identified with the Edison and Brush companies except Mr. Byllesby, and he is president of the Northwestern General Electric company. The two power houses will be operated for a time at least. The offices of the Edison company in the Edison block will be closed, and all business will be transacted from the Brush office.

LOCATING THE BLAME.

First Day of the Investigation of the Northern Pacific Disaster.

Facts Which the National Congregational Council Will Learn Today.

Blethen Speaks Again and Uppercuts Ben Harrison, of Indiana.

Proposals for a City Hospital Site--Tom Lucas for Congress.

The hearing of the testimony in the inquest over Herbert D. Buell was begun yesterday at Connolly's morgue. Buell was one of the two victims of the wreck on the Northern Pacific railroad, which occurred Monday, Oct. 4. It will be remembered that a passenger train westward bound, and a freight coming into Minneapolis met about a mile west of North Town station, just beyond the city limits.

Henry A. Buell, of Red Wing, was called first yesterday to identify the remains. After him there were examined: Charles Johnson, engineer of the freight train; W. A. Young, train dispatcher for Northern Pacific; James Smith, conductor of the passenger train; Daniel Nester, head brakeman of the freight; Charles H. Crisp, middle brakeman of the freight; John C. Rossell, conductor of the freight.

Engineer Johnson and Conductor Rossell are the chief witnesses. Upon them the newspaper reports have thrown a good deal of the responsibility for the collision. Johnson tells a straight story and makes no excuses for himself further than to say that he forgot the passenger train. At Anoka, on the way down, he and the conductor received orders to sidetrack at Fridley and let Freight Train No. 55 and an extra pass. While at Fridley, on the siding, Johnson says he remarked that they would have time to reach North Town before the passenger train unless Train 55 came soon. The extra had already passed. Train 55 came a few minutes later. Johnson never thought of the passenger train again—clean forgot it. He pulled out of Fridley and started for North Town without thinking that he might meet the passenger train. Even when he saw the headlight of the passenger train shining on the rails he didn't think it was a passenger train, but thought it was a switch engine. He shut off his engine, applied the brake, and stepped over to the fireman's side of the engine. He saw the coaches of the approaching train, and then for the first time the thought crossed his mind that the passenger train was ahead. He probably would have waited at Fridley for the passenger train to pass had he once thought of that train after No. 55 had gone by.

Conductor Rossell tells the same story so far as the order to sidetrack at Fridley is concerned. He knew, after reaching Fridley, that the extra and No. 55 must come soon, and he wouldn't have time to take his train to North Town before the passenger train's arrival. He remembers reaching Fridley, going on the side track and seeing the extra pass—nothing more. He didn't see No. 55 pass; did'nt know when his train pulled out of the switch and started on toward North Town. He had gone into the caboose, sat down and dropped off to sleep as soon as the extra, preceeding No. 5, had gone. He knew nothing more until the damage had been done. He dropped asleep because he had been working very hard for thirty-seven hours without sleep. This is the work he had been doing before the collision:

He left Staples, Minn., at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon and arrived in Minneapolis at 6:30 Sunday evening. That same evening he started at 7:45 for Staples again, arriving there at 2:20 Monday morning. He slept less than two hours, rose at 5, and at 6 o'clock started for Minneapolis with his train. He was on the road all day doing heavy freight work and at 9 in the evening collided with the passenger train a few miles out of Minneapolis. He had asked to be allowed to make the Sunday trip, expecting it would be lighter work. When asked to bring the train back from Staples Monday he wanted to refuse, but didn't dare. He could have refused to make the run, but he had refused to run under similar conditions a couple of weeks ago, and there being no other conductor at Staples to take this train, he feared the company might take offense and lay him off should he refuse again. He was a comparatively new conductor, and he wanted to please the company. He didn't feel so sleepy and tired on leaving Staples, but the heavy work, stopping and switching at almost every station along the line, wore him out before Fridley was reached.

Dan Nester, the head brakeman, didn't offer any particularly material evidence. Little and Crisp, who were in the caboose with Rossell, contradict part of Rossell's testimony. They say that he was on the rear platform of the caboose when No. 55 passed and when their train pulled out of the Fridley siding, not in the caboose and asleep.

Train Dispatcher Young brought over a time card with the rules of the company, which he explained. According to him, it wasn't necessary to order Rossell and Johnson, of the freight, to look out for the passenger train, afterward wrecked. The passenger, a first-class train, had the right-of-way. It was the duty of Rossell and Johnson, with a third-class freight train, to remain on the Fridley switch, unless they were absolutely certain that they could get to the next switch in time to get out of the way.

The investigation will be continued today. Conductor Rossell seems to keenly feel his position. So far, the evidence looks as if he and Engineer Johnson were careless in leaving Fridley before the passenger train had passed.

CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

What Some of the Reports to Be Read Today Will Show.

At 10 o'clock this morning, in Plymouth church, where so many important meetings have been held, Moderator Cyrus D. Northrop will call to order the national council of the Congregational church of America. After examination of the credentials a moderator will be elected for three years. He will probably be Rev. A. H. Quint, of Boston. Reading of reports will be the order of the afternoon.

Yesterday morning the statistical secretaries met in Plymouth church, the following being present: Rev. Henry A. Hazen, Massachusetts; Rev. W. H. Moore, Connecticut; Rev. C. H. Patton, New Jersey; Rev. H. A. Minor, Wisconsin; Rev. J. P. Field, Wisconsin; Rev. C. H. Phillips, North Dakota; Rev. S. W. Dickinson, Minnesota; Rev. E. Lyman, New Mexico; Rev. Martin K. Whittlesey, Illinois; Rev. William B. Hubbard, South Dakota; Rev. H. A. Pross, Nebraska.

The joint report of these secretaries will show the following facts about the condition of Congregationalism:

Number of churches as printed Jan. 1, 1891		4,817
New churches added to list	241	
Churches dropped from list	74	
Net addition		168
Total number of new churches as now printed		4,985
Number of church members as printed Jan. 1, 1891		506,832
Gain in 40 states	18,730	
Loss in 9 states	465	
Total net gain		18,265
Total membership as now printed		525,097
Number in Sabbath schools as printed Jan. 1, 1891		613,719
Gain in 96 states	19,437	
Loss in 13 states	7,183	
Total net gain		12,256
Total as now printed		625,975
Benevolent contributions for year		$2,270,161
Increase in 33 states	$317,976	
Decrease in 16 states	139,262	
Total net increase		178,714
Total amount for year		$2,448,875
Home expenditures for year		6,091,221
Increase in 34 states	$761,098	
Decrease in 15 states	60,622	
Total net increase		700,386
Total amount for year		$6,791,697

The secretary's report will be interesting. Beginning with 1800, there were 850 Congregational churches in this country. In 1850 there were 1,988, with a membership of 205,782. Now the churches number 4,986, and the members 525,097, a gain in membership since 1850 of 1.04. The percentage of increase has been largest in the West, Illinois gaining most. In three years the Sunday schools have gained 115,900, making the total enrollment 625,975. The Young People's societies number 2,994, with 145,100 members. Benevolent contributions for three years amount to $7,177,-073. Home expenditures have increased $4,162,996, reaching a total of $18,929,790.

The receipts of the American Home Missionary society last year were $865,-189. In 3,270 missionary fields 961 missionaries are working. Last year additions to home missionary churches were 11,320. This report of the American Home Missionary society admits that the undue multiplication of feeble churches on missionary ground is an evil too pronounced to be denied.

An important report will be read on Christian unity, the co-operation of Christian churches. This co-operation is indorsed and the Roman Catholic church is recognized as a branch of the Christian church.

The report on Sabbath observance will take the ground that the return of "a Puritan Sabbath" is not to be feared, and that it wouldn't be a great calamity, as a large inheritance of the blessings that enrich a nation have come from that same Puritan Sabbath. The love of money is declared to be the primary root of Sabbath desecration.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, successor of Henry Ward Beecher in Brooklyn Plymouth church, will read a report on improvement of worship. He will take the ground that divine worship is too often a monologue by the pastor. Everything should be done to bring the congregation to take active part in it, such as the introduction of responsive reading, congregational singing and the reading of prayers.

The income for the past three years from the Congregational publishing house was $178,435.58, an increase over the preceding three years of $69,993.69. The total sales of the business department were $250,000. The working capital has been increased from $96,000 to $117,-000.

Through Rev. Richard Coraley the committee on temperance will make an exhaustive report. This report will differ but little from the usual church report on the same question. It will declare that legislation should be the ally of moral training, not a substitute for it, and that all the restrictions possible should be placed on the liquor traffic—restrictions as to time, compelling saloons to close at certain hours and on certain days; restrictions as to place, putting the traffic as far as possible from the homes of people and from the neighborhood of schools; restrictions as to persons, forbidding the sale of liquor to minors and habitual drinkers. All these restrictions are based upon the evil of the traffic, and they imply the right to suppress it altogether. The ultimate aim of all Christian effort should be the entire suppression of the open saloons or tippling houses. It is not expected that strong drink will be banished or that drunkenness will cease. It is expected that the open saloon will be abolished.

The committee on the consolidation of the benevolent societies will report that the consolidation cannot be effected at once, but must be brought about gradually. Church and school work must be combined. The report will say that "the secular schools do not necessarily improve a sin-cursed race." The committee will recommend for adoption a resolution calling for an annual or semi-annual conference of the officers of all the benevolent societies, that the societies may become more in touch with one another.

Another interesting report will be the recital of the erection of a monument to Rev. John Robinson, the Leyden encourager of the Mayflower voyage. It is a 6x7 bronze tablet in the wall of St. Peter's church facing the house in Leyden where Robinson used to live.

The receipts of the Congregational Church Building society for the past three years have been $413,377.96, an increase of $77,160.71. During the first half of this year the receipts averaged $15,000 a month.

The West education commission for the Christianization of the Mormons will say that a stronger effort should be made in New Mexico and Utah. The aggregate enrollment is 30,375, an increase of 1,532 in three years.

Over 500 delegates are expected to attend the council, and all the arrangements for taking care of them have been made.

BLETHEN AGAIN.

This Time "We've Got Harrison and Must Support Him."

The colored Republicans of the Fifth ward held a meeting last night in the hall at 247 Second avenue south. A. J. Blethen was advertised to speak there, and did so. Because of this advertisement a large crowd congregated and sat through the speeches delivered by John Steele and George E. Fletcher, patiently waiting for the ex-editor of the Tribune to orate and say something funny. Mr. Blethen dwelt at length upon the greatness of the Twin Cities and the importance of their support in the campaign, and in referring to the newspapers he said:

"There is no man in the country who said meaner things about me when I was on the Tribune than Driscoll, of the Pioneer Press, yet he is my friend today. I say there was no man said meaner things about me, not even this thing on the Tribune who has said so many hateful things about me of late. Although he printed things about me last Sunday that were not true, I do not desire to say anything personal. If the Tribune had been financially situated so that it could have afforded to send a reporter to the meeting held in the Eighth ward, I would not have been quoted as saying things I did not say. The meeting was a harmonious one. We went there for harmony and we came away with chunks of it in our pockets. But from the prints sent out you would think the meeting was a disgraceful one and that all we did was to fight. Haven't we enough dissension in our party without the Republican papers spreading and inciting it?"

In speaking on the national issues, Mr. Blethen said:

"I don't like Harrison for many reasons. I was for Blaine, but we have got Harrison, and we've got to support him."

Mr. Eustis made his appearance at the close of Mr. Blethen's speech, and, with a tin pail in his right hand and a long stocking in the other, he expounded the Republican truths to the meeting.

THE HOSPITAL SITE.

The Board of Corrections and Charities Look Over Proposals.

The board of corrections and charities met yesterday afternoon. One of the important matters to be considered was the site for a new hospital. A number of proposals for furnishing the city with sufficient land were opened and read. No definite action was taken, however, the matter being deferred until the next regular meeting. Following were the proposals submitted:

A. C. Butler, lots 1, 2 and three, block 1, Cornell's addition, corner of Eighth street and Sixteenth avenue south, with all buildings, $12,000; without buildings, $8,000. Also block 15 in Butler's Brookside addition, for $2,000; also all of block 6, Butler's addition, with a 600 feet frontage on Minnehaha parkway, extending south of Fifty-fourth street, between Bryant and Dupont avenues, $10,000.

O. D. Bardle, block 50, Remington's second addition, on Thirty-fourth street south, between Bryant and Aldrich, $12,800; also block 49, same addition, Thirty-fourth street south, between Lyndale and Aldrich avenues, $14,000; also lot 150x166 feet, corner Minnehaha avenue and Twenty-second street, with buildings, $5,000.

Henry C. Moon, 168 feet on Chicago avenue and 265 feet on Twenty-second street south, $16,000.

A. T. Ankeny—Block 3, Ankeny's addition, containing twenty-eight lots, or three acres, on Western avenue, $25,000; also front half of said block 3, or fourteen lots, $16,000; in case the front half is accepted, remaining half will be conveyed to the city at any time within one year from Oct. 1, 1892, for $10,-000.

J. C. Oswald—Lots 4 and 5, block 3, Groveland addition, 150x270 feet, corner Aldrich and Laurel avenues, with buildings worth $15,000, for $36,000.

The report of the superintendent of the poor department showed the total hospital expenses to be $229.27 for the month of September and the number of inmates to be sixty-four. The forty people who are inmates of the poor house had cost the city $345.72. There had been 395 applications at the office of the superintendent of the poor for aid.

The monthly report of Supt. Matt Gross, of the workhouse, contained a comparative statement of the cost of conducting the workhouse for the quarter ending Sept. 30, the present year, and the same quarter last year. In June of this year there were eighty-five male inmates and fourteen female. During the quarter 395 males and 46 females had been received at the workhouse, and at the end of September there were 64 males and 14 females remaining. The whole number fed during the quarter, including the officers and employes, was 10,458. The cost per capita per diem was but 7.56 cents: per capita per week, 52.92 cents; per capita per quarter, $6.95.52. In 1891, during the same quarter, the cost per capita per diem was 69.29; per capita per week, 65.03; per capita per quarter, $8.54.68. The superintendent in his report informed the board that two prisoners had escaped during September, but explained to the satisfaction of the board that it was through no fault of his.

The fuel bids formed an interesting portion of the discussion. John Norton requested the board to reject his bid for hard coal, and this left but one bid. Inasmuch as the board was afraid there was something of the coal "combine" about it, it was decided to reject both bids and readvertise for hard coal. The contract for supplying the poor department with milliwood was let to the Minnesota Wood and Supply company, and the contract for furnishing soft coal for the workhouse was given to Mr. Norton.

The Park Board's Work.

The dredge boat at the Lake of the Isles will now be taken out of water to be recaulked. It has been at work for five months, and during that time has assisted in "making" eight acres of land between the boulevard and shore lines around the lake. The cost of running it during the past season has been $12,-000 to the park board, but the land reclaimed is worth several times that amount. The boat will not be put to work again until the season opens next spring. The work under the direction of the park board is nearly completed for the season, the only crew of street men now employed being at work on what is known as the Dean boulevard, which directly connects Lake Calhoun and the Lake of the Isles. This boulevard will be a mile in length and 150 feet in width.

FOR THROAT AND LUNG
complaints, the best remedy is
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral
In colds, bronchitis, la grippe, and croup, it is
Prompt to Act
sure to cure.

MANY ARE INDICTED.

True Bills Returned Against Thirty-One of the Homestead Workmen.

Frick and Other Carnegie Officials Indicted on Three Charges.

Indictments Also Returned Against the Pinkertons and Their Men.

Treason, Murder, Conspiracy and Aggravated Riot the Charges.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.—The grand jury today returned true bills in the treason cases against the Homestead strikers, and also in the murder, conspiracy and aggravated riot cases against the Carnegie officials and Pinkerton detectives. Chief Justice Paxson, of the supreme court, occupied the bench with Judge Kennedy when the grand jury filed in. There was a large number of spectators present. The indictments for treason involve thirty-one defendants.

They are Hugh O'Donnell, John McGluckie, David Lynch, Thomas J. Crawford, Harry Bayne, Elmer E. Bait, Henry Bayard, T. W. Brown, George Colgan, John Coyle, Jack Clifford, Dennis M. Cush, William McConeygh, Michael Cummings, William Combs, John Dierken, Patrick F. Fagan, Matthew Gierks, R. W. Kenny, John Miller, O. S. Searight, John Murray, W. M. Thompson, Martin Murray, Hugh Ross, W. T. Roberts, George Rilands and George W. Sarser.

The Charges of Murder

against H. C. Frick and other Carnegie officials are for the killing of George W. Rutter, John E. Morris, Joseph Sotak and Silas Wayne, whose deaths resulted from the riot. The true bills are against H. C. Frick, F. N. T. Lovejoy, Robert Pinkerton, William Pinkerton, J. A. Penny, W. C. Corry, J. G. A. Leishman, C. W. Beddell, W. H. Burt, John Cooper, F. M. Hinde, Nevin M. Cornell and James Dovey.

In the conspiracy cases H. C. Frick, George Lauder, H. M. Curry, Leishman, Otis, Childs, Lovejoy, L. C. Phipps, G. A. Corey, J. A. Potter, J. F. Dovey, McConnell, the Pinkertons, Cooper, Bedell, Frederick Primer, Burt and Hinde are the defendants. In the aggravated riot cases true bills are returned against Frick, Curry, Leishman, Lovejoy, L. C. Phipps, Dovey, McConnell, Cooper, Beddell, Primer, Burt and Hinde.

The indictments against H. C. Frick and others in the murder cases are separate, making four in all.

The prosecutor in the murder cases is Hugh Ross, against whom there are charges of murder, treason, conspiracy and aggravated riot. The indictment against the Carnegie officials in

The Conspiracy Cases

is a lengthy document, comprising ten typewritten pages. Among other things it sets forth concerning H. C. Frick and the others named is the following:

That they did unlawfully, falsely and maliciously conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to depress, lower and diminish wages, price and compensation of labor of divers persons employed by the Carnegie Steel company, limited, and close up the said works and cease work and operations therein and thereupon to convey and caused to be sent 300 men and upwards, armed with guns, revolvers, pistols, knives and other deadly weapons to overawe, intimidate and frighten divers persons in the said township of Mifflin and to attack the said persons who were lately employed, and shoot and discharge the said guns and other deadly weapons, against the bodies of the said persons who were then lately before employed by the said Carnegie Steel company, limited.

In regard to the fight on July 6, the bill says the defendants "did counsel and advise the shooting." The bill in the aggravated cases against the Carnegie officials differ very little from that in the conspiracy action, except that it specifies that in pursuance to the alleged conspiracy the alleged unlawful and riotous acts were committed.

LUCAS FOR CONGRESS.

He Is Given Owen's Place—Loren Explains Again, but by Proxy.

The Populists have a candidate for congress in the Fifth district—Tom Lucas. At a meeting of the Populist campaign committees last night he was put on the ticket in place of Hon. Sidney M. Owen. No regret at Owen's refusal to run was heard. The Populists are "sore" on Owen. They nominated him after he had repeatedly refused to run. But he didn't want to be set up to be knocked down. When they refused to believe his emphatic oral declaration that he wouldn't consent to become a candidate, Owen decided it not worth while to bother with them any longer. He said in his paper he wouldn't run, and also punched H. B. Martin slyly—Martin, the man who forced his nomination, and made reckless bets at a dollar a clip that Owen would be the next congressman from the Fifth. Martin, Lucas and Edwards plan to make a "chopping block" of Owen in his own county. He refused to be chopped and they are mad.

John Gruenberg announced last night that he couldn't run for city treasurer. John Uglow was nominated in his place.

"Uncle Loren" Fletcher is still explaining, though not personally. While he is able to "down the Democrats" lustily, his tongue cannot frame a smooth, plausible explanation of his legislative record. He has enlisted the Journal as his architect of explanations. Truth to tell, the Journal is as clumsy as "Uncle Loren," but its clumsiness is pardonable, considering the subject it handles. Last night, in assisting "Uncle Loren" to explain why he didn't vote for the laborers' wage exemption bill, the Journal says:

"The labor question had not at that time assumed the character it has now attained."

Certainly not. Laboring men had not learned to stand together then. "Uncle Loren" did not deem it necessary to bid for their votes by treating them even fairly. But he is sorry for it now. Also sorry that laborers have awakened to a sense of his neglect of their interests. Further along the Journal says:

"Af for Mr. Fletcher's attitude toward the laborer, his opponents are challenged to produce a single man in Minneapolis who has ever paid better wages."

They can do it, gentle Journal, but you would cry that they were attacking his personal character. Men who have had business dealings with Mr. Fletcher say he has done some things in his private dealings with workingmen that gave him an unchristian-like reputation. He knows what they were. Ask him, Journal.

Mayor Winston says he will probably sign the resolution appointing the judges of election. He says the appointees seem to be good men and that is the most important part. Meanwhile, the Prohibitionists are still crying for a test in the courts. The Populists also show a disposition to take a hand in the game.

The anti-Blichfeldt committee, of the Eleventh ward, has formulated several charges against Ald. Blichfeldt and backed them with affidavits which are decidedly serious. They are of such a character that, if proven, they might result in criminal prosecution. Ald. Blichfeldt has not been heard from yet concerning them.

The Cleveland club will meet tonight in the rooms of the Hennepin Democratic League, New York Life building.

DIED IN A BARN.

W. H. Libby, of Watertown, Found Cold in Death.

Patrolman Mayo, of the Fourth precinct, made a ghastly discovery yesterday morning. He was making his rounds in the vicinity of the hay market, at the corner of Lyndale avenue and Fifth avenue north, when he found in the hay of an old barn the lifeless form of a man. The man had evidently been dead for several hours, for the body was cold and stiff. The indications were that he had died a natural death, for there were no marks of violence on the body. The teeth were tightly set and the clenched fist grasped of wisps straw, showing that death had not conquered without a struggle. Coroner Byrnes was notified, and ordered the body taken to Connolly's morgue, where an autopsy will be held. The coroner is of the opinion that the man died in convulsions causes by heavy drinking. From papers in the pockets it was learned the dead man's name was W. H. Libby, of Watertown, this state.

There was a pawn ticket issued Monday by S. Sable, 103 Nicollet avenue, and a receipt for $10 as payment on a $30 watch purchased from Leo Blumencrans, the jeweler and auction man on Washington avenue south. No money nor valuables were found on the body. There was a cheap watch chain attached to a buttonhole of the vest.

The dead man's brother, who lives a few miles from Watertown, arrived in the city last night and called at Connolly's morgue. He stated that his brother had recently come to visit him from Montana, where he was foreman of a sheep ranch. When his brother came to Minneapolis to see the sights he had a gold watch valued at $120 and $75 in money. An autopsy held on the remains revealed the fact that death was caused by a stroke of apoplexy.

Sensational Denouement.

A former Minneapolitan has been figuring in a sensational divorce case in New York. Thomas S. Andrews, who used to be connected with the Edison Electric company, sued for a divorce from Cora May Andrews, alleging adultery with several persons. Some letters of hers to admirers were brought into the case and published. The publication of these letters drove Mrs. Andrews to suicide, and Sunday morning she was found dead at North Long Branch, N. J.

South Side High School.

In spite of all the delay, the work on the South side High school is progressing rapidly. The exterior work has been completed, and all that remains to be done is the laying of the floor and inside finishing. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy on Nov. 10, when the high school classes will be removed from the Adam's school. The building will be a fine one, and, thanks to the building inspector, a first-class one in every particular.

Genteel and Layo.

Inspectors Lawrence and Mike Doyle made a good capture yesterday in the persons of Ernest Genteel and John Layo. The latter gave Inspector Doyle a hard chase before he would allow himself to be caught. The pair was locked up in the central station and charged with burglary. Some few days ago the office of the Kansas City railroad in St. Paul was burglarized, it is supposed by Messrs. Genteel and Layo. The former was at one time employed in the office.

AS HAPPY AS CAN BE.

The Twin Babies of Mrs. C. M. Holbrook.

How They Came to be Plump and Healthy Youngsters.

When Born They Weighed Four Pounds Each--Fond of Best Food.

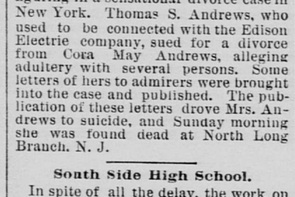
The say that man is born to sorrow as the sparks fly upward.

But many of these sorrows are of his own creation—or his parents'.

How few of us passed the first five years of life without suffering.

How many people there are who have been chronic sufferers from childhood, because they started in life's way weak and sickly, and just because they were improperly nourished.

The improper feeding of children



HAPPY AS THE DAY IS LONG.

causes more suffering than many mothers dream of.

"My twin babies," says Mrs. C. M. Holbrook, of Cherry Creek, N. Y., "weighed but four pounds each when born, and were very delicate, but now, thanks to lactated food, they are plump and healthy as can be. They are just as happy and good-natured as they look, and fond of the food."

The reason that lactated food is so universally successful in such cases is simply that it is as nutritious as it is easily digested and assimilated. Next to pure mother's milk, it is the best possible food for the little one, and experience has shown that babies who leave the mother's breast thrive better upon it, and become healthier and stronger than when fed in any other way.

The principal element of woman's milk is sugar of milk, and this is the basis of lactated food. With it is combined the nutritious elements of the great cereals, wheat, barley and oats, and the addition of the salts found in mother's milk make it a perfect substitute. Thousands of mothers, the country over, have written their unsolicited testimony of its great worth, and thousands of happy, smiling, healthful babies are the living evidence of what it does.

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1 Woven Wire, 4-0x6	1 Solid Comfort, 3-10x6
1 Woven Wire, 4-4x6	1 Solid Comfort, 2-8x4-4
1 Double Duplex, 4-4x6	1 Slat, 2-10x4-7
1 Woven Wire, 4-4x6	1 Slat, 2-10x6
1 Climax, 3-8x6	1 Jewel, 3-4x6
1 Woven Wire, 4-0x6	1 Jewel, 2-10x6
2 Woven Wire, 4-2x6	1 Jewel, 2-10x5
1 Woven Wire, 4x5-6	7 Woven Wire, 2-10x5
2 Solid Comforts, 4-2x6	2 Woven Wire, 2-10x4-6

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